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Monday, June 18, 1962
Jyaishta 28, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 18, 1962/Jyaistha 28,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up questions. Q. No. 1510.

Shri Prabhat Kar: On a point of
order regarding this question . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question has not
yet been asked.

Shri Prabhat Kar: My point is
that this question cannot be asked.

Mr. Speaker: First, let Shri Nath
Pai ask the question.

Defence Minister's Remarks about Auditor-General

+

*1510. { Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to obtain a statement from
the Auditor-General on the remarks
made by the Defence Minister on the
31st May, 1962 and lay it on the
Table?

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Prabhat
Kar may state his point of order.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Questions can
be asked only for eliciting informa-
tion. You, Sir, have often in this
House, asked hon. Ministers not to
reply to supplementary questions
when they are in the nature of a
suggestion for action. But, here is
a question which in its form and in
its content is a suggestion for action.

1105(A) LSD—1.

Mr. Speaker: I have to explain
that. I shall do that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Secondly, there
was already a point of order raised
by Shri P. K. Deo on this matter,
and you have already given a ruling
on that and said that you would
study this matter and then give your
considered ruling on this question.
Now, if this question is asked and
replied to, then all the points of
order that were raised by Shri P. K.
Deo will automatically be replied to.

So, from all angles, this question
cannot be answered. That is my
point of order.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When the
question has been admitted, how can
it not be answered?

Shri S. S. More: May I make a
submission, Sir?

Shri P. K. Deo: This is not in the
nature of a suggestion for action, nor
has the Chair given any ruling on
the point of order.

Shri S. S. More: I feel, Mr. Speaker
Sir, that this question refers to a
point which is of major importance
and likely to be subjected to further
questioning. What is the position of
the Auditor-General? That is a
matter of constitutional importance.

Shri P. K. Deo: Let the question
be answered.

Shri S. S. More: My initial sub-
mission will be that this question is
not designed for asking information.
Here, the two questioners are not
asking for certain information. The
Defence Minister was pleased to ex-
press certain views about the func-
tions and powers of the Auditor-
General. Now, an attempt is being
made to elicit a sort of statement or
the views of the Auditor-General

regarding the opinions expressed by the Defence Minister. There is going to be a sort of clash of opinion, if an answer is given to this question. So, my submission is that it will not be advisable to have this question answered, under the relevant rules.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us have the reaction of the Minister also.

Shri Nath Pai: Would you allow me also to say something?

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the answer of the hon. Minister also and then I shall say what I wanted to say.

The Minister of Finance Shri Morarji Desai: The reports of the Auditor-General are considered by the Public Accounts Committee and it is open to that committee to seek elucidation on any point from the Auditor-General.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, I might have to say something on the point of order that has been raised regarding this question.

It is also true that I promised here that I would give a considered ruling. But my difficulty was that unless a proposition is framed or formulated, I cannot give a ruling. I find it difficult to give a ruling unless some points are framed on which I am called upon to give a ruling. I cannot give a ruling on the general aspect as to what the duties of the Auditor-General are, and what the sphere of audit is within which he should move about and so on. That was not possible for me.

What I can say now is that the Auditor-General is an independent constitutional authority. He is not answerable directly to Parliament. We can ask anything from him only through a Minister. He is to be represented here through a Minister.

It is right, and I have always said so also, that questions are normally or usually, for eliciting information

Regarding the information that is sought to be obtained from the Comptroller and Auditor-General, we cannot get it directly from him as he is not an officer of Parliament as his counterpart is so far as UK is concerned; there, he is an officer of the Parliament, and he is responsible to the Parliament, and he has to lay his return before the House, if he is asked to do so, and the House can always call upon him to lay that return and can ask him anything. But, here, if we have to get any information from him, we can only do so through a Minister, and the Finance Minister is the only Minister who can give that information. But the position here is that he is not directly responsible to the Parliament to do anything. He gives his report to the President direct and the President causes it to be laid on the Table of the House.

So far as the question was concerned, I had been asked here to give a considered ruling. I had no point before me. Meanwhile, a Short Notice Question was tabled. That was not accepted. I only wanted to know what were the duties and functions to be performed and the powers to be exercised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General according to his own notions, because so far Parliament has not formulated them by an Act of Parliament. Therefore, I allowed that statement if he was prepared to make it. But the Finance Minister has just now replied that no statement is being put here and no information is being supplied to the House. My business is finished because I cannot compel the Minister to collect that information from him.

Now this House has the remedy to get it through the Public Accounts Committee before which he can appear and give all the information that the House wants to have from him. If I had got that information, I would have given the ruling also because then the points would have been before me.

So far as my earlier promise was concerned, I could only say that there were no points formulated. Therefore, I could not give any ruling at all. But if this information is received, certainly then I can give my ruling.

Shri Nath Pai: May I in all humility point out to you that the reply given by the Finance Minister is totally unsatisfactory, though it has the appearance of constitutional propriety? May I here draw your attention to the ruling given by your very worthy predecessor, Shri Mavalankar, in this House? Speaker Mavalankar ruled that so long as the Comptroller and Auditor-General was responsible for maintaining accounts and in addition to conducting audit, admissibility of questions relating to the former must be regulated as in the case of any other question. Further, normally such questions are admitted for written answer. But the Minister of Finance who is responsible for answering such questions in the House, in practice gets the material for answer from the Comptroller and Auditor-General and places it before the House.

My question arose from certain remarks that were passed, and it is in our eagerness to maintain that independence of the Auditor-General that we have tried to raise this question. You prefaced your remarks today by stating that he is an independent authority. The Defence Minister has stated something which we thought impinges upon that independent functioning. We, therefore, wanted the position to be clarified, whether, as stated by the Defence Minister, the Auditor-General had gone out of his way seeking information from private individuals. We wanted this information to be placed on the Table of the House, and I do not think he is precluded from doing that.

Before I sit down, may I cite one more authority? In a booklet published by the Joint Secretary of the Lok Sabha, this is what is given as the practice followed in the House

of Commons, where I quite agree the officer is an officer of the House there. Even before this was statutorily laid down, this was the practice followed by the Public Accounts Committee there:

"The Committee of 1888 stated that while it is no doubt difficult in all cases to draw a distinction between questions bearing directly on audit matters and those which may trench on administrative functions. . . ."

At the same time, it has been stated that in the course of his audit the Comptroller and Auditor-General can make remarks which, he thinks, are of public interest.

We think that the Auditor-General here has discharged that duty. The simple information we seek is this, whether he went on soliciting information for the discharge of his duties from private individuals as it was alleged, and I think this statement you could have directed the Finance Minister to lay before the House. And as I have said, there is a precedent given in this House by Shri Mavalankar.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The further explanation by Shri Nath Pai makes it clear that this question really should not have been admitted, because I had put this question directly to the Finance Minister about the functions of the Auditor-General.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is questioning your ruling now. It cannot be allowed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have nothing to say against the ruling. I am trying to explain that the very things have been put.

Mr. Speaker: I have already followed it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: A question has been put here. A Minister makes a statement here. Are we to get the explanation from another Minister

as to his reaction to the statement made by the other Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members should stick to their seats. He has argued it. I have followed it. Now he should conclude.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Now the question that has been put is that the Finance Minister should be requested to obtain a statement from the Auditor-General giving his reaction to the speech made by the Defence Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He has taken objection to that, and I have answered it. I will further answer it if necessary.

Shri P. K. Deo: I bow to your ruling, but at the same time I beg to submit that at the moment there is no Public Accounts Committee. No Public Accounts Committee has been constituted by the House, and this House is the supreme body, and so long as there is no Public Accounts Committee which is functioning, I do not think there should be any objection on the part of the Finance Minister to lay it before the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Curiously enough we find in this House that more often the Members of the Treasury Benches criticise the Auditor-General.

Mr. Speaker: That general question should not be opened now. It is not before the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My request to you would be: is it not time that the Speaker should give us a clarification on this matter so that these things may not come up again and again in this House? That is the ruling which we want from you.

Shri Tyagi: I beg to submit that this question is out of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After the ruling of the Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: I have patience to hear him, and hon. Members should also have.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no point of order. It has been admitted, it has been put. How can there be a point of order now?

Shri Tyagi: It is only when permitted by the Chair that Members try to raise their objections, so that the Chair might again consider.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the ruling?

Shri Tyagi: After the ruling, of course. Therefore, my submission is that the very language and the manner of the question indicate that it is a suggestion for action, which is not generally permitted. It is not seeking any information. The question is:

"Will the Minister of Finance be pleased . . ."

Mr. Speaker: I know what the question is.

Shri Tyagi: That being so, it cannot be admitted. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be such comments. He should resume his seat. We should also take into account the time that we are spending on this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask for a ruling on this, whether the Auditor-General is not the constitutional head to look into the indiscreet expenditure of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: These are different questions, not present before the House.

Shri Hem Barua: If he is, he can range over the administration also, to which the Defence Minister is objecting.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the admission of the question is concerned, I am the sole authority and the final authority. Whether it is wrong or

right is not to be questioned. I have admitted it. But, simultaneously, as for the answer of the Minister, whether he wishes to answer it and in what terms, that is for him to decide. I cannot compel him or extract forcibly any answer out of him. If he gives an incomplete answer, or does not give a full answer, I can only sometimes make a suggestion, but the House has the remedy and not the Speaker. My function was to admit the question. I did that, and that should not be questioned at this moment. As to whether it is right or wrong, it may be discussed subsequently, on a different occasion. Now at this moment it cannot be questioned.

Secondly, as to what authority, what powers the Auditor-General should exercise, whether he can go into the administrative details, efficiency, economy and other things etc., that is a wider question. That can be taken up not during the Question Hour but some other time, and I am prepared to take that up.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted a ruling on that.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat. That ruling cannot be given on this occasion. I felt a difficulty. When I wanted to give that ruling there was no proposition formulated before me. So, let us proceed further. I have now got the points that the hon. Members want. They have got all the powers. That is why I wanted the Comptroller and Auditor-General to give us that information: what he considered to be his duties and powers because Parliament has not yet laid down any law. That has not come before me. That was my difficulty.

Shri Hem Barua: You can give a ruling on my suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: What other remedies we can adopt—that is a different thing to consider. So far as the present one is concerned, the answer has come from the Finance Minister and

we have heard it. It is for the House to consider whether we can do something further. We will do whatever is possible. It has been pointed out that the Public Accounts Committee is not yet constituted. If some notice comes to me for anything to be done, then alone I can consider whether that is the correct form or not. I have not to give my ruling in a blank atmosphere here. Unless some suggestion comes, unless some hon. Members ask me to do something and give notice of some discussion in some form, how can I proceed like that? That should be deemed as closed and we should proceed to the next question... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pai: We have some supplementary questions to ask. You have said about the admissibility of my question. We abide by your ruling with regard to that, though I submitted the authority of your predecessor regarding that.

Mr. Speaker: I have strictly followed that authority because so far as admission is concerned it is for the Speaker. But what answer is given by the Minister, that is quite a different thing.

Shri Nath Pai: The Constitution, article 149, stipulates that the powers and other functions of the Auditor-General will be defined by law in Parliament. There was a time when in the Order Paper itself, in the legislative business of the House, it was once included that the Bill would be introduced.

Mr. Speaker: He may put his question.

Shri Nath Pai: When does the Finance Minister contemplate introducing suitable legislation defining the powers and functions and the authority of the Auditor General?

Shri Morarji Desai: We are in correspondence with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in this matter. Something has been drafted already and we want to bring it as soon as possible so that his functions are defined by Parliament.

Shri Nath Pai: As I have stated earlier, once it was included in the parliamentary business that the Bill would be introduced in the House. What have been the causes of the delay in introducing such a Bill?

Shri Morarji Desai: The causes are that some objections were raised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that year in and year out the Auditor-General has pointed out some deliberate errors of omission and commission on the part of the Defence Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should confine himself to the question.

Shri Hem Barua: What steps have been taken to improve the situation?

Mr. Speaker: That is a wider question, not related to the one here just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: During the last five years or more when the Finance Minister has been a Member of the Cabinet, has this matter, the attitude of the Government *vis-a-vis* the Comptroller and Auditor-General, or, in other words audit *vis-a-vis* administration, been taken up at Cabinet level and has any code of conduct been formulated with regard to this?

Shri Morarji Desai: That has never been in dispute: there is no question of considering it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Was this matter taken up at the Cabinet level or not? It has not been answered. I do not ask about the disputes. Because of these utterances by the Defence Minister, and of Shri C. D. Deshmukh also in the First Lok Sabha, has this matter been taken up at the Cabinet level and any attempt been made to formulate a code of conduct with regard to the attitude of the audit *vis-a-vis* administration?

Shri Morarji Desai: The question of defining the functions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General by law has been taken up at the Cabinet level

and as I said it is under consideration and a Bill will be brought before the House.

Shri Hem Barua: I rise to a point of order. The point of order is this. As I understand, the Auditor-General is a constitutional check, and in this sense, Parliament exercises or controls other administrations through the Auditor-General in financial matters. This being so, may I know whether Parliament is competent or not to question these things? Here is the Auditor-General who has been pointing out deliberate errors of omission and commission on the part of the Defence Ministry. So, the point is whether the Parliament is competent or not to question whether the Government have taken any serious note of these irregularities and tried to improve the situation.

Mr. Speaker: On this question, this point of order would not be relevant at all. Next question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You, Sir, have ruled that you can admit questions and it is for the Ministers to reply. But the Ministers must also reply, not on irrelevant matters but on relevant matters, matters which arise from the question. The reply that the hon. Finance Minister has given today is absolutely irrelevant to the question that has been put. It is his duty to answer to the question that has been put to him, namely, whether he has taken those steps or not. He has neither denied nor admitted it, and he has thrown the burden upon the Public Accounts Committee,—it is its duty which will be discharged and it is the responsibility of the Public Accounts Committee to reply or not to reply. The question is whether he has obtained a statement, whether the Auditor-General refused to give that statement to him. That is the point.

Shri Tyagi: It is a request.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister has answered a question, then, as to whether the answer is complete, adequate or not, the House has got its

own remedies which can be pursued, I am not here to get particular answers. Of course, sometimes when I feel that the answer is not direct, I do interfere, but so far as parliamentary democracy is concerned, it is for the House to throw out the Ministers or the Government. It is not for me. Therefore, it is for the House to proceed. Next question.

Gujarat Refinery

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- *1511. {
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri P. C. Boroohah:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made so far with regard to the construction of the Gujarat Refinery;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of this Refinery?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The progress made so far in regard to Gujarat Oil Refinery is as follows:—

(i) The location of the Refinery near Koyali has been decided and the acquisition of land for the purpose is in progress.

(ii) Site data and other information necessary for designing the Civil and Mechanical Works of the Refinery have been collected and forwarded to the Soviet authorities.

(iii) Problems relating to the distribution of Refinery products have been examined through the agency of the Institute of Petroleum, Delhi.

(iv) An analysis of Ankleshwar crude and the proposed product pattern for the Refinery have since been received from Soviet authorities.

(v) A team of 9 engineers has been deputed to Moscow to participate in the preparation of the Project Report for the Refinery.

(vi) The topographical survey for the Refinery and Township has been completed.

(vii) Work on comprehensive soil and geological investigation work for the Refinery site is under way.

(viii) A preliminary scheme for the supply of process water to the Refinery has been drawn up.

(b) According to the present indications, the first phase of 1 million ton project is likely to be completed by September, 1964 and the second phase representing the remaining 1 million ton 6 to 8 months thereafter.

(c) The cost of the project will be known after receipt of the Detailed Project Report, expected in October, 1962; tentatively, the cost is likely to be Rs. 30 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which are the places that were examined for the location of the refinery and what special facilities will accrue by selecting the present site?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: An expert committee ultimately recommended four places out of which Koyali was selected finally because of certain advantages with regard to water, drainage and topographical conditions. These are the two important aspects along with some others, which led the expert committee to finalise its choice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How much land is going to be acquired for this refinery site including the township and other things?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Roughly about 1300 acres are contemplated to be acquired for the refinery including the township and some other accessory industries.

Shri Subodh Handa: From the statement I find that an analysis of Ankeleshwar crude has been received by the Government. May I know what is the percentage of the different ingredients that are obtained from the crude as shown by this chemical analysis?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got the detailed data here. The hon. Member may table another question about it.

Mineral Extraction Industries

*1512. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have private sector collaboration with Government for promoting mineral extraction industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). Government have no proposal to seek private sector collaboration in mineral extraction schemes that Government themselves have started already or intend to start. Government are, however, prepared to consider or merits, and within the ambit of the Industrial Policy Resolution, collaboration with the private sector where the private sector in mining business seeks such collaboration. One such arrangement has been recently concluded with the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Ltd. for manganese mining; its details have been given in a statement laid on the Table on June 12, 1962.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो कोयला निकलता है वह उतना संतोषजनक नहीं निकलता है जितना कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर से सहायता ले कर के कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ायगी ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो

प्राइवेट सेक्टर कोयला उत्पादन कर रहा है उनको करने दिया जाय और वह जो सहायता मांगते हैं उसकी गवर्नमेंट मुनासिब समझे तो दे । असल में इस समय जो कोयला उत्पादन हो रहा है वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पबलिक सेक्टर दोनों के सहयोग से हो रहा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मांग को देखते हुए कोयले का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है । क्या इस मांग को देखते हुए सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर को और प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है ताकि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़े और फंक्टरियों की मांग पूरी हो ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रोत्साहन से ही कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती, और भी बहुत से कारण हैं, उन सब पर सरकार गौर कर रही है और कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है ।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that coal production in the public sector in the Second Plan did not reach the target and if so, what steps have been taken to see that the target is reached in the third Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is a general question which has nothing to do with the main question, which is about private participation in mineral extraction schemes.

Admission of Indian Children in U.K. Schools

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*1513. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Children living in Southall, Middlesex, United Kingdom, are being refused admission to local primary schools;

(b) if so, how many Indian children have thus been refused admission, and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are satisfied that colour prejudice is not a reason for this refusal of admission to Indian children; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to see that Indian children are not denied facilities for primary education in England?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Pending appointment of additional teachers, the existing capacity in schools in Southall was inadequate to meet with the requirements of the large scale arrivals of Indian children. Some 20 pupils, had to be kept on waiting list till the Borough Council could augment their teaching staff. All the students on the waiting list have since been admitted.

Government are satisfied that colour prejudice was not the reason for non-admission of Indian children. In the United Kingdom, education upto the age of 15 is free and compulsory and it is the duty of the local city, town and borough councils to provide educational facilities to comply with the statutory requirements of compulsory education. The question of taking any steps by the Government of India to see that the Indian children are not denied facilities for primary education in England, therefore, does not arise.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a report in the *Middlesex County Times*, in which a news item was published under the headline "Colour population creates education problem", which went on to say that no more Indian children were being admitted to the Beaconsfield Road Primary School and if so, will the Minister be pleased to state why Indian children alone were refused admission in the school?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This locality is inhabited by large number of Indians. There was some difficulty in admission because the seats were already filled and the children were kept on the waiting list. The children have been admitted now and there is no further difficulty now.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to a further report in the *Middlesex County Times* which says that the Southall Council School Committee has protested against the uncooperative attitude of the Middlesex Country Council Education Committee and its Chief Education Officer and that the Indian community, which generally has happy relations with the Borough Council, have joined in the protest against the uncooperative attitude? If so, may I know from the Minister what this uncooperative attitude was and whether it was not colour discrimination?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, there was some genuine difficulty, because there was a rush of students. In our own country, we very often find that children are kept on the waiting list when there is rush. The same thing happened in this particular locality and some 20 children were kept on the waiting list. They have been admitted and I do not think we should make much about it. We have made enquiries; there was absolutely no justification to say that there was any colour prejudice.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Minister has not answered why only Indians specifically were refused admission.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that mostly that locality is inhabited by Indians.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has enquired whether only Indian children were put on the waiting list or white children were also on the waiting list because of the rush?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We were concerned only about the Indian children and we made enquiries only about them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in the *Middlesex County Times* that special reception classes for the Indian children will be organised? If so, may I know whether that is not colour prejudice in practice?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I can only say that there is no justification for thinking that there was any colour prejudice. We have made full enquiries into this matter. This is a very small matter which can happen in any other place; it happens every day in our own country. Let us not make much of it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकार की एमी नीति भी है कि जिन देशों में भारतीय बच्चों की संख्या अधिक हो और उन के स्कूलों में प्रवेश पाने में कुछ कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो रही हो तो सरकार अपने स्तर पर भी क्या उनके वहाँ प्रवेश पाने के लिये कुछ व्यवस्था कर सकेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सरकार दूसरे देशों में इंतजाम कराने में पहले स्वयं अपने यहाँ तो बच्चों के प्रवेश का इंतजाम कर ले ।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Umanath.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I seek an information from you?

Mr. Speaker: From me?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that this happens in our country also, which means 'colour prejudice' in the matter of admission.

Mr. Speaker: Not 'colour prejudice'. He should not misunderstand like that. The hon. Minister said that students are kept on the waiting list.

Upgrading of City of Madras

*1514. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received requesting upgrading of Madras City as 'A' class for the purpose of payment of salaries to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon;

(c) from whom the representations have been received; and

(d) what are the factors that stood in the way of up-grading the city so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided that Madras cannot be upgraded as 'A' Class city at present.

(c) From various Central Government employees' Unions, some private persons and an ex-Member of Lok Sabha, Shri Anthony Pillai.

(d) According to Government's decision on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, only cities with a population exceeding 20 lakhs are eligible for being classified as 'A' class cities for the purpose of grant of compensatory (city) and house rent allowances to Central Government employees. Madras does not qualify for being classified as 'A' class city, as, according to the provisional 1961 Census figures, the population of that city is less than 20 lakhs.

Shri Umanath: The Madras Corporation has assessed the city's population as more than 20 lakhs, and the Finance Ministry's latest publication also says that consumer index as far as Delhi is concerned has risen from 99 in 1955 to 121 in 1961 whereas for

Madras it has risen from 99 to 147—a difference of more than 20. May I know whether the Government has taken these facts into consideration; if not, how does Government explain the position of non-upgrading this city in the face of these facts?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as the population of an 'A' class city is concerned, only the municipal or corporation limit is considered to be the criterion for categorising cities into 'A' class and 'B' class cities. The population of Madras, according to the Corporation, is not 20 lakhs.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Madras made on the floor of the Assembly that the Chief Minister is taking up this question seriously for reconsideration? May I also know whether the Madras Government has approached the Central Government on this question; if not, what is the reaction of the Government on the Chief Minister's statement?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The only representation that we have received has already been mentioned by me in the original answer. I do not think that we have received any representation from the Chief Minister of Madras officially.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what exactly is the census figure for Madras City? It is stated in the answer given by the hon. Deputy Minister that Madras has not reached a population of 20 lakhs. Is it due to the fact that the floating population, as it is called, is not included in that? May I know what exactly is the deficit to make up this 20 lakhs?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The population of Madras City according to the latest census is 17,25,216.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Nambiar: May I put one more question?

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Aided Private Schools in Delhi

*1515. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale lapses and evasion of Government orders have been reported in most of the aided private schools of Delhi;

(b) whether any investigation was made by any high officer of the Education Department of Delhi into the affairs of the management of such schools; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government to put an immediate check to such irregularities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir. Only a few aided schools have come to adverse notice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitable action is being taken against the defaulting managements, depending upon the nature of irregularities committed by them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what kind of serious lapses and irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Government as a result of the investigation that has been undertaken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Sometimes departmental rules are evaded, sometimes false certificates are given, sometimes unauthorised fees are charged and so on. These are some of the kinds of irregularities that take place.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the investigation has brought to light big financial embezzlements on the part of the management; if so, what suitable action, as the hon. Minister stated, has been taken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Big or small, Sir, if there is an embezzlement it is an embezzlement. Occasionally it does come to the notice of the Government and Government sometimes sends special audit parties and the accounts are audited.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that there are a number of educational shops in Delhi which neither receive any aid from the Government nor are controlled by the Government? If so, what action Government proposes to take so that they may not be run in unhealthy lines as at present?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is the responsibility of the Government to provide educational facilities for every child, and those facilities have been created in Delhi, where not a single boy is being refused admission to any of the classes. Now, if the parents want to send them to any other teaching shop or other educational institution, they are quite free to do so. As far as Government are concerned, they are continuously making efforts to provide facilities and improve the facilities so that these so-called teaching shops might disappear.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a very rosy statement made by the hon. Minister that every student can get admission in any school in Delhi whereas the actual fact is that the number of students who want admission far exceeds the arrangements made by the Ministry. Has the Minister got any statistics to show that every student who applies for admission has been taken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir; I made a statement on the floor of the House on this subject. If the hon. Member has any case in view, he would kindly bring it to my notice. Of course, I cannot promise admission to a particular institution. It may be that sometimes places may not be available in a particular institution and some place, may be available in ano-

ther institution, but admission will be given to all the students.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not a case of one student or two students; it is a case of many students not getting admission.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The information given by the Minister must be accepted at present. If he has got any particular case in view, he might write to the Minister.

Shri Tyagi: Are there private schools in Delhi which receive Government aid to the tune of 90 to 95 per cent of the total expenditure and their contribution come to hardly 5 per cent? Is help given in that proportion?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, that is so.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that there are repeated charges against certain managements like this and also in view of the fact that Government meet almost 95 per cent of the salary bill, may I know why Government is refusing to introduce the system of direct payments to the teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a suggestion for action.

Shri Tyagi: But a good suggestion all the same.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are Government aware that in some of these private schools which are Government-aided the salaries paid according to the Government prescribed rules are only on paper and that the teachers receive much less though they have to sign for the full amount?

Mr. Speaker: He has already stated that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: He has not replied to this.

Mr. Speaker: He has stated that some such irregularities are taking place.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know how many such cases have come to their notice and what action Government have taken to see that such a thing is stopped.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have all the details with me at the present moment.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government is drawn to a statement recently made by the Secretary of the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi to the effect that teachers are suspended, dismissed and demoted according to the whims of the management and that they do not have the security of service and, if so, what steps Government have taken to improve the matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not seen this particular statement but various measures are taken by the Ministry of Education to see that such arbitrary decisions are not taken. Further, teachers cannot be dismissed in the manner the hon. Member has suggested. In this matter also, if there are any particular cases which the hon. Member has in view, it would be much better for him to draw my attention to that fact. Since this relates to Delhi, it is quite easy for the hon. Member to draw my attention to these things and I promise prompt action.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government contemplates nomination of representatives to the board of management of these state-aided institutions in order to help the smooth running of such institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That does not arise out of this question.

High Grade Coal Prices

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*1516. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision finally on increase

of price of high grade coal to give incentive to coal production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement showing the increases notified on 13-6-1962 is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT		
Grade of coal		Increase in price per ton
Coking	Non-Coking	Rs. nP.
A B C	Selected A	1.50
D E	Selected B	1.00
F G H	Grade I	0.75
HH J K L	Grade II	0.38

FOOTNOTE: (1) In the outlying fields, there are no Selected 'A' and 'B' grades— but only one category of "Selected Grade". The price increase in its case is as for Selected 'B' for Bengal/Bihar, i.e. Re. 1.00 only.

(2) The prices of all coking coals HH to L and non-coking coals of grade II have been converted into ceiling prices. The Grades 'HH' to 'L' in respect of coking coal have been converted into one grade 'HH'.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What are the reasons for which the price of second-grade coal has been converted into a ceiling price? What effect has

it brought on the coal industry and the consumer?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The coal industry was consulted on this point and it was communicated to them that in order to make efficient the production of higher grade coal it was necessary that a ceiling system should be introduced so that those who wanted to undersell could do it but not otherwise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: As there is shortage of coal in the country, may I know whether the Government is considering some other measures apart from raising the price, such as, supply of sand and local electricity and arrangements for finance to the coal industry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir; Government are considering various proposals which will go to create incentives for the producers of coal. It is not only this marginal increase in the price that has been announced but certain other concessions are also under examination and I would invite the coal producers to make their own case before the Government with a view to a speedy decision as to how we could help them in order to produce more coal.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How far has Government been successful in formulating the proposal for carrying coal that is already lying at the pit-heads rather than increase the price in the name of their wanting to raise production?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question relates to transport, that is, to movement of coal from the collieries to consumer points. Various steps are under consideration to improve the present transport conditions. As soon as proposals are ready I propose to put them before the House.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the cost of production per ton of coal and the present price? I am informed that the cost of production is Rs. 12/- per ton and the selling price is Rs. 20/- per ton. What are the main criteria that have led Government to consider raising coal price?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a very comprehensive question. It is quite complicated. It is not easy for me to lay down the cost price of a particular grade of coal. It might vary from colliery to colliery. The average conditions have been taken into consideration and we are still examining the costing of coal. It might take some time to examine as to what elements go into the formulation of price of coal.

Shri Tyagi: Has the hon. Minister taken notice of the leading article in the *Hindustan Times* today where his coal policy has been criticised rather bitterly? I wonder what his reaction is to these comments.

Mr. Speaker: A supplementary question ought to relate to the question and not to criticism offered there.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have read the comments of the *Hindustan Times* editorial and the advice given to me in this connection. All that I can say is that Government are taking some steps. Let us see what comes out of them. For the present I will say that all the sermon that has been given to me through this editorial has been noted by me. Let us see who laughs last.

Shri Tyagi: He has not answered my question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Maheswar Naik.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: I called the next question.

Rourkela Blast Furnace

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*1517. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blast furnace No. 1 at Rourkela is still lying idle;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) how this idle capacity has affected the daily and the overall output of the steel plant;

(d) what action has been taken to commission the furnace; and

(e) how long it is likely to take to bring it to work to its installed capacity?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 17th January, 1962.

(c) At the time when the blast furnace No. 1 broke down, only two blast furnaces were working. As soon as Blast Furnace (1) broke down, Blast Furnace (3) was commissioned. It is true that it should have been possible to run all the three Blast Furnaces at a time. Considered from that basis, the production at Rourkela is less than what it would otherwise have been. It is not possible to make an exact assessment of the loss of production.

(d) and (e): Necessary repairs have been carried out and efforts are being made to re-commission the Blast Furnace as early as possible and work the furnace to its rated capacity.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What is the cost of repairs of this blast furnace and how is it likely to be debited? Will it be debited to the Government of India or to the German combine which was entrusted with the construction of the furnace?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The repairs were carried out by the Rourkela plant and the cost is met by the Rourkela plant.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Only last year there were two cases of breakdown so far as the blooming mill and the slabbing mill were concerned in respect of this plant. May I know whether any high-powered committee has been entrusted with the task of going into all these cases of failure and breakdown?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to this blast furnace?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any committee went into the causes of these breakdowns because only last year there were two cases of breakdown.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, there were a series of breakdowns with regard to Blast Furnace No. 1. That is why major repairs had to be done, and those repairs have been done now.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether any committee went into this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not with reference to this, but with reference to other breakdowns there were committees.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the German experts have suggested, with reference to the breakdown, that the blast furnace should be completely overhauled, and only because of the failure of the Government to do so the West German Parliament has put a stop on the further expansion of the plant, because they say that unless the targeted capacity is reached there can be no further expansion; and, if so, what steps Government have taken to restore health to this sick child?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been completely overhauled now, and that is what I have stated in my answer. And it is awaiting commission. As far as the other question is concerned, that is a different question and I could not give an answer to it just now.

Shri S. N. Dwivedy: There were a few cases of this breakdown of the first blast furnace. Has the Government found out whether it was on account of defect in erection of the plant or because the materials supplied by the German combines were not quite according to the requirements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When this blast furnace was handed over to us it was according to specification. Later on it developed defects, and there were as many as ten break-downs during 1961. That is why it has now been completely overhauled by Indian personnel, and it is hoped that it would give better performance now.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that according to the agreement with the German consultants, they have to meet the cost of the repairs in the case of any defects in the construction of the plant and, if so, may I know what action Government is taking to recover the money for the cost of the repairs from the consultants?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will depend upon the terms of the agreement. The first thing is to rectify the mistake. That has been done. But it is a matter for consideration whether according to the terms of the agreement with the consultants it would be possible to recover the loss. From a reading of the agreement I am afraid that it may not be possible to recover it from them.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र

*१५१८. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की गपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वांचू प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने अमेरिकी अधिकारियों के साथ बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के सम्बन्ध में समझौता पूरा कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

विवरण

परियोजित बोकारो संयंत्र के तकनीकी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणार्थ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिये यू० एस० एजेंसी विशेषज्ञों की एक टीम को भारत भेज रही है। हाल ही में वाशिंगटन का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल का मुख्य काम यह सुनिश्चित करना था कि तकनीकी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण टीम शीघ्र ही भारत पहुंच जाय और अविलम्ब काम शुरू कर दे। टीम के कार्य-क्षेत्र के बारे में भी बातचीत की गई थी।

यह टीम २१ जून, १९६२ को भारत पहुंचेगी। जहां तक टीम के कार्य-क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, यह निश्चय किया गया है कि तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्टडी दूसरे शक्य वैकल्पिक स्थानों के बारे में विस्तृत जांच न कर के बोकारो की उपयुक्तता के मूल्यांकन तक ही सीमित होगी। इस से स्टडी टीम का काम कम हो जायगा और समय की भी बचत होगी। स्टडी टीम बोकारो के लिय सिफारिश की गई प्रविधियों, कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि, परिवहन और प्रायोजना के सामान्य अर्थ सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे में जांच करेगी।

यह आशा की जाती है कि टीम अपना काम सात महीनों के अन्दर अन्दर पूरा कर लेगी। प्रायोजना के लिये वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में वास्तविक निश्चय स्टडी टीम द्वारा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद किया जायगा।

Mr. Speaker: When it is only a statement laid on the Table, everybody can understand.

“एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है”।

This need not be repeated in English.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सभा पटल पर जो स्टेटमेंट रखा गया है, उस में यह नहीं बताया

गया है कि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट की पूरी योजना कितने रुपये की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता कि इस प्लांट पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा और उस की उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या होगी।

Mr. Speaker: What was the cost and the production capacity?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is expected that initially it would be a one million ton plant. I am not in a position to give the cost at this stage.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, अमरीका से टेक्नीशियन की जो पार्टी आने वाली थी, उस ने बोकारो के अतिरिक्त और जगहों की भी जांच-पड़ताल करनी थी, लेकिन इस स्टेटमेंट से यह मालूम होता है कि वह पार्टी सिर्फ बोकारो की जांच-पड़ताल करेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने और जगहों की जांच-पड़ताल करने का विचार त्याग दिया है।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी जो टीम अमरीका से इस सम्बन्ध में आ रही है, वह सिर्फ बोकारो के सम्बन्ध में ही जांच-पड़ताल करने आ रही है।

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In view of the fact that the project is already delayed by about 1 year, may I know whether the Government propose to take any steps in advance in pursuance of the statement made by the Minister in this House that American aid or no, Government will go ahead with the Bokaro and seek aid elsewhere?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. Detailed project also is being prepared by our Indian Consultant. Therefore parallel action is being taken.

Shri P. K. Deo: Some time back, our Indian Consultant firm M. N. Dastur had produced a project report on the Bokaro plant. In view of the earlier project report, may I know

what is the necessity of sending for American experts to study the same time over again?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think this matter was fully discussed during the debate on the Demands and I explained the position in detail. The country giving aid wants to satisfy itself that all the factors available at Bokaro are quite favourable for the location of the plant. That is why a Techno-economic survey team is coming. I have already explained the position during the debate.

Shri Nath Pai: The statement says that it is expected that the team will complete its work within 7 months and decision will be taken thereafter. In view of the fact that we are still in the exploratory stage with regard to Bokaro, may I know what steps Government is contemplating to see that we reach the target of steel production or whether already we have reached a decision that the target of steel production shall not be reached at the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Bokaro is concerned, we have taken credit only for 300,000 tons of steel during the Third Plan period. That is only a small quantity. What we are now concerned with is the expansion programme of the other three plants and they are going on.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that neither the U.S. Government nor the U.S. steel industry are committed to financing the Bokaro plant unless and until they are satisfied through a survey to be conducted by techno-economic experts that the basic requirements are available at Bokaro and if so, what steps Government propose to take so that the target fixed in the Third Plan does not suffer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are going to look into the Bokaro site to satisfy themselves that all the facilities are available there. Our own understanding of the situation is that

Bokaro is ideally situated and it should be possible to locate a 1 million plant immediately and it should be possible to expand production to 10 million level at the very site. Therefore, our understanding is . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Basic requirements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All these basic requirements are there. The Americans are coming here to satisfy themselves that the basic requirements are there.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether, in order to avoid delays and expedite the matter, preliminary work like acquisition of land has been done or whether that is also delayed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Preliminary work with regard to acquisition of land and other things are going on.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अमरीका बोकारो को बनाने में अनिच्छा दिखा रहा है। इस अमरीकी अनिच्छा को देखते हुए, रूस जो चाहता है कि बोकारो को वह बनाये, तो क्या इस सरकार से मदद ले कर इसको बनाया जायेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. It is not true to say that the Americans are hesitating to assist us in constructing Bokaro. On the other hand, they want to satisfy themselves that it is a suitable site for locating the plant.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have the Government satisfied themselves that the delay in the commission or construction of Bokaro plant will not affect the target of production of steel in the Third Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already answered that.

Tribal Advisory Committee for Tripura

*1520. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Advisory Committee for Tripura would be

reconstituted during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether the elected tribal members of Tripura Territorial Council and Parliament would be included in the Committee; and

(c) when this Committee is likely to be constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-Sekhar): (a) to (c). The present term of the Tribal Advisory Committee for Tripura, expires in June 1962. The question of reconstituting the Committee is engaging the attention of the Tripura Administration.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether any representation has been received from the people of Tripura that the committee should be constituted on the basis of election?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know what are the criteria for members to be made eligible to this committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Some of the members will be members of the Territorial Council. Others will be non-officials. As the hon. Member knows, this committee is nominated by the Chief Commissioner.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether the Members of Parliament will also be included in this committee?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, that will be so.

त्रिपुरा की सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी सेना का जमाव

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{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बागड़ी :
*१५२१- श्री बीरेन दत्त :
श्री दशरथ देव :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की गपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने त्रिपुरा की सीमा पर अपनी सेना में वृद्धि करके भारी संख्या में सेना का जमाव कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि यह सच है तो इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चावन्) : (क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपनी कुछ सेनाओं को त्रिपुरा-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर पुनः भेजने और इकट्ठित करने की रिपोर्ट है ।

(ख) स्थानीय अधिकारी मामले पर बात-चीत करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ।

I shall read the answer in English also.

(a) There have been reports of re-deployment and concentration by Pakistan of some of its forces on the Tripura-Pakistan border.

(b) Local officers of both countries are proposing to discuss the matter?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस आशय का समाचार द्यपा है कि त्रिपुरा की सीमा पर जो पाकिस्तानी फौज इस समय जमा है वह अधिकांश में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से वहाँ ले जाई गई है । यदि वह रेल द्वारा वहाँ ले जाई गई तो भारतकी सीमा के अन्दर से उनको क्यों ले जाने दिया गया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): As far as the information goes, as has already been stated, there has been some concentration by Pakistan of some of its forces. It is difficult for us to say from which area they have been taken to which area.

Mr. Speaker: The point was that they were taking those forces from West Punjab. The question was whether they were taken by railways, and whether they passed through our territory.

Shri Raghuramaiah: No troop movement has taken place through our territory.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this concentration on the eastern frontier is a proof of the fact that large-scale Pakistan army movements are visible on the western front also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The main question relates to reports of concentration of some Pakistan armed forces on the East-Bengal border. My hon. friend may table a separate question if he wants information about any other front.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या यह सत्य है कि इन पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं को वहाँ भेजने में अमरीका के सैनिकों का भी हाथ है और अगर यह सत्य है तो क्या अमरीका गवर्नमेंट से भी कुछ इस विषय में बातचीत की गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government of the USA has any hand in that, whether our Government have any information about that, and whether any negotiations have been contemplated with the US Government.

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have no information of that kind.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: What are the particular places where this military concentration is taking place?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have found some accounts, and the report is that some of the forces are concentrated in the Jalpai area and the upper reaches of the Feni river.

Shri Hem Barua: We have been told times without number of the

hon. Prime Minister that the border is well-protected, and at the same time, we have been told by the hon. Home Minister that it is not possible to protect every inch of the border. Whatever that might be, may we know, since Pakistan has poised her military forces on the border, whether we have taken any steps to protect the border against any possible action by Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The border is perfectly well-protected. Even in the best-regulated families and the best-protected borders, incidents can happen.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): May I say one thing in regard to what the hon. Member has said about me? Either he has not understood me correctly or he has not stated the facts correctly . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I am intellectually undeveloped.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . I merely said that in spite of all necessary precautions that we might take, sometimes, a few individuals might come to India from East Bengal to Assam, because they are adjacent areas, and there are various other matters and other considerations why they come; and they are able to enter into our territory. I did not say that the border was not protected.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid a misunderstanding might be created in the light of the reply to part (b) of the question. Part (b) of the question reads thus:

"if so, the steps being taken to counter the situation?"

The hon. Minister has said that the two authorities are considering to negotiate. I want the hon. Minister to clarify one thing. Have any military precautions been taken against the movements on the other side? That is usually done; I do not want

the hon. Minister to divulge any secrets, but I only want whether our Army is vigilant about it or not.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The answer is 'yes'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering the importance of Defence at this time, may I know whether in the Defence Minister's absence the Prime Minister holds charge of the portfolio of Defence?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Government to decide. Next question.

Production of Iron Ore

*1523. { ⁺ Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual production of iron ore has reached only 12 million tons as against 32 million tons planned during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the wide gap;

(c) whether there are any proposals to revise the target; and

(d) if not, what are the steps contemplated to reach the target of annual production?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) to (d). Excluding Goa, actual production in the first year of the Third Plan (1961-62) was just short of 13 million tons, against the capacity target of 32 million tons to be reached before the end of this Plan period. Production has increased by 4 million tons since 1959-60. The rate of increase has sufficed to meet all ore requirements of the iron and steel industry as well as existing export commitments. The production target of 32 million tons can be reached within this Plan period, if the expansion of facilities for movement of ore to steel plants and to ports for

exports keep pace. There is no proposal to scale down the production target.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is it a fact that ore has accumulated in several places in the mining area because of non-purchase by the STC? If so, what are the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is admitted that here and there some ores are lying undisposed of. There are several causes for that. Sometimes there is imbalance in the movement of wagons and at others, there is not quick action by STC to remove the iron ore. All these questions are receiving the active consideration of Government. I do not think there will be much surplus lying undisposed of in the mine areas.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the amount ear-marked for mechanisation and is it in keeping with the demand for mechanisation? If not, what steps are taken to meet this demand?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If the hon. Member tables a separate question with regard to the general mechanisation schemes of Government as regards iron ore mines, I will be able to answer.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Indians Injured in Nepal Forces Clash with Rebels

S.N.Q. No. ⁺ Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
18. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to news-item appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 11th June, 1962 under the caption "12 Reported Injured—Nepal Forces Clash with Rebels";

(b) whether it is a fact that three labourers working in a jungle on the Indian side of the border were in-

jured by stray bullets and that they were taken to Bettiah Hospital; and

(c) if so, what further precautionary measures Government propose to take to guard Indian border from clashes of Nepal Forces and Nepal rebels?

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

(b) One Indian national, working as a labourer on the Indian side of the border, was injured by a stray bullet. He was taken to Bettiah Hospital, where he is receiving treatment.

(c) The State Governments concerned have posted additional armed police where necessary, and steps have also been taken to maintain strict vigilance on the Indo-Nepal border.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जब से नेपाली कांग्रेस का झण्डा हुआ है तब से तीन बार यह लोग चम्पारन जिले में भद्रापुर थाने में घुस गये, यह दूसरा वाक्या है, और रक्सौल में एक मकान में विस्फोट हो गया है जिस में वहाँ के लोगों को चोट लगी और वहाँ भय हो गया है। क्या इसे देखते हुए केन्द्रीय बार्डर की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : कोई खास हादसा नहीं हुआ और कोई भय की बात नहीं है। एक गोली चल जाय तो लोगों को डरना नहीं चाहिये।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : डर नहीं है तो आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं क्या करूंगा ? दो आदमी लड़ रहे हैं आपस में तो उन को रोकेंगे लड़ने से, अगर हमारी जमीन पर है। लेकिन यह वाक्या हुआ नेपाल की जमीन पर। वहाँ एक दूसरे पर गोली चलाने से एक गोली, एक स्ट्रे बलेट कहा है, वह सरहद

के इस पार आई और एक आदमी के लग गई। हम ने इतराज किया है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये, अगर आप लोगों को गोली चलानी हो तो समझ कर चलानी चाहिये। लेकिन इस में चम्पारन जिले में कोई तहलका मच जाय, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में इतने बड़े नेपाली बार्डर को गार्ड करने की ताकत है या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को कुछ मदद करने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : गार्ड करने की ताकत उन में है। लेकिन जैसे माननीय होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था, गार्ड इस तरह से नहीं होता कि एक एक गज पर एक आदमी खड़ा रहे, कोई हमला उस पर नहीं हो रहा है। दो आदमी या दो छोटे गिरोह लड़ने लगते हैं बीच में, तो उन को रोका जाता है जहां तक हो सकता है, लेकिन थोड़ी देर वह लड़ लेते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this is not the first time that an incident of this sort has occurred—on previous occasions also, Nepalese armed policemen entered our territory—and that this has been geared up by the vitriolic statements of Dr. Tulsi Giri,.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should put the question.

Shri Hem Barua:..... may I know whether the Government have taken steps to protect at least the vulnerable points in this Indo-Nepalese border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nothing here has happened in India. It has all happened in Nepal, except that a stray bullet has come across the border and hit somebody. I do not quite see what the hon. Member expects the Government to do except, of course, to point out to them that they should learn shooting straight.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that I am putting it against a wider per-

pective? There have been incidents of this kind before.

Mr. Speaker: He made a mistake in putting it against a wider perspective. The question is limited here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Canteens for Government Employees

*1519. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to subsidise canteens for Government Employees; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated initial and recurring expenditure to be incurred on the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Practical Training Stipends to Engineering Graduates

*1522. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the practical training stipend scheme for fresh graduates in Engineering and other technical subjects has of late evoked very poor response; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to abandon the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Practical Training Stipend Scheme is still serving an useful purpose; so the question of abandoning the scheme does not arise.

Sale of Assets of Foreign Firms

*1524. **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the general trend of foreign firms in India to sell their assets and shares to Indians; and

(b) whether these shares are fetching prices more than even their dissolution price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Remittances by way of sale proceeds of shares and assets of foreign firms in India have shown a downward trend in the last few years and have come down from an annual average of Rs. 810 lakhs during 1955-57 to an annual average of Rs. 200 lakhs during 1959-61.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India ensures that the prices are not artificially inflated.

चकेरी हवाई अड्डे पर विमानों की क्षति

*१५२५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर के चकेरी हवाई अड्डे पर खड़े दो डकोटा विमान आंधी में बिना पाइलट के चल पड़े और आगे जाकर टकरा गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से कितनी धन और जन की हानि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ;

(ग) दोनों विमानों को कितनी क्षति पहुंची ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी कि वे आंधी में अपने स्थान पर से न हिल सकें ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) से (घ) भारतीय वायु सेना के दो डकोटा विमानों को आंधी में नुकसान पहुंचा था। इस में कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई। घटना की छान-बीन के लिये कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी स्थापित की गई है। दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप क्षति की मात्रा और उससे सम्बन्धित विस्तरण, कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर ही पता लग सकेंगे।

चुनाव पोस्टरों की प्रदर्शनी

*१५२६. श्री कि० पटनायक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चुनाव पोस्टरों की एक नुमाइश लगाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसको ग्राम प्रदर्शन के लिये खोला जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या इसमें कुछ पोस्टरों को अनुचित चिन्हित किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या पोस्टरों और प्रचार पत्रों के संग्रह के लिये सरकारों के अलावा राजनीति दलों को भी लिखा गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) २ से ११ जून, १९६२ तक विज्ञान भवन में चुनाव पोस्टरों की एक प्रदर्शनी की गई। वह (प्रदर्शनी) ५ से ११ जून तक ग्राम जनता के लिये खुली थी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजनैतिक दलों तथा व्यक्तियों से एक प्रैस नोट के द्वारा अनुरोध किया था, कि वे हाल के ग्राम चुनाव में प्रयोग किये गये पोस्टर तथा हैंडबिल आदि सम्बन्धित जिलों के जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को भेजें।

Excise Duty on Cotton Yarn for Hosiery

*1527. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excise duty has recently been levied on cotton yarn used for hosiery industry;

(b) whether in view of this Government propose to lift the Central as well as local sales taxes from the hosiery goods as in the case of cloth; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Central Excise duty on cotton yarn is not a new levy; it was imposed with effect from the 1st March, 1961 under the Finance Act; 1961

(b) and (c). Under the Constitution the levy of tax on sales or purchase within a State is in the States' field of taxation. Administration of Central sales tax as also the power to grant exemption under it, have been delegated to the States. Any decision to do away with sales tax or to agree to levy of additional excise duty in lieu of it as in the case of cloth has to be taken by State Governments alone.

Coal Transportation by River-cum-Road

***1528. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made to move 3.5 million tons of coal by the river-cum-road transport; and

(b) whether any calculations have been made about the additional costs involved in transporting coal by these methods?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):

(a) and (b). It is proposed to move, in the long term plan, 3.5 million tons of coal from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields to the States in the North by the road-cum-river route. Details of the scheme, including its economics, are being worked out. The cost of transporting coal by this method is undoubtedly expected to be higher than if the movement were by rail; but since there is a large unsatisfied demand for coal, it is expected the consumer will take supplies by the road-cum-river route inspite of the higher cost.

Coal Transportation in U.P. by River Barges

***1529. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have launched a scheme to transport coal by river barges in collaboration with Central Government;

(b) the practicability of the scheme in the rainy season when the rivers are covered with pontoon bridges; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). Government of India have under consideration a scheme of movement of coal by road-cum-river route from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields to certain districts of U.P. Studies in this regard are being made in close collaboration with the State Governments concerned.

(b). The scheme is certainly practicable in the rainy season when there are no pontoons.

(c). Details of the scheme are being worked out. Tentatively, the proposal is to move about .5 million tons of coal by road from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields to Bakhtiarpur, Monghyr and Bhagalpur on the Ganga. From these points, the movement will be by the Ganga river to Allahabad and by the Ghagra river to Barhaj. A survey of both the river and road routes is presently in hand, and a final decision on the scheme is expected within about a fortnight.

Scrap Export Policy

***1530.** { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Himmatsinghji:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay High Court in a recent judgment while

declaring the levy of heavy melting scrap on scrap export illegal, has pointedly observed that the purpose of the Imports/Exports Control Act and Exports (Control) Order is not to procure and make available locally to any person goods from the local market; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to redraft such Scrap Export Policy removing all such illegalities?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The whole matter is under consideration, but meanwhile the conditions which the Bombay High Court found invalid have been withdrawn.

Transportation of Coal to Maharashtra

***1531. Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what efforts have been made for the speedy transportation of coal and coke to Maharashtra State?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Government are taking various measures to meet the increasing demands of coal from all parts of the country including Maharashtra. The important measures are (i) movement of an additional 1 million tons of coal by the rail-cum-sea route for the States in Western and Southern India including Maharashtra, (ii) creation of coal dumps, (iii) movement of coal in block rakes in heavier type of wagons (iv) increasing the production in the Central India coalfields to the maximum extent possible to avoid long haulages from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields, (v) loading of coal wagons on Sundays and holidays, (vi) installation of bunkers and (vii) transporting some coal by the river and road for short distances in North India so that wagons for distant consumers may be released. All these measures will speed up the supplies to distant States like Maharashtra.

Ex-Governor of Reserve Bank of India

***1532. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-Governor of Reserve Bank of India has joined any private firm as an Adviser or Director; and

(b) if so, whether he sought any permission of Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Under the existing rules, prior permission of the Government is necessary for acceptance of commercial employment only during the first two years after retirement. The ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank retired from Government service with effect from 28th February 1957.

He has taken up employment as Managing Director with a commercial firm in Madras but Government have no precise official knowledge in that regard.

Sales Tax on Foodgrains

***1533. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foodgrains dealers of Delhi at a convention held on Sunday, the 3rd June, 1962, demanded the withdrawal of sales tax on all foodgrains; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It was reported in the press that a convention of foodgrain dealers of India (and not of Delhi alone) was recently held in Delhi demanding withdrawal of sales tax on foodgrains. In the Union territory of Delhi, no sales tax is levied on foodgrains.

Southern Zonal Council

*1534. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for constructing a dam at Hoganakkal was discussed at the recent meeting of the Southern Zonal Council;

(b) if so, whether any decision was reached and the details thereof;

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, whether any settlement has been reached between Madras and Mysore Governments on the construction of this dam;

(d) if so, what are the terms of the settlement; and

(e) if no settlement has been reached, the differences that stand in the way and action Government propose to take to resolve them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). No.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected from the Governments of Madras and Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House.

क्षेत्रीय परिषदें

*१५३५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के अधिकार बढ़ाने के कार्य में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है

(ख) अब तक क्षेत्रीय परिषदों में क्या कुछ सर्वसम्मत निश्चय भी हुए हैं ; यदि हां, तो उनका क्या ब्योरा है, तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार किन किन विषयों को क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में लाना

चाहती है, और ऐसा करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) क्षेत्रीय परिषदों (Zonal Councils) के कामों का ब्योरा राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम १९५६ में दिया गया है । फिलहाल इन परिषदों के अधिकार बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Purchase of M.I.G. Jet Fighters from Soviet Union

*1536. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have concluded the consideration and examination of the proposal to purchase MIG jet fighters from the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, what decision has been reached?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Coal Policy

*1537. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of the coal industry in the country had been invited to discuss afresh the coal policy with his Ministry's officials on the 7th June, 1962;

(b) if so, the main demands of the industry pressed in the course of discussions; and

(c) what is the Government's view thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes. Representatives of the Coal industry

were invited to discuss various problems pertaining to coal production and to consider ways of overcoming them.

(b) The main demands of the industry were—

- (i) better transport for coal should be provided;
- (ii) power shortage should be met;
- (iii) there should a flat increase in the prices of all grades of coal as against Government's proposal to give higher increase in the superior grades. They also suggested that the prices of Grade II coal should not be ceiling prices, but fixed ones.

(c) Government are undoubtedly taking necessary steps to overcome shortages in transport and power. It was, however, not possible to accept the industry's request that the increase in prices should be uniform for all grades and that prices of Grade II coals should not be converted into ceiling prices.

Cashew Fruit

3294. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cashew fruit contains properties of high nutritional and medicinal value;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to utilise them?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Mature cashew apple is found to be rich in glucose and vitamin 'C'. Small quantities of carotene, thiamine and riboflavine are also contained.

(c) The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has devised methods for making Cashew apple juice, concentrate rich in vitamin 'C', syrups, cordial, candy, jam and chutney; and demonstrated them before interested parties.

Vinegar from Neera

3295. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work has been taken up for preparation of vinegar from neera; and

(b) if so, the progress made therein?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, is working on this process and has reduced the time of fermentation to 15 days from 2 to 3 months in the traditional method. Experiments are in progress to shorten the period further.

Grants for Education of Handicapped in Uttar Pradesh

3296. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations working in the field of education for the handicapped in Uttar Pradesh which have been given grants during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each; and

(c) the purpose for which it was given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivall): (a) to (c). A state-

ment giving the requisite information is laid on the Table

STATEMENT

Name of Voluntary or- ganisation	Year	Amount sanctioned	Purpose	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
1. School for the Deaf, Lucknow.	1961-62	4,340	Purchase of group hearing aids.	This is the second instalment of total grant-in-aid of Rs. 13,000/- sanctioned for this purpose during 1957-58.
2. Training College for Teachers of the Deaf, Lucknow.	Do.	13,000	Construction of building.	This is the second instalment of total grant-in-aid of Rs. 33,000/- sanctioned for this purpose during 1959-60.

No grant was sanctioned to the voluntary organisations for the handicapped in Uttar Pradesh during 1960-61.

Geological Survey of U.P.

3297. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey of mineral resources has been carried out in the State of U.P. during 1961-62;

(b) if so, areas where such survey is being carried on; and

(c) details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The areas where surveys were carried out are Chamoli, Mirzapur and Dehra Dun districts.

(c). The details of the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:

Chamoli: Large scale mapping for copper and lead mineralised zones has been carried out. An area of 61.63 sq kms. was mapped on 31,680 and 1:2400 scales. This mapping revealed the presence of stib-

nite (antimony mineralisation at Thala-Pokhri area. Malachite stains have been noticed near Khal and Nagdhar.

Mirzapur: Drilling for coal in the Mirzapur part of Singrauli coalfield has been carried out. Reserves are tentatively expected to be of the order of 800-1000 million tonnes. Exact figures will be known when the contouring of this part of the field is completed.

Dehradun: Investigation of base metal ores in the Khalsi and surrounding areas has not yielded encouraging results.

Naval Aerodrome in Trivandrum

3298. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey and other preliminary works were done towards acquiring a large area of land at Kazhakkootam in Trivandrum District in Kerala in order to construct a naval aerodrome there;

(b) whether it is a fact that the idea of constructing an aerodrome there has been given up; and

(c) if so, whether the people of the locality have been informed about it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):

(a). No, Sir. Only a preliminary reconnaissance was carried out to assess the suitability of the site for locating the Fleet Requirement Unit of the Navy.

(b) No decision has so far been taken in regard to the location of the Fleet Requirement Unit.

(c) Does not arise.

Pension Cases of Military Men

3299. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of military men whose cases for restoration of pensions were pending till the 30th April, 1962, State-wise;

(b) the main causes of the delay in the finalisation of these cases; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove them?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):

(a). The required information available in respect of cases which were pending with the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) as on 31st May, 1962 is:

State	No. of pending cases
Punjab	16
Delhi	1
Madhya Pradesh	4
Andhra Pradesh	7
Maharashtra	2
Rajasthan	5
Uttar Pradesh	31
Jammu & Kashmir	1
	<hr/> 67

Pensions are withheld, forfeited or reduced because of conviction, grave misconduct and political offences. Of the above, 37 cases are in this category. Payment of pensions is also suspended where the pensioners have not drawn their pensions for more than a year. The number of cases pending restoration in this category is 30.

(b) Pensions withheld because of grave misconduct, etc., can be restored by local military authorities but they have to obtain the views of the State Government authorities before doing so. Restoration of pensions stopped because the pensioners have not drawn their pensions for over a year, are delayed mainly for want of complete documents required under the rules, either from the pensioners themselves or from the Pension disbursing officers who are under the administrative control either of the State Governments or of the Posts & Telegraph Department.

(c). Restoration of pension withheld because of grave misconduct, etc., requires consultation with the State authorities which naturally takes time. As for pensions which have been stopped because the pensioners did not draw their pensions for more than a year, the CDA(P) is being requested to expedite finalisation.

Cement Factories in Kerala

3300. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1198 on the 31st May 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to set up cement factories in private sector in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered; and

(c) the reasons for not selecting Kerala in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For obvious reasons the Central Government itself does not sponsor individual private sector projects in the various States. Targets are set under our Five Year Plans and the size of the un-filled capacity is known. Intending private investors apply for licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. These are dealt with on merits in consultation with State Governments concerned. It is understood that, at present, there are not adequate sources of lime in Kerala on which a cement plant can be based.

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students of U.P.

3303. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Caste students of Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62; and

(b) the total value of the scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 15,984.

(b) Rs. 74,06,000.

Territorial Army

3304. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Territorial Army Officers who have put in more than 18 years of full paid service; and

(b) how many of them have got promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):
(a) 7 Territorial Army Officers have completed 18 years of full paid service inclusive of full time commissioned

service in the regular forces and/or commissioned service in the Indian Territorial Forces. Auxiliary Forces (India) etc. rendered by them prior to joining the Territorial Army.

(b) One officer has received promotion to the rank of Lt.-Col. The other six, who are junior to him, will be considered for promotion when corresponding officers in the Regular Army i.e. those of 1944 Commission come up for promotion to the rank of Lt.-Col.

Territorial Army Officers

3305. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Territorial Army Officers at present who have put in more than 18 years of full paid service;

(b) whether all such officers are entitled to pension benefits; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) 7 Territorial Army Officers have completed 18 years of full paid service inclusive of full time commissioned service in the regular forces and/or commissioned service in the Indian Territorial Forces, Auxiliary Forces (India) etc. rendered by them prior to joining the Territorial Army.

(b) and (c). Territorial Army Officers are entitled to terminal gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each aggregate year of embodied service in the Territorial Army, subject to a maximum of nine months' pay, provided that they have completed a minimum of four years of aggregate embodied service.

Juvenile Delinquency Centres

3306. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) total number of children in juvenile delinquency centres (junior certified schools);

(b) their State-wise and sex-wise break-up; and

(c) total financial aid given by Central Government to different States for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). Requisite information is being collected from the States/Union territories and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Cement Factory in Yerraguntla, Andhra Pradesh

3307. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1861 on the 23rd May, 1962 and state:

(a) the date on which permission was granted for the A.C.C. to set up a cement factory in Yerraguntla;

(b) the date on which A.C.C. informed Government of their inability to set up the factory and their reasons for doing so;

(c) whether Government were satisfied with the justification of the A.C.C. in not installing the factory;

(d) whether any agreement regarding the installation of the factory was arrived at between Government and the A.C.C. in default of which a penalty could be imposed on them; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 13th February, 1956.

(b) and (c). In 1959 the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. intimated, in their progress report, that they had completed limestone proving work and had also purchased land. They also reported at that time that on account of over production of cement in the country, they would be compelled to keep some of their sanctioned projects in abeyance. Early in 1961 when a review was made of

the progress of the licensed schemes, they reported that as they had already in hand other projects with higher priority for implementation, they did not think that it would be possible for them to take up the Yerraguntla cement project before 1964. In line with Government's stand that industrial licences relating to schemes which were not likely to be completed during the Third Plan period should be revoked and not kept pending indefinitely, the firm were advised to surrender the licence, and, if necessary, apply for it later when they were in a position to implement the scheme. The firm accordingly surrendered the licence in July, 1961 and it was treated as cancelled. Arrangements are, however, in train for licensing another party for setting up a cement factory in this location.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

College Library Service

3308. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to standardise college library service throughout the country by implementing the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission i.e., fixing M.A. with diploma in library service as minimum educational qualification for college librarianship and giving the same status to college librarians and lecturers?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 49]

Education of Girls and Women in Orissa

3309 Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government of India during Third

Five Year Plan period to the Orissa Government for Education of girls and women;

(b) whether any new schemes have been formulated for the expansion of the education of girls and women in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 50].

Geological Survey in Orissa

3310. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey of mineral resources was carried out in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of the work carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 51].

District Gazetteers of Orissa

3311. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given by the Government of India to the Government of Orissa for compilation and printing of District Gazetteers during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the financial assistance proposed to be given during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 6,000 were given to the Government of Orissa during 1961-62 as central grant-in-aid for compilation of District Gazetteers. As no District Gazetteer was published during the year, no grant for printing was given.

(b) During 1962-63 the central grant-in-aid to the Government of

Orissa would be 40 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the State on the compilation and printing of District Gazetteers. The grant for compilation is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6,000 per volume.

School Hostels in Orissa

3312. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned any loan to the Orissa Government for construction of school hostels during the period from April, 1958 to March, 1962; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for each institution during the aforesaid period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir, during 1960-61.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 120 lakhs was given as loan to the State Government. Institution-wise distribution was to be made by the State Government and as such the Government of India do not have information about the particular institutions.

Development of Sanskrit in Orissa

3313. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations which were given grants from April, 1957 to March, 1962 for the development of Sanskrit in Orissa; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the aforesaid period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b).

Dadhi Baman Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kural	Rs. 500
Parlakimedi Sanskrit College, Ganjam	16,250
Mac Michael Sanskrit Tol, Aska	2,000
Shri Raghunath Jew Tol, Salipur, Cuttack	650

Social and Child Welfare Schemes in Orissa

3314. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special interest is being taken by the Union Government for the expansion of Social and Child Welfare Schemes in Orissa especially in rural area during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for each scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government of India have agreed to assist the State Government in the Third Five Year Plan, with effect from 1962-63 on a 50 per cent basis, in respect of schemes relating to welfare of women, children and the handicapped.

2. The Central Government have also sponsored a scheme under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Programme. Two State Homes and seven District Shelters for persons discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions have been established in Orissa State under this scheme. Fifty per cent of the actual expenditure under the scheme is met by the Central Government.

3. Government of India also propose to start a Demonstration Project on Integrated Child Welfare Services in a selected Block of Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan at a total expenditure of about Rs. 5 lacs over the plan period.

1105 (A) LSD—3.

Scrap Committee

3315. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the major recommendations of the Scrap Committee whose report was under consideration of Government for a good length of time;

(b) whether it is the intention of Government to implement immediately all the major recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) whether, in the opinion of Government, the implementations of the Committee's recommendations will result in the maximum utilization of the country's scrap surplus?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The Scrap Committee's Report is being examined and Government's decisions will be announced shortly.

Scrap Export

3316. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1962-63 policy permitting import of finished steel against export of scrap has stipulated that the scrap exported should have earned an average minimum export price of 12 per metric ton f.o.b. for being considered for grant of import licence for finished steel;

(b) if so, what are the advantages of the condition;

(c) whether Government have been apprised that the export price of scrap has very steeply declined in the recent months and that the price now fetched does not average above £9 per metric-ton f.o.b.

(d) whether it has been urged that the condition of the current barter scrap policy insisting on an average export earning of £12 per metric ton f.o.b. should be realistically lowered to £9 per metric ton f.o.b.; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (e). In the public notice relating to export of scrap on barter basis, it has been laid down that scrap exported should fetch a price of £12 f.o.b. per metric ton. This condition has been imposed to prevent exports at low prices. Some representations have been received that the price fixed is on the high side. The matter is under consideration.

Indian Institute of Management

3317. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Indian Institutes of Management are proposed to be set up very soon;

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

(c) who will be in-charge of these Institutes; and

(d) how the recurring expenditure will be met?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Prof. Mumayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

(c) The Institutes are registered under the Societies Registration Act and Boards of Governors have been

set up for their administration and management.

(d) By grants from the Central Government.

Administrative Board of International Association of Universities

{ **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 3318. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

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

(a) whether the fifteenth meeting of the Administrative Board of the International Association of Universities was held in Delhi recently,

(b) If so, who inaugurated it;

(c) whether the Board decided to hold a seminar on education in India; and

(d) if so, when and where the seminar is going to be held?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meetings of the Administrative Board were not open to the public and there was no inaugural function.

(c) and (d). According to the information available, the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India organised a Seminar on February 12 and 13, 1962 at Madras under the joint auspices of the International Association of Universities, the Inter-University Board of India and the India International Centre. Subjects discussed at the seminar were (i) Access to Universities and (ii) Higher Education in relation to Social and Economic Development.

National Science Museum in New Delhi

{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 3319. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased

to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a National Science Museum in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any preliminary work has been done in this regard;

(c) whether Delhi has finally been chosen for the location of this museum; and

(d) the estimate of the expenditure to be incurred on this scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (c). The Hon'ble members' attention is drawn to reply given to Starred Question No. 94 on 17th February, 1961.

(b) and (d). A Committee is being set up to work out the details of the Scheme.

त्रिपुरा प्रशासन के हिन्दी प्रकाशन

३३२०. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिपुरा प्रशासन ने १९५७ से १९६१ तक अंग्रेजी में कितने प्रकाशन निकाले और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी में निकाले हैं ; और

(ख) जो प्रकाशन अभी हिन्दी में नहीं निकाले गये हैं उनके बारे में सरकार उन्हें हिन्दी में छापने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) ६७ प्रकाशन अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये और हिन्दी में कोई नहीं निकाला गया ।

(ख) त्रिपुरा में अभी लोगों को हिन्दी की जानकारी कम है। इसलिये इन प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में भी निकालने में व्यर्थ का खर्चा होगा ?

Burmese Representation of Books to Banaras Sanskrit University

3321. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Burmese Government presented a set of 100 volumes of the pali Tripatak to Sanskrit University of Varanasi on 6th April, 1962?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): According to available information, it was not the Burmese Government, but the Sangh Nayak of the Rangoon Monastery who presented 100 copies of complete Tripataka literature to the Sanskrit University, Varanasi on the occasion of its 4th Convocation.

College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University

3322. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consideration of the question of provision of funds for the development of the Hospital to be attached to the College of Medical Sciences of the Banaras Hindu University has been finalised; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of India Employees

3323. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3273 on the 13th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the total number of employees made permanent in 1961 and 1962, in the Survey of India; and

(b) the total number of employees likely to be made permanent in 1963?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir)

	1961	1962
(a) Class III	123	97
Class IV	96	147
(b) Class III	203	
Class IV	275	

Approach Road to Deputy Surveyor General's Estate, Dehra Dun

3324. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3275 on the 13th April 1961 and state:

(a) whether the approach road from the gate to residential quarters in Deputy Surveyor General's Estate, 17 E.C. Road, Dehra Dun, has since been made pucca; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). It is reported that the work is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

रेत से सोना

३३२५. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक २० अप्रैल, १९६२ के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित "नाले में सोने के कण बड़े परिमाण में प्राप्त" समाचार की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक कोई जांच कराई है कि वहां पर किस मात्रा में सोना और तांबा मिलने की आशा है ; और

(ग) आगे सरकार कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किये गये अन्वेषणों के परिणाम से यह मालूम हुआ है कि पाये जाने वाले सोने और तांबे का आर्थिक दृष्टि से कोई महत्व नहीं है। अतः अग्रिम कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

Officers on Deputation in Manipur and Tripura

3326. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers on deputation under the administration of Manipur and Tripura as on the 1st April, 1962;

(b) the capacities in which the officers have been on deputation;

(c) whether Government have any policy to replace the deputed officers by local men; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to this end?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 160 in Manipur and 90 in Tripura.

(b) Two statements—one in respect of Manipur and the other in respect of Tripura are laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 52].

(c) wherever possible local men are given chances of promotion to fill in senior posts. Due however to the death of suitable personnel officers have to be sent on deputation.

(d) Arrangements for training of officers and awarding of stipends to the local students have been made and will be made to have an adequate number of officers to replace the deputationists as far as possible.

शांतिकार्य के लिये विदेशों में भारतीय सैनिक

३३२७. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में किस देश में कितने भारतीय सैनिक इस समय भारत सरकार

द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति कायम रखने के लिये तैनात हैं ;

(ख) इन देशों में कितने भारतीय सैनिक मारे गये हैं और जख्मी हुये हैं ; और

(ग) इन सैनिकों के वेतन, उनके आने जाने तथा विदेशों में निवास पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और उस में भारत सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामंथा) : (क) भारतीय सेविवर्ग इस समय हिन्द चीनी, गाजा और कांगो में सेवा कर रहे हैं। उन देशों में उनकी जनगणित क्रमशः ३६४, १२४६ और ५६६३ है।

(ख) १५ सेविवर्ग संग्राम में मारे गये हैं, और ८२ घायल हुए हैं। यह सभी कांगो में ही होता-हुत हुए। जो दुर्घटनाओं-वश मारे गये। घायल हुये उन की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

	मारे गये	घायल
हिन्द-चीनी	४	३
गाजा (एक आत्म हत्या की घटना समेत)	७	७४
कांगो	६	७१

२, ३ और ५ क्रमशः प्राकृतिक कारणों से हिन्द-चीनी, गाजा और कांगो में मर गये।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

हिन्द चीनी में हमारे सेविवर्ग दो भागों में विभक्त हैं। एक वह जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय में काम कर रहे हैं, और दूसरे वह जो राष्ट्रीय मण्डल के साथ संलग्न हैं। जहाँ तक पूर्वोक्त का सम्बन्ध है, इन पर सारा खर्च साम्रे खाते से होता है। अन्य के लिये

खर्च का भार हम उठाते हैं, जो वैसे भी हम ही उठाते, यदि वह भारत में सेवा कर रहे होते। सारा अतिरिक्त खर्च साम्रे खाते से होता है।

गाजा में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संकटकालीन सेना के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा किया खर्च अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ के निम्नलिखित निर्णय के अनुसार मदस्य देशों द्वारा सहन किया जाता है।

(अ) पहले छे मास में : मूल वेतन के अतिरिक्त एक विशेष सैनिक भत्ता किसी देश की सैनिक टुकड़ी के सदस्यों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संकटकालीन सेना में उनकी सेवा के उपलक्ष्य में।

(ब) पहले छे मास के पश्चात् सभी अतिरिक्त और अमाधारण खर्च, जो सैनिक दल भेजने वाले देशों को, अपनी सेनायें भेजने के विषय में करना पड़ता है।

अपने कांगों भेजे सैनिकों के विषय में उन पर प्रायः उसी तरह खर्च उठता है, जैसे गाजा में भेजे सैनिकों पर। अन्तर केवल इतना है कि आदि मे सभी अतिरिक्त और अमाधारण किया गया खर्च, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय-संघ द्वारा वापस लिया जा सकता है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा ३१ मार्च १९६२ तक इस तरह पहले किये कुल खर्च, जिनका कुछ भाग भारत सरकार को ही सहन करना पड़ेगा, निम्नलिखित हैं :—

कुल खर्च भाग जो
 भारत सरकार
 को सहन
 करना पड़ेगा।

	लाख रुपये (लगभग)	लाख रुपये (लगभग)
हिन्द-चीनी	१८१.५६	५७.४२
गाजा	३३४.७६	१६६.०८
कांगो	१८४.००	६६.६५

Medium of University Education

3328. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have received the reactions of the Universities to the report of the Working Group constituted by the Commission to go into the question of the steps to be taken towards a change of medium of instruction into regional languages; and

(b) if so, when the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors proposed by the University Grants Commission is due to be held to discuss this question?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, from twenty-three Universities.

(b) In October, 1962.

Tented Schools in New Delhi

3329. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee is proposing to sanction more tented schools in New Delhi; and

(b) whether Government, in view of the great opposition to tented schools, propose to advise this civic body to refrain from this proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Opening of schools in tented accommodation is an interim measure only, rendered necessary by need for rapid expansion of educational facilities. The Committee proposes to construct school buildings for these schools as soon as it gets land for the purpose.

Visit of Russian Oil Experts

3330. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
* { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Russian Oil Experts arrived recent-

ly in India to study the overall economics of the fuel industry in the country; and

(b) if so, what was the result of their study tour?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The team had come to study oil in all its aspects.

(b) Their report is awaited.

Cattle Lifting in Border Regions of Tripura

3331. { **Shri Biren Dutta:**
{ **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cattle lifting cases in all the border regions of Tripura during March, 1961 and March, 1962;

(b) the number of cattle lifted by Pakistanis during that period; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to stop cattle lifting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 109 cases.

(b) 197.

(c) (1) Movement of cattle from the border areas of Tripura to any place across the border has been prohibited under the West Bengal Security Act 1950, as extended to Tripura;

(2) Patrolling of the border has been intensified. Forest Guards have been instructed to keep a watch on cases of cattle lifting. Village Resistance parties have also been formed in the border villages who also patrol the border areas from time to time accompanied by the Police Force.

(3) Protests in regard to cattle lifted, are being lodged with the Pakistani Authorities and demands made for the return of the cattle in the monthly meetings of the District Officers of Tripura and East Pakistan

information regarding the gangs suspected of cattle lifting, is being exchanged in order to enable Pakistan authorities to prevent such crimes by their nationals.

Bhojpuri Music

3332. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people whose mother tongue is Bhojpuri; and

(b) the details of the efforts made for the collection, compilation and preservation of Bhojpuri music?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 2164, according to 1951 Census. (Figures for 1961 Census are still being tabulated).

(b) The Sangeet Natak Akademi has a programme for the collection, compilation and recording of Folk music in the country which will include Bhojpuri also. At the moment, the Akademi has about an hour's recordings of Bhojpuri music.

Public Sector Projects

3333. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons engaged in the public sector projects under his Ministry; and

(b) the wage scales of labour and management?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Tribal Culture in Tripura

3334. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to develop Tribal culture such as dance, songs etc. in Tripura;

(b) whether any fund has been provided for that purpose; and

(c) whether Government propose to open a school in Tripura where cultivation of Tribal dances, songs etc. would be made?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Rehabilitation of Tribals in Tripura

3335. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any portion of culturable reclaimable land has been set aside exclusively for the rehabilitation of tribal people in Tripura as it was done in the past by the Maharaja of Tripura;

(b) if not, how the large number of tribal jhumias who have been still engaging in Jhum cultivation could be settled on land; and

(c) if so, the names of the areas, and the acreage in such areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No difficulty was experienced in finding lands for tribal people out of Government khas land and therefore no land has been set aside so far besides the areas reserved by the late Ruler. However, the question of earmarking some lands for jhumias is under examination. It is proposed to complete the settlement of all Jhumia families by the end of the Third Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

जनगणना

३३३६. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९६१ की जनगणना के मोटे-मोटे आंकड़े एकत्रित कर लिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इन में पंजाब के भाषा सम्बन्धी आंकड़े भी सम्मिलित हैं ;

(ग) पंजाब में हिन्दी और पंजाबी बोलने वालों की क्रमशः कितनी संख्या है ; और

(घ) हिन्दी और पंजाबी के अतिरिक्त भी क्या पंजाब में किसी भाषा को बोलने वाले रहते हैं, यदि हां, तो उनकी पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी संख्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मातृ भाषा के आंकड़े १९६१ की जनगणना में एकत्रित किये गये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). १९६१ की जनगणना में इकट्ठे किये गये मातृ भाषा के आंकड़ों पर अभी कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इसमें न केवल हिन्दी और पंजाबी ही सम्मिलित होगी, अपितु मातृ भाषाओं के रूप में लिखाई गई अन्य भाषायें भी होंगी ।

Agencies for Distribution of Indian Oil

3337. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Company is appointing Co-operative Institutions or private people for distribution of oil and oil products; and

(b) the State-wise figures of the number of distribution agencies, both Co-operative and private, and their area of operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) In the distribution of oil and oil products, the Indian Oil Company gives the highest preference to Co-operatives, then to Institutions like Corporations etc. and in exceptional circumstances distribution is entrusted to suitable individuals.

(b) Such agencies exist at present for distribution of Kerosene only and a statement of their area-wise operation is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 53].

Pakistani Nationals

3338. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases filed against Pakistani nationals in Assam, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura and Manipur during 1952—1962 who crossed the border without any permit, certificate or visa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Common Industrial Financial Agency

3339. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a common industrial financial agency for Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh has been formed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Punjab Financial Corporation was established by the Government of Punjab under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 to provide finance to medium and small scale industries in the Punjab State. Its jurisdiction was extended to serve the needs of the Union Territory of Delhi in terms of an agreement between the State of Punjab and Delhi Administration in the year 1957. In accordance with an agreement entered into between the State of Punjab and Delhi Administration and the Administration of Himachal Pradesh on the 19th May, 1962 its jurisdiction is now being extended to Himachal Pradesh. A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 54].

Mutual Assistance Pool of Insurance Companies

3340. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that insurance companies in the country have created a pool for mutual assistance to compensate for any loss in business to an individual insurance company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect it will have on the evil of rebating in business?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Although the Executive Committee of the General Insurance Council has proposed to set up a mutual assistance pool, it has not yet come into being. This pool is proposed as a voluntary effort by the insurance industry to put its house in order and is aimed at creating confidence and partly compensating loss of business which may occur to insurers if they completely abstain from the alleged malpractices in the industry and diversion of business from one to another. The Executive Committee has asked the insurers to give their consent to the proposal. The reaction of the insurers is not yet known. It is yet too early to judge the effects of the proposal in detail.

जैसलमेर में तेल की खोज

३३४१. { श्री बेरवा :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री चांडक :
डा० ल० म० सिधवी :

क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जैसलमेर क्षेत्र (राजस्थान) में तेल की संभावनाओं की खोज के लिये तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के साथ फ्रेंच पेट्रोलियम इन्स्टीट्यूट का करार कब संपन्न हुआ था ;

(ख) इस करार के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई योजना का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) योजना पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है और उसमें विदेशी मुद्रा की लागत क्या होगी ; और

(घ) इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) करार पर १२ सितम्बर, १९६१ को हस्ताक्षर हुए थे ।

(ख) इस करार के अन्तर्गत तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के तकनीकी, प्रशासनी और वित्तीय नियन्त्रण के अधीन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग और फ्रेंच पेट्रोलियम इन्स्टीट्यूट एक इंडो-फ्रेंच एक्सप्लोरेशन टीम (Indo-French Exploration Team) के निर्माण और कार्यान्वित करने में सहयोग देंगे । सहयोग की अवधि तीन साल की होगी परन्तु उसमें यह उपबन्ध है कि पहले साल की समाप्ति के बाद किसी तरह से भी दो महीनों का नोटिस देकर करार को समाप्त किया जा सकेगा । इस योजना के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दो भूकम्पीय दल, जिसमें से एक दल तीन साल के लिये और दूसरा दल दो साल के लिये ; दो गहरे व्यघन खनक (Rigs) जिसमें से एक २१ महीनों और दूसरा १२ महीनों के लिये ; और एक संरचनात्मक व्यघन खनक ३३ महीनों के लिये कार्य पर लगाये जायेंगे ।

(ग) इस परियोजना में लगाये जाने वाले रूपी व्यय (Rupee Expenditure) का अब तक अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है । करार के अन्तर्गत फ्रांस सरकार चार करोड़ रुपये के बराबर विदेशी विनिमय का प्रबन्ध करेगी

(घ) फ्रेंच पेट्रोलियम इन्स्टीट्यूट के दो विशेषज्ञ भारत में पहुँच चुके हैं और वे तकनीकी दस्ता का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ।

जैसलमेर में तेल की खोज को शुरू करने लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Skeletal Remains of Harappa

3342. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether anthropological research has been done on the 260 skeletal remains of Harappa in possession of the Anthropological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The earliest population of Harappa was long-headed and sturdy in build, with pronounced eye-brow ridges, receding forehead and broad nose with depressed root. A later phase shows along with these earlier people others who were distinctly round-headed. In the decaying phase of the culture, skeletons of people similar to the earliest phase have been discovered.

Central Institute of English, Hyderabad

3343. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations of the committee set up by Government to review the work and progress of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on those recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 55].

Foreign Capital Investments In India

3344. Shri Maheswar Nalk: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to

state:

(a) what was the volume of foreign capital invested in India upto the end of 1961; and

(b) what is the future programme of Government in respect of foreign participation in the capital structure of our Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Mararji Desai): (a) The latest date upto which information has been compiled is 31st December, 1959. The total amount of foreign investments in India as on that date was Rs. 610.7 crores. The figures as on the 31st December, 1960 are expected to be available shortly.

(b) The Third Five Year Plan envisages foreign participation in the private sector, both in the form of loans and equity capital of the order of Rs. 300 crores.

हवाई अड्डे के लिये ली गई जमीन किसानों को लौटाना

३३४५. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहबाजकुली (जिला गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश) हवाई अड्डे के लिये जिन किसानों की जमीन ले ली गई थी उसे उनको वापसी का प्रश्न क्या विभाग के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या स्थानीय किसानों ने अपनी जमीन की वापसी के लिये कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कोई ऐसा अभ्यावेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली राज्य संस्कृत विश्व परिषद्

३३४६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २२ मई, १९६२ को दिल्ली राज्य संस्कृत विश्व परिषद् की ओर से संस्कृत के अध्यापकों के एक शिष्ट-मंडल ने उनसे भेंट की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस शिष्टमंडल ने उनके समक्ष अपनी कौन-कौन सी मांगें रखी ; और

(ग) उन मांगों के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) उनकी मांगें निम्नलिखित थीं :—

(१) संस्कृत अध्यापकों के पद के लिये जो योग्यतायें निर्धारित हैं उनमें अंग्रेजी की योग्यता सम्मिलित नहीं होनी चाहिये

(२) प्रशिक्षित शास्त्रियों को ग्यारहवीं कक्षा पढ़ाने दी जाये और उन्हें उनर-स्नातक अध्यापकों का २५०—४७० रु० का वेतनमान स्वीकृत किया जाये ;

(३) पश्चिमी पंजाब और सीमान्त प्रान्त वाले शास्त्रियों को १७०—३८० रु० का वेतन मान स्वीकृत किया जाये ;

(४) उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा के संस्कृत के प्रश्न-पत्र संस्कृत में बनाये जाने चाहियें ; और

(५) सातवीं कक्षा की संस्कृत पाठ्य-पुस्तक बहुत कठिन है, और उसके स्थान पर कोई अन्य पुस्तक लगा जा ।

(ग) मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Reorganisation of Steel Administration

3347. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating reorganizing and streamlining the Steel administration in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what are the lines of reorientation?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration.

Public Schools

3348. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public schools in the country upto date;

(b) whether these schools can exchange teachers with foreign countries without the consent and knowledge of the Government of India; and

(c) if so, the names of the schools and the names of the foreign countries with which exchange of teachers has taken place during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Full Members—25

Associate Members—2

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

घरेलू नौकरों का पंजीयन

३३४६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली की पुलिस ने घरेलू कर्मचारियों

की रजिस्ट्री कराने के कार्य में इस बीच कुछ तेजी कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किन कारणों से किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य में कहां तक सफलता मिल रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) हां ।

(ख) यह आन्दोलन सन्देशात्मक चरित्र-वाले घरेलू कर्मचारियों द्वारा या उनकी सहायता से की जाने वाली चोरी की घटनाओं को कम करने के विचार से चलाया गया है ।

(ग) यह जानने में कि आन्दोलन का क्या परिणाम होगा कुछ समय लगेगा ।

महिला हाकी टीम की मलाया यात्रा

३३५०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन जाड़ों में एक भारतीय महिला हाकी टीम को मलाया भेजने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये अखिल भारतीय महिला हाकी एसोसियेशन को किस प्रकार की सहायता व सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Amenities in Government Servants' Colonies, Delhi

3351. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to provide basic

amenities like a community hall, a shopping centre, a children's park and a reading room for the Government servants residing in Clive Square, Lawrence Square, Taylor Square, Tughlak Place, Lake Square, Reading Road Etc?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The area in which these localities fall is ripe for re-development and the re-development plan provides for all the necessary amenities.

सीमान्त सड़क निर्माण कार्य

३३५२. { श्री ब्रह्मजीत सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१-६२ में डायरेक्टर जनरल, बोर्डर रोड आर्गनाइजेशन का कितनी लम्बी सड़क बनाने का लक्ष्य था

(ख) क्या उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो गई है ;

(ग) उक्त मंगटन ने क्या धन खर्च किया ; और

(घ) उसने कहां-कहां सड़कें बनाई हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) (क), (ख) तथा (घ). सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

(ग) लगभग ४१.३३ करोड़ रुपये ।

Geological Survey of Minerals in Gujarat

3353. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological survey of hilly regions in the Districts of Pan-

chamahals, Baroda and Broach in Gujarat which abound in valuable minerals, has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of survey undertaken by the Geological Survey of India the occurrences of the following minerals have been recorded:

Panchmahals district: Clay, Manganese, Lead and Limestone

Baroda district: Copper, Fluorite, Manganese, Limestone, Talc and Barytes.

Broach district: Limestone, Lignite, Ca'cite Clay and Gypsum.

Survey of Little Rann of Kutch

3354. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large scale survey of Little Rann of Kutch has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India carried out well inventory and groundwater investigations in the Little Rann area. The area is composed of Recent and Tertiary sediments overlying Jurassic sediments except in "belts" where Jurassic sediments are exposed. Flowing wells have been constructed by State Government in these "belts" and the quality of groundwater is generally poor. Due to the high salinity of groundwater, several brine wells have been constructed for salt manufacture. Dug wells located near ponds form the chief source for meeting domestic requirements.

Writers' Pension in Orissa

3355. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are getting writers' pension in the State of Orissa at present; and

(b) names of such persons and how much money they are getting individually?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Five.

(b) The names of the recipients are given below but it would not be fair to them to state the amount each receives. The maximum paid to any one under this scheme is Rs. 150. p.m.

- (i) Shri Damodar Shastree from December, 1956.
- (ii) Smt. Aparna Devi from August, 1957.
- (iii) Shri Nagandra Kumar Ray from June, 1958.
- (iv) Shri Golak Chandra Pradhan from August, 1958.
- (v) Shri D. V. Krishna Rao from March, 1960.

Exploration and Production of Oil

3356. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a U. N. Publication entitled "Capital Requirements of Petroleum Exploration and Methods of Financing"; and

(b) what is the total up to date capital and revenue expenditure incurred on exploration and production of oil, the total actual yield so far attained and the capacity per day firmly established?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) *Oil India Limited;*

The total Capital expenditure incurred by Oil India Ltd. upto 31st March, 1962 on exploration and production of oil was Rs. 22.08 crores and the total revenue expenditure Rs. 9.35 crores. The total actual yield attained upto the end of May, 1962 from Nahorkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran was 10.8 million barrels or 1.68 million tonnes.

The production capacity firmly established at present is about 2.3 million tonnes per annum in terms of well head potential. This may increase to 3 million tonnes before the end of 1963.

(ii) *Assam Oil Company Limited:*

Assam Oil Company Limited have stated that it will take considerable time and effort to provide the information regarding the total up-to-date capital and revenue expenditure incurred on exploration and production of crude oil. A.O.C. have, however, indicated that the total expenditure on production for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 was Rs. 2,37,46,867 and the expenditure on prospecting for 1959 was Rs. 14,94,278. The total net yield of oil attained upto 30th April, 1962 was 57.5 million barrels or 8.63 million metric tonnes. The rate of production as at 30th April, 1962 was about 3,425 Barrels (514 metric tonnes) per day which is expected to decline gradually to about 2,300 barrels (345 metric tonnes) per day by 1970.

(iii) *Oil and Natural Gas Commission:*

The total expenditure incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission upto March, 1962 is Rs. 38.2 crores including expenditure other than of capital nature amounting to Rs. 24.76 crores. The total quantity of crude oil produced from the Ankleshwar field upto 31st May, 1962 in the course of the trial production of the wells is 77,182 tons. This represents the total crude oil production of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission upto 31st May, 1962.

The present rate of production of crude oil from the Ankleshwar field during the process of trial of the wells is 1,200 tonnes per day. The regular daily production which will be established after the full development of the Ankleshwar field cannot be estimated on a firm basis at present. However, it will be very much higher than the present trial production rate.

Cost of Drilling Oil

3357. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what is the average cost of drilling oil per metre in India and how it compares with costs incurred in other comparable oil producing countries?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The actual cost of drilling per metre in Nahorkatiya during 1961 was Rs. 374 and that in Moran Rs. 442.9. The actual cost of drilling per metre by Assam Oil Company was Rs. 808 for 1957, Rs. 806 for 1958 and Rs. 846 for 1959. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is engaged in the analysis of the cost of drilling in the different structures. The cost of drilling depends upon a number of factors e.g., the nature of the structure, depth to which a well is drilled and the type of Rig used for drilling. It also varies according to whether the drilling is of exploratory nature or is carried out in an established field for production purpose. This is true in regard to drilling operations in other countries also. The average cost of drilling even if it were worked out for a country as a whole would not reflect the norm to which the cost of drilling should approximate.

Konkani

3358. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 { **Shri Koya:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation or any proposal for the inclusion of Konkani as the fifteenth language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

केंद्रीय आपातकालीन सहायता संगठन

३३५६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय आपातकालीन सहायता प्रशिक्षण संस्था के दफ्तर में कुछ पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चार पद, जिनमें एक राजपत्रित श्रेणी II सम्मिलित है, बचत की दृष्टि से अस्थगित रखे जा रहे हैं । शेष पांच पदों को भरने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इनमें से तीन पद उपयुक्त योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के न मिलने के कारण नहीं भरे जा सके ।

Displaced Persons in Ramunni Nagar Colony, Tripura

3360. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many families of displaced persons have been rehabilitated at D. M. Ramunni Nagar Colony in Tripura;

(b) what is the amount of loan and average of land that each displaced person's family is entitled to get under the said colony scheme;

(c) whether the loan has been fully paid to each family and the full quota of land that each family was entitled to get has been allotted to each of the family in the said colony; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). Material is being collected and will be placed on the Table.

Border Police Outpost at Jalaiya in Tripura

3361. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently the tent of border police outpost situated at Jalaiya in Tripura near Pakistan border had been set on fire by some Pak. national;

(b) if so, what are the casualties; and

(c) whether any miscreant was detected or arrested in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) On the night of 5th May 1962, a newly constructed barrack and not a tent at the Jalaiya border outpost was set on fire by some unknown miscreant. The case is under investigation by the Police.

(b) None.

(c) None so far.

Tulsibati Girls' Hostel, Agartala

3362. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tribal girls at present staying at Tulsibati Girls' Hostel, Agartala as boarders; and

(b) the type of amenities extended to them by Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 8.

(b) Besides a free seat and light they are granted a stipend @ Rs. 1.25 nP per day per boarder. News Papers, Magazines and periodicals are also provided free of cost.

Hostel Facilities for Tribal Girl Students in Tripura

3363. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal girl students who are enjoying hostel facilities at present in Tripura; and

(b) the names of the hostels where girl students are staying?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) (a) 12.

(b) (i) Boarding house attached to M.T. Girls' Higher Secondary School, Agartala.

(ii) Boarding House attached to Belonia Girls' High School, Belonia.

Tribal Boarding Hostels in Tripura

3364. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Tribal Boarding Homes (Hostels) are at present under construction in Tripura;

(b) if so, the localities where the same are being constructed;

(c) whether those hostels are meant for the students of secondary or higher secondary schools or primary schools; and

(d) the approximate number of students who are expected to be accommodated in these hostels?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Iron Ore Production in Eastern Zone

3365. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present production of private owned ore mines in the Eastern Zone; and

(b) what is the total iron ore production of captive mines worked by the Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

बरेली में पाकिस्तानी जासूस की गिरफ्तारी

३३६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग ने बरेली में पाकिस्तान के एक ऐसे गुप्तचर की गिरफ्तारी की है जो वहां की वायुसेना का एक उच्चाधिकारी बताया जाता है और जो भारत के विभिन्न फीजी अड्डों में घूम-घूम कर सूचनायें एकत्र किया करता था ;

(ख) क्या इस तरह के कोई और भी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस तरह की हरकतों से बचाव व रोकथाम के लिये कौन-कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामंया) : (क) पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना के स्क्वैड्रन लडर पद के एक अफसर को बीजा की शर्तें भंग करने के अपराध में बरेली जाने के लिये २३-५-६२ को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ; उसे उत्तर प्रदेश में बदाऊँ जिला में मढोली गांव में जाने के लिये १४ दिन के लिये बीजा की स्वीकृति दी गई थी । मामला असैनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच अधीन है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) चूंकि आवश्यक सावधानी बर्ती जा रही है, कोई विशेष पग उठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई ।

Political Sufferers

3367. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for Political Sufferer's aid have been received by Tripura Administration during the period from 1958 to 1962;

(b) what is the number of applicants who suffered imprisonment in Andamans;

(c) how many applicants have received aid upto March, 1962, and

(d) what is the amount given to each of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Sri Datar): (a) 279.

(b) 2.

(c) and (d). 11 applicants have so far been given grants ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 1,500/-. The other applications are still under consideration of the Political Sufferers Relief Committee, Tripura.

Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

3368. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Mines & Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total investment made till now by the Government of Orissa and India in prospecting, mechanisation and operation of Iron Ore Mines in Orissa;

(b) what is the total foreign exchange involved; and

(c) what is the total foreign exchange further required by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Home Minister's Discretionary Grant

3369. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many institutions and persons were given grants from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant during the last year;

(b) whether any application or request for such grant was rejected; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

8 institutions and 588 persons during the year 1961-62.

(b) and (c). Those applications which did not satisfy the requirements of the rules governing disbursements from the Discretionary Grant did not qualify for assistance from such grant.

Pay Scales of H.P. Employees

3370. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the pay scales of the Himachal Pradesh Administration employees are not at par with the pay scales of the Punjab State Government employees despite the recommendations of the Pay Commission and the instructions of the Union Home Ministry for bringing at par the pay scales in Himachal with Punjab scales?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The pay scales of the posts in the Himachal Pradesh Secretariat and a few posts concerned with Secretariat work in the Directorates have followed the pattern obtaining under the Delhi Administration, which follows by and large the Central Government's pattern. The pay scales of other posts under the Administration followed the Punjab pattern even prior to the recommendations of the Pay Commission except certain posts which were sanctioned on Central Government scales on *ad hoc* basis. As a result of the Pay Commission's recommendations these posts were brought on to the Punjab scales.

Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission

Shri D. C. Sharma:
3373. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its broad recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. The report has been submitted on 31st May, 1962.

(b) and (c). The Report is being printed and is under examination by Government and it will be placed on the Table of the House when printed copies are available.

Suicide of a Clerk in P.M.'s Sectt.

3374. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a clerk in the Prime Minister's Secretariat committed suicide by jumping from the fourth floor of his office in South Block, New Delhi on the 1st June, 1962;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Enquiries held in this regard revealed that Shri Santokh Singh, a Lower Division Clerk in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, committed suicide because of severe depression brought about by indifferent health and mental trouble.

Iron Ore Smelting Techniques Study Team

3375. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian technical experts is proposed to be sent to East Germany and Norway to study iron ore smelting techniques in those countries;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what will be the composition of the team?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). Government have already approved the deputation of a team of observers to East Germany and Norway to observe briquetting, coking, smelting and other tests based on Salem Iron Ore and Neyveli Lignite. The deputation will also visit West Germany to observe the working of Low Shaft Furnaces. The deputation is scheduled to leave India by the middle of June 1962. The composition of the team is as below:—

1. Shri C. V. S. Mani, Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

2. Shri R. P. Sinha, Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Design Bureau, Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela (Orissa).

3. Shri D. N. Sibal, Executive Engineer, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Madras.

Seminar on Secondary Education

3376. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Secondary Teachers' Federation organised its two day seminar on the "Pattern of the Secondary Education in India" towards the end of May, 1962 at Calcutta;

(b) if so, what recommendations were made therein to improve the pattern of secondary education in India; and

(c) what decisions Government have taken to modify the present pattern in the light of these recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 56].

(c) The recommendations have been noted and will be given due consideration in any scheme of reorganization of the pattern.

Seizure of Currency Notes Etc., from a Chinese Woman

3377. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether currency notes worth Rs. 66,000 and some liquor bottles have been seized from a Chinese woman in Bombay lately; and

(b) if so, details therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No such seizure has been made by the Customs authorities. It is, however, understood that the Bombay Police authorities raided the premises of one Mrs. Chang Gow-Giw in Bombay and seized three bottles of brandy and also Indian currency amounting to Rs. 66,000 and that Mrs. Chang was arrested on 31st May, 1962, for being in possession of foreign liquor without a permit under the Prohibition law. The Bombay Police are carrying on further investigation.

Liquor Consumption in Delhi

3378. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to check the abnormal increase in liquor consumption in Delhi during the last five years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The following measures have been adopted by the Delhi Administration towards gradual prohibition in Delhi during the last five years:—

(i) Reduction in the number of country liquor shops from 7 to 2 and removal of the remaining two shops to remote localities.

(ii) Reduction in the saleable strength of country liquor from 20 degrees under proof to 50 degrees under proof.

(iii) Imposition of quantitative restriction in the case of country liquor

vends by not allowing the licensees to sell more than 1,20,000 gallons (5,45,515 litres) during the year 1962-63.

(iv) Public drinking in restaurants and dhabas etc. of both foreign and country liquor has been prohibited.

(v) The sale and consumption of foreign liquor in cinemas and railway refreshment rooms has been prohibited.

(vi) Licensing the sale of foreign liquor in clubs and restricting the consumption therein by members only.

(vii) Confining the consumption of foreign liquor in hotels to the residents of the hotel in their rooms only.

(viii) Reduction in the limit of retail sale to an individual from 12 quart bottles to one litre.

(ix) Reduction in the limit of possession of an individual to one litre of foreign liquor. Previously a person could possess any quantity of foreign liquor for his bonafide consumption.

(x) Introduction of 137 dry days in a year.

(xi) Prohibiting the sale of country liquor and foreign liquor to persons below the age of 25 years.

(xii) Prohibiting the employment of children and women on the premises licensed for the consumption of liquor.

(xiii) Reduction in the sale hours.

(xiv) Enhancement of punishment for repeated offences and prescribing a minimum punishment for illicit distillation.

(xv) Increase in the rates of duty etc.

Steel Plant in Mysore

3379. Shri Chandriki: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Bellary district in Mysore State are consistently demanding erection of a steel plant in their district because the most superior

quality ore available in India today is from that district;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to erect any steel plant in that district in the Third Five Year Plan period;

(c) how many steel plants are we going to have in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(d) whether any sites have been selected for the location of such plants?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During the Third Plan Period, it is proposed to set up a new steel plant at Bokaro. The question of setting up a pig iron plant based on Neyveli Lignite—representing an initial stage in the establishment of a steel plant in the Southern region is at present under the consideration of a Technical Committee, who are expected to report on a suitable location for the plant as well. A similar Committee is examining the technical and economical feasibility of setting up a pig iron or steel plant based on the iron ores of Bellary district.

सेवानिवृत्त सूबेदार-मेजरों के लिये महंगाई भत्ता

३३८०, श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अवकाश प्राप्त सूबेदार-मेजरों को अन्य फौजी पेंशदारों के समान वेतन के साथ कोई महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) सशस्त्र सेनाओं के पेंशनरों को महंगाई भत्ते के तौर पर कोई भत्ता पेंशनरों के साथ नहीं मिलता। तदपि छोटी पेंशनरों पर उन पेंशनरों को अस्थायी वृद्धियां देय हैं जिन्हें पेंशन संबंधी पुराने नियमों के

अधीन ११२ रुपये ५० नये पैसे तक मासिक पेंशन मिलती है। चूंकि इन अस्थायी वृद्धियों का अधिकार पेंशन के दर के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है, न कि आस्पद के आधार पर, ऐसे सुबेदार मेजर अस्थायी वृद्धियों के अधिकारी हैं, जिन्हें ११२ रुपये ५० नये पैसे से कम मासिक पेंशन मिलती है।

(ख) उपरोक्त स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति के समक्ष, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सशस्त्र सेना के पेंशनर

३३८१. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेंशन प्राप्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्रतिमास पेंशन नहीं मिलती अपितु तीन मास या उससे भी अधिक समय में मिलती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) अधिकतर हाजतों में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के पेंशनरों को पेंशन की अदायगी त्रिमासिक की जाती है।

(ख) (१) जहां पेंशन मासिक भी दी जाती है, पेंशनर अपनी पेंशन लेने के लिये सदा समय पर नहीं आते, वरन दो तीन मास की पेंशन इकट्ठी लेना पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि इस तरह पेंशन देने वाले कार्यालयों को जाने आने की यात्रा में उन का खर्च बच जाता है। ऐसा कोई माध्य नहीं कि थोड़ी पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनर अपनी पेंशन मासिक पाना पसन्द करेंगे।

(२) त्रिमासिक पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनरों की संख्या कुछ लाख है। वह खजानों और डाकखानों में पेंशन पाते हैं। अगर

त्रिमासिक के स्थान अर्धवार्षिक मासिक कर दी गई तो उन कार्यालयों का पन्धने देने का काम ही भागे स तान गुना बढ़ जावेगा। वह इस का सामना न कर सके, और पारंगम स्वरूप विभाग पन्शनरों के लिये ही गंभार काठेनःइषा वा कर देगा।

Sainik Samachar

3382. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the languages in which 'Sainik Samachar' is issued and its circulation figures;

(b) the cost incurred for each edition; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to publish a Malayalam edition of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) "Sainik Samachar" is published in nine languages, namely, English, Hindi, Roman-Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Gorkhali.

The language-wise circulation figures for the issue dated June 17, 1962, are:

English.	2,950
Urdu.	753
Hindi.	4,676
Punjabi.	2,256
Roman Hindi.	419
Tamil.	647
Telugu.	263
Marathi.	581
Gorkhali.	643
Total.	13,188

(b) Accounts of expenditure for each edition are not maintained separately. The total expenditure on production of the journal during 1961-62 was Rs. 5.31 lakhs (approximately).

(c) Yes, Sir, a proposal to publish a Malayalam edition is under consideration.

Census of Ex-Servicemen

3383. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a census of the ex-servicemen of the country; and

(b) whether Government has any information regarding the number of unemployed ex-servicemen, district-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, the information regarding the number of ex-servicemen borne on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges seeking employment assistance as on 31st December, 1961 is available with the Government, State-wise (not District-wise) and has already been supplied in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2599 on the 5th June, 1962 in the Lok Sabha.

Aid from PL-480 Funds to Leather Research Institute, Guindy

3383. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Leather Research Institute situated in Guindy is to get any aid from PL 480 funds, for any of its schemes of fundamental research;

(b) if so, the amount spread over and the conditions thereof; and

(c) what are the schemes for which it is to be utilised?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Two grants, Rs. 1.81 lakhs and Rs. 1.28 lakhs, spread over a period of five years have been made. The conditions are broadly:

- (i) payments to be made half-yearly;
- (ii) reports to be submitted half-yearly;
- (iii) accredited representatives of the Government of the United States of America will have access to the Institute to see the progress of the schemes;
- (iv) The public in U.S.A. will be granted all benefits of any patentable results from these schemes and an irrevocable, non-transferable world license, free of royalty, will be given to the U.S. Government in this regard. Rights to patents outside U.S.A. will be in accordance with the policy of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- (v) The U.S. Government may decide in what manner results of research and information regarding schemes which, in the opinion of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are not patentable in the U.S.A., may be published in that country. Publication outside U.S.A. shall be in accordance with the policy of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) The schemes are—

- (i) Studies on the mode of reaction of polyphenolic tanning compounds with hide proteins (collagen) to obtain fundamental information for developing heavy leather with improved properties.
- (ii) Studies of the inter-relation of the hide quality with rate of

tanning and efficiency of tanning to obtain information for use in developing improved process for making leather.

Bauxite in Katni, Madhya Pradesh

3385. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
} **Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1742 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether further investigations as to the fuel valuation of bauxite deposits at Katni in Bhopal have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) The Geological Survey of India has not carried any further investigation for finalised valuation of bauxite deposits at Katni.

(b) Does not arise.

Reviewing Committee of the Zoological Survey of India

3386. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Reviewing Committee on working of the Zoological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cheetham Committee's Interim Report on Survey of India

3387. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations in the interim report of the

Committee under the Chairmanship of Major-General Cheetham constituted to assess the work of the Survey of India;

(b) how many of them have been accepted; and

(c) how many of them are being implemented so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The main recommendations concern:

- (i) strengthening of the Department by the immediate addition of four field parties for priority survey work;
- (ii) provision of transport to field parties; and
- (iii) supply of modern equipment required for precision work.

These recommendations have been accepted and are being implemented.

Inventions

3388. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what inventions have been reported during the year 1961-62 to the National Research Development Corporation of India;

(b) the names of the scientists who have made the inventions; and

(c) the names of the institutions and laboratories where the inventions have been made?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 57].

Commercial Development of Processes

3389. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what licence agreements have been negotiated for the commercial

development of processes during 1961-62 by the National Research Development Corporation of India; and

(b) who are the parties negotiating the agreements?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 58].

Reviewing Committee for Botanical Survey of India

3390. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations of the Report of the Reviewing Committee for the Botanical Survey of India;

(b) how many of them have been accepted by Government; and

(c) how many of them are being implemented so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement giving main recommendations of the Reviewing Committee and the present position in respect thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 59].

Juvenile Delinquency

3391. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been published by Government regarding juvenile delinquency of children since passing of the Children Act, 1960; and

(b) if so, number of such boys and girls State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Although no separate report has been published regarding

juvenile delinquency, yet juvenile delinquency statistics are given in the publication "Crime in India--1959", which has been brought out in 1961, i.e., after the passing of the Children Act, 1960.

(b) This information will be found on page 14 of the above-mentioned publication, copies of which have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

National Integration Council

3393. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Integration Council met in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main resolutions passed and recommendations made; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, on June 2 and 3, 1962.

(b) A copy of the proceedings of the meeting has been laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on 15th June, 1962.

(c) The attention of the authorities concerned is being invited, where necessary, to the recommendations and reports of action taken by them will be obtained. The Committees appointed by the Council to deal with problems of regionalism and communalism and to evolve a code of conduct for students, teachers, various educational institutions and political parties are expected to report to the Council at its next meeting to be held in September, or October.

Second Pay Commission's Recommendations for Delhi School Teachers

3394. **Sari Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the

Table in reply to Starred Question No. 114 on the 20th March, 1962 and state:

(a) the total amount of aid asked for by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to meet the expenditure on account of payment of arrears to their teachers according to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission with effect from the 1st July, 1959;

(b) the total amount of aid sanctioned by Government to meet the expenditure for that purpose for the periods 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 separately;

(c) the date when the aid has been authorised and the Delhi Municipal Corporation informed by the Government of India; and

(d) what is Government's information on whether the actual recipients have received the payment of arrears or not?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) No grant, specifically for the payment of arrears to the teachers, was asked for by the Corporation.

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

(d) Payment of arrears in all cases is likely to be completed by the end of this month.

छात्रों को छुट्टियाँ

३३९५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामान्यतया वर्ष में छात्रों के पढ़ने और अवकाश के दिनों का क्या अनुपात है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ अवकाश के दिनों में कमी करने की भी सरकार सोच रही है ;

(ग) किन्हीं राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ब) अवकाश के दिनों में भी विद्यार्थियों के समय का सदुपयोग हो सके क्या इस पर कुछ विचार हो रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने के बाद उस पर विचार किया जायेगा। सरकार के विचारों से हेतु यह सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

जीवन बीमा निगम की ओर से ऋणों का दिया जाना

३३६६. श्री प्रकाशबीर सास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य निर्माण और बंधक (हार्जिसिंग एंड मॉर्टेज) के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा ऋण अवध ढंग से प्राइवेट एजेंटों के एक गिरोह द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जा रहे हैं जो दो प्रतिशत अनुचित धन वसूल करते हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार इसे ठोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह सवाल 'दा ही नहीं' होता।

Judicial Officers of Ex-Saurashtra State

3397. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Judicial Officers of the Ex-Saurashtra State for equation of their services;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government on their representation;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have already taken a decision in this respect; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for delay in implementing the decisions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Orders were passed by the Government of India on the basis of the advice of the Central Advisory Committee and communicated to the Government of Bombay on the 15th March, 1960.

(d) Information is being collected from the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme, Bombay

3398. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan**
Shri Imbiashibava:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Commander Works Engineers, Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme, Bombay is going to be handed over to the Office of the Garrison Engineer, (Naval Unit);

(b) if so, what will be the position of the employees working in the Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme at present;

(c) whether the employees of the Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme are permanent or temporary; and

(d) if permanent, whether they are given all the benefits admissible to Central Government Employees?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) They are of both categories.

(d) Yes, in the case of such employees as are permanent.

National Integration Conference

3399. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have published the proceedings of the National Integration Conference held in New Delhi in September, 1961;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to publish full details of the Conference or some brief points for educating the masses; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). A copy of the statement issued on behalf of the National Integration Conference, embodying its conclusions and recommendations, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 20th November, 1961. Extensive publicity is being given to the statement in English and Hindi, and in the respective regional languages.

जयाल स्मारक

३४००. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले हिमाचल पर्वतारोहण संस्था, दार्जिलिंग के प्रिंसिपल मेजर एन० डी० जयाल की आकस्मिक मृत्यु के बाद जयाल स्मारक निधि स्थापित करने और स्मृति-ग्रन्थ तैयार करने का निश्चय किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस विषय में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय पर्वतारोहण फाऊंडेशन समेत सभी साधनों से इस समय तक जयाल

स्मारक निधि में कुल लगभग २४००० रुपये प्राप्त हो चुका है । इस के अतिरिक्त ४५००० रुपये की लागत का पर्वतारोहण सम्बन्धी साज सामान भी भारतीय पर्वतारोहण फाऊंडेशन में इस निधि को प्राप्त हुआ है । इस निधि का उद्देश्य है पर्वतारोहण सम्बन्धी साजसामान इकट्ठा करके भारतीय अभियान दलों को वाजबो दरो पर किराये पर देना । केवल १९६१ में ही, अन्नपूर्णा तृतीय, नीलकण्ठ, नन्दा देवी माना अभियान दलों तथा पुष्प घाटी में बम्बई की पर्वतारोहण समिति के आरोहण शिविर और अन्य कई छोटे आरोहण दलों को इस निधि से बहुत से पर्वतारोहण सम्बन्ध सामान और साजसामान से लस किया गया था । नवम्बर, १९६१ में मनाली में स्थापित पश्चिमी हिमालयन पर्वतारोहण स्कूल का पहला प्रशिक्षण क्रम आयोजित करने के लिये, पंजाब सरकार का भी पर्वतारोहण साजसामान प्राप्य किया गया था ।

‘भारतीय पर्वतारोहण’ नाम की हस्त-लिखित पुस्तक को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाने वाला है, जिसमें कि भूतपूर्व मेजर जयाल और अन्य विख्यात पर्वतारोहियों की संक्षिप्त जीवनीएं और लेख दिये हैं, और आशा है कि प्रकाशन के लिये उसे शीघ्र ही छपाखाना में भेज दिया जायेगा ।

भारतीय एवरेस्ट बल

३४०१. श्री बेरबा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एवरेस्ट पर अभियान के लिये अब तक कितने भारतीय पर्वतारोही दलों को भेजा जा चुका है ;

(ख) इन अभियानों पर कितना न व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ग) मेजर जान डाक्स के नेतृत्व में हाल के अभियान के विफल होने के कारण क्या हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री रघु-
रामैया) :** (क) अभी तक ो भारतीय
अभियान एवरेस्ट शिखर पर आरोहण के
लिय भेजे गये हैं, पहला १९६० और दूसरा
१९६२ में ।

(ख) प्रथम अभियान पर लगभग ६
लाख पया व्यय हुआ था, और दूसरे पर भी
शायद ६ ही लाख रुपय खर्च आये ।

(ग) अभियान की विफलता का एक
मात्र कारण था, मौसम की लगातार खराबी ।

२८६०० फुट की ऊंचाई तक (शिखर
में केवल ४२८ फुट कम) पहुँचने के पश्चात्,
चोटी पर पहुँचे दल को मौसम, तेज आंधियों,
अन्धा कर देने वाले तुफानों ऊँचई पार शूल्य
से नीचे तापमान में अधिक समय तक खुले
में रहने आदि से संग्राम करना पड़ा । तदापि
सिवाय लौटने के उमक नि कोई दूसरा
रास्ता नहीं रह गया था । अगर वह उलटे
पाँव लौट नहीं आते, तो चोटी पर पहुँचे दल
का आठवें शिविर तक लौटने तक का समय
न मिल पाता । परिणामस्वरूप वह सातवें
शिविर तक भी उम दिन बहुत विलम्ब में
अर्थात् १० बजे रात को पहुँचे, और लगातार
तीसरो रात उन्हें २७६०० फुट की ऊंचाई
पर व्यतीत करनी पड़ी, जो एक ऐसा अनुभव
था, जिसकी कि पर्वतारोहण में मिसाल नहीं
मिलती ।

Cycle challans in Delhi

3402. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the
Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of cyclists challaned in
Delhi and New Delhi for not carry-
ing lights during the last five years;
and

(b) what amount has been realised
from them on account of imposition
of penalty?

**The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a)

Number of cyclists challaned for not
carrying lights during the last five
years is as follows:

1957.	3514
1958.	47564
1959.	63358
1960.	24460
1961	13870
1962 (upto 31-5-1962).	3858

(b) Information is not available.
The offence-wise break-up of penal-
ties is not maintained.

Strike by Central Government Employees

3403. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the
Minister of Finance be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a num-
ber of Government employees were
detailed for duty in the Central Secre-
tariat during the strike of the Central
Government employees in July, 1960;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether it is a fact that special
bonus/honorarium was paid to that
staff; and

(d) if so, the amount so paid?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri
Morarji Desai):** The information is
being collected and will be laid on the
table of the House as early as possible.

Nursery Schools in Government Colonies

3404. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the
Minister of Education be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of children of the
age group of 3 to 5 years in Govern-
ment colonies like Sarojni Nagar,
Netaji Nagar, Laxmi Bai Nagar, Naroji
Nagar, Moti Bagh and Kidwai Nagar,
New Delhi;

(b) whether there are nursery
schools run both by the public and
the Municipal authorities in these
colonies;

(c) how many seats are available in
those schools separately in the private
and Government run schools;

(d) whether there is need and demand for more such nursery schools; and

(e) if so, what are Government plans in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) About 5,500 children.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Local Bodies: 975.

Government: 58.

Private Information not available.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Private organisations are encouraged to organise nursery schools.

State Central Library and District Libraries in Orissa

3405. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Government of India to establish State Central Library and District Libraries in Orissa according to the report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries of the Government of India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): State Government of Orissa to which the recommendation No. 2 of Chapter IV of the report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries was forwarded for taking necessary action in the matter have made a plan provision of Rs 18.40 lakhs for development of library service in the State in their 3rd Five Year Plan for following schemes:—

- (a) Starting of mobile library units in Blocks.—Rs. 1.00 lakh.
- (b) State and city libraries.—Rs. 10.40 lakhs.
- (c) Construction of building for the State Library.—Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- (d) Grants to village library.—Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Industrial Management Pool

3406. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for increasing the strength of the Industrial Management Pool;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration to convert this pool into a service like Indian Economic Service or the Indian Statistical Service;

(c) whether the services of the Pool Officers will effectively be utilised by the various public undertakings in the top and middle management levels;

(d) what are the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that reasonable opportunities are extended to the Pool Officers to show their work and worth in these undertakings;

(e) what is the method proposed for transfer, posting, promotions etc. of these officers in the Management Pool to enable sustained interest by them in their workings;

(f) what is the position of the Industrial Management Pool Officers in the various undertakings vis-a-vis other deputationists from other Central Services; and

(g) whether certain percentage of posts in the various public undertakings at appropriate levels is or is proposed to be reserved for Industrial Management Pool Officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, this is the intention.

(d) At present such reasonable opportunities already exist.

(e) The Pool Officers are posted to those undertakings where their services can be best utilised by virtue of their qualification and experience. The same criteria will apply to their

transfers from one undertaking to another. As regards promotions, these will be entirely on the basis of merit.

(f) The deputationists from the other Services are posted in these undertakings for specified periods and on special deputation terms. Officers of the Industrial Management Pool, on the other hand, are intended to man the senior managerial posts in the undertakings without any fixed period of deputation and their conditions of service are as laid down in the Industrial Management Pool Scheme;

(g) No.

Steel Plant, Neyveli

3407. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assess the utility of the various end products from the proposed steel plant based on Neyveli lignite;

(b) if so, what is the machinery arranged for the assessment and when it is due to submit its report; and

(c) if already assessed, what are the details of assessment?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). An assessment will be made at the time a decision is taken to set up a steel plant based on Neyveli Lignite.

Report on Salem Iron Ore

3408. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 129 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the sample test report on Salem Iron Ore from East Germany, Norway and Jamshedpur on the economic feasibility of establishing a steel plant;

(b) if so, the results of the test and any other points stated in the test report; and

(c) the results in relation to the purpose for which the samples were sent?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). Preliminary reports on the tests conducted in East Germany, Norway, and Jamshedpur to determine the suitability of Salem iron ore for production of iron with Neyveli Lignite have been received. These reports have confirmed the earlier indications that it is technically feasible to produce iron with Salem iron ore Lignite coke in low shaft or electric furnaces. Further tests are in progress, which would throw more light on the technical aspects and would also help to determine the economic feasibility of the project.

Gurkha Regiment

3409. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the recruitment to our Gurkha regiments is made only from the people of Nepali origin permanently residing in this country or from Nepali nationals as well?

The Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): From both.

Oil Pipeline

3410. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel to pleased to state:

(a) the number of pumping and repeater stations which have so far been completed in connection with the pipeline-link between Digboi Oil fields and Barauni Oil Refinery; and

(b) how much of pipeline has already been laid?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). 5 Pump Stations and 8 Repeater Stations have

been completed so far, on the pipeline-link between the Nahorkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran oil fields and Barauni Refinery.

(b). 717.5 miles.

Division of Assets between Maharashtra and Gujarat

3411. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) details of assets which had been divided between Maharashtra and Gujarat States under the Bombay Reorganisation Act; and

(b) details of disputes regarding division of assets between the two States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). The Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, provides the manner in which assets of the former State of Bombay are divisible between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The details of the assets have to be worked out by the two State Governments. The Government of India have issued orders in respect of the following two cases referred to them:

- (1) Transfer of securities of the value of Rs. 10.00 crores to the Government of Gujarat from the Cash Balance Investment Account of the State of Bombay.
- (2) Transfer of securities of the value of Rs. 14.20 crores to the Government of Gujarat from out of the share of the State of Maharashtra in the Cash Balance Investment Account of the State of Bombay.

(b). According to the information readily available, the following cases

of dispute have been referred by the State Governments:—

- (1) Allocation of investments in the Sinking and Depreciation Funds etc.
- (2) Allocation of recoveries of advance of pay and T.A. etc. made to the Government servants before the appointed day.
- (3) Apportionment of the Port Reserve Fund and the Port Development Fund.

Vawol Well (Gujarat)

3412. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether Vawol well (Gujarat) has been filled up with cement and if so, how many bags of cement were used?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir.

Coal Supply to States

3413. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the allotment and supply of coal of different varieties to different States in 1960, 1961 and 1962 and factors governing allotments and supply?

The Minister of Mines & Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): During 1962, the quotas to different States have been revised in order to match them closely with the rail transport capacity available. It was felt that instead of fixing a quota far in excess of the transport capacity available, it is in the interest of consumers to make a realistic allocation which can be expected to be actually moved so that the consumers can properly plan the working of their units. A comparative statement indicating the quotas

allocated to different States during 1960, 1961 and 1962 and the despatches of coal to these States during 1960 and 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 60].

Lok Sahayak Sena Training Teams

3414. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the Lok Sahayak Sena Training Teams is treated as Army or civilian personnel;

(b) whether the Army Act as well as the benefits given to Army personnel are applicable to them; and

(c) if they are civilian personnel, whether the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission are applicable to them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah):
(a). The staff of Lok Sahayak Sena Training Teams comprise of three categories of personnel, viz.,

- (i) Regular Army personnel,
- (ii) Re-employed ex-army personnel, and
- (iii) Non-combatants un-enrolled.

Those coming under (i) and (ii) above are treated as Army personnel and those under (iii) are civilians.

(b). The Army Act is applicable to Regular Army personnel and re-employed ex-Army personnel. While the former are entitled to all the benefits of Regular Army personnel, the latter are re-employed exclusively for service with Lok Sahayak Sena Training Teams on special terms of engagement. Army Act does not apply to non-combatants un-enrolled; nor do they get all the benefits given to Army personnel.

(c). Non-combatants un-enrolled are treated in the same manner as

their counterparts in the Regular Army. They are entitled to the pay scales but not to all the benefits of the Second Pay Commission's Report.

Rourkela Steel Plant

3415. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Enquiry Committee constituted in February, 1961 to investigate into the circumstances in which heavy demurrage amounting to more than 55 lakhs had been incurred by the Rourkela Steel Plant, has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether the amount of Rs. 1.52 lakh out of this demurrage, attributed to contractors not acting according to their terms of contract, has been fully recovered from them?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c). As against Rs. 1.52 lakhs recoverable from contractors, an amount of Rs. 1.11 lakhs has been recovered so far.

Stainless Steel

3416. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:
Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parties which have applied for licences for manufacture of stainless steel;

(b) how many parties have been given licences and for what amount; and

(c) if there are large numbers of applications, how it is proposed to dispose them of?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) 29.

(b). One, namely Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, for a capacity of 20,000 tons per annum.

(c) The remaining applications are under consideration by an Inter-Ministerial Committee, and final decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

Nahorkatiya Gases

3417. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a five man member committee has been appointed to find ways for proper utilisation of the Nahorkatiya gases; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). No such Committee has been set up by the Government of India.

(b). Does not arise.

Deputy Assistant Coal Controller's Office Gauhati

3418. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that office of the Deputy Assistant Coal Controller, Gauhati is proposed to be shifted from there to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representations from the coal interests in Assam have been received by the Government against this decision; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). An officer of the rank of Deputy Assistant Coal Controller is at present posted at Gauhati and has his office there. There is no proposal to shift the said office to Calcutta. Certain

representations have undoubtedly been received, against the shifting, but these seem to be based on incorrect appreciation of the correct position.

Award for Small Savings to States

3419. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any intention of declaring awards for the State or States which have shown outstanding performance in achieving small savings net targets; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House regarding the performance of various States in achieving small savings net targets in the last three years, namely 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). There no scheme under consideration at present for the grant of awards to States for collecting small savings.

(b) No State-wise targets were fixed. A statement showing net collections in each State during the preceding three years is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 61].

Implementation of Untouchability Offences Act

3420. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the amount sanctioned so far for implementation of Untouchability Offences Act, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The responsibility for enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 is that of the State Governments. No grants are given for implementation of the Act.

Implementation of Untouchability Offences Act

3421. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the States which are fully utilising grants sanctioned for implementation of Untouchability Offences Act 1955?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The responsibility for enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 is that of the State Governments. No grants are given for implementation of the Act.

Geological Survey of Kangra District

3422. { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been undertaken of Kangra District recently;

(b) if so, whether silver has been found in the area; and

(c) details of the items discovered?

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Old mines for silver ore were recorded at Uchich in Parbati valley in Kangra district. Detailed investigation of the area is in progress and the results will be known after the investigation is completed.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

FIRING BY PAKISTANI ARMED POLICE ON EVACUEES FROM RAJSHAHI DISTRICT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now proceed with the calling attention notice by Shri Hem Barua and others, which had been held over on 16-6-62, for today.

1105(Ai) LSD—5.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I had made a statement on 4th June on the unfortunate communal incidents in West Bengal and East Pakistan in the months of March and April. I had, in this, referred to the Pakistan Government's reply to our protest Note of 12th May, which had as good as admitted that there had been very serious disturbances in East Pakistan.

There has inevitably been some excitement and a certain amount of tension on our side of the border, mainly in the second week of May, after the stories of the happenings in the East Pakistan districts had trickled through. There have been stray incidents in West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, but the State authorities had been warned to be vigilant and they have handled the situation with the necessary degree of firmness.

We had no reports of any serious trouble in East Pakistan after the last week of April and there was every reason to believe that in the month of May, generally, tension had decreased and the movement of the people between West Bengal and East Pakistan had become almost normal. Unfortunately, there has been a recrudescence of serious trouble again in Rajshahi district in East Pakistan. But before I come to this, I wish to place before the House certain facts and figures for the whole of the month of May which were not available when I made the statement on June 4.

Earlier in May, some 4,000 intending migrants had been interviewed by our Rajshahi office (Assistant High Commission). The latest figures that we have now received show that the demand for migration certificates in the month of May was not abnormally high. The number of applications received by our Deputy High Commission in Dacca in May totalled 606 covering 1793 persons. By way

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

of comparison, 1312 persons had applied for migration in April and 1530 had applied in March. Our Dacca office has granted migration certificates to 1015 persons in May, as against 952 in April and 1080 in March. I am furnishing these figures to show that the statistics for May are not abnormally high.

Apart from the migration certificates, the figures of the normal traffic through the Immigration Check Posts in West Bengal are even more interesting. In April, 11,664 Hindus had come into West Bengal and 13,015 had left West Bengal for East Pakistan. In April 14,776 Muslims had come into West Bengal and 14,264 (only 500 less) had gone from West Bengal to East Pakistan. These are the figures for the month of April, when the Pakistan Press was shouting about massacres in Malda and the migration of thousands of Muslims from West Bengal to East Pakistan. The May figures are still more significant—12,827 Hindus have come from East Pakistan, and 8,408 have gone across. The Muslim traffic figures show that 13,053 Muslims have left West Bengal for East Pakistan in the month of May, but as many as 12,720 have come across from East Pakistan to West Bengal. This should amply falsify Pakistan's propaganda that thousands of Muslims had fled across the Indian border because of tension in India. This being the position in May, it is all the more regrettable that there should have been trouble again in Rajshahi district of East Pakistan. The reports we have received from West Bengal Government say that on 15th June, at about 03:00 hours in the middle of the night while about 600 Hindus, Pakistan nationals, mostly santhals and Rajbanshis of villages Gopalpur, Joka, Sonamasha, Manchalpara and Ekrampur were about to cross the border at Barabila, Police Station Gomostapur (East Pakistan), without travel documents, Pakistan Armed Forces suddenly opened fire on them. As a result of this firing, a one year old female

child and another girl of fourteen were killed on the spot and two men and six women were injured. About, 300 persons are reported to have crossed over into India. The rest are reported to have been rounded up by the Pakistan forces. Of the eight injured persons, one adult male and a girl of eight years is reported to have died on the way to Malda hospital.

Strong action has been taken by the district authorities to ensure that there are no repercussions following these unfortunate events on our side of the border in Malda district.

On Saturday, June 16, the Commonwealth Secretary has brought all this to the notice of the Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi. He has protested against this reported conduct of the Pakistan authorities and has expressed concern on behalf of the Government of India that the East Pakistan authorities should take such strong measures to physically prevent members of the minority community from crossing over into India, when they were doing this in some obvious panic as a result of lack of confidence in the authorities.

The West Bengal Government have already lodged a protest with East Bengal authorities and our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca is seeing the Governor of East Pakistan today.

I might add that this morning the Pakistan High Commissioner saw the Commonwealth Secretary here in Delhi and he gave the Pakistan Government's version of this incident which amounts to this. The East Pakistan Government's version is that on the 14th/15th night police outpost at Charal Panga got the information that a large mob was proceeding towards the frontier. Police station Gomostapur was alerted and a small police patrol was sent out to investigate. The mob of people would be an

unlawful assembly in law as it stands in this region. At 2.30 A.M. the police party contacted the mob and challenged them and were immediately attacked with bows and arrows. The police fired 14 rounds, in self-defence and one person, an aboriginal, was apparently killed. The police succeeded in rounding up 225 aboriginals. They have no information of any other casualties.

Mr. Hilaly said that he had been expressly informed that the communal situation in the area has been completely peaceful after the incidents in the last week of April. There was no communal background to the present incident, in that neither this group of Santhals nor any of their villages had been attacked by anybody. The authorities allege that they do not know why the Santhals were trying to go over the border. Mr. Hilaly said that the East Pakistan Government looked upon this as a normal border incident.

I am told that two days ago when this matter came up before this House some concern was expressed and some situation in the area has been comm- Deputy High Commissioner in East Pakistan was doing when this was happening. I have really been quite unable to understand why this criticism is made. The Deputy High Commissioner lives in Dacca. This was at Rajshahi the border to India. There is an Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi headquarters. Even he could not know and did not know till much later what has happened. The only persons who could know were the West Bengal Government because they have their border police, etc. and the East Pakistan Government. The West Bengal Government communicated to us immediately and we got . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That is not so. The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, pointed out the other day. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The West Bengal Government sent us a message almost immediately, the same day, and later, that is, after this, along with the report. What I mean to say is that the Deputy High Commissioner or the Assistant High Commissioner could not possibly get to know; it is physically not possible to get to know what has happened on the border unless the Pakistan Government inform them. We could not, in the short time, within a day, know it, because the border is rather a remote place and this thing happened in the middle of the night, at 3 a.m.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Does the Prime Minister know that for the last three days, from Friday onwards, there have been about a thousand evacuee refugees coming into Malda town from the border area, and may I know whether the Central Government was alerted about this even prior to the firing itself, and if that was so, whether our Deputy or Assistant High Commissioner living in Rajshahi knew nothing as to why these large numbers of people are migrating to India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think the figure of my hon. friend—1,000—is correct.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was admitted by the West Bengal Government itself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: People have been coming in. I think it will be a little less. Some more might have come. But how is the Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca to know. . . .

Some Hon. Members: Rajshahi.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: . . . whether this had been organised at night or not? It is, of course, illegal to come across without papers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that there was actually

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

no basic objective or reason for these people to come across? Or, was there really some recrudescence of trouble, because about 600 to 1,000 is the number that is admitted by the West Bengal Government itself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have already read the statement in which I said that the only reason could be that there has been a state of panic as to what might happen to them, what might happen there. I do not know. I cannot say exactly what additional thing happened except that there is a general fear in the minds of the minorities about the treatment. That is a different matter. But very recently in Rajshahi district some horrible things happened, about six weeks or a month ago. That is admitted. I do not know what happened exactly just then. My information is, the Santhals, chiefly, held meetings, rather secret meetings, deciding that many of them will come over in the middle of the night so as to escape any detection; this is one of them. They started and came away at 3 a.m. What I mean to say is, I cannot understand how the Deputy High Commissioner or the Assistant High Commissioner could have done anything in the matter on this night, when they came over.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Have they given any information today? It is quite a few days now since all this has happened. Have the Government consulted or contacted them, at least by wireless message, and got confirmation of what has happened?

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I will allow some questions to be put, one by one.

Shri Tyagi: Have they visited those places?

Shri Hem Barua: I would first refer to the Prime Minister's reference. I just remember that the Minister of

State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, was saying the other day that when she saw this news in the newspapers she contacted that Government for the information. That shows—what a sad commentary—the way our governmental machinery functions. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru *rose—*

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I have not put the question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In this particular matter, the machinery functioned with extraordinary speed and efficiency. Just look at it. The incident happened at 3 a.m. on the 15th March. The matter came up before this House on the 16th morning, that is, roughly about 26 to 27 hours later. We telephoned and we got a message—there was no other way—from West Bengal, which was the only Government to know about it, and it telephoned to us a brief message which was read out to the House here. The very next day, they sent us a long report. In answer to Shri Tyagi, the Deputy High Commissioner enquired about it from Dacca and he got a report from the Assistant High Commissioner at Rajshahi about it. And, as I stated, he is going to see the Governor today. He has reported to us. I do not see how there could have been greater speed about it. It is an extraordinary speed, I should say, considering that the thing happened....

Shri Hem Barua: I discovered this discrepancy in the two statements and I pointed it out.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What is the discrepancy, if I may know?

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister says he got the information immediately, but Shrimati Menon said she

got the information first from the newspapers and then she contacted the West Bengal Government. That is the contradiction.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On the 16th morning, there was something in the newspapers which she saw. By that time, we got the information from the West Bengal Government; maybe an hour later, I do not know the exact time. We got it, in fact, if I remember right, on the 16th morning a little later, at about 11 o'clock. Then she came to me and said, "I have just got this from the West Bengal Government". I said, please place it before the Parliament.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Hem Barua: I have not put my question; I only pointed out the discrepancy.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow him to go on like that.

Shri Hem Barua: I have a legitimate right to put my question.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I gave him an opportunity.

Shri Hem Barua: I have only pointed out the discrepancy....

Mr. Speaker: If he thought that preferable, what could I do?

Shri Hem Barua: If you do not give us protection....

Mr. Speaker: I am always giving him protection. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: I have only pointed out the discrepancy; that is besides the question I wanted to put.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अत्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के उस भाग में लाखों की संख्या में जो हिन्दू रह रहे हैं और जो पाकिस्तानी व्यवहार से परेशान हो कर भारत की ओर आशा भरी दृष्टि से देख रहे हैं उन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट का इस समय तक कोई सुपरिणाम नहीं निकला और अब भी इस प्रकार के दुर्व्यवहार से तंग आकर हजारों की संख्या में वह भारत आने को उत्सुक हैं तो भारत सरकार इस विषय में क्या अन्तिम निर्णय लेना चाहती है जिससे कि उनको कुछ सन्तोष प्राप्त हो सके ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने अभी आपको बताया है कि वाक्या यह है कि बहुत कम लोग आये हैं हालांकि उनको पूरा पूरा मौका हमारी तरफ से आने का दिया गया । हमारी तरफ से कोई रूकावट नहीं हुई । मुमकिन है पाकिस्तान की तरफ से कोई रूकावट कहीं-कहीं हुई हो मगर वह भी ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते । अब पाकिस्तान में कहा गया कि मुसलमान काफी तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान से भाग कर आये । मैंने आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया कि मुसलमान उसी जमाने में यानी मार्च, अप्रैल और मई में कितने पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान आये और इसी तरीके से हिन्दू कितने वेस्ट बंगाल से पाकिस्तान गये उसी जमाने में । यह तो जाहिर है कि उन नम्बरों में वह लोग शामिल नहीं हैं जो कि खुफिया तौर से आये हैं । उन का अंदाज करना मुश्किल है । खुफिया तौर से कुछ लोग आये हैं इसमें कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन वाक्या यह है कि बहुत ज्यादा नहीं आये हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि भविष्य के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ताकि

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip):

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

things happened in Rajshahi some time back. I have pointed out that thousands have come over here. I had received information and in my personal visit...

Mr. Speaker: He should come to his question.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: My question is, what arrangement was made by our Government to see that they could get their migration certificates in Rajshahi and not go to Dacca, because there is so much of hindrance in going to Dacca, realising money and all sorts of things? What arrangement was made by the Deputy High Commissioner at Rajshahi to give them migration certificates?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I cannot go into that. I do not know the detailed arrangements that had been made by him or might have been made by him. But the Assistant High Commissioner interviewed these people and a large number—about a thousand, as I stated—were given certificates to come over here. The rest did not come. Whether they were asked to go to Dacca, I do not know. But even if they were asked to go to Dacca and they did not come, it shows that they were not terribly keen about coming to India.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: How ignorant is he! How ignorant is our Prime Minister!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out that late on Friday night Shri K. P. Mukerjee, the Home Minister of West Bengal was contacted to find out exactly the number of people dead but he could not say anything and yet we are now told that nine dead bodies have been brought to *Malda* on Friday for *post mortem* examination. It is a statement of fact. May I know whether the Central Government is prepared to find out exactly what the situation is, find out how

many have been killed and how many have been injured?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Central Government cannot find out anything there except through the agency of the West Bengal Government. I have read the West Bengal Government's report on it. We sent a man there to find out what happened, two days ago or three days ago. Obviously, things must come through the West Bengal Government who has got the District Magistrate there, the government machinery there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am saying about his figure of one dead and the figure given here that nine dead bodies have been brought for *post mortem* examination.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not "one dead", the figure I have given is I think "4 dead".

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री यह अपना कर्तव्य नहीं समझते कि पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दू रह गये हैं उनको प्रोटेक्शन और संरक्षण दिया जाय और जितने हिन्दू वहां से इधर भारत में आना चाहते हैं उनको वहां से निकल कर आने में प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय और जब वह बौर्डर पर जाते हैं तब उनको कुछ मिलिटरी आदि का प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय ताकि वह सही सलामत यहाँ पर आ सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाकिस्तान के अन्दर ही उनको प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय ?

श्री बड़े पाकिस्तान के बौर्डर पर प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय । मेरा कहना है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से क्यों उन बेचारों को मरवाती है और उनको प्रोटेक्शन क्यों नहीं देती है ? By some arrangement they should be escorted to our areas.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि उस जमाने में होलनाक बातें राजशाही वगैरह में हुईं और

उसी के साथ हौलनाक बातें मालदा में हुई हैं हालांकि उस कदर ज्यादा नहीं हुई । रा जशाही के बाद मुझे सब याद नहीं लेकिन कई जिलों में यह साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े हुये जिनमें कि इधर मुसलमान मारे गये । अब यह एक शर्म की बात है कि ऐसी बातें पाकिस्तान में हों या यहां हों । वहां ज्यादा होती हैं मान लिया लेकिन यह चीज महज एक तराजू में नहीं तोली जानी चाहिए कि किसने ज्यादा बदतमीजी या खराब बातें की हैं और किसने कम की हैं । हम तैयार हैं । हमने कोई रूकावट नहीं डाली वहां स लोगों के आने में लेकिन माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमें उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए या रक्षा करनी चाहिए तो हम उनकी रक्षा पाकिस्तान में जाकर नहीं कर सकते । अब जो वाक्ये हुए और पाकिस्तान के वयान आप देखें मैं ने पढ़ कर मुनाया कि रात को वहां उस जगह बोर्डर पर लोगों का जमा होना गैर कानूनी है । अब रात को वहां बोर्डर पर लोग आये और इस तरह कानून के खिलाफ बात उन्होंने की । उसके ऊपर जब पुलिस का आउट पोस्ट गया तो उन्होंने उन पर कमानों से तीर चलाये जिस पर कि पुलिस ने गोली चलाई और उसमें चार आदमी मरे । हमारी इत्तिला यह है कि दो आदमी तो उसी वक्त मरे और दो जरा बाद में मरे ।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह तीर कमान कहा गया है कि उन्होंने चलाया तो क्या

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti .

Shri Bade: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I seek your protection on this very important question. On this important question, Sir, you are going on hurriedly. The Prime Minister was rising in his seat to reply to my question, but you asked him to sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: My point is that at least some time should be given to put questions on this important question, on this burning question affecting the whole of India.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: Otherwise, Sir, there will be repercussions. हिन्दू मुस्लिम झग हो सकते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now the point of order is going the other way. He should now resume his seat.

श्री बड़े : अगर ऐसे ही यह गड़बड़ चलती रही तो हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम झगड़े हो सकते हैं लोगों में इससे बड़ा असन्तोष है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

हिन्दू मुस्लिम झगड़े क्यों होंगे ?

This is a threat, Sir. We want to elicit information.

श्री बड़े : मेरी हाथ जोड़ कर विनती है कि इधर ध्यान दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब बैठ जायें ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Please do not provoke.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is very regrettable that in spite of my requests so many times hon. Members do not resume their seats. I presumed, and I think I am right, that the hon. Prime Minister had concluded his answer to the question that has been put. The hon. Member suggested in his question that there should be police escort even in Pakistan and then on the border our police should be ready to receive them. That would create other difficulties. I have passed on to the next question. Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I have been trying to catch your eye.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Would it not be better if you could kindly suspend the rule so that some more persons could put questions?

Mr. Speaker: We have already spent half an hour on this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: There are different methods in which a subject can be raised in this House to elicit information.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is going on for the last three days.

Mr. Speaker: They have received some information and they are expecting to get more information.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: By that time this session would be over.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to make one point clear. We did not discuss it here so that there may be repercussions among the Hindus and Muslims. That is not what we ever wanted. We do not want, like Pakistan, there should be repercussions on the minorities.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should resume her seat.

श्री बड़े : माननीय अध्यक्ष, यह गलत बात है। मैंने इस प्रकार नहीं कहा है।
(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बड़े : मैंने यह कहा है कि यदि हाउस में इस विषय को डिस्कस करने के लिए टाइम नहीं दिया जायेगा, तो देश में अशांति बढ़ेगी और हिन्दू मुस्लिम टेन्शन बढ़ेगा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि वह होना चाहिए। ऑनरेबिल मेम्बर हिन्दी नहीं समझती हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would he kindly resume his seat or not? He

now says that he never intended to say that. We should accept that. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has made it clear as to what their intention was. Shri U. M. Trivedi has also made it clear that it was not his intention that it should have repercussions on the minorities or create some difficulties for them. So, this is over. We will now take up the next item. Is Shri P. R. Chakraverti present in the House? No. Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapur): Under Rule 197,

श्री रामदेवरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

श्री रामदेवरानन्द : मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय चल रहा है, उसको इस तरह से गुस्से में दबाने का यत्न किया जा रहा है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान में गड़बड़ होती है, हिन्दुस्तान में गड़बड़ होती है। क्या सरकार इसका कोई उपाय नहीं सोच सकती? आप भी बोलने न देकर "आर्डर, आर्डर" कह कर बिठा देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे आपको बिठाना ही होगा, क्योंकि इसका यहां पर कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE TO QUIT THE C.S. AND I.R.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, under rule 197. I call the attention of the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane to quit the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research."

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a Short Notice Question on 12th June 1962 I said in Parliament:—

- (1) Professor Haldane was appointed Head of the Genetics and Biometry Unit with a small supporting staff as from 1st November 1961 and he and his staff had drawn their salary in the first week of December 1961,
- (2) The house selected by Professor Haldane has been secured and is being repaired according to the wishes of Professor Haldane, and
- (3) Office accommodation for the Unit has been provided at the Indian Institute of Bio-Chemistry and Experimental medicine.

To my regret and surprise, Professor Haldane contradicted this in the press and alleged that officers of the C.S.I.R. had given me false information and as such my statement in Parliament was false. An analysis of Professor Haldane's own statement will show that his allegations are completely unjustified.

Professor Haldane has said nothing about my first observation that he knew that he was appointed Head of the Genetics and Biometry Unit as from 1st November 1961. He has, therefore, virtually admitted that his earlier remarks to the press that he did not know of the existence of the Unit nor when he was appointed were not based on facts.

Regarding my second observation, Professor Haldane has complained that the architects have not carried out his wishes in details. The work carried out so far has by and large been in accordance with his wishes, and where there have been differences between him and the architects,

we have instructed them to conform to his wishes.

Professor Haldane has also complained that only five rooms are being repaired and he has not obtained a plan for the repairs of the remaining part of the House. He has apparently forgotten that on January 10, 1962, he wrote to the architects that he wanted six rooms in the south wing with electric lighting and water and added "I am quite aware that the repair of the north wing will take some time, and that until this is done, I cannot have laboratory accommodation....."

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, I am raising a point of order. You have repeatedly ruled that we cannot ask any questions about minor details whether the person concerned is distinguished or non-distinguished. Our time is being wasted on all manner of details about lack of water and electric amenity to some distinguished gentleman.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I support the point of order raised by Shri Anthony.....(Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, on the point of order raised by Shri Anthony, may I submit that the matter is not as insignificant as Shri Frank Anthony thinks. The matter relates to how we treat our scientists. This distinguished scientist adopted India as his motherland and an impression is likely to go round the world that we cannot provide accommodation for the world's most distinguished biologist. We want a full statement and want to be satisfied that the Government has done all that it can do.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Frank Anthony was not present the other day. The matter had assumed importance in view of the statement made by the hon. Minister here in response to what Professor Haldane had said. The press had also commented on that. There apparently were certain

[Mr. Speaker]

contradictions between the two statements and therefore it had assumed some importance.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am in your hands, Sir.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have stated, the statements which have been made by Professor Haldane are not justified. I was quoting from what he wrote on the 10th January 1962, namely:—

"I am quite aware that the repair of the north wing will take some time and that until this is done, I cannot have laboratory accommodation. I wish however to emphasise that we can start work as soon as we have rooms available for offices and stores and a wall or fence round the garden. Laboratory facilities are not needed in the early stages of genetical research."

The architects have reported that half the building should be ready within three weeks and plans for re-conditioning the remaining rooms have been prepared.

As I told the Parliament on the 12th June, 1962, possession of this house was handed to CSIR only on the 16th March, 1962, and to renovate half of this dilapidated 150-year old house within three months cannot surely be regarded as a sign of lethargy or indifference on the part of the officers of CSIR.

Professor Haldane has objected to my third observation that office accommodation has been provided in the Indian Institute of Bio-Chemistry and Experimental Medicine and complained that only half a table has been provided there for his Administrative Officer and none for himself or his scientific colleagues. The House will remember that my statement was in reply to Professor Haldane's remark in the Press asking

CSIR to tell him the address of his Unit. I may add that the Indian Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine has not only provided accommodation to his Administrative Officer but is also offering the facilities of secretarial and accounts staff to the Unit.

I do not say that this is a completely satisfactory state of affairs but I would like to point out that this is Professor Haldane's own choice. He declined our offer to set up his laboratory in a rented flat in Calcutta and preferred to work in his own house pending the renovation of the house of the late Surendranath Banerjee. The Indian Institute of Bio-Chemistry and Experimental Medicine is itself short of accommodation and Professor Haldane has himself in a letter of the 24th March 1961 expressed his admiration for the work of this Institute and said:—

"I was very favourably impressed by the work of Dr. Ray and his colleagues....The success in coping with overcrowding reminded me of F.G. Hopkin's Laboratory about 1920. This is a very high compliment."

It is surprising that Professor Haldane should pay the Institute a compliment for improvising but at the same time be so impatient with the transitional arrangements which have been made at his own desire pending renovation of the house intended for his laboratory.

Professor Haldane has complained that officers of the CSIR have given me false information and have been thwarting and frustrating him. The facts are quite the contrary. Many rules and procedures have been dispensed with or modified to accommodate him. He has been allowed to draw salaries without signing a pre-receipted salary bill. He and his colleagues have been exempted from signing forms which all officers have to fill on appointment. The CSIR

also offered to place a block grant at his disposal so that he would have complete freedom to operate and administer the funds of his Unit. He was told that he could appoint his staff on contract and thus obviate the necessity of following the various procedures of a departmental set-up.

It will thus be seen that Professor Haldane chose the name and designation of the Unit which he was to direct, chose his staff to man the Unit, chose the building in which the Unit was to be housed, chose to work in his own house instead of moving into rented accommodation till the permanent building of the Unit was ready and announced its existence to the outside world even before the house which it was to inhabit was ready for occupation. Only one instance has been reported to me in which the CSIR stood in the way of Professor Haldane's inclination and this has nothing to do with scientific research. During the last General Elections Prof. Haldane wanted to campaign for certain candidates, and he was advised against it.

On the basis of these facts, I leave it to the House to judge whose statements are correct and whose otherwise. Since a certain amount of confusion has been created in the public mind because of Prof. Haldane's various statements I thought Sir, it would be fair to me and to the House to place before it these detailed facts. And, if you wish, a completely documented statement can be placed before the House at a future date.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, here is a scientist of international reputation who has adopted Indian nationality, who might be a difficult person in a psychological sense, but who is having accusations hurled against him by the Minister. And he has no opportunity of defending himself. It is a very bad precedent, Sir. I wish you, Sir, as the custodian of the liberties of this House, and the privileges and

prerogatives of this House, to lay down some rules with regard to this matter. Here is a Minister who is answering the charges which in a very rational manner an internationally well-known scientist was making against the Government, and he is making counter-charges and laying down....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: And that man is not in a position to answer these things. This is extremely undesirable.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think we should pursue this controversy any further. (Interruptions). Order, order. I would request hon. Members to leave this matter just where it is now.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is too much.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I make a very sensible suggestion to the Minister which you should kindly allow. He could very well fly to Calcutta, which is not far off, and meet Prof. J. B. S. Haldane. Why did the Minister not do that? And may we know whether he is proposing to do that?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Already an objection has been taken here that an individual case should not have been discussed at all. That is the practice normally. It was only on account of the importance of that scientist that I allowed it and the Minister made a statement. As the Minister said, Mr. Haldane had rushed to the press and said that all that was said inside the Parliament was false, and therefore the necessity arose that it should be clarified. Now, if it had remained in the press that the Minister had made a false statement, was it justified? Hon. Members should not now appear as if they were advocating any case. We should leave it there. Both the statements are there and, as the Minister said, Members could now draw their own conclusions. I do not think there is any

[Mr. Speaker]

justification that we should now put any questions on it. Let these statements remain as they are, and hon. Members should draw their own conclusions. If they want to discuss it with the Minister or give him some advice, they might do it. But it would be in the interests of all that it should remain where it is.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, what is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: My information is this that Prof. Haldane...

Mr. Speaker: This is not a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to the point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to it straight.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister, Shri Humayun Kabir, made a statement through the Press Information Bureau saying that he had been misquoted by the press, and then that the office was handed over, not to Prof. Haldane but to...

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: The point of order is this. When the House is in session, when there is an apprehension that the Minister has been misquoted, the Minister should bring the matter to the notice of the hon. Speaker, and then the hon. Speaker, after consulting the proceedings, the records of the House could allow him to make a statement. Here he does it over the head of the House through the P.I.B.

Mr. Speaker: Misquoting in the press is quite a different thing. The hon. Member is quoting the procedure where something happens between a Member and a Minister; if there is a contradiction and the Member brings it to my notice, then I send it on to

the Minister, and if the Member feels that he has not been rightly quoted or something, then I allow him to make a statement. That is quite different. There is no point of order.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, just one request.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I also want to make a submission.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We have already discussed Prof. Haldane for some time. But there is a very big demonstration outside Parliament House which I want to bring to your notice. Their complaint is...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. As to what is happening outside, I should not be concerned with it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not concerning myself with it, Sir. But I am making only one request to you, and that is that the hon. the Home Minister should be directed to go and listen to their representations.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have no authority to direct any Minister to go and do a thing outside the House.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Datar. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Bagri (Hissar): On a point of order,....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Order, order. He should sit down.

Shri Bagri: सारा गुस्सा मेरे ऊपर ही उतारेगे क्या? (Interruptions.) मेरी बात भी तो सुन लीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: Now, when one thing has been finished and the next is not taken up, there cannot be any point of order. That is what I am submitting to the hon. Member. He should

resume his seat. Unless there is something before the House, there is no point of order. The previous item in the agenda has been finished. The next one is to be taken up. In between the two, there cannot be any point of order. That was what I was

submitting. माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात सुनें तो समझ जायेंगे। मैं कोई चीज न आजायज नहीं कह रहा हूँ। एक बात खत्म हो ली। दूसरी अभी शुरू नहीं हुई। उन दोनों के दरम्यान में कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं हो सकता। प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उसी पर हो सकता है जो चीज सामने हो और उसके सम्बन्ध में वह हो। इसलिय मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर इस वक्त नहीं हो सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : प्वाइंट ऑफ इनफार्मेशन, सर।

Mr. Speaker: There is no such thing as point of information. माननीय सदस्य को नहीं चाहिये कि अपनी जिद्द पर रहे।

12:47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE REASONS FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE COMMISSION'S ADVICE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (English and Hindi versions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in cases referred to in the above Report.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-199/62]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In view of its importance, I request that time be found for discussion of this in this session. This is an important document. We may postpone the Hindu Adoption (Amendment) Bill to the next session.

Mr. Speaker: That request is now before the Minister. It is for the Minister to find time if he thinks so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is for the House to find time.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not here. He is always absent.

12:48 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 210

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The correct position with regard to the supplementary Question by Shri C. D. Pande on Starred Question No. 219 is that the pay-scales applicable to the Indian Police Service have been revised with effect from 1st April, 1960.

12:48½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL) 1959-60—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Excess Grants. I learn that it has only to be put to the vote of the House.

May I put all the cut motions together?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 2, 31, 51, 55, 57, 93, 97, 111, 122."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]*

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum of Rs. 1,59,189 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Industries' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum of Rs. 6,75,986 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

"That a sum of Rs. 3,28,039 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Census' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum of Rs. 27,93,071 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 57—MANIPUR

"That a sum of Rs. 5,83,467 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Manipur' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum of Rs. 14,44,837 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum of Rs. 1,01,17,881 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum of Rs. 3,45,979 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum of Rs. 9,23,613 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

12.49 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1959-60**

Mr. Speaker: We take no discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1959-60. Cut motions have been given already.

**DEMAND NO. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED
LINES AND OTHERS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,50,130 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

**DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION (FUEL)**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 28,71,248 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

**DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION—OTHER THAN STAFF AND
FUEL**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 21,77,473 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation—Other than Staff and Fuel' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

Any cut motions being moved?

**AMOUNT SPENT ON UNIFORMS, CLOTHING
AND STORES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES
WORKING IN LOCO SHEDS AND OPEN
LINES**

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 21,77,473 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1)

Sir, from the Demands for Excess Grants, it is seen that there is an Excess Grant in Demand No. 4. It is said that it is for Ordinary working expenses—Administration. The amount is very small and the hon. Deputy Minister for Railways might say that there cannot be much objection to the grant of Rs. 76 for administrative purposes. Though the amount is small, we consider that there is a principle involved, namely that in the matter of administration, generally speaking, the Railway Administration is not very efficient while dealing with the staff.

The railways are to supply uniforms to the staff and materials to the loco-sheds and workshops. Here is a Demand for an Excess Grant of a few lakhs of rupees for the supply of uniforms. I submit that certain sections of the railwaymen only are supplied with uniforms. Even this, they are not regularly supplied with. For instance, the pointsmen, the station masters and the guards who have to be supplied with uniforms do not get their supplies regularly. Even if they get their supplies, the uniforms do not fit in. There was a demand that instead of the stitched uniforms being supplied to them, the cloth and the stitching charges may be given to them, but this has not been accepted.

Sometimes, the pointsman looks like a monkey with the cap that he is given, which never suits his head. Similarly also, these pointsmen are given jackets which will suit only ladies and not men. While travelling in the trains, often we look at the pointsmen standing at the points with their monkey-like caps and jacket-like or frock-like dresses. On several occasions, we have demanded that these pointsmen and other staff should be given cloth and the stitching charges. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this question.

There is another Demand for paying the staff for a decree in the court. I would like to submit that it has

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Shri Nambiar]

become, of late, a practice with the Railway Administration not to pay the dues to the railwaymen in the form of their salaries, allowances or other settlements, with the result that very often they are forced to take the cases before the court. It is not an easy thing to take the cases to the courts and get decrees, because they have to undergo the difficulty of spending some money, and then waiting. Therefore, it is prayed that in the matter of settling the claims of the railway employees, the bureaucratic practice may be given up, and the employee may be given the opportunity to receive their salaries etc. through the administrative counters instead of they being compelled to go to the court, because in many cases, they spend more than what they get, with the ultimate result that they are incurring a loss. Therefore, it is again submitted that such occasions may be avoided, and proper payment may be made in time.

With regard to the supply of stores, I have to submit one thing, particularly with regard to supply of stores to the loco-sheds. Very often, in the open line, we see many engines go out without complete parts, and to put the matter straight, often, instead of the engines being allowed to go out with their own parts, parts from other stand-by engines are taken and fitted on to them, and so on. I know personally that in many places, this is so; for instance, in the Tambaram electric traction line, many of the traction units do not have their own fittings. Whenever the trains are to start, parts are taken from the nearby unit and fitted on to that unit. Even ordinary materials like nuts and bolts which can be easily made available are not properly supplied. This particular point has been canvassed here before during the discussions on the Railway Budget, and I would request the hon. Minister to see that the supplies are made properly.

Then, there is a Demand for Excess Grant in regard to fuel. Especially in the south, we find that the coal supply is so bad that the trains go often very late, as a result of the bad quality of coal supplied. And, here, we have provision for an excess grant to be made on that account. I submit that let better supply of coal be made, and if that is done, then delay in the movement of trains can be averted, moreover, the engines also will perform better with better quality of coal rather than with inferior coal. I know that there is shortage of coal, and there is also the difficulty of transporting the coal to the south. Even granting that, effort must be made to see that good quality coal is transported to the south, because with the help of the railways, other work could be done better. Since industrial progress is based on quick transport of coal, which is one of the main criteria to be taken into consideration, I submit that the supply of better quality of coal to the railways will help in improving the general condition of transport in the south. This point also may be taken into consideration.

With these words, I hope that the Railway Minister will consider these points carefully.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): While speaking on the cut motion to the Demands for Excess Grants, I would submit at the outset that the renewal of the permanent way tracks, the renewal of the lines and the sleepers etc. are very much in arrears. We have seen even in the Delhi yard that wherever four dog spikes are required to be put, only two are put, and it is on such tracks that the main trains are running.

The brake blocks fitted to the wagons have got no nut or washer; only a split pin is put without the grover washer, with the result that by lateral movement when the split-pin is sheared, accidents happen. This is a matter which can be inspected

easily in the Delhi yard itself. That is so everywhere in India, but since the hon. Ministers are in close proximity to the Delhi yard, they may kindly go and examine these things.

In regard to the supply of stores, owing to stores not being available for the repair of the dilapidated and over-aged locomotives, wagons and other coaching-stock, only ordinary running repairs are being done by cannibalisation. You will be astonished to know that when an engine after having done some period of work is placed in the loco-shed for examination and re-certification by the examining fitter, the required period of time is not given for the overall examination after which alone it can be sent out again on the line, with the result that the staff in the event of failure, are charge-sheeted later on. This is the condition prevailing all over the railways.

This is one of the reasons why accidents happen. There are other reasons also, namely track not being maintained properly for want of sleepers, for want of lines, for want of dog spikes and other materials. No spare tools are also supplied to the key-man. If a key-man breaks one of the tools, he has to wait till the other one is supplied, and he has got to manage his work somehow. This is one of the main and reasonable causes why accidents occur, but, in spite of this, the staff concerned are being penalised.

As regards fuel, I would like to point out that fuel of a particular grade or a particular class is not being supplied to the drivers, and so, if the driver has got to consume more coal of an inferior grade or category, he is charge-sheeted for that purpose.

13 hrs.

Regarding staff, I would once again request that the Ministry should see that the arrears due to them are paid. Arrears in respect of leave salaries, overtime, travelling allowance and relieving allowance are never paid in

time. These arrears amount to crores in quantum.

Then I would request the Ministry of Health to clarify one point, whether registered and MBBS doctors doing private practice and not employed by the railways are less qualified to give medical certificates than doctors employed by the railways. I am told that in places where there is no provision of railway doctors, class III and class IV staff obtain medical certificates from private doctors. But these are not accepted as valid and therefore they are not paid the leave pay due to them and the period of absence is not treated as absence on account of sickness. It is automatically treated as L.W.P. Not only this, when the employee reports for duty fit to the subordinate in charge, he sends him to the railway medical authority of another station, and if the doctor there is absent, even the intervening period, the period between reporting for duty and his being given a certificate by the railway assistant surgeon is treated as L.W.P. The entire period i.e. sick period and joining period is treated as L.W.P.

The hon. Deputy Minister of Railways in reply to a question said that the certificate of private doctors would be accepted provided it was correct. I do not understand the meaning of the word 'correct' here. Is it that the private MBBS doctor available in the open market is different from the doctor engaged by the railways? Is it that the MBBS degree held by a private doctor is different from the MBBS degree held by the railway doctor? This has got to be ascertained.

Regarding operation, you will kindly see that as a matter of normal course the hours of employment regulations are violated. A guard comes for duty to take charge of a train. The train is delayed at the marshalling yard. The guard is compelled to wait there for four or five hours, until the wheels move. His duty starts only from the

[Shri Nambiar]

time the wheels move. That is, he has to wait for four or five hours and then put in his regular duty. By the time he finishes his duty, he is exhausted. The operational staff are forced to work beyond the hours specified. The authorities on the line increase his duty from 8 hours to 12 hours.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I do not know how all these points are relevant.

Mr. Speaker: I was also about to ask him that. He mentions the head 'operation'. From 'fuel', he begins to talk about the guards and so on.

Shri Nambiar: Maintenance requires staff.

Mr. Speaker: Track and those things are covered.

Shri Priya Gupta: Staff is there—sanction for staff payment.

Mr. Speaker: He just mentioned 'operation' and from there he begins to talk about when the guards are entrusted with their duties, when the wheels begin to move. That cannot be discussed under that.

Shri Priya Gupta: Operation is done by the guards. They are of the operational staff.

Mr. Speaker: He should not simply go by the dictionary meaning of 'operation'. He should also see what is mentioned under the Demand for Excess Grant.

Shri Priya Gupta: In respect of the Train lighting shift staff of the Electrical department of the North-Eastern Railway, who were doing continuous 8-hour duty since long the duty hours have been increased to 12 all of a sudden as a measure of economy.

Mr. Speaker: Under which Demand is he speaking?

Shri Priya Gupta: Misuse of the money.

Mr. Speaker: There is no Demand like that.

Shri Nambiar: He refers to Demand No. 5—Working Expenses—Repairs and maintenance.

Mr. Speaker: He has passed on to Demand No. 8. Now Shri Nambiar is taking him back to Demand No. 5

Shri Nambiar: All Demands are put together.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He should be clear within himself as to what he is arguing.

Shri Priya Gupta: In respect of these Demands, I would request the Ministry to consider and tell us about the steps they are going to take to remove the difficulties I have pointed out as regards staff, their grievances, maintenance of tracks, non-renewal, non-supply of stores and other matters.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I just want to make one or two observations regarding Demands Nos. 8 and 15.

Under Demand No. 8, extra money has been spent on such railway operational expenditure as ticket handling etc. In Howrah station, which is one of the biggest and most busy stations in the whole of India, I think, there is great trouble in trying to get platform tickets. For a long time, we have been hearing that the Railway Ministry is proposing to start mechanisation of platform ticket issue. If you go in the evening when a large number of trains come and go out, you will find a long row. We have to wait for almost ten or fifteen minutes before we can get platform tickets.

Therefore, when all the time we are voting even excess grants, why cannot we have a small amount of expenditure incurred in automatising the issue of platform tickets instead

of doing it manually. We have always been told about foreign exchange difficulties. This time also, we may be told the same thing. But for the last five or seven years I have been hearing that this proposal is under consideration.

Coming to Demand No. 15, where we are talking about the construction of new lines and extra expenditure thereon, I want to point out to the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister that a few days ago when I had raised the question of the Haldia-Kharagpur line and asked whether the alignment was going to be changed, they had assured me that there was no change in the alignment. But in spite of this assurance, hearing which we were all glad, we are told that actually survey work is still continuing between Pachkuda and Haldia. The local staff tell us that they have received no orders to the contrary, that actually survey work will continue between Pachkuda and Haldia. I want to be quite sure that we do not go in for an additional expenditure otherwise, later we will be told to vote again an excess grant.

Therefore, I would like to be enlightened on this point. Last time we were told that the Haldia line would pass through Kharagpur and thereby serve both north India and south India as well as west India. Therefore, on this point also I would like the hon. Minister to give a short reply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): When these Demands for Excess Grants are being discussed, I would like to draw the pointed attention of the hon. Ministers to the wastage which is being caused in open line works and in the construction and change of loco sheds. For years together, if a loco shed exists at a particular place and it enters the head of some engineer concerned that he can make more money by having the loco shed shifted from that place to some other place, immediately the old scheme is given up—where for a

hundred years the loco shed existed and where a big colony had been built up—and the whole big colony gets demolished, and a new loco shed somewhere else is constructed. I draw pointed attention to the scheme which is now being formulated at Neemuch. Neemuch is having a loco shed for the last 80 years. A scheme was mooted. About Rs. 11 lakhs were recently sanctioned for acquiring land and having a new loco shed with new lines and removing certain operational difficulties. But in comes some other engineer who has got a few contractors with whom he is very thick, and to have his purpose served he wants to shift this loco shed to Chittorgarh. Why this scheme is being formulated is not understood by me. All the guards are at Neemuch, all the drivers have got their houses at Neemuch, and a huge colony of nearly 18,000 houses is already there.

Mr. Speaker: On which Demand is the hon. Member speaking?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Demand No. 7.

Mr. Speaker: Neemuch will not come here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Neemuch may not be here, but the working is there.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is an experienced parliamentarian, and he knows what can be discussed on Demands for Excess Grants.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question is one of incurring expenditure which can be prevented, of saving.

Mr. Speaker: I do realise he is under very great pressures, but then he should not overlook the relevancy.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All right, Sir.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Currently we are holding meetings of the informal Consultative Committee.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very difficult to attend the meetings of your Consultative Committee, unless one gives up everything. I will get a salary of Rs. 27 out of Rs. 400 and out of that I will have to make both ends meet and make my children eat properly; and I will have to indulge in some other activities also.

Mr. Speaker: Is that an argument?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The meetings are fixed during the sittings of the House, from 3 to 5 p.m. or so and we cannot attend.

Mr. Speaker: Is that an argument to be addressed to the Chair that he has a more important task to do in order to earn more money than what he is doing?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What is being addressed to the Chair is merely a reply to the question that is put. We will be glad to attend those meetings. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that we should be very glad to, but the time that is fixed for the meetings of the Consultative Committee is such that one has to keep oneself in occupation from early morning.

Mr. Speaker: He can instruct the other Members who are there that they should do his job also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It becomes very difficult through proxies.

However, as I was saying, wastage in expenditure on railways, which is the result of the Demands for Excess Grants, must be avoided. That is the purpose of my making this suggestion. Every suggestion must be well looked into. I was merely giving an instance as to how these engineers sometimes do very great harm to our country for the sake of a paltry sum of money that they may be able to secure for themselves by backdoor methods.

You, Sir, must have travelled from Delhi to Bombay, and it is a very important line, but you will be surprised to find that stations have been built in such a manner as to be away at least four or five miles from the villages whose names are appended to the stations. Why has it been done so? There is a story, and the story is that one engineer wanted to make about Rs. 10,000 by having the location at a particular place. As it was not agreed to by the poor villagers...

Mr. Speaker: Now he is generalising and making accusations. He wanted only to put forward the case of one station, and now he is putting forward more.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is only a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: I request him to confine himself to the things before the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Whenever such things come, the Ministry would do well to look into the schemes that are suggested, as to why demolition of old structures is suggested and construction of new structures is contemplated.

Then I come to Demand No. 8 under the head "Revenue—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel". Here, the excess that has been shown in the Appropriation Account is Rs. 21.95 lakhs, but for regularisation the PAC has suggested Rs. 21.78 lakhs. This is with reference to clothing stores. One very great complaint about the clothing stores is that the clothing issued is fixed. Measurements are not there. There are particular sizes like 1, 2, 3 etc., or I do not know how they are put down. Particular sizes of coats and pants are prepared and they are issued indiscriminately to the staff. What happens is that one who is six feet tall has to wear the pants which are fit only for one who is 4' 9" high. So, it becomes very difficult for him to wear it. Similarly, a coat which

can fit a person with a chest measurement of 40" is given to one who has a chest measurement of 32". It becomes extremely difficult for that man. He has got to get those things altered, and every those things altered, and every money out of it, the contractor makes more money out of it, and the poor staff does not derive benefit out of it. Therefore, I suggest that the cloth may be supplied to the staff and they may be paid something in the bargain for stitching charges, so that they may have suits made according to their measurements to fit them. That will save more money to the Government, and the money that goes into the pockets of the contractors can be saved.

Mr. Speaker: Is there not the danger in that case that the man will go to the cheapest tailor?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Let him go. We will not grudge two annas or four annas going into the pocket of the staff.

Mr. Speaker: I was not only thinking of the money that he pays but the results achieved, the uniform that is on the person. Would that look decent?

Shri Swaran Singh: There will be wastage of cloth when the same lengths are supplied because some people will require more, some less.

Shri Trivedi: But what you are supplying is causing more waste.

Mr. Speaker: The Member says that it is not the cloth that is tailored to the requirements of the staff, but it is the staff that is tailored to the requirements of the cloth. That is his allegation.

Shri Nambiar: Exactly.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is what is going on. What they supply is not with reference to the particular person, but what they have got, whether it fits the person or not, whether he is Shri Ramaswamy's height or Shri Swaran Singh's height.

Mr. Speaker: They have no complaint about that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Because they are not supplied uniforms.

Shri Swaran Singh: Why not your size?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My size will fit many persons.

I suggest one little thing more, and it is this, that there must be some control over the speed of the trains, not in the sense that there is excess speed but that it is being lowered. We seem to be going slower. We must put a stop to this slow movement that we are indulging in. At my place they are running trains at 23 miles an hour. Will you kindly look into that, whether it is due to lack of fuel supply or lack of efficiency that has crept in, as a result of which the train is moving at a snail's speed. Because we are very docile people, we do not complain, we have no papers, we do not create a hullabaloo, we are not living in Bombay and our voice does not reach you, the net result is that we suffer. Although we are very docile, I hope you will hear the complaint we are making.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I am speaking on Demand No. 15. I am glad that the Railway Ministry has started the construction of the new railway line from Patharkandi to Dharmanagar. In the beginning the work was speedy, but in the last six months the work has been held up due to some reason which I do not know. The other day also I told the House that our communications depend only on air and that is why our people are finding it very difficult. After a long struggle, the Ministry has agreed to construct the new railway line, but if that work is also held up like this, it would be very difficult for us and make us miserable. That is why I request the Ministry that it must be completed at least during the Third Plan.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

This line is upto Dharmanagar only which is only 24 miles. From there to Agartala is about 126 miles, which is the life line of Tripura. This line should be extended further by 32 40 miles Survey work should be made during the third five year plan. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has made that request also; it was not at all relevant.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): In respect of Demand No. 4, I want to make a submission about the problems faced by the commercial clerks of the Eastern Railways. It is unjust that in spite of repeated representations by the concerned employees through proper channel they are not being looked into. About the promotion of these commercial clerks, the Eastern Railways and the Railway Board follow a different policy. By this the Railway Ministry also lost a huge sum of money by promoting junior hands. Although the Railway Board by their circular letter No. ENG 61/PM/13 dated 26-1-1962 asked the general managers of all the railways to follow a uniform policy in the matter of promotions of commercial clerks and promote such categories of clerks strictly on a seniority basis. but sir, things have not improved in the Eastern Railway even after that circular letter. I will request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and also see that the claims of clerks who have been superceded may be conceded.

Again I request the hon. Minister to realise the difficulties of the booking clerks of Howrah.

Mr. Speaker: We are now dealing with Excess Demands.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: This is under 'Administration'.

Mr. Speaker: Administration is too general a term; it is a vast subject.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Passenger traffic has increased three or four times in Howrah but arrangements regarding the booking system has not changed. Each clerk has to cater more than 400 stations. On the 5th of May there was so much of rush that the police had to lathi charge the persons standing in queue for purchasing tickets and there was a question about it in the Parliament. But the Minister in his reply denied it. But with a due sense of responsibility I may say that there was a lathi charge on the persons who were purchasing tickets.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the Excess Demand; the Excess Demand is only for Rs. 76!

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: In this connection I suggest that the working hours of the city booking offices with additional staff in Calcuta may be increased and some new city booking offices may be opened. Then the pressure on the booking counters at Howrah will be reduced.

Mr. Speaker: He must conclude. Rs. 76 is the Excess Demand; he is speaking all this on that Demand!

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: By doing this and also by the appointment of more booking clerks position can be improved.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow this. I have been asking the hon. Members to be relevant; none of them have been. I am very sorry. If such latitude is given we will lose the reality of the Debate altogether. They ought to confine themselves to the subject that is before us. I cannot allow unlimited latitude. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On Demand No. 3, I want to ask the hon. Minister: How long will these lines continue to be owned by others? How long will the Railway Ministry take to get hold of these branch lines and run them? The Demand is for Payment to owners of

branch lines'. Who are these owners? What are their terms of contract with them? When is the contract going to be renewed? The House must get an answer to these things. It is no use having this kind of a patch work railway system in my country. How long are these subsidies going to be paid for the lines worked by the private companies? When we became independent, we thought that we would not have private companies at least in this field but they continue even after fifteen years of Independence. I do not want that the Railways should be so diversified as to have the main parts owned by the Government and a few parts owned by private companies. Something should be done about this.

I now turn to Demand No. 7 coal. There are so many questions put about the inferior quality of coal, wastage, pilferage, etc. of coal. How is it that coal has to be diverted from one part to another? Are not estimates prepared with a due sense of reality? If the amount of coal required at one place is sense there, what is the need for diverting coal from one place to another? This shows only lack of good foresight. Sometimes inferior coal is given in place of higher grade coal. Why does it happen? All these show lack of foresight on the part of the Ministry. All the trouble about coal is due to this. People do not get the kind of coal or the quantity of coal that they need. They are always given coal which is not necessary. Moreover why are we talking always in terms of high grade coal and inferior grade coal? There are grades of coal. I believe something has got to be done so that coal business gets straightened up and does not lend itself to all kinds of vagaries to which we have got accustomed not only when we discuss the general Budget but when we discuss the supplementary demands and at other times also.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My third point is about the clothes and stores and stationery and other things. I am definitely of the opinion that the stationery and other forms have deteriorated during the last few years. They are not of good quality; the quality has gone down. Perhaps it will be said that prices have gone up and the quality too has gone down. But I find that in most stations articles of stationery, such as forms, etc. are in short supply. Sometimes questions are put in Parliament about lack of adequate supply of these forms. Sometimes even tickets are not available; tickets are in short supply. Why is it that all these things are not coming in the right quantities?

About clothing I do not know what has to be said about it. But I am definitely of the opinion, firstly, that the quality of cloth is not as good as it should be. Secondly, the uniforms that are supplied to these people do not generally fit them. I have seen some of the booking clerks and others and have asked them how it was that the coats were a little bigger for them and the trousers did not fit them properly. They said that these things are done at the head office and they have only to use them. Clothes show the man. Clothes are a very, very important part of human beings. Clothes show what kind of person the wearer is. If the Railway Minister gives uniforms to the booking clerks and railway guards which do not fit them, it means this: as uniform show the man, they say that the uniforms are not suitable and therefore they are not also very smart, very up-to-date and very efficient. So, the uniforms given to the railway employees should be of the right quality and of the right dimensions and of the right proportions.

Of course, the Speaker was good enough to say that formerly the tailors were made for the employees but now the employees are made for the tailors. I think it should be the other way round. But I do not want to suggest any remedy. I only want to say that

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the uniforms which give about the person the first and the right impression, in regard to the quality of the person's personality, should be such as do not give one any wrong notion about the person working in the railways. I do not know what is happening but I am sure that something should be done to give the people the right kind of uniform so that they feel proud of their jobs, feel proud of the work that they are doing and feel proud of the duties that they have to discharge.

Then I want to know what these freight charges are. Freight charges are standardised charges, and there cannot be any variation in them. Perhaps there is something about these freight charges which I do not understand, but my feeling is that these freight charges are standardised uniform charges. Yet, I see that we are being asked to give a little more for variation and adjustment of the freight charges. Then, I feel that the Railway Ministry should be a little more careful about coal and about the branch lines. I think this is a kind of jagirdari or zamindari which we have got in the Ministry. I hope that the Railway Minister will abolish this kind of zamindari as soon as possible.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): I wish to say a few words about Demand No. 7. An amount of Rs. 28 lakhs odd is required in addition to what was already sanctioned. The main reasons are given in the explanatory note. An amount of Rs. 24 lakhs are required for freight handling charges, etc., on coal as a result of rebookings and diversions of good quality coal within the limits of such coal received in relation to increasing supplies of inferior grade coal. Though huge amounts have been spent, still we find that the trains are running late. The main reasons given to us is the supply of inferior quality of coal and we find that the amount spent has been of no use or benefit. We do not know whether the reason given is correct or

not. Whatever it may be, I request the hon. Minister to find out whether the late-running of trains is due to the supply of inferior coal or not. If it is due to the supply of inferior quality of coal, then, good and proper quality of coal should be supplied, and proper measures should be taken so that the trains do keep up time.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, taking the points made by Shri D. C. Sharma first. I would like to submit that at present we do not have any scheme for taking over these branch lines. There are about 11 branch lines with a total distance of 584 miles, and their book value is about Rs. 5 crores. Some of them belong to the district boards and the others to certain limited companies. We have certain contractual obligations to run them and if there is a profit above a particular limit we share the profit. This is a hang-over of the past. It continues, because we do not wish to expend our resources on buying something which is obviously not worth buying. The materials on these branch lines are worn out, and they have got different periods when the contractual obligation can be terminated either by the Government or the district board concerned. I need not go into the details. But as and when these contractual obligations are to be terminated, the question may be considered. But, at present, the Government have no policy of taking them over because we want to utilise our resources on new capacities and on developing other resources in the context of the needs of the third Five Year Plan. Therefore, we have got to respect our contractual obligations and pay the subsidies according to the several contracts as and when they arise. This cannot be obviated.

Several hon. Members including the last speaker, Shri Subbaraman, mention about the quality of coal. This fact should be understood by the hon. House: formerly the best quality of coal was given to the railways. But after

the setting up of the steel plants in the public sector and elsewhere, all the best coal goes to the steel plants. They have got the first priority. We are left with only that quality of coal which is not the best. If this has to be improved and if the low-grade coal has to be brought up to a higher grade, washeries have got to be set up. These low-grade coals have a high ash-content. If they are washed in the washeries the ash goes off and the grade is improved. We are trying to set up washeries, and until such time as the washeries get into operation and we are able to improve the low-grade coal to a higher grade, it will be difficult to have the very best coal for the railways. Therefore, we have got to put up with this difficulty for some more time.

Shri Subbaraman asked whether the maintenance of punctuality is affected by the quality of the coal. It is so. Sometimes, the engine is not able to pick up steam and develop the pressure that is needed to take the load. That is largely due to defective coal. We expected the production of coal of high grade according to a certain plan but that did not fully materialise. After all coal is a product of nature and it has got to be dug out. We anticipated coal of a certain grade in a particular place, but it is not of that grade and the railway has got to improve that grade. That is what we are trying to do and we shall soon achieve it.

The other point prominently made was about clothing, about which a cut motion was moved by Shri Nambiar. As usual, he was exaggerating certain things and said that when they put on the caps, they look monkey-like. Certain skull caps are monkey-like; it all depends on the angle of view that he takes. But by and large, the dresses that we have provided for various categories of railway employees are really good. Shri Sharma

mentioned about quality. The quality is really good. I may assure the House that I myself have visited a number of clothing depots and I have found that the quality of cloth is certainly good. Take, for instance, the Southern Railway. They have got their own cloth factories and all these are done by electric cutting machines. There are highly paid tailors and expert who are looking into this. Some-time back, it was brought to the notice of this House—I think it was in the last Parliament—that the dress that was being supplied to the various railway employees was not good. We went into the question.

Shri Priya Gupta: There was a Dress Regulation Committee. May I know whether its recommendations have been accepted and when they are going to be implemented?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The recommendations of the committee are there. We are examining them; we have not yet fully implemented them. The dress is prepared according to the various sizes, but it is in the matter of distribution that some mistake has occurred. But by and large, it has been rectified. If the suitable size is given to proper person, there is no difficulty at all. But if size A is given to a man who should have size B, it is ill-fitting. That is due not to the tailoring, but to the distribution. We are checking this and we have almost rectified it.

Shri Nambiar: The dress that is being supplied today is being restitched by all categories of railway employees. Is the Government aware of it? They are not using the dress as such; they are spending more money and restitching the dress.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Again my friend is indulging in exaggeration, when he says that all the clothes are restitched. It cannot be all; it can only be in some cases. As I have

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

submitted, there are some mistakes. There are a series of different sizes determined, which do fit in by and large into the railway employees. But in the distribution, there is some slight mistake and alteration does take place. With regard to the distribution of cloth and allowing them to stitch their own cloth with their own tailors, the Speaker himself has remarked and I need not add to it.

By and large, our tailoring departments have worked well. I may inform the House that apart from these factories, we cut the cloth according to the various sizes and distribute it to the *mahila samitis*. In these *mahila samitis*, the wives of Class IV employees are given this work and they earn an extra living. They learn this tailoring and earn about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. That is the way in which we are augmenting the resources of the Class IV employees.

Shri Priya Gupta: In which railway?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In almost all the railways—N.E. Railway, Southern Railway, Western Railway, Central Railway, etc. The hon. Member may go and visit the centres where wives of officers are doing very fine honorary work. They are leading the way. Some of them are taking tailoring classes and teaching tailoring to the wives of these poor employees, so that they may earn a better livelihood. I do wish the House appreciates these things; it can appreciate only if hon. Members go round and see these things.

In regard to decrees of court, I do not think there is any delay about dispersal of salaries, wages, etc. We are dealing with 11 lakhs employees and what is the number of decrees? The number of decrees is a handful; you can count them on the fingers of one hand. About that, my hon. friend, **Shri Nambiar** said that there are enormous delays and employees are being forced to go to court. There

are certain complicated cases, where as a last resort, an employee may go to court after having exhausted all other procedures. But these are exceptional cases; they do not happen as a rule. So, my friend was wrong in submitting to the House that we are forcing the employees to go to the court of law.

About stores and locosheds, certain things were said which are not germane to this. We are looking into that matter. We are taking keen interest to see that proper stores are sent to the loco workshops and there should not be difficulty in putting them in order. There are some difficulties because some of these parts may have to be imported and they may not be readily available. My friend remarked that there was some cannibalisation going on. In an emergency, there may be cannibalisation.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is the regular practice in loco sheds.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Perhaps he is talking with fuller knowledge. In certain emergencies, cannibalisation may have to be resorted to, but...

Shri Nambiar: It has become the normal practice. If I am wrong, I am prepared to be corrected.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Coming to the points raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty about Haldia, we are surveying the various alignments. We have not taken any final decision. When that is taken, the House will certainly be made aware of it.

As regards the automatic ticket counters, I think it is a very good suggestion. Probably we do not have the resources to make it in our country. It is worthwhile exploring its possibilities it will relieve to a great extent the congestion in the booking offices. These are some good suggestions for action and we shall examine them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put **Shri Nambiar's** cut motion to the House.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands Nos. 3, 7, 3."

The motion was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The present President's Pension Act provides for a life pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum to a President, who has retired from his office. The first President to retire was Dr. Rajendra Prasad. At the time of his retirement, entirely on our own, we felt that this amount may not be adequate for the retiring President. We thought about it not only keeping in view the case of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, but we felt there should be a law which would be applicable to all retiring Presidents. It is true that it struck us specially when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was about to go away. The House is aware of the fact that Dr. Rajendra Prasad was seriously ill only a few months before his retirement and he did not regain his full health even when he did retire. In the circumstances, we felt that it was essential for Government to see that he is looked after fully after his retirement and his health should not suffer in any way. We, therefore, thought

to put forth an amendment to the present Act with a view to providing him the necessary medical facilities, and it will be found that in the Bill we have provided for medical attendance and treatment free of charge.

The second amendment is to provide a sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum for secretarial assistance. This might appear to be somewhat an innovation. But I have to submit, Sir, that it is not so. It is to be realised that the President when he retires does not lose all his importance. Contrary to that, with all his experience and maturity he is in a position to give advice and guidance to the people and to the country in his non-official capacity also. I have no doubt that the retiring President will have many calls on him—I am not keeping in mind only Dr. Rajendra Prasad, I am thinking of all the other Presidents who will function as Presidents and then retire, who will succeed one after the other. The President who retires may be invited to a number of meetings and conferences. He may have to make speeches. He may have to deal with abundant correspondence. Naturally, people will like to get his advice and guidance in regard to many matters. Even today, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Ji is attending an important international conference in Delhi. So we felt that it would be desirable to give the ex-President an additional amount for this purpose, because the pension that he gets at present will not meet the additional requirements about which I have just now mentioned.

The President, it is also necessary, should have proper assistance. He should have—either one or two, whatever may be the number within the ceiling of Rs. 12,000—competent and efficient assistants so that the advice or the assistance given to him by his staff leads to accuracy and timeliness. Whatever he says and whatever statements he makes will carry weight and, therefore, accuracy etc., is absolutely important.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

I am sure, Sir, that the House will not consider these proposals as unreasonable. I do not want to quote just now some examples of other Presidents in other countries. I might do so later on. But I can say this much, that this practice is being followed in many other countries like the United States of America, West Germany, Italy, France, Ireland and, may be, one or two other countries. The practice differs from country to country. In the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister who ceases to be a Prime Minister also gets a pension and he gets, I think about £2,000 per annum. However, I do not want to go into details.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): He is not audible.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: You are not able to listen to me?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanga bad): We can hear.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You are very clear.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am surprised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is because of the angle he has to you.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: My voice is generally very distinct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Inclined angle.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): He has a wrong angle towards you.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was referring to some of the other countries.

Shri Nath Pai: If he comes this side, Shri More will hear better.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, we cannot compare ourselves to the United States because they have plenty of money with them. But in the United States the ex-President,

gets about 25000 dollars per annum. He also gets 50000 dollars for his staff or office assistance. There is no limit to the use of franking privilege on mail matters. He is further provided with suitable furnished office space and certain other facilities. Even the widow of the ex-President gets 10,000 dollars. As I said, United States of America is hardly the country we can compete with. Still, I feel that we should give full scope and opportunity to our Presidents who retire to function in a decent manner in the public life. We do not want, and I know the House will never want it, that the retiring President should engage himself in some other work which may not befit the dignity of the office he held before. Under these circumstances, I feel that our proposals are eminently reasonable.

14 hrs.

Since I mentioned about America, I might also add that the President there functions actively as a politician, as the executive head, where as our President in this country is a constitutional head, whose office is above controversy. So, it becomes all the more necessary that persons of high stature who occupy this high office—and, naturally, the Presidents of this country will be eminent and distinguished citizens should be put in a position so that the country can avail of their guidance and advice in their non-official capacity also.

As hon. Members are aware, the original Act provided the same pension to be given to the ex-Governor-General.

An. Hon. Member: Last Governor-General.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We had only one Indian Governor-General, therefore, in this Bill we have provided that the same law would be applicable to our ex-Governor-General, Shri Rajagopalaswami.

I do not want to take any more time of the House. It is a small Bill with

only two main amendments—free medical aid and Rs. 12,000 per annum for secretarial assistance. I feel that it would be in the fitness of things if this Bill is passed unanimously and without any amendment, either with a view to increase the facilities further or to curtail them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is with great regret that I am constrained to oppose the Bill which my friend, the Home Minister, has moved for the consideration of the House. I do so, as I said, with great regret, because I want to avoid the impression that anything even remotely personal, reflecting on the incumbents of the high office of President, or the Governor-General as it used to be in the past, is in the minds of those members of the opposition who are not persuaded to accept the point of view of the Home Minister.

If I may say so, I had the privilege some time ago, when the Motion of Thanks to the retiring President was being discussed in this House, to take part in the debate, and I began by expressing our sense of high appreciation of the character and the work which has been done by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. If I may be permitted to make a further personal reference, I may say that for the last two days I am myself participating in the Conference to which reference was made by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and I have met the present President, the past President and the ex-Governor-General, Shri Rajagopalachari and talked to them. And, if I may say so, again, apart from the privilege of acquaintance with these high dignitaries, at least with the present President I have relations of such affection as cannot be discussed publicly in a forum of this description. So,

there is nothing personally meant in whatever we are saying in regard to this particular Bill.

I am reminded specially of the magnificent farewell which was given to our ex-President. In spite of certain ugly arches put up in Delhi in the route of the procession Dr. Rajendra Prasad had a truly impressive farewell because, it was, at the same time, a respectful and affectionate farewell, and the feeling of the people for Dr. Rajendra Prasad was due to the fact that the virtues of simple living had been luminously brought forward, so to speak, in the career of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. This virtue of plain living and high thinking which, at least has a tradition in this country, cherished by all of us, is something of which we must never be oblivious. When my friend, the Home Minister, was referring to what happens in the United States and other countries I had a feeling that perhaps he was being driven to talk of those other countries because in his own mind, in his own soul, he could not justify the idea of the President of the Indian Republic having to be provided in the manner which the Bill seeks to do.

The President already is entitled to a pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum for life. And I am not particularly objecting to this, even though I feel that maybe, in the conditions of our country, the quantum of money could have been less. I do not wish to suggest for a moment that the ex-Presidents of our country, or a person who has held the high office of Governor-General, should be obliged to live in conditions of penury, should be obliged to be in a position where he cannot maintain a certain dignity, the dignity which is concomitant with his office—I do not wish to suggest that at all—but, perhaps, in the conditions of our country, and in view of the fact that our national leaders have always held up the idea of plain living and high thinking, in view also of the fact that for public service purposes we always get the willing and voluntary co-opera-

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tion of all kinds of people, I should say, that, maybe, even the quantum of the money is a little too high, but I am not making a point of it. Here in this Act you are having something which was slightly bad made much worse, for you are providing—medical attendance and treatment to be free of charge and Rs. 12,000 a year for secretarial assistance.

Now I feel a little embarrassed in referring to this matter because, after all, medical attendance and treatment expenses are a matter which should not be cavilled at for anybody, specially for such people like the President, but we have to think of conditions as they are in our country when the President's Pension Bill is being discussed in this House. Only the other day, we got representations from the Bharat Pensioners' Samaj of New Delhi, with which, I am sure, the Home Minister is familiar. Its President, Shri Shankar Saran, as a former Judge of the Allahabad High Court, is well-known to many of us. This matter has been mentioned in the course of the proceedings of this House, the conditions of the pensioners in this country, and the pensioners represented by the Bharat Pensioners' Samaj met the Prime Minister on the 5th of December 1961 and detailed their grievances, and the Prime Minister was good enough to say that they would be looked into and sympathetically considered. They pointed out how, under the present rules operated by the Home Minister, on the retirement of a pensioner after medical examination he has the option to commute his pension in lieu of lump sum, and it is worked out according to rules now out of date, roughly on a twelve years' expectancy of life. If a man has survived this period of twelve years and paid off all the money he got in commutation plus interest, why should his full pension not be restored. This is the kind of question which is being asked. I do not press this question, this is not the occasion, but what I mean to say is this, that when the pensioners are having these diffi-

culties, when they also need medical assistance, medical treatment and all sorts of other amenities, they have been asking for a Pension Commission and not very much is being done about that. What is proposed for retired Presidents does not fit in with the conditions of the country as they are today.

When the Defence Ministry's Demands for Grants were discussed, the attention of the Defence Minister was drawn to a statement in his report, the report of the Ministry of Defence, at page 87, where we learn that there is provision for the grant of a family gratuity in respect of personnel of the Defence Security Corps dying in certain circumstances. How much do the families concerned get? When a Subedar dies, the family gets Rs. 1,100/-; when a Jemadar dies, the family gets Rs. 525/-; when a Havildar dies, the family gets Rs. 325/-; when a Naik dies, the family gets Rs. 250/- and when a Sepoy dies, the family gets Rs. 225/-. I am not making any invadious comparison, and as I said earlier I do wish the dignitaries of our country to live in conditions of comparative comfort and certainly to be furnished with all amenities which will enable them to keep up those appearances of dignity which are extremely important. I do say that, but these are the conditions which prevail in our country.

As far as the conditions of the people all over the country are concerned, after all only last year a study group appointed by the Government of India estimated that about 45-50 per cent of the rural households have an income of less than Rs. 500 per annum and about 80 per cent less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. This is far lower than the miserably low average per capita income which stood at Rs. 292.5 in 1960-61 which will amount to about Rs. 1,287/- per average household of 4.4. I am saying this in all humility and I do wish my hon. friend, the Home Minister will consider this matter afresh. I do wish to impress upon him the desirability of

applying his mind and the mind of the Cabinet a great deal more carefully than seems to have been done. I say this that after all in this country we do have certain ideals. He has given us some comparative figures. But even in the West we have read about the ideal of Roman virtue when Cincinnatus would be a dictator for some time and after that go back to the plough: In our country we have heard of the motto: '*Kaupinvantah khalu bhagyavanatah*', "the most fortunate people are those who have only a loincloth—and give up all else.

In our country there is an idea of retirement after a certain age. That time-limit might have to be changed in view of the expectation of life having increased and all the rest of it. But here is our President retiring full of years and honours and respected by the country, and Government is proposing to offer a footling little compensation in monetary terms which, I think, is derogatory. Let us not think in terms of the amount of money which is necessary in order to maintain one's dignity because you never know where to stop. I have read once about somebody saying that Napoleon was jealous of Julius Cacesar. Julius Caesar was jealous of Hannibal. Hannibal was jealous of Alexander and Alexander was jealous of Hercules who did not exist. There is no end to this sort of thing. That is why after all in the new social context we have to think of provisions for our dignitaries in a manner very different from the rather bureaucratic manner in which the proceeding has gone on so far. I do say this in all humility and in all earnestness. I request my hon. friend, the Home Minister, to tell the House that he will withdraw the Bill, consider the matter afresh and after considering the different aspects of the matter he will come before us again if he thinks there is any need for him to do so. But in the meantime as the Bill is it makes a bad provision worse. That is why I am very sorry to have to say that we are constrained to oppose the Bill.

14.14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha. We have to finish this by 3.50; so, the time is limited and hon. Members should please take about ten minutes each.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, it is a very delicate matter to speak on this Bill. In 1951 when the original Bill was passed; then also the Bill did not receive unanimous support. I think most of the speeches on that occasion also were more on the side of opposing the Bill than for supporting it. The difficulty as it was there then will, I think, be there even now, namely, that personalities surely cannot be avoided in discussing a Bill of this nature.

There is hardly anybody in this House belonging to any side of this House who will have any objection to pay the highest respect and regard to the person of Rajen Babu. I particularly use the words Rajen Babu which were used before and as he used to be known when he was a leader of the nation. I think he is the one single person in India who now commands the highest respect and regard from every section of the country. The hon. Home Minister will correct me if I am mistaken in my facts. I think the American Government made some special provision for Washington, the first President of America. I think the Government should have made some special provision for Rajan Babu. The House would have agreed readily to such a provision.

Apart from the fact that he was the first Prsident of the Republic, he was the President of the Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution. He was the leader of the country when the nation was engaged in the struggle for freedom. In the long course of the struggle for freedom he never failed the nation; he never faltered. There was no hesitation in his mind or in his action as regards the goal and the method

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to be followed for the attainment of that goal.

Apart from all these, Rajen Babu is a great scholar. He had a distinguished career at the Bar. But more than that, he is a distinguished scholar as regards the history of India and Indian Historical research. I think he was once the President of the Indian Historical Congress and even now he holds some position in some Indian historical research association. I can understand that he will naturally write his memoirs and his memoirs will be a chapter of our national history. It will not merely be an autobiography of a distinguished man. It may be the charge of this Government to help in the publication of the memoirs of a leader like Rajen Babu. The Government should have undertaken even the publication and the writing of the memoirs of Rajen Babu, the retired President. But similar considerations will not prevail with other Presidents.

The hon. Home Minister while introducing the Bill has made some reference to all other Presidents. In the United States, I think, out of 35 Presidents how many are remembered now. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Monroe and a few others are remembered. All the remaining have gone into oblivion. So, the Presidents coming in the future will not be men of the same stature as Rajen Babu or even Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Shri Nath Pai: What a pessimistic view of India's posterity he is taking.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is history. It is not a pessimistic view.

So, it is no use putting all of them on the same level and in the same category for the same consideration. My difficulty is that I have seen history for a longer period than Shri Nath Pai. I have seen the Mayor of Calcutta a stirring name, Deshbandu Chittaranjan Das. Then the Mayor of Calcutta was J. N. Sen Gupta and

then Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. But who cares now as to who the Mayor of Calcutta or the Mayor of any other city is? Similarly in other fields the generation of giants may not continue for all time. Ordinary men also may come and occupy places of distinction not always through long service and sacrifice but by some other political devices. Already in the legislatures you will find that the composition of the legislatures has been changing qualitatively. A number of businessmen have been coming in and you cannot stop them from entering. It will not be surprising if some day a business magnate becomes the President of the Indian Republic. That has happened in other countries, and that may happen in India also. So it is no use making an omnibus provision for all Presidents to come.

The hon. the Home Minister has also referred to the fact that the retiring President should not engage himself in any other profession, and that is why we want to make some generous provision for him. But there is nothing in this Bill to prevent a retiring President from enjoying this pension and other things provided here and also engaging himself in some other profession or some other activities. There is nothing in this Bill to prevent it. So what the hon. the Home Minister intends may not all be attained through this Bill.

The pension already granted is Rs. 15,000. Now provision is being made for secretarial staff expenses which shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum. It may be less than Rs. 12,000. So there also I think the interference of the executive may come in the secretarial work of the President if he really requires a secretarial staff. The language here is not quite clear. It says that every retiring President "shall, for the remainder of his life, be entitled to secretarial staff etc." Will it be Government employed or will that staff be employed by the retiring President? There is nothing clear in this.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): To be laid down by rules.

Shri A. C. Guha: "Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf". That leaves greater scope for executive interference. So, whether they are to be supplied by the Government, as government employees, or whether they are to be employed by the retiring President, that also will make for some complication, I think.

Then, as I have stated, all the future Presidents may not require to write memoirs or indulge in some literary work. Dr. Rajendra Prasad is a man of literature. Dr. Radhakrishnan is also a great man of literature. They may require some secretarial staff. But there may be Presidents who may not require any secretarial staff to do any literary work. This provision is now particularly meant so that Dr. Rajendra Prasad may complete the writings of his memoirs, for which surely he requires some secretarial staff. And, as I have stated, his memoirs will be a chapter in the national history of India.

The pension provided, that is Rs. 15,000 per annum, considering the present economic condition of our country should, I think, be considered quite adequate. Where the average income is less than Rs. 300 per annum, I think Rs. 15,000 annually should be considered adequate even for some secretarial staff. That also should be considered, whether consistent with our present economic policy we can make such a lavish provision.

So I expect that the Government will reconsider the position. I think the House will readily endorse any provision made for Dr. Rajendra Prasad, because of his distinguished personality and because of his unique contribution to the nation's services. Others who may follow may not all have made some sacrifice or done some service.

There are only two points I would like to refer to from the last proceedings of the last occasion. The Deputy-Speaker raised a question at that time 1951 that the retiring President may resign on the eve of an impeachment, then what will happen? No reply was given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we need not go into all these things. It is a very simple Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: And then, I think Shri Kamath moved an amendment like this:

"Provided further that no pension shall be payable to such person if he holds an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, or he engages himself in any other paid employment".

That amendment also was not accepted. So, the Bill does not ensure what the hon. the Home Minister intends, namely that by providing this pension and other secretarial staff it will not be necessary for the retiring President to engage himself in any other employment; it should have been definitely put down in the Bill that he should not engage himself in any other profession.

With these few words I beg to conclude my comments on this Bill, and I hope Government will see that the Bill is properly amended so as to cover only Dr. Rajendra Prasad for the present.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, although I will not agree to all that has been put down in this Bill, I find myself in a difficult position, namely, that the person who will immediately be affected by this Bill is a very great man of my country. For him we all have regard. We cannot forget the services rendered by him. And when speaking anything about this Bill, that personality comes again and again to one's mind, and that is why a dispassionate criticism of this Bill can-

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not be offered. Yet, with these limitations, and without meaning any disrespect whatsoever to that great person who may be immediately affected by this measure, I would make one suggestion, and it is this.

Giving a pension of Rs. 15,000 a year in these days is a very paltry sum which can hardly enable a man to live a decent life. We are in this unfortunate position here and get a salary of Rs. 400 find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. So, giving Rs. 1,200 a month to the retiring President, we will not grudge. I would not grudge making it even Rs. 2,000 a month and making it Rs. 24,000 a year. What I grudge is this amendment contained in clause 2 of the Bill. The provision made in clause of the Bill is:

"Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, every such person shall, for the remainder of his life, be entitled to secretarial staff and office expenses, the total expenditure of which shall not exceed twelve thousand rupees per annum, and to medical attendance and treatment, free of charge."

Now, a cosequential amendment has been made in clause 3 of the Bill that "in section 4 of the principal Act, for the word 'pension', the word 'sum' shall be substituted."

Now, to provide a secretarial staff and to provide that staff from the Consolidated Fund of India means attaching public servants who will still be serving to a retired President. That will be an entirely novel thing, it will be the creation of new offices which do not exist in any part of the world. Pensions we know; we have heard of them; we understand pensions. And the country will still be grateul if the *ex gratia* amount is sanctioned to the President or his pension emoluments are increased from Rs. 15,000 to, say, Rs. 24,000 a year. We will not grudge it.

Taking into consideration the great sacrifices that have been made by him and may also be made by others who after some time may come after him, this payment should not be grudged by the country. When we are losing crores and crores of rupees through dishonest officers who do us in the eye, we may certainly not grudge a payment of Rs. 24,000 to the President. But to attach to him this secretarial staff who will virtually be public servants, in view of the provision that they will be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, will be unprecedented in the history of the world.

I cannot, at any rate, understand the significance of this; "medical attendance and treatment free of charge". Will the President cease to be a citizen of India? Is he, as a citizen of India, not entitled to medical attendance and treatment? Will there be such ungrateful medical officers who will not recognise the President of India and try to render him the best service that they can? Should this be made the subject of a Bill and by virtue of that Act medical provision should be made for the President? Would there be such ungrateful people in our country who will refuse to render medical aid and treatment to one of the greatest sons of our country? Sir, this is a slur on the medical profession; this is a slur on the country; this is a slur on the way in which we are drafting our Bills. We should have been aware of this. Everyone of us is entitled to medical attendance, wherever we may be. What then is the meaning of this free medical attendance? It savours only of commercialism.

We are endeavouring to provide medical attendance for all and sundry. Thousands and thousands of people attend hospitals and get themselves treated. These treatments are not in every case paid for. It is only the very rich who pay of it. I do not therefore understand why any provision should be made about this free medical treatment.

With these few remarks I whole heartedly support this Bill, but I would still urge upon Government to do away with the provision relating to the secretariat staff for the President. Let the President's emoluments be increased—let his pension be increased to Rs. 24,000, and the House would not grudge it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): We were all hoping that this measure which has been introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs with the best of intentions would be passed unanimously. Unfortunately voice of protest in one form or another have come in. I for one would have thought that a Bill of this nature should have been brought after consulting all the parties in the House, because this is a measure which affects the personality of one who is held in high regard throughout the country and should not have been made a matter of controversy in this House. However, Sir, as the Bill has come before us I have to make a few remarks.

The clauses of the Bill as they stand are not in consonance with the respect we have for the President and his person. The Bill provides for making rules governing the appointment of staff and maintenance of accounts and these will naturally be subject to audit. I think in this way we are not going to enhance the prestige of one who is held in high esteem and respected by the whole country. His accounts will be audited and the audit report may form the subject of discussion in Parliament, as to whether he has confined to the limit of Rs. 12,000 that has been provided for his expenditure. I have, to obviate this, suggested an amendment, giving him a further sum of Rs. 12,000 for maintenance of staff and office. Now we want to give him secretarial staff and office to maintain his position with dignity. We should straightway grant a sum of Rs. 12,000 and not hedge it by saying "not exceeding this much, etc." If my amendment is accepted the whole trouble of audit will go. The amount we will be providing will

be only Rs. 27,000 which is equivalent to the salary of a Minister at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per month. If the hon. the Home Minister accepts my amendment, all these troubles which are likely to come later on will be avoided. In this matter we should trust him.

With these remarks I support the Bill. When the Second Reading stage comes, I shall move my amendment which I hope the hon. Minister will accept.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, it is right and proper that immediately after the retirement of our first President a Bill of this nature has been brought here for discussion. I extend my full support to it, not because the provisions have been made for Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who has retired, not only, because the Bill provides for these facilities to our first President and the last Governor-General, but to all the retiring Presidents yet to come. I do not think that the personality of the President should be brought into discussion here nor are the achievements and qualities of Dr. Rajendra Prasad matters of controversy in this country.

Sir, as the first President of India, he has discharged his duties and added to his office great dignity and respect. At a time when all over the neighbouring countries democracies were almost going to pieces, he as the President of this country, though he had wide powers under the Constitution—and it is a matter of common knowledge that he did not see eye to eye with the Government on some matters—maintained high standards which proved that a constitutional President can always be of great help in building up the democratic growth of this country. The credit for the present democratic functioning goes largely to the people of this country, yet, none-the-less it goes to our retiring President who as President of the Constitution-making body was not only acquainted with the letter of the Constitution, but the spirit as well and during his period of office he discharged that work quite ably. But, we

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have to consider it from the other aspect. I do not want to draw a comparison as to what ex-Presidents in other countries are drawing or not and what facilities are provided for them or not. We have to consider this from the situation in which we are placed in his country.

We are a great democracy. We have given adult franchise. Any citizen of this country, the poorest of the poor, if he is elected and if he has the confidence of the people, can occupy this high office. The poorest of the poor can become the highest dignitary of this State. The argument has been advanced quite rightly that once we elect a person as the President, by virtue of his position, by virtue of his experience, by virtue of the office that he had occupied, he has acquired for himself a distinct position in the country. What happens after retirement? After retirement, it has been suggested by my hon. friend Shri H. H. Mukerjee that we may not provide this money because, in this country, public donations are not lacking for many purposes and people come forward and donate money for even public men to carry on their duties. I would ask specifically not to allow the ex-President to become a victim of any such thing. We ought to provide in this Bill necessary amounts of money so that the retiring President can carry on his duties in conformity with his dignity and with respect also. I do not think that the pension of Rs. 15,000 that we have provided is, by any standard of consideration, too much. In this country, we are agitating that the highest dignitary should not get more than Rs. 1000 a month and that the disparity between the lowest and the highest should be only 110. Even judging from that standard, deducting income-tax, the President would get about a little more than Rs. 1000. The question arises whether we are making a larger provision for him. It is not so. Only President is entitled to further facilities. They have been enumerated here. The maximum amount has also been

stated. That is, if he needs, these facilities would be made available to him. That does not matter. It may be that an illiterate person becomes the President of this country. He is entitled; he can come to that position. Mahatma Gandhi was saying that he would be happy if a Harijan woman becomes the President of this country. It is just possible that such a President, after retirement, may not think it proper, may not have the necessity of having any staff whatsoever and he may not take this money. But, persons like Dr. Rajendra Prasad or persons taller than him, in ages to come who may occupy that position, may require that assistance and we should provide such assistance.

Only one thing I would like the Home Minister to consider. I think that point has been raised by some other Members here and it is this. That say only, entitled to get this. That means that the sum that is being provided will be under the purview of the Auditor General. We do not want that the accounts of the retiring President should come under audit. Who will appoint the staff? I do not want the staff to be a government servants. Because, the retiring President may have to indulge in political activities, if he wants; nobody can prevent him. He should be free. A government servant there would certainly be governed by Government Servants Conduct rules. We should not subject the staff that would be working with the ex-President to this. Moreover, the staff should also be according to the requirements of the Ex-President. He may need a person in whom he has full confidence and with whom he feels that he can carry out his work quite efficiently. A government servant who is provided from outside may not necessarily be able to discharge that work quite efficiently. I would suggest that this Bill should leave no loophole in that regard and the rules, when they are made, should be properly drafted so as to make it clear that as regards appointment,

work and even about money, the Government rules will not be made applicable to this.

A point has been raised by my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi about medical attendance. I am sorry, I do not agree with that view. It is not a question of medical attendance. It has to be seen from this point of view. The President will not always come either from Madras or Patna. Occasions may arise when from a remote village the President comes and occupies this office. After retirement he goes back to his village there are no medical facilities available in that place. What happens? Medical attendance and treatment that is necessary has got to be provided. That has been provided here. This is a very good Bill and I give my support to it.

Shri S. S. More: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I accord my support to the Bill, but I object to the method by which the object of the Bill is sought to be fulfilled. This Bill is an instance of a right thing being done by a wrong way. Some Members have referred to the sinister effect of the clause No. 2 as it is couched in the present Bill. During the time that the President was the head of the Government, it was the executive which was receiving orders from the President. Now, the tables are being turned on him. By virtue of this Bill, it will be the unfortunate lot if not the humiliating lot of the President to stand at the doors of the executive with the pay bills which may represent the payments made by him to the staff employed by him and, get them properly audited. Why subject to the rules? Who is going to frame these rules? Will they take into account the convenience and viewpoint of the President? My submission is, if unfortunately, there is a change of Government—the President will always be a party man; suppose after the President retires, there is a change of Government—and some other party comes into office, will they not utilise this machinery of framing rules to the disadvantage of the President? My submission is, we must make that

grant, it is our pious duty to make that grant. But, make it with open-hearted frankness. Simply say that the President shall be paid this much amount for the purpose of secretariat, staff, etc., without the necessity of making him subject to the rules or other consequences.

There is one more thing. This Bill is an eminent instance of appreciating the services of persons who have rendered the greatest service to the country. As far as it goes, it is a good a measure, but my grievance is that it is not a full-hearted measure. It refuses to go the whole was that it should.

Those who have been our President or ex-Governors have been rewarded by the country for their great services to the country during the national struggle. I know, however, of millions of political sufferers who came from oblivion to fight the national cause, and who have again been driven into oblivion unsung and unwept. My submission is that it is the duty of the Parliament to reward the services of those political workers, wherever they deserve. Let us constitute a fund for this purpose. It is the official duty of this Parliament, a sort of sovereign duty of this Parliament to recognise the merit of all those political sufferers, whatever party they may belong to now. Let us have a fund for that purpose.

Then, is it not necessary that we should make some provision for the Vice-President? Every Vice-President is not going to be such a fortunate man as to climb into the post of President. There will be many incumbents who may be retiring as Vice-President. Therefore, it is highly necessary that if we want to enact a measure, let it be an all-sided measure.

Shri Bade (Kharagone): Why not for State Governors also?

Shri S. S. More: I have nothing to add to that. The State Governors will be looked after by the State Legislatures, but as far as this Parliament is

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concerned, it is the responsibility of this Parliament to make certain provisions for the Vice-President also.

Then, what about the Ministers? There will be many persons who will be officiating as Ministers for a period of fifteen years, but supposing somehow accidents happen and they do not get elected or they do not meet with the approval of the leader, what is going to happen to them? Will they be thrown on the dung-hill?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: All of them have been provided with jobs.

Shri S. S. More: My submission is that this indirect method of providing for an ex-Minister should be eliminated as far as possible. And let us devise a method by which they can honestly and without a blush accept their pensions.

Then, I may plead in my own favour. What about Members of Parliament? I am in a very embarrassing position. To plead somebody else's cause is my profession, but this is a rare occasion on which I am pleading my own cause. What happens to Members of Parliament? Most of us have reached such an age that we cannot go back to our profession. There are professional lawyers and there are doctors who, in the interests of the national service, kicked off their lucrative practice and have remained here, and have pleaded for the cause of the country. And what does the country do for them? Every Member of Parliament is serving the country whole-time, because membership of Parliament has now become a full-time job. We must recognise this. If it has become a full-time job, then it is no use giving small concessions here or some small concessions there, as if a Member is some beggar at your doors and you have got to get rid of him by putting some cumb into his thali. My submission is that the needs of the Members should be looked into. What are their present needs? And

how many difficulties have they to face now? In the light of those needs, I think Government should devise some method by which their services will be recognised, and in a decent manner too. We are ashamed to see what is happening now. I had that experience myself. I was not a Member between 1957 and 1962, and I had to undergo the whole fire. I was a beggar on the street, and I had to go back to the profession. Again, what about secretarial aid? A man of my age or my ailment is not able to write; I find it difficult even to sign.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, is this relevant to the present Bill?

Shri Nath Pai: Absolutely relevant.

Shri S. S. More: My hon. friend belongs fortunately to a very rich family, and, therefore, for him it may not be relevant.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: I do not belong to a rich family. I am poor.

Shri S. S. More: But I am speaking for the majority of the poor people who have come here at tremendous cost to themselves. My hon. friend does not know how our families have suffered. I, therefore, earnestly plead with the Home Minister, who has a very kind heart and a melting heart, to take this into consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): His heart is melting at this time.

Shri S. S. More: I would plead with him to take our hardships into consideration.

Parliament is sovereign, but we are not so sovereign. We are abject creatures, and when we leave this House, even the *pastwallahs* will not be prepared to look us in our face. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister to make the Bill as thorough, as full-hearted and as generous-hearted as possible and take within his ken not only the great President who has retired and who will be again retiring from that august office but the Vice-President, the poor Ministers, and in

fact, why not, the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker also? I am sorry that I ignored these two important dignitaries of this House. They give their whole for the service of the country, and it is for the country to be generous to them. If the country cannot be generous, who else will be? So, it is for the country to be generous; it is for the country to be grateful to all those who have suffered, and particularly, to the political sufferers, who are not to be seen anywhere, and who live secluded in some corner of oblivion, nursing all their grievances and ailments acquired during the service of the country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल पर बहुत देर से चल रही बहस को मुन रहा हूँ। अब जहाँ तक कानून का सवाल है तो कानून जनता की भवना का नाम है और उसमें जनता की भावना निहित होनी चाहिए। सरकार का ध्यान आज जनता की ओर नहीं है। सरकार का ध्यान थोड़ा से लोगों की तरफ है। पार्लिटक्स में हमने यह पड़ा है और मनीषियों ने भी हमको यह बताया है :—

“Law is nothing but the will of the people expressed in terms of law.”

इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो पानी के बगर प्यासे रहते हैं। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली नगर में जहाँ कि हमारी सरकार बँठी हुई है हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन्हें कि हम पानी तक सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते हैं। हजारों मवेशी यहाँ से ५० मील दूर इसलिये पर पटकते रहने हैं कि हम उन्हें पानी नहीं दे सकते हैं। उस जनता की ओर तथा जनता के पशुवन की ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ तो अप्रासंगिक न होगा, हाँसाकि मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था,

लेकिन कहना पड़ा कि ५० परसेंट पानी ला मेकर्स, को जिन्हें आप पार्लिमेंटेरियन कहते हैं उनको मिलता है कानून बनाने वालों को ५० परसेंट पानी मिलता है। तमाम दिन नल बन्द रहता है खाली थोड़ा सा मुबह और शाम चल जाता है और दो बाल्टी पानी उनको मिल जाता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि लाखों लोगों की तकलीफ का खयाल न करके दो, चार आदमियों के लिये खास तौर से कानून बनाना यह जनतंत्र की मर्यादा के विरुद्ध है। जनतंत्र की मर्यादा यह है कि पहले अपनी करोड़ों जनता के लिये रोटी, कपड़े का इन्तजाम कीजिय और अपने देश में इस तरह का समाजवाद समाज कायम कीजिये ताकि रिटायर होने के बाद किसी प्रेसीडेंट को कोई तकलीफ न हो हमारे जो लोग धर्म को मानते हैं और हमारे दो प्रेसीडेंट जो कि रिटायर होकर इस वक्त पेंशन ले रहे हैं वह धर्म को मानने वाले हैं और तीसरे प्रेसीडेंट जो कि इस वक्त अपने पद पर विराजमान है वह भी धर्म को मानते हैं, तीनों धर्म को मानते हैं, धर्म में यह बात लिखी हुई है कि कर्जमन्द व्यक्ति की मुक्ति नहीं होती। जो ऋणी होता है वह स्वर्ग प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता। और हमारी हालत यह है कि हम दोनों हाथों से कर्ज ले ले कर खर्च कर रहे हैं। हमारी तमाम योजनाएं आज ऋणी हैं, उस ऋण को रिटायर्ड प्रेसीडेंट को हिस्सेदार बनाना कुछ भला नहीं मालूम होता है क्योंकि दीन में यह लिखा है कि ऋणी की मुक्ति नहीं होती। अब यह बात सिर्फ वेद भगवान या कुरान पाक में ही लिखी हो सो बात नहीं है। सभी धर्म मानते हैं कि न तो मनुष्य ऋणी हो और न बेजा तौर से सम्पन्न हो हो। बाइबिल का आदेश है—

“It would be easier for the camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to attain Heaven.”

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

इसलिए आखिरी वक्त में उन्हें रईस बनाने और बेहद अमीर बनाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जिनका नाम लिया गया है वह हमारे बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं और हम सब उनकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद इतने महान् हैं कि उन के लिए अगर हम कोई इस तरह का कानून बनायेंगे भी तो भी वह इंकार कर देंगे। अपने कार्यकाल में भी वह आधी से कम तनख्वाह लेते रहे हैं। उन्होंने तमाम लक्कजरीज को लेने से इंकार कर दिया है। जबकि भारत का आदर्श यह रहा है :—

“उपल शकल मेतत् भेदकं गोमयानां वटभिः
उपहृतानां वहिषां स्तोम एषा”

सब से बड़े आदमी का आदर्श यह रहा है कि वह छप्पर में रहता है और उसके शिष्य जंगल से जो समिष्ठाएं चुन कर लाते हैं उनसे खाना बना लेता है। ऐसी हालत में हम नहीं समझते कि थोड़े से आदमियों के लिए एक खास बिल लाना मुनासिब है। इस से देश का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

रखे जन्नत चमन नहीं बनता,
चन्द कलियों के मुसकराने से।

पहले सारे देश का लाभ करना होगा, जो करोड़ों लोग भूखे-प्यासे पड़े हुए हैं, उन के लिए इन्तजाम करना होगा और तब जा कर हम सोचेंगे कि वाकई किसी रईस आदमी को कुछ देने की जरूरत है

इन अल्फ्राज के साथ इस माननीय सदन और परम्-माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरी इत्तजा है कि हम इस तरह से कार्य करें कि दूसरे देश देखें और समझें कि यहां

के महापुरुषों ने त्याग के साथ काम किया है, बजाये इस के कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेडिकल एड में विश्वास रखें, बजाये स के कि वह सोचें कि वह बीमार होंगे। ऐसा सोचना हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ है हम दो वक्त यह पढ़ते हैं :

पश्येम शरदः शतम्

जीषेम शरदः शतम्

प्रब्रवाम शरदः शतम्

वदीनाः स्याम शरदः शतम्।

हम दो वक्त यह पढ़ते हैं :

पुरा जरसा मा मृथाः

दम दो वक्त यह भी पढ़ते हैं :

अशोणाः दन्ता अपलिताः केशाः

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग ये मंत्र पढ़ते हैं, जो “अपलिताः केशाः” पढ़ते हैं, जो “अशोणाः दन्ताः” पढ़ते हैं, उनका यह कल्पना करना हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ है कि हमारा सब से बड़ा आदमी बीमार होगा और हम उस के लिए इलाज का कोई प्रबन्ध करें। बीमारी एबनार्मल है। हमारी संस्कृति में बीमारी का कोई एग्जिस्टेंस नहीं है हमारे यहां तो साफ लिखा हुआ है—

गर्वमो पुरुषो लोके स्यममञ्जल भेदिनी
समाधौ यो युक्तश्च रणचामिमुखं हतः

अर्थात् मरने के ही तरीके हैं—
या तो प्राणान्त प्रणायाम से हो पुरुषवी के ऊपर बै कर, धरती माता की गोद में बै कर अन्तिम श्वास छोड़

दिया जाये, या रण में, धर्म-युद्ध में प्राणान्त हो। बीमार हो कर प्राणान्त होना हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ है। इस लिए कोई वजह मालूम नहीं होती कि मेडिकल एड और इलाज के लिए नया बन्ध किया जाये।

जय हम दो वक्त पढ़ते हों :

भद्र कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवा भद्रं पश्येमाकर्षाभिः

अर्थात् कानों से हम सुन्दर सुनें, सुन्दर हमारी कल्पना हो, सुन्दर हमारा स्वास्थ्य हो और सुन्दर हमारी भावनाएं हों, तो बीमारी की वृहता, कन्सेप्शन, ही हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ है।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माधुर (जालोर)

अस्पतालों को बन्द कर दिया जाये ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा खयाल है कि अगर मिनेमाघों और कोटोजम को बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो अस्पतालों की कोई जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। अस्पताल तो इस लिए खुले हुए हैं कि हम ने स्वास्थ्य को गन्दा करने के साधन खड़े कर रखे हैं। चूंकि बीच में यह बात आ गई है, मैं लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक बाल्टी के पेंडे में मुराख हो, गये हों तो कितना ही घी उस में भरते रहें वह घी नहीं रुक सकता है। खास तौर पर अश्लील मिनेमा, अश्लील हास्य, अश्लील गान और नृत्य और इस के आन्तरिक डाल्डा और कोटोजम मनुष्य को कभी भी स्वस्थ नहीं रहने देंगे, चाहे सरकार एक हजार अस्पताल खोले। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को चार आदमियों के लिए नहीं, बल्कि माँ की जनता के मुख के लिए, सारी जनता के लाभ के लिए कानून बनाये।

वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आरगनाइजेशन के डाबरेक्टर-जेनरल, श्री बी० आर० मेन ने, जो कि एक भारतवासी हैं, अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक आदमी को ६ ग्राम खाना मिलता है और इस के मुकाबले में पाकिस्तान में हर एक आदमी को ७ ग्राम,

इंग्लैंड में ५२ ग्राम और अमरीका में ६६ ग्राम खाना मिलता है। जिस देश के एक आदमी को ६ ग्राम खाना मिलता हो, कल का पैदा हुआ बच्चा जो पाकिस्तान है, उस से भी कम खाना नसीब होता हो, उस देश के लिए यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि इतने बड़े हाल में मैं कर दो चार आदमियों के फायदे के लिए कोई नया कानून बनाया जाये।

मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरी बात पर सरकार नहीं करेगी। यहां पर बार-बार कानून लाये जाते हैं, बिल पास किये जाते हैं और मेज़ पर नये नये कागज़ात रखे जाते हैं। पता नहीं, किस के लिए जो कुछ भी सरकार चाहती है, वह कर लेती है और किसी की मानती भी नहीं है। इस लिए अच्छा यही है कि टाइम वेस्ट न किया जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि

मुझ से लाहामिल है मेरी हसरतों का पूछना, तुम वहीं आखिर करोगे, जो तुम्हारे दिल में है।

लेकिन इतनी बड़ी जनता के जज़्बात का कुछ तो एहताराम करना चाहिए। आज ८४ करोड़ इन्सान जिस दुख का अवस्था में रह रहे हैं, थोड़े से लाख आदमियों का छोड़ कर बाकी कोटि-कोटि जनता जिस दुखपूर्ण स्थिति में रह रही है, भोजन को तरस रही है, छानन को तरस रही है, उस की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। हम ने अपने कांग्रेसीट्यूशन में वादा किया था कि हम प्रत्येक आदमी को ऐसी डाइट देंगे, जिस से वह तन्दुरुस्त रह सके, स्वस्थ रह सके और सुन्दर रह सके, लेकिन उस के खिलाफ हम लोगों को पानी मप्लाई नहीं कर सकते, मूखी रोटी तक मप्लाई नहीं कर सकते। इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा ?

इस लिए मैं बहुत ही मुश्किलाना अलफ़ाज से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

वापस ले लिया जाये। हमारे प्रैजिडेंट अच्छे से अच्छे घराने से आये हैं, अच्छी से अच्छी नालेज के मालिक हैं, अच्छी से अच्छी पोजीशन के हैं उन के लिए दस, पंद्रह, बांस हजार पये कोई माने नहीं रखते उन के लिए एक कानून बना देने का मतलब यह होगा कि हम तीन, चार, पांच आदिमियों के लिए कानून बनाते हैं और लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को दग़ल करते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाये और जनता की भलाई के लिए कोई कानून बनाया जाये।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारे पिछले राष्ट्रपति का भी व्यक्तिगत जिक्र किया है मैं समझता हूँ कि चूँकि हमारे भूत-पूर्व राष्ट्रपति अभी हाल ही में पद-त्याग कर के गए हैं और उसके कुछ ही दिनों के बाद यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है, इसलिये माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान उधर जाना स्वाभाविक था। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करते हुए माननीय सदस्यों के लिये किसी भी राष्ट्रपति का व्यक्तिगत रूप से जिक्र करना उचित नहीं होगा। इस सदन में जब हम कोई कानून बनाते हैं, तो किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के लिये हम कानून नहीं बनाते हैं। इसके अनिश्चित कोई कानून बनाते वक्त हम केवल पुराने जमाने, भूतकाल, या वर्तमान का ही खयाल नहीं करते, बल्कि भविष्य का भी खयाल करने हैं।

भुज दुख हुआ, जब हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० सी० शुहा, ने कहा कि भविष्य में जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति आयेंगे, धीरे धीरे उन की योग्यता घटता जायेगी और उनका व्यक्तित्व उतना ऊँचा नहीं रह जायेगा, जितना कि हमारे भूतपूर्व और वर्तमान राष्ट्रपतियों का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी निराशावादी भावना है, जिस का किसी भी प्रजातन्त्र-

वादी व्यक्ति का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान एक नया प्रजातन्त्र है, वह एक ऐसा देश है, जहाँ पर हर तरह के लोग इस समय हैं, गरीब भी हैं और धनी भी हैं, लेकिन बहुत अंशों में उसको यह गौरव प्राप्त है कि साधारण से साधारण आदमी, जो कि गरीब भी है, के पास अगर योग्यता है, सेवा की भावना है, यदि वह जनता की सेवा करता है और अगर जनता उससे प्रसन्न है, तो वह उसको राष्ट्रपति के ऊँचे पद पर काम करने का मौका दे सकती है। ऐसी हालत में एक मुन्दर भविष्य हमारे सामने है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यद्यपि हम पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी को मिटाना चाहते हैं, अभी उस गरीबी को मिटाया नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन इतना हम जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का झोंपड़ा में रहने वाला कोई गरीब व्यक्ति भी यदि क्षमता रखता है, योग्यता रखता है और सेवा की भावना रखता है, तो जनता उसको किसी भी समा इस ऊँचे पद पर पहुँचा सकती है। इन बातों को देखते हुए ही हम को इस पद की मर्यादा का खयाल रखना है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का हवाला दिया और कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान गरीब देश है, यहाँ पर लोग भूखों मरते हैं और यहाँ पर लोगों के खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं है। यह बात बहुत अंशों में सही हो सकती है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि भूखी रहने वाली जनता भी इस बात का समर्थन करेगी कि राष्ट्र की सेवा करने वाला जो व्यक्ति इस पद से मुक्त हो, वह सुविधा से रह सके, वह साधारणतः एक अच्छा जीवन बिता सके और उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश की सेवा करने का मौका मिले। अगर ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिये कोई सुविधा यह सदन या यह देश दे सकता

है, तो देनी चाहिए। इसीलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा पदमुक्त हुए राष्ट्रपति को सचिवालय देने और दवा-दारू या मेवा-मुशुशा की जो अलग व्यवस्था की जा रही है, सचमुच में वह अच्छा नहीं है। अच्छा तो यह होता कि हम पेंशन को रकम को बढ़ाने और स्वेच्छा से सचिवालय रखने या दवा-दारू का इन्तजाम करने का कार्य खुद उन पर छोड़ देते जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हो सकता है कि भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति अपनी पेंशन का बिल लेकर व्यक्तिगत रूप से कियो आफिस में न जायें। मैंने अभी अखबार में पढ़ा कि पिछले महीने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट बिल पर दस्तखत कराने के लिये भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति के पास गया था। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सब की कोई जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। पेंशन की रकम बढ़ा देनी चाहिये और उन हद तक उमको बढ़ा देना चाहिये जिस हद तक कि यह हाउम मुनासिब समझता हो। पेंशन बढ़ाने के बाद यह सब उन पर छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये कि जितना वह चाहें सचिवालय रखें और दवा दारू का जो भी इन्तजाम करना चाहें करें, अपनी सहूलियत के लिये जो भी करना चाहें करें। ये सभी बातें अगर उन पर ही छोड़ दी जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि अगर कनसोलिडेटिड फण्ड से पये दिये जायेंगे तो व्यय करने का उनको अधिकार होगा। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है जो पेंशन उनको दी जाती है, डिटेल में जाने का अधिकार उन को नहीं है, लेकिन जब रकम सीधे इस तरह से कनसोलिडेटिड फण्ड में से दी जायेंगी तो ग्रांडिटर जनरल को कुछ हक हो जाता है। लेकिन इस बिल में सचिवालय में जो लोग काम करेंगे, जहां तक उनकी नियुक्ति का सम्बन्ध है, वे सरकारी अफसर ही होंगे तो यह गैर-मुनासिब है। हिन्दुस्तान के उच्चतम पद पर राष्ट्रपति

के पद पर काम करने वाले किसी व्यक्ति को सचिवालय की अगर जरूरत है तो उसमें मन्त्री की नियुक्ति के बारे में, कार्यकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति के बारे में या क्लर्क की नियुक्ति के बारे में उनको अगर यह अधिकार नहीं होता है कि इन सब की नियुक्तियां वे स्वयं कर सकें और जैसा सुविजनक हो बैसा कर सकें, तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकारी नौकरों को उनकी मेवा में भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जो यह कानून में दिया हुआ है कि राष्ट्रपति पद को जो छोड़ देगा, चाहे पांच वर्ष की अवधि समाप्त होने पर या त्यागपत्र दे देने की वजह से, उन्हीं को पेंशन मिल सकती है। माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इम्पीचमेंट का जब कोई प्रस्ताव आए या कानून का सवाल उठाया जाए जिससे राष्ट्रपति का इम्पीचमेंट किया जाना हो, तो वैसी सूरत में कानून या संविधान के असर से बचने के लिये राष्ट्रपति रिजाइन कर सकता है और यदि वह रिजाइन करता है तो उसके बाद उमको अधिकार हो जाएगा पेंशन पाने का। ऐसी सूरत में उसको पेंशन मिलनी चाहिये या नहीं मिलनी चाहिये या मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी, अभी मेरा कोई निश्चित मत इस बारे में नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है केवल पांच वर्ष की अवधि पूरा करके जो राष्ट्रपति रिटायर होगा उसी को पेंशन पाने का अधिकार रहेगा और जो त्यागपत्र देकर राष्ट्रपति पद से हट जाएगा उसको अगर पेंशन दी जाएगी तो मैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं होगा। हो सकता है कि वह त्यागपत्र दो ही महीने में या पांच ही महीने में या तीन साल के बाद दे दे और वैसी सूरत में पेंशन देना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसमें मैं समझता हूँ संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री बड्डे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया तब यह शंका पैदा

[श्री बड़े]

हुई कि जब पहले गवर्नर जनरल रिटायर हुए तब इस बिल को पेश क्यों नहीं किया गया और अभी जबकि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी रिटायर हुए हैं, तो क्यों प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। चूंकि पहले गवर्नर जनरल के रिटायर होने पर बिल प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया इस वास्ते हमारे दिमागों में यह शंका उत्पन्न हुई कि डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी के वास्ते ही यह बिल बनाया गया है। यदि पहले इसको प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाता तो इस तरह की शंकायें किमी के मन में पैदा न होती।

जहां तक राष्ट्रपति जो रिटायर हो चुके हैं, उनका सम्बन्ध है, वह एक महान विभूति हैं, एक महान नेता हैं। इस बात को सभी पार्टियां, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, मांसलिस्ट पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी, जनसंघ सभी स्वीकार करते हैं। सभी इस मत के हैं कि वे महान् देशभक्त हैं। इसका कभी किसी न विरोध नहीं किया है और न ही उनके व्यक्तित्व के बारे में आज किसी को कोई शक है। लेकिन जहां तक सिद्धान्त की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि मेक्रेटेरियल स्टाफ देने का जो प्राविजन आपने इस बिल में रखा है, उसको देने से एक आर्डिनरी पेंशनर और राष्ट्रपति जो कि पेंशन लेंगे या ले चुके हैं, उनमें आप फर्क करते हैं। जब एक आर्डिनरी आदमी को रिटायर होने के बाद स्टाफ नहीं दिया जाता है तो राष्ट्रपति जो को ही क्यों रिटायर होने के बाद स्टाफ दिया जाना चाहिये। यह चीज मैं समझता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी के विरुद्ध जाती है। इसके बारे में मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट दिया है जो कि लेट दिया गया है। उस एमेंडमेंट में मैंने कहा है :—

“Provided that the benefits under discussion be subject to consideration by this House on the retirement of every President.”

अगर इस तरह का प्राविजन इस में कर दिया जाता तो अच्छा था। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाए तो डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के प्रति

हमारी जो श्रद्धा है वह कायम रह जाएगी और इसके बाद प्रत्येक रिटायर होने वाले प्रेजिडेंट के बारे में इस हाउस में विचार हो सकेगा।

यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारे स्टेट्स के जो गवर्नर हैं, उनको भी यह मुविधा मिलनी चाहिये, मिनिस्ट्रज को भी मिलनी चाहिये और मैम्बरज को भी मिलनी चाहिये। इस सब की मैं बिल्कुल भी तार्सद नहीं करता हूँ। हम जो यहां आते हैं वह त्याग करके और लोगों की सेवा करके आते हैं। हमें कोई भी पैसा नहीं चाहिये। हम तो मेहनत करके, भोज मांग करके, पहाड़ों की धूल चाट करके, लोगों की सेवा करके आते हैं। कई तो हम में से बैलगाड़ियों में बैठने वाले लोग हैं और कई ऐसे हैं जो हजारों की प्रैक्टिस को छोड़ करके आते हैं। यदि हमने भी इन सब मुविधाओं की मांग करना शुरू कर दिया तो जो भी त्याग हमने किया है वह सब बेकार चला जाएगा। अगर इस आधार पर इस मुविधा की मांग की जाती है कि राष्ट्रपति जो रिटायर होते हैं, उनको है, तो यह उचित नहीं है। आज हमारे सामने त्याग की भावना होनी चाहिये।

मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो राष्ट्रपति रिटायर हुए हैं, उन तक ही इसको सीमित रखा जाए और जो बाद में रिटायर होने वाले हैं, उनके बारे में यह हाउस समय समय पर विचार कर सकता है। इतनी ही मेरी विनती है।

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi (Dharmwar North): It is our duty to uphold the high dignity of the office of the elected President of India. Some of our friends referred personally to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, but the Bill refers mainly to the office and not to the person or the individual. No doubt, Dr. Rajendra Prasadji was a great person in whom there were a number of qualities. One of the hon. Members, referring to the qualities of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said they were

a matter of controversy. I do not think there will be any scope for controversy in this. However, admitting all these things, his great virtues and the sacrifices and services that he has rendered to the country, we should keep this in view that the Bill is mainly for the chair or office of the President, and not for the individual.

As regards free medical service and secretarial assistance, I think that cannot be brought into force with retrospective effect in the case of the last Governor-General. So, the Government has wisely brought in these two sub-clauses. The first sub-clause says that the President for the remainder of his life will be entitled to secretarial staff and office expenses, the total expenditure on which shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum. The maximum limit has been laid down that it should not be over Rs. 12,000, but the minimum has not been fixed anywhere. It may be Rs. 2,000 or even less than that. The two items of free medical attendance and secretarial assistance may not cover the whole of the expenditure that may be sanctioned by the House. So, the two sub-clauses have been wisely constructed by the Government to avoid the possibility of the Bill being brought into force with retrospective effect.

An hon. Member said that Dr. Rajendra Prasadji may write his memoirs. We are not going to anticipate that he is going to render this particular service or that. The guidance of such great personalities is going to be of great value to the country in shaping its destinies. Therefore, taking into consideration all these things, the Bill has been rightly brought. It is not the material side alone that we should look into, rather it is mainly the spirit of the Bill, the feeling of the country as a whole which is behind this Bill.

Therefore I speak strongly in favour of the Bill. Thank you.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East):
I oppose the particular clause which

envisages the provision of money for the maintenance of a secretarial staff, where it says that not exceeding Rs. 12,000 annually should be given to the President, apart from his annual pension of Rs 15,000. The other provision for free medical treatment I support from the humanitarian point of view, so that he may not find any difficulty on account of illness in later life.

As for this secretarial staff, it is something that is amazing. There is one thing which we must remember. We do not know what type of function the President is going to do after his retirement. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"A person holding the high office of President has even after retirement many public calls on him. It is, therefore, considered desirable to provide him with secretarial staff and office expenses out of public funds."

This is the only reason which is given for supplying the money, but when we consider the economic standard of the common man, we cannot recommend that money to be given.

There is also likely to be another complication. I have great regard and great affection also for Dr. Rajendra Prasad. So, I am not speaking at a personal level and it should not be taken as such. I am speaking just on principle. If we keep this money to maintain the secretarial staff of our ex-President and help him, can we say that he will not form some political parties? The views and activities of such political parties may not be helpful to the national integration, they may not promote democracy in to allow him to continue this type of our country? Are we going to finance political activity with the secretarial staff provided by the public exchequer? I do not say that the money given to the ex-Governor-General will be utilised by the Swatantra Party or some other party. I am not casting any aspersions on Shri Rajagopalachari and I am sure he is not doing that thing. If you feel that Dr. Rajendra Prasad needs such and

[Shri Dasartha Deb]

such money during his ill health, give him some lump sum. For God's sake, do not give room for such things as I mentioned earlier.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is no mention of any name.

Shri Dasartha Deb: That is why on principle I oppose it; we should not spend our money on secretarial assistance because that money may be utilised otherwise. If the ex-President is given help and if he utilises it for good work, for literary work, it is good; let him produce some good books and memoirs. That can be done. Sir, I have finished.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Sir, the object of the Bill is very laudable. The President is the first citizen of our country. He is raised to that position after a number of years and serves the whole nation cut off from current politics. Even after he retires he carries certain public duties on retirement and this is a very meagre sum for such a dignitary on retirement for doing public service again which he is presumed to do for the rest of his life. There is no question of personalities in it. The President's office is there. It is a good fortune that we have a very fine example in the Governor-General and a very high and dignified personality in our retired President and the other who is in office. That is all very good. I am very unhappy about the language of the clauses. The object is a laudable one but then there is no grace in the language. It says here: subject to any rules that may be made. . . . The word 'any' is there. It is a very unhappy drafting, to say the least. Subject to the rules that may be made in this behalf. . . . That would have sufficed. These words have been interpreted. But it says here: subject to any rules that may be made. It means that they may not be made. On the one hand you say they are the highest dignitaries and by this language on the other we take away the grace.

The statement of Objects and Reasons is not part of the Act. Legally

they are not part of the Act. But when there is a doubt they certainly come into play. That is the constitutional and legal position. They would be taken into account while interpreting the meaning of the Act. In the memorandum regarding delegated legislation, it says: the rules will provide for the staff which may be engaged for the President. For the President by somebody else? There is not even the word 'by the Government'. Suppose somebody says: I have engaged this staff for the President and so this staff should be paid. I do admit again that the memorandum of delegation of Powers is not part of the enactment but when the explanation given in the memorandum is so vague and indefinite, what is to be done? We all welcome the most laudable objective and purpose of this enactment. But I would certainly say that as a member of the Government Party I am sorry the language in drafting is the most unhappy language; it should have been in proper language. It should have been for the ex-President to engage his staff; that should have been clearly put in. I hope the hon. Home Minister will explain this when he answers. If there is any difficulty in this respect it should be forthcoming now so that it could be helped when the rules are framed.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the house for the general support they have lent to this Bill. Almost every Member of the opposite party who had spoken has wholly supported it subject to certain conditions or with some reservations. I am especially thankful to Shri Dwivedy who has given this measure unqualified support. I was a bit surprised to listen to the speech of Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He laid great stress on simple living and he also referred perhaps to high thinking. Simple living is undoubtedly a good thing. Why should this, however, come in this context from Shri Hiren Mukerjee. I do not want to discuss any individual as such but as he himself referred to Rajendra

Prasadji I think it would be advisable for me to say a few words on that matter. Rajendra Prasadji, as the House knows, had in the year 1920-21 a flourishing practice in Patna High Court where he was practising and he was even then a prominent man and a lawyer of that State. He gave up that flourishing practice and joined the non-co-operation movement. I know for a fact the amount of suffering he had to undergo during the independence struggle and yet he carried the torch of the battle of freedom till the end, till 15th August 1947 when we achieved our Independence. I do not think that for Rajen Babu money is any special consideration. If you will permit me, may I mention that the original salary of the President was Rs. 10,000 per month? Rajen Babu reduced it to perhaps Rs. 6,000, then to Rs. 5,000 and then to Rs. 2,500—all these were voluntary steps—and he decided not to take more than what the Ministers get. He seems to have given a few lakhs of rupees back to the treasury. As I said, I am somewhat surprised that Shri H. N. Mukerjee should talk about simple living in this context especially when he mentioned the name of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

I very well admit, and I am one of those who fully realises the difference that exists between man and man, between people and people, between one class and the other in our present society. It gives me no satisfaction at all. In fact, it pinches me a good deal when I see this difference. But how are we, sitting here in this House, entitled to say these things? Of course, I do not grudge; if the Minister get Rs. 2,500 or so, the hon. Members of this House get Rs. 400 plus daily allowance, which may in all come to about Rs 800 per mensem. May I ask Shri H. N. Mukerjee, how many people there are in this country who get this much emolument or who get this much allowance? Is he prepared to give it up or is any other hon. Member prepared to do so? My hon. friend from Muzaffarnagar spoke so much about the poor people. How

many men are there in his constituency who have got turbans like that? How many people are there who can afford such sherwani and other clothes that he puts on? So, why should they put this question in that manner? It is highly unfair and wrong, and it is better that hon. Members set better examples and then talk about these things.

It is true we do want a society in which there should be equitable distribution of wealth. We stand for it. But there can be no equal distribution of wealth. It is not possible even in Russia, and Shri H. N. Mukerjee speaks about small wages and lower wages. But he has to realise the fact that we have not yet been able to create a society in which, not to speak of equal wages, even an equitable distribution has been possible so far. But we are trying to go in that direction and bring about a radical change in our present social order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee referred to the question of pensions and the Bharat Pensioners' Samaj. I am surprised that he should mention it in this connection. Yet, we know that similar cases and such matters are coming up one after the other to the Government. Very recently, a representation of the Bharat Pensioners' Samaj was forwarded to me and a copy also came to me direct from the Prime Minister. I immediately looked into it and I have made my own recommendations. I myself felt that something has to be done for the pensioners. Conditions have changed. Prices have gone up. In these circumstances, if possible, something should be done for the Government pensioners. We in the Home Ministry have considered over the matter. We have not finalised it, yet we are in the process of thinking over or considering it. We have taken it up with the Finance Ministry. I have had talks directly with the Finance Minister also.

In regard to medical aid for pensioners, for all the retired employees of the Central Government who live

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

in Delhi, we have already passed orders that they will be included under the contributory health service scheme. That is, they will be able to get the same facility as the employees working in the Government get just at present.

So, it is not correct to say that we do not think of the smaller people or of those who are the weaker elements in society. It is not correct. As I have just now referred to Government pensioners, the House can very well judge how we deal with these matters when they come to our notice. It does not make any difference for us whether a proposal concerns a big man or an ex-President or an ex-Minister. These things are small things and I am really amazed sometimes when this narrow approach is exhibited in this House. One could criticise, but, as I said, I was amazed to listen to the speech of the hon. Member from Muzaffarnagar, and partly it gave me great surprise that certain observations should have come in that manner from Shri H. N. Mukerjee who is such a highly educated and scholarly person. Of course, Shri H. N. Mukerjee is not here now, and therefore, it may not be proper

...

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Shri H. N. Mukerjee made the point as a matter of principle; it was not the question of his narrowness nor the broad-based ideologies of the Congress. That may be understood.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not a question of ideology. I have already dealt with the point. Therefore, I shall not go into that again.

It is said that the amount should be increased. Some of the hon. Members, with the best of intentions possible, have suggested that we should, in this Bill, provided for Rs. 12,000 more to be kept at the disposal of the ex-President. Even Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has supported

it. Shri Sinhasan Singh has said it. Shri A. C. Guha also mentioned it. It is all right from the point of view which the hon. Members have mentioned. But we do not want to give an impression that we want to increase the emoluments of the ex-President. I should not mention names, but personally I have no doubt that our ex-President himself will not agree with this. Shri Guha said that Rajen Babu deserves a special recognition. He does. There is no doubt about it. He is perhaps among the dozen of our top leaders, old guards, who will always be remembered in history. Yet, I am quite sure that Rajen Babu will never accept anything if a distinction is made in his case, if a particular facility or convenience is provided only to him and not to succeeding Presidents. Therefore, that question does not arise, namely, the point raised by Shri Guha. And I do not also think that the ex-President and the last Governor-General will agree with this position: that an impression should go round in the country that the amounts or the emoluments have been in an indirect manner increased. I have no doubt that the Members of the communist party, in the way in which they have spoken, would interpret in that way. Even Shri Bade spoke in the same strain. At least, my hon. friend from Muzaffarnagar will say, "Look, the Government is trying to increase the emoluments of the ex-President in an indirect manner. It is placing another Rs. 12,000 per annum at his disposal". So, we do not want to do any such thing. Therefore, we have said that medical attendance will be free and Rs. 12,000 will be given for secretarial assistance. In regard to medical attendance, of course the doctors will be available

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Rs. 12,000 is not given to the ex-President. That amount is provided to maintain the staff of the ex-President. You are not giving that amount to the ex-President

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not quite follow. It is being given for a special purpose. Rs. 15,000 per annum was the pension sanctioned in the original President's Pension Act. Now we are adding to that Rs. 12,000 per annum for a special purpose, i.e. for secretarial assistance. We wanted to make it clear and so we have provided it accordingly in the Bill.

Of course, private doctors, etc. will be available. Even today many doctors have offered their services and will offer their services for the ex-President in future. The amount of the Government will thereby be reduced in case honorary services are offered to the President. But we should not leave the retiring President at the mercy of anybody.

Secondly, I do not know—perhaps Shri Mukerjee talked of some *dan* or something like that, i.e. help from others. But I do not believe he will like that capitalists should go to the help of retiring Presidents or they should give some contribution towards these things. You just consider as to what you can provide within Rs. 12,000 per annum for secretarial assistance, there has to be a private secretary, which will not cost the President less than Rs. 500 per month. It would be a very small salary and I do not think you can get a really good hand on Rs. 500, but with providing Rs. 500 for a private secretary, Rs. 300 for a stenographer and Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 for a clerk, what remains? He will not have enough money for stationery, postage and other things. So, we have been in fact to some extent miserly, but we were careful and we did not want to come up with a proposal, which might be considered to be on the high side by this House.

I also do not agree with Shri Guha when he said that he felt depressed that the old giants are passing away and small people like me or others will take their place, who are smaller men. It is true that these giants had a special glamour, because they are not merely Prime Ministers or Presidents, but they have a past; they are

the national heroes of our country; they have led the national struggle. No future generation will get that opportunity, unless something very special or extraordinary happens. But I have no doubt that our younger people who will come up, may not have that glamour, yet they will be able, competent people and they will be discharging their duties, I have no doubt, to the satisfaction of the Parliament as well as to the country as a whole. So, it is only but necessary that we should make it a general rule and not provide for any special or particular person.

In regard to one matter, there has been some general agreement. Shri Trivedi, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and perhaps Shri More have all said that this amount should be kept at the disposal of the ex-President. The talk about rules is not generally liked by hon. Members who have referred to it. I wish to make one or two things clear. Of course, this will be subject to rules, but no doubt we want to give the fullest discretion to the ex-President in this matter. If he wants to appoint a Government servant, there should be no objection to it. If he wants to appoint a private person, he can certainly do that. Suppose the ex-President wants to take a stenographer, who is working in the Bihar Secretariat or in the Government of India Secretariat, why should we have any objection to offering that stenographer to the ex-President? In case he does not want to appoint a Government servant and wants to appoint somebody else, he will be completely free to do so.

15.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It was asked, how can a Government servant be associated with the ex-President if he happens to take part in political work? There also, we have to give complete freedom to the ex-Presidents and they can take part in any activities they like. But

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

the Government servant is not expected to associate himself with the political work of the ex-President. Even the Ministers are doing political work and yet their personal staff, which sometimes they get from outside and not from the secretariat, have no business to be connected or concerned with any kind of political work.

I must pay a tribute to our staff. I am not talking of the higher officials, but I am talking of my own P.A., Additional P.A. and so on. It is really surprising to see the code of conduct they have framed for themselves and the way they behave. I have seen them as Minister and as non-Minister. I resigned as Railway Minister and the very staff which was working with me went over to my successor. I saw the same staff talking to me, with what care, precaution and reservation! Not a word of complaint or criticism or disclosing anything came from these staff. I am talking of stenos, P.As. etc. This is the conduct which Government servants have to adopt in practice. Therefore, I do not attach much importance to the suggestion that if a Government servant works with the ex-President or ex-Governor General, he will be associating himself with political work. After all, if the ex-President or ex-Governor General holds a particular view, he is entitled to it; he is free to do so. We will be acting against democratic principles if merely for the sake of views, we want to impose any special restriction.

The rules will be carefully prepared by us. As I said, our general principle would be that we should give as much freedom to the ex-President in this matter as possible. He can appoint anybody he likes and fix any salary he likes. The point in which the Auditor General may be interested would be that this sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum goes to the President.

There is nothing further to be probed into. We have nothing like that in our minds and while we are framing the rules, we will take care of these things.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I am sorry I cannot answer to the points raised by my friend, Shri S. S. More. It is a matter in which, I hope, every Member of this House was interested, and the cheer he received and the ovation he got was a clear indication of that fact. I have all my sympathies for political workers. I also belong to the same category. But, for the time being, I think, we may not be able to think in those terms. Of course, it all depends upon the general conditions of the country.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is a non-official Bill pending on that subject.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In the United States of America, of course, Senators and Congressmen have very special facilities. They get a good deal of amount for secretarial assistance. However, as I said in the very beginning, we cannot compete with countries like the United States of America. But nothing is ruled out. The House is supreme and the House can legislate on any lines it likes. However, it will be for you to consider the propriety of it and the general need for it.

Sir, I have nothing more to add. I would still like to appeal to hon. Members of this House that without moving any amendment this Bill might be agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause. Does any hon. Member want to move any amendment?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I want to move my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: There is amendment No. 1 to clause 2 by Shri Dasaratha Deb and there is one to clause 4 by Shri Siddananjappa.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There is my amendment also.

Mr. Speaker: He gave it only today. Therefore, that was not in time.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I gave it before the Bill was moved.

Mr. Speaker: Amendments have to be sent a day earlier. The Bill was on the Order Paper. He ought to have sent it earlier.

Clause 2. — (*Amendment of Section 2*)

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

omit lines 15 to 17(1).

They read:

“(a) to secretarial staff and office expenses, the total expenditure on which shall not exceed twelve thousand rupees per annum; and”

Sir, in the general discussion I have already explained the reasons and I do not want to add anything more to that.

Mr. Speaker: This amendment is before the House.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I may be permitted to give a small clarification of our stand with regard to our opposition to this move. In clause 3 of the Bill it is said:

“In section 4 of the principal Act, for the word ‘pension’, the word ‘sum’ shall be substituted.”

Therefore, the very purpose or the very objective of granting a pension to the President is denied by this amending Bill. The Act says that it is the President's Pension Act. After

the passing of this Bill it will no more be a President's Pension Act but it will be “President's Sum Act”. Here the wording is that instead of the word “pension”, the word “sum” has to be substituted. That means, after the passing of this Bill our ex-President will not be getting any pension from the Government sources but he will be getting a sum which may be equal to any amount. Therefore, the purpose of the original Act to grant pension to the ex-President is done away with. As such, in principle, apart from the fact that we are not in a position to give any more amount to the ex-President considering the general standard and status of the people here—it is not because we have any ill-will towards the ex-President or the ex-Governor-General—we oppose this because the very purpose is defeated.

The next thing that I want to submit is that in clause 2(b) it is said:

“(b) to medical attendance and treatment, free of charge.”

In the original Act also there is the provision for medical care and treatment. Here they change the words from “medical care” to “medical attendance”. That makes practically no change in the spirit or the purpose. We do not understand why they have brought in this amendment.

Therefore, in conclusion, taking the Bill as a whole, we find that the very idea of granting a pension and giving medical care and treatment is done away with and a new conception is brought in saying that the ex-President should be given a sum in the name of personal expenditure and a sum in the name of his secretariat. This is a new innovation, a new conception, which we oppose. We say that if at all the pension is to be given we can give it. Therefore, the original Act should stand which grants pension. If you want to increase that, we can understand the needs of the ex-President to have more money. We have no objection to that.

[Shri Nambiar]

Therefore, in principle and in wording we oppose the Bill and the clauses. At the same time, we wish to reiterate the point that we have all the respect for the ex-President, and also the ex-Governor-General though he changed his political understanding and political label afterwards.

With these words, Sir, I oppose the Bill and the clauses.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I have nothing much to add. I have already said what I had to say. I am surprised at the interpretation that the hon. Member just now gave to the provisions of this Bill. He objects to our using the words "medical attendance and treatment". Medical attendance and treatment means that the President can go to a hospital or he may require attendance in a particular place. All these things will be covered by this. It means nothing else, in a broad way, than providing the necessary medical treatment and medical facilities.

As regards the word "sum", he himself will realise that now there is something else besides pension. Formerly it was only pension and therefore in the original Act the word "pension" only was there. In section 4 it is said:

"Any pension payable under this Act shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India."

There it is only pension. Now Rs. 15,000 per annum will be given as pension and Rs. 12,000 will be given for secretarial assistance. Therefore, naturally, in the opinion of legal experts, the word "pension" alone cannot be there and the word "sum" will have to be substituted. It will remain the President's Pension Act and it will still be called by the same name.

Shri Nambiar: Is it possible legally to call it a Pension Act when there is no pension given? It stands to no reason.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing illegal.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It can definitely be. There is no doubt on that point. It is sought to be amended. The amendment is:

"In section 4 of the principal Act, for the word 'pension', the word 'sum' shall be substituted."

Therefore, it is quite obvious. Perhaps he wanted to raise some objection. That is, of course, part of his nature, and that is why he has come up with these criticisms. I am sorry I do not attach any importance to them.

16 hrs.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir. Sir, I seek a clarification through you. There is no provision of any pension, after this Bill is passed, in the body of the Act. But the Act will remain as the President's Pension Act. How do they go together? I am not raising an objection simply for the sake of objection.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. But pension is also one part of it, and there are other sums that are being added to that. Therefore, there is nothing illegal in calling it the Pensions Act. That is what I think. I am putting the amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. 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 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Insertion of new section 5).

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassar): My amendment No. 2 consists of two parts. Unfortunately, the printed

copy of the amendment has omitted the first part and has incorporated only the second part. I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 7 for "5" substitute "5(1)".

(ii) Page 2, after line 9, add:

"(2) The Central Government shall cause every rule made under this Act to be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session, in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree, that the rule should not be made, that rule shall thereafter have effect, only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of any thing previously done under that rule."
(2).

As you are aware, Sir, in all recent enactments of Parliament, in which Government takes upon itself the power to make rules, a similar provision has been incorporated. In this case also, Government is taking power upon itself to make rules. So, to be in conformity with the pattern we have been following, I think it is necessary and also desirable that we should have a provision like this. Hence my amendment, and I hope Government will accept it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry the hon. Member was not present in the House when this Bill was being discussed. If he had been present, he would have sensed the feelings of the Members of this House and, perhaps, he would not have liked to move his amendment. Since he was not here, he does not know that the consensus of opinion in this House was that this

amount of Rs. 12,000 per annum should be placed at the disposal of the President, no rules as such should be framed and that it should find a place in the Act itself. That was the general sense of the House. Now, if the hon. Member comes forward with this amendment, it would in fact be going against the wishes that were expressed in this House.

It is a small matter and the rules will be framed. As I said, the convenience of the President also will have to be taken into consideration. So, I do not think all this paraphernalia is needed in this Bill. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to withdraw his amendment?

Shri Siddananjappa: Yes, I am prepared to withdraw it if the House has no objection.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. 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 Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the motion to be moved by Shri Nath Pai regarding railway accidents.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the situation arising out of recent series of accidents on the railways including the accident to the Poona-Bangalore Express involving loss of life and property, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker, an accident has been defined in legal terms as something which a legitimate degree of care, precaution and diligence cannot prevent, but if we take into consideration the frequency and regularity with which accidents are taking place on the Indian railways, I think it will be a little exaggeration to describe these tragedies as mere accidents. We may not be successful in improving the regularity of the arrival and departure of our trains but, certainly, we are fulfilling the average quota of accidents which have been taking place in this country on our railways since 1939. There seems to be an inexorable regularity with which the accidents are taking place. There is a dismal record of accidents since our new Minister took over. Our sympathies go to him and we realise that he cannot be, as yet, held responsible for what is happening but, none the less, one notes this tragic fact.

Before I take into consideration certain other aspects, I should like to draw the attention of the House to this gloomy picture. The House assembled on the 16th and we were beginning to take oath and we took our papers and found that a serious accident had taken place on one of the railways. This has been the pattern right up to date. I have found with such material as we could collect that as many as 22 serious accidents have taken place during this period, that is, from the 16th of April to the 18th of June. In less than seven weeks 74 lives were lost on the Indian railways. The number of injured runs into hundreds and the loss of property has yet to be ascertained, and this is not something peculiar that is happening this year; this has been the pattern every year.

I would like to draw the Minister's attention to a survey that was conducted in 1961. During the first six months, there were as many as 1,883 accidents. Earlier, when the country was vexed with the growing spectacle of these accidents, a committee was appointed in 1954, which is now known as the Shahnawaz Committee. That Committee, in its summing up, had pointed out that, on an average, we were having accidents which are recorded, accidents which are taken note of, accidents which disturb the public conscience and, therefore, force the hands of the railway administration to look into—because, the number of minor accidents which are glossed over, which are ignored, which are never recorded, they run into bigger figures; here I want to draw attention to the fact that from 1st January, 1953 to 10th January, 1954 there were as many as 3,282 accidents just in one year—about 3,500 to 4,000 such accidents of a serious type are taking place every year. I think we seem to be keeping up the record.

Now, what is the reason for this? Normally, whenever they are confronted with a serious tragedy, like the one that recently took place at Dhanbad or Jaipur, because of pressure of Parliament and public opinion and strong criticism in the press, they come and announce the formation of a committee or an inquiry. We also heard the announcement that a Committee has been appointed under Pandit Kunzru. Only, one does not as yet know what progress that committee has made. Now and then, even an inquiry is ordered and, later on, its gloomy findings are placed on the Table of the House. But I should like to submit to the House that the malady is indeed very deep-rooted. Unless we are prepared to go into the causes the one certainty we can entertain about the performance of our Railways is that the number of accidents and their frequency is likely to increase. The Railway fail as they did fail in the Second Plan period. I remember that

he had contradicted my figure, but I **have come equipped with the figure.** The Railway had failed during the Second Plan period to move that amount of goods which it was expected to move. I am not quite sure, looking at its performance today, if particularly in the movement of strategic goods, like, steel, iron and coal, which is causing serious bottlenecks in wide sections of industry, any improvement would come about. Only yesterday we read reports of a conference which was held under the aegis of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to look into these bottlenecks and if some remedies could be suggested to move coal. I do not know if any improvement would come about. I should like to pray that the new hon. Minister succeeds and the improvement comes about. But one thing that we will be succeeding in is in maintaining the record of these accidents unless these causes which are well known are removed. It is not a mystery. A railway accident in very few cases is something, that cannot be avoided. In our country the majority of accidents as committee after committee has told this country are such which a reasonable degree of care, precaution, diligence and conscientiousness of duty would have prevented. It is this failure to exercise this caution and this degree of care and attention which is causing these accidents.

I will be taking now one of the very important causes of these accidents. Let us take track maintenance in this country. Very proudly they say that the Railways have done a brilliant job of work and then they quote the certificates distributed and dished out by experts. These experts' certificates are a little sickening because they are a combination of a condescension and ignorance about the conditions in India. When they come they come with the idea that this is a country of Maharajas and snake-charmers. They are bewildered by the spectacle of trains moving driven by Indian hands and of course they are ready to give you any certifi-

cate because they come with this kind of deep-seated prejudice and ignorance. There is condescension in those certificates. When we are told that the performance of the Indian Railways is among the best in the world, I should beg of the Cabinet Ministers not to dish out and not to go round for these labels and certificates because rarely the Railways come in for some kind of criticism. We are reminded of the certificate given by the team of the World Bank, by the team which came from Switzerland or the United Kingdom and who-not and what-not. I should therefore plead with them not to place such a high premium in the light of our experience, of what we experience every day ourselves, on certificates given by guests who come here because, firstly, ignorance and then perhaps politeness, demands that they do not say very harsh truths.

Having said this, let me now point out something for the consideration of the hon. Minister. What is the condition of our track? What is the condition of the rail? What is the condition of the bridges? What is the condition of the sleepers? It will not be an exaggeration to say that we have a spectacle, as earlier an hon. Member had sought to say, of tired, overworked men labouring on exhausted engines, running on weakened rails which are supported by a dilapidated track which, in its place, is held by sleepers which are worn out and very often eaten away. I will be giving statistics and figures to substantiate what I have to say on this point.

Taking the case of tracks alone the arrears on the 31st March, 1960, of all gauges were 4,173 miles complete track renewal. There was an arrear due of 1,590 miles through rail renewal and 1,463 miles through sleeper renewals making a total of 7,226 miles. The number of sleepers that were in arrears for spot renewals has not yet been counted. The Railway Board had laid down the minimum cushion of clean ballast to be provided under sleepers. There are thousands of miles of track where this cushion is

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not there or where the ballast is worn out or is broken indifferently. This is the arrears. Normally on the Indian Railways 1,400 miles come for renewal. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan nearly 7,000 rail miles will be due for renewal. Have we the capacity and the plan for it?

There is another permanent feature which needs to be looked into. What is the capacity of the rail? What is its strength in India? What is the pattern in the world? It is one of the causes of the accidents. Here, to be precise, I will be referring to my notes. No railway in the world carrying heavy traffic uses 90 lb. and 60 lb. rails, 2,137 and 2,200 sleepers per mile of broad gauge and metro gauge track respectively. This is one of the inherent things. The traffic is increasing. The traffic is heavy. It is true that before independence this was a good enough pattern. Then the traffic moved at a much slower tempo and that traffic was not heavy. We are approaching, I think, a dangerous point and unless these fundamental causes which are coming in the way of the smooth functioning of the Railways are removed and failing to give that service which we are entitled to expect from this primary means of transport in the country, I do not think we shall be making any progress. It is no wonder that we are failing in every aspect of the targets.

I will be taking some other aspects also. What about the bridges? I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many girders are in danger and how many girders and spans have been renewed, with how many we are just carrying on not knowing what will be happening. Now we are confronted with the shortage of foreign exchange because those need to be imported. But there was a time when with sufficient foresight and a little more vision and energy we could have afforded to buy when there was a sellers' market in the world. We ignored that. I may say that perhaps

the Railway Board has missed its bus. They may not like the competition with the roads; so, I may say that they have missed the train. I should like to point out that this is what is done.

They point out in their report that it is human failure which causes this number of accidents. Train accidents are mainly attributed to failure of station and train staff to follow the rules and to flaw in metal or design of rolling stock. The majority of accidents attributed to flaw in metal of rolling stock is really due either to faulty workmanship in workshops or neglecting running maintenance. I will take these two points in detail later. At this stage I will be speaking about this human failure.

When it was pointed out that it is due to the failure of the station masters and other staff to adhere strictly to the rules all the station masters decided that they were going to follow faithfully the rules to their very letter and spirit. What happened? There was a dislocation. Trains could not be moving and they got late everywhere. What happens is this. There is the Divisional Operational Superintendent in charge of movement. He comes and tells the station masters one after another, "Your job is to see that the train moves and moves speedily. It does not matter what happens. Accidents is none of your worry or my worry. See that the trains move." Then there is the Divisional Superintendent (General) in charge of accidents. He comes and says, "Whatever else may happen, accidents must not take place". Here is the poor station master sandwiched between these two contradictory orders. One officer says, "No accidents whatever else happens"; the other officer comes and says, "Whatever else may happen, no delay." Of course, the country in the process gets enough delay and enough accidents. But these are the mutually contradictory pressures to which the lower staff is subjected and we see what happens in the process.

I will be taking now some of the other things which can be remedied. There was almost a quixotic statement when the Asian Conference of Railways was held in India. We all admire the generosity and the spirit behind it, but the hon. Railway Minister of a country which still continues to import sleepers, rails and locomotives going and telling, "We are ready to supply you with everything you need to build your railway" looked a little ridiculous to those who were in the know of things and when we are still importing sleepers from Australia not of a very good quality.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): We are not importing sleepers for the past three years.

An Hon. Member: From Australia.

Shri Nath Pai: After some enquiry and scandal.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): We are lacking 4 lakh sleepers to be laid on the metre gauge with the consequence that we are running our trains at a speed of 23 miles an hour.

Shri Nath Pai: I wish some of this energy will be directed in improving the performance of the Railways. Incidentally, he will be having his time and I will be giving a reply later on.

Now I will be saying something about engines. I had read one paragraph about it. In the loco shops the repairs are carried in a very superficial manner. The reason is this that statistics must be provided here that the engines are repaired and are attended to. But very often the staff that looks after them is not duly trained for this. I like the policy of promoting the lower ranks, but then we must be having the necessary paraphernalia, the necessary facilities and the training establishment for training them so that they can do the job which is expected of them. What happens? Shri Shahnawaz Khan points out—and I know there is a subse-

quent report from which also I am going to point out—that there are no sufficient schools, there are no training facilities, and what facilities exist are often curtailed in the name of economy.

They recently appointed a committee, called the Basu Committee. And the committee in conclusion says:

"Compared with the revenues earned, Indian Railways, even with all the recent expansions, are not spending any considerable amount in training their staff".

Half-trained, illiterate staff are supposed to do the job without their ever getting the chance to use the necessary, requisite and, I think, competent tools, nor are they given a chance to use their individual competence. I am coming to the question of tools and where these things are supposed to be repaired, but I will first finish with this neglected aspect of training of the staff which works in the loco sheds and workshops, particularly the Class IV staff whom I have in mind. And this is what the Basu Committee has pointed out:

"The American Railroads, we find, lay a good deal of emphasis on training as a means of increasingly efficient performance and they have not grudged the expenditure involved."

Then they point out that they are not doing financially so well. Still they think that it is a long-term investment and it is worthwhile and we should not grudge it.

They urge:

"Even during the course of our tours on different Railways, we found that some of the classes started for the training of Class IV staff on the Railways were abandoned for reasons of economy, as we were told. It meant, perhaps, the surrendering of the post of an instructor in the grade of an As-

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sistant Station Master or of a Junior Inspector, and we could not help feeling that the so-called economy lay more in showing a formal surrender of a sanction than in the actual amount of money saved."

Then the economy is fictitious, the economy is imaginary. But the loss is real, genuine, true and, in the end, a very dangerous type of loss. What happens? This is what this Committee has said. The report of this Committee is the latest on the technical training on Indian Railways.

May I turn to another factor which causes these accidents? The other Committee has said:

"During our tours and during our discussions with various officers we were particularly struck by the shortage of essential stores required for repair and maintenance work. Even such common items as split pins, cotters and bolts and nuts appeared to be extremely scarce to get and local imperfect improvisations were being freely resorted to. Cannibalisation"

which, Mr. Speaker, is a special phrase and very popular among railway men . . .

"Cannibalisation, that is stripping a part from one wagon for the purpose of providing it on another was found to be ordinary fair game, and the Chief Mechanical Engineers admitted that though they realised that this practice was highly undesirable, the position with regard to supply of components was so precarious that they could not afford to prohibit this practice."

Pinching from Paul to give to Peter! And this is the normal practice. I do not know how then we can go on complaining that engines fail and accidents increase.

"This is a serious position to which we must draw attention as without a reasonable supply of components, maintenance work cannot but suffer".

Of the accidents, Mr. Speaker, many have been at level-crossings. You know what is the position about level-crossings? Here again is a committee which was headed by someone who today is our Deputy Minister.

"We find that it is only at the time that a level-crossing is constructed that a consideration is made of the intensity of road and rail traffic at the level-crossing to determine its classification."

Now, we are told that there are thousands of level-crossings which cannot be manned. Why can they not be manned? Because we do not have the wherewithal, we do not have the money, we would be incurring heavy expenditure which we cannot afford, and also, the real reason is that the traffic there is negligible. But do we go on checking if the traffic has increased since we classified that level-crossing a long time back? No, that is not done. And this is what the report says about it?

"Thereafter conditions may change. The road traffic may develop or dwindle, but it is rare for the classification of the level-crossing to be reviewed until an actual accident takes place".

It is only when a toll of lives is paid, when twenty people or thirty people are killed, when Parliament is told, "Of course, it was a sad thing, but the users of the crossings also, the users of the road also are expected to use caution, and what can we do?"

Mr. Speaker, an *obiter dictum* casually dropped by your worthy predecessor, Shri Aananthasayanam Ayyangar, I think, is used by the Railway Administration and the Railway Minister as a kind of shield. He

was pleased to remark in the last session of Parliament that the Minister is not responsible for the accidents. I think a very literal interpretation is being put on his words. What he said was very different. The basic responsibility of the Railway Board and, so far as this House is concerned, of the Railway Minister cannot be shirked. I am not interested in saying anything harsh with regard to one who has just assumed responsibility. But these are permanent causes, and unless we go into them we shall not be making any headway either in stopping the frequency of accidents and assuring the public a safe passage for the money they pay or in improving the general performance of the Railways.

Mr. Speaker, during the few minutes that I have at my disposal, may I point out another aspect of this. It pertains to the staff. What happens is this. The Rajadhyaksha Award laid down norms of work—this was in 1949—that at a stretch a railway employee shall not work more than twelve hours. Now, a literal interpretation is put on this. Actually what has happened? I can give you statistics of Bombay. 70 per cent of the goods trains leave late. The employee concerned goes for his duty, reports for duty, at two o'clock. The train in seventy per cent of the cases does not depart, does not leave, does not steam off for four to six hours. That is the average. But let us take the smaller figure, four hours. His hours of duty are counted not from two o'clock but from six o'clock, so that the man will have put at the end of the duty sixteen to eighteen hours of work. If he fails to exercise caution, can you blame him? Because, in level-crossing it is said that the drivers should exercise some caution, the bus drivers should exercise some caution, if there is no signalling they should use their normal prudence. This is the expectation. Regarding the manner of railway level-crossing, the rule according to them is, "We cannot go on providing very costly and expensive equipments, sig-

nalling equipments, you will have to do with what you have and, of course, depend upon your instinct." Mr. Speaker, instinct does not work if you have overworked yourself for sixteen to eighteen hours. And then we get a tragedy of an accident.

Then there is this thing about these over-worked parts, recently in regard to the accident at Hubli. The hon. Minister is glaring at me. I am sorry to be saying such harsh things. What happened was this. If my information is correct—it happened five days ago at the metre gauge at Delhi Station—there was a failure of a YB engine. It derailed. Why did it derail? Very simple. The cabin man operating the lever sees that the lever has worked. But there is no joining of the two points. That remains as it is. He has pulled the lever, but there is no joining of the points, because the cabin lever is over-worked, it is tired, it has lost its elasticity, it has lost its capacity to do the job which it is supposed to do. On paper the man has done his duty, but in actual life we have found that the engine derailed causing five hours delay in the departure and arrival of all the trains everywhere. This happened only five days ago. You can make an enquiry about this. I have my facts very carefully checked, and it is on the basis of that that I am making this point.

I will be reserving some of my points for my conclusion on this matter. One point that I should like to suggest for consideration, therefore, is that these are perhaps long-term maladies and they need long-term plan and devices and curative measures. Two things perhaps could be done. I am not enamoured, like some of my hon. colleagues in the House, that the only remedy for everything is to have a judicial enquiry. I would rather like two expert committees to go into this whole question. One committee should be appointed to look into the working of our bridges, our tracks and our railway line. And a second committee should go and find out the condition of the workshop and the locomotives.

[Shr Nath Pai]

These committees should be constituted of experts. If he assures perhaps that these committees will be constituted—I do not think there is any embarrassment involved in accepting this simple proposal that two committees of experts should study these two things—much will be gained.

I had a lot to say regarding failure to carry out inspections. Inspections do exist. Surprise inspections are carried in the night. My information is that, often, the night is spent in the air-conditioned coach and they carry on surprise inspections. I may perhaps sound harsh. I would like to be corrected.

There is another aspect. Minor accidents are ignored. It creates a wrong psychology. Once you are in the habit of—I refer again to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and he is eminently right on this point—once we inculcate the psychology that you can break a small rule, slowly, the mind gets ready to break a big rule. If we do not take serious note of minor accidents, big accidents are unavoidable. Regarding my suggestion to carry out vigorous inspection and see that the findings are really finalised, I conclude by saying, would he tell the House how many cases of accidents are finally decided upon? Is it not a rule of the Railway Board that an accident shall be looked into and finally decided within three months of its occurrence and is it not that 64 per cent of accidents go un-decided, and then it is left, for the simple reason that there is a tacit agreement? There is a civil side, there is a mechanical side, there is a transport side of officers sitting. There is a Hindi saying *तेरी भी चूप मरी भी चूप*. You will not disclose what is wrong in mine and I will not disclose; the country will not know; we will have a hush enquiry. That is what happens. I hope we will get a forthright reply—not a rhetorical one—and all these matters will be looked into and perhaps remedial measures taken.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the situation arising out of recent series of accidents on the railways including the accident to the Poone-Bangalore Express involving loss of life and property, be taken into consideration.”

The motion is before the House. I will call Shri Nambiar: He will have 15 minutes. For other Members, I request that they will condense their remarks within 10 minutes each. I find there are a large number of Members who want to participate and express their opinions.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Speaker, I am thankful to the hon. Mover of this Motion who has ably presented the case of the railway travelling public.

Coming to the recent accidents, I may be permitted to give some information. Of course, the matter is under enquiry by the Inspector of Railways. However, without doing harm to that enquiry, I shall give some information. With regard to the Dhanbad accident, I would submit that this accident did not take place accidentally. Before the actual accident took place on that fateful day, there was a previous accident on the same line. Loose wagons were passing by in that section un-attended and they had to be derailed by the workers. In this particular case, the Railway administration did know that this crossing is a dangerous one. There was also a proposal to have an over-bridge. All these questions were left out un-cared for and this serious accident happened killing several passengers in the bus. Not only did the bus get hit, there was another electric supply truck, and a rickshaw also got involved. My information is, I submitted in this House, that the total deaths is more than 40. The other day, the hon. Deputy Minister only contradicted me. He did not tell us till today the actual number of deaths. Not only that. I asked a pertinent question whether there is a bell provided in the gate. He has not informed us about it so far.

Coming to the particular accident, a week prior to this accident, there was a demonstration in the office as to whether an automatic gate with track circuit system could be possible. It was found feasible and there were proposals of various improvements to that particular gate which were not attended to; uncared for. Coming to the Sambhar lake gate accident, I have got information just now by post saying that there was a circular from the General Manager to the Railway that sign posts on the railway way crossing there should be put up. This was not done. The Divisional Superintendent, even though he had instructions from the General Manager for providing sign posts on such crossings, particularly at this crossing, did not care to do it. Not only was the gate not manned, even the sign board was not put. On my information, I found that the driver of the bus could not see both sides when he crossed the railway line. He had to take a right-angular turn. When he took the right-angular turn at the so-called gate—there was no gate; there were posts—the posts which were put up were so narrow that the driver who had a pullman bus with 50 passengers, had to take care to see that the bus passed through the poles safely. While, at the same time, driving carefully because it was an embankment, he had to look and it was physically impossible to look both sides. He could look only one side and that was the wrong side. On the other side, the train was coming and it hit. To say that the bus driver was careless is a crime. Therefore, I submit that this is a matter which requires...

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing which I would certainly ask hon. Members to take care of, because enquiries are being conducted and we should take care. General causes and other deficiencies—all these can be discussed for all the accidents generally. But, to go into detail about one particular thing which is under

investigation and enquiry, would not be fair because that would be prejudicing it.

Shri Nambiar: In this connection, I may be permitted to submit that this so-called enquiry which is going on there is not a real enquiry in the real sense in which we can have it. Not that I want to explain everything here. I have certain points reserved. Under the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Communications, the procedure for holding enquiries is this:

"The press and the public are not admitted to a Government Inspector's inquiry. The public is, however, invited through the press and the radio to give evidence at his inquiry in the capacity of witnesses. The public and the press are excluded from the inquiry because

so many reasons are given. The other day, the hon. Minister asked, what is the difference between a public enquiry and this enquiry, everybody can say what he wants to say. But, he must know that the enquiry which is being held under this procedure is not a public enquiry. It is only a departmental enquiry wherein only certain facts are available and the public have no access to the enquiry. That is why, even the other day, with regard to the Dhanbad accident as well as the Sambhar lake accident, we submitted that there must be a judicial enquiry. A judicial enquiry under the Enquiry Commissions Act gives more scope for all to give evidence and to get information out so that certain important facts cannot be concealed. Again, we press the point that in certain serious accidents at least, there must be a judicial enquiry.

With regard to the Poona-Bangalore Express train accident which occurred recently, the story is that four coaches capsized and four died. How

[Shri Nambiar]

can it be believed—I cannot for my life believe—that when four coaches capsised, and that too an Express train, there were only four deaths? Whenever a serious accident occurs in our Southern Railway—unfortunately, I am sorry to say in our Southern Railway wherefrom I come—the sabotage theory is brought in and the railway dog—there is a dog kept for this—comes into the picture and the removal of fish plates is brought in the story. Here is a case, on my information, either of bad track or bad engine which caused the accident. Between the engine-locomotive—and track, we have yet to decide. But, the question of sabotage is ruled out, as far as my information goes. At every crucial point, this sabotage is brought in, I may be permitted to say, to conceal the real truth so that the peoples minds may be set up towards a particular angle and they may forget the idea of the failure on the part of the Railway administration.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The Commissioner for Railway Safety is looking into this matter. I would humbly request that such an insinuation should not be made.

Mr. Speaker: When we are very keen to discuss it so early and feel so agitated over that, enquiry is going on and certainly we ought to take care that we do not prejudice that enquiry. That is the general rule and practice that is always observed that we should not prejudice the enquiry. When such a discussion takes place here and opinions are expressed with such firmness and such conviction, they are certainly likely to prejudice that enquiry. As was done just now and he has also been doing, we may discuss the causes that probably can lead to such accidents. As was said, the track is old, the engines are old, the other

things require rehabilitation—these things are quite right.

Shri Nambiar: This generalisation has been done many a time. I did it during the Railway budget debate. Kindly my speech may be gone through. All these generalisations have been done. When serious accidents take place, automatically, or *suo motu*, the inspectorate gets into the shoes and they start the inquiry. If when we canvass on the floor of the House that we want a judicial inquiry, it is said that we prejudice the inquiry by the Inspector of Railways, then, I am afraid we have no remedy.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can say that a judicial inquiry is wanted, but he cannot discuss the merits or the details.

Shri Nambiar. I am canvassing for a judicial inquiry. I plead even now that a judicial inquiry may be ordered, and that can be done only at the governmental level here. I plead that a judicial inquiry should be ordered into the following three accidents, namely the accident at Dhanbad, the accident at Sambhar lake gate, and thirdly, the accident to the Poona-Bangalore express train.

I attended personally the inquiry into the Ariyalur train accident, on behalf of the public. A learned High Court judge was conducting the inquiry. Prior to the actual conduct of the inquiry by the learned High Court judge, there was an inquiry by the Inspector of Railways. So, we had the raw material which had been prepared by the Inspector of Railways as our starting-point for conducting the inquiry further. So, it is not at all late, and I plead even now that a judicial inquiry may be ordered. I do not say that there must be a judicial inquiry in all cases, but only in serious cases.

The hon. Mover has already quoted from the report of the Shahnawaz

Khan Committee. I think even though that report is eight years old, still, some of his observations remain fresh even today. There, he has mentioned two aspects regarding serious accidents. There, he has said that 36.5 per cent of the accidents were due to the failure of the human element, and 34.8 per cent due to the failure of the metal.

Even in regard to this 36.5 per cent caused by the failure of the human element, I find that the fatigue of the human being who does the operations is contributed by the fact of his over working. The hon. Mover has already referred to this. I have facts with me here to show that that has been the case in particular cases; of course, those cases have already been inquired into, and there is no inquiry pending, and, therefore, I can quote those instances. In one case, the driver and the guard had put in more than 20 hours of duty, and the station master about 17 hours of duty; that was what happened in the case of an unfortunate accident in my part of the country in the Southern Railway. I shall just quote the relevant portion, and I shall be pleased to hear from the hon. Minister that that is not so:

"There was an accident in the Vijawada division on the Southern Railway between Chevur and Kavali and in that accident, it was found afterwards that the crew of the loco-running, the driver and firemen were working 25 hours and the assistant station master on duty 17 hours, and the accident took place at 11.30 hours on a collision."

Of course, the station master has given the line-clear signal, and he did it wrongly, and I would attribute this to the long hours of work which he had put in, which had incapacitated him, thus leading to that accident. According to the Shahnawaz Khan Committee's report, this ac-

cident was due to the failure of the human element. But, that has been created on account of overworking.

I would also submit other facts to show that there were failure on the part of the Railway Administration in granting sufficient number of men for work. The failure of the metal is due to that also. I can cite the instance of the loco-sheds in this connection. In one of the loco-sheds on the Southern Railway, where there are 102 engines, there are men for repairing only 92 engines. There is system by which for every 100 engine-miles, there must be a certain number of men for repairs. But in that loco-shed, if there are 102 engines, actually, there are men for repairing only 90 or 92 engines; according to that engine-mile system, only 90 or 92 engines will get qualified to move; therefore, only that number of engines will get due attendance, and the remaining engines will be left unattended to; but those engines are also working. When those engines which have had no proper attendance also come into play and also move on the lines, then, naturally, that contributes to the general deterioration in the maintenance of the locomotives.

I can quote many other cases, but I think that the hon. Minister would agree that there is poor attendance to locomotives and poor attendance to rolling stock. Therefore, I need not labour the point further. But if he disputes this, we can prove with facts that our contention is correct.

We have also failure of signals. I think—I am subject to correction—that the signalling system on our railways is not foolproof. There were instances where we found that when the points were set up for a particular loop line, the signal was turned to the loop line, but the points actually did not divert to the loop line but stood in the main line. There are many instances like that. A goods train waits on the loop line. The

[Shri Nambiar]

signal is set up for the main line. An express train comes running through. The driver finds the signal set up for the main line and he goes with full speed. When it actually comes to the point wrongly set and unnoticed the train runs into the goods train.

You can say that the cabin man did not raise the signal to the correct line; therefore, he is responsible. But **facts show** that the signalling system is not foolproof with the result that serious accidents occur. My submission to the hon. Minister is not that there should be a wholesale change of the signalling system on the Indian railways, which is not possible, but attention must be devoted to see that the signalling system is made more perfect.

I will now quote from the report of the Inspector who after inquiries recommended certain things to be done, but which unfortunately, the Railway Administration have failed to do. With regard to level crossings, there is a specific recommendation. He says:

"A Committee should be constituted at the district headquarters to review the classification of level crossings periodically by the officers of the railways and the State transport organisation. They should also suggest suitable safety measures to prevent accidents where conditions so warrant at any level crossing".

This is in the report for 1960-61. I would like to know in how many districts these committees have been formed, where periodical revision has been done, and if so, whether the Sambhar Lake level crossing was left unmanned on the recommendation of the committee concerned.

There are so many recommendations which are given but which are not acted upon. Therefore, to say

that accidents take place accidentally is wrong. We are pressing this point not out of vindictiveness. When there are 34,000 miles of track and thousands of trains are running, there may be failures. We agree. But the spirit in which we are making our suggestions is to see that the administration becomes more vigilant and see that the travelling public are taken into confidence and given their due.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I hope you will give me more than 10 minutes. In any case, I intend to deal only very briefly and broadly with some major points.

I am very glad that a Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of my old friend, Pandit Kunzru, to go into this matter. I sincerely hope that its terms of reference are not going to be unduly restricted. I hope the whole range of accidents will be within their purview, and I also sincerely hope that this Committee will not be unduly in the hands of senior railway officials or of alleged experts. I say this for a very special reason.

I was very closely associated, not as a Member, but in my professional capacity, because I was appearing on behalf of some of the staff, with the commission set up to enquire into the Mohri accident, the most disastrous accident that has ever occurred on the Indian railways in which 36 people were killed and a very large number of people were injured. I say this with a good deal of regret that the whole purpose of the commission of inquiry in the Mohri accident case was completely stultified. The major purpose was to enquire impartially not so much into that particular accident, but more into the whole working of the interlocking system, and unfortunately—and I say this without any qualification—railway experts, Members of the Railway

Board, General Managers, came there with pre-conceived notions. They had made up their minds as to who was guilty, although that was not the purpose of that commission; what was more, they came there with the settled notion that their interlocking system was absolutely infallible, with the result that right from the beginning the presiding High Court Judge and my good friend, the late Shri Feroze Gandhi who was a Member, were put into a strait jacket, and they could never go on to enquire into the real working of the interlocking system, and I had it pigeon-holed in some legal objection that I raised. I am quite certain the railways are going to treat this report presided over by the High Court Judge as their Bible in the matter of the interlocking system.

Shri Nambiar referred rather vaguely to this matter, but I was convinced from the evidence that came before the commission, I was convinced from what I saw, I was convinced more by what I was told off the record, that the interlocking system, in spite of the claims made for it by the railways, even on your Class "A" stations is not infallible—and this was a third class station at Mohri. You go there with this notion that your interlocking system is infallible, that once the signals are set for the reception of a train, then the interlocking system makes it humanly impossible for the signals also to be set for the reception of another train from the opposite direction. They were not able to conceive that in one case out of ten million this could take place, with the result that all the resources of the railways in money and men were all directed to proving the infallibility of this system.

The commission never began to look into the fallibility of it. They could have adduced abundant, overwhelming evidence of people who were actually running the trains. I sought to get them called, but they were not called.

How do your accidents occur every other day? Just before that at Ganga-pur at 2 O'clock in the afternoon one mail train was at the main station and another mail train was brought in from the opposite direction. Fortunately, the driver was alert, he averted a collision, he pulled up the train within 50 yards of the other train. Yet, the station staff were not negligent. That is your interlocking system. The other day an accident to the Calcutta Mail was averted by another driver, and he got a handsome reward. He was brought into the same line on which the down mail was. Yet, in the face of what is happening every day, the railway administration comes there blithely, blandly, with all their mechanical engineers, the Railway Board, General Managers, and they say it is humanly impossible for the interlocking system to fail, it is humanly impossible for two trains to be brought in from opposite directions. Yet drivers will tell you that every other day it is happening.

I am only hoping that the Kunzru Committee will not accept this Nigam Committee Report for gospel, because I know from personal knowledge that the Nigam Committee only acted on the evidence that the railway officials allowed to be placed before it. I hope the Kunzru Committee will go into this question of the interlocking system and the alleged infallibility of the system. Senior members of the Railway Board said that it was utterly impossible. Yet an ordinary waterman—they are the people at the levers—came and told me privately and told me: "Sir, you can call your General Manager and you can call your Members of the Railway Board; if they allow me—they would not—I will show you in spite of all their protestations, I do a little manipulation, mechanical manipulation and without going through all that elaborate procedure I can set the signals in both directions at safe." I can throw back your signals within split second to danger." Ac-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

According to your theories these things are humanly impossible but your illiterate class IV waterman who operates it will tell you how he can short-circuit your elaborate and infallible system. I had lined up a number of people, drivers who are dealing with these matters every day. Seeing the signals at safe they brought in their trains while the other train was there. They dare not say all this as they say if we come before the commission and say these things our bosses will get after us and somehow or the other we will be victimised. Unless the Kunzru committee has some special procedure for taking evidence either in camera or seeing that the senior railway officials have not much to do with the actual procedure you will never get to the bottom or to the real causes of many of these railway accidents.

There are other matters which are so common and it came out in the course of the Mohri enquiry. It was amazing how for months and months the drivers complain and say: we cannot see the signals; all your trees have overgrown your signals. Nobody takes any note. They say you cannot see the home from the outer signal. The request for repeater signals is ignored. These are comparatively small matters.

The trouble is this. As my friend, Shri Nath Pai pointed out, there is this fetish for statistics. You want to show to this House from these rather lovely looking books containing statistics that operational efficiency has improved; that engine failures are less—they are not that the over-aged engines are decreasing they are not; and it is that way you draw all your statistics. When these poor chaps say: we have this engine failure, you say 'do not record it' because you want to impress this House with wrong statistics. My friend Shri Nath Pai has given certain figures; I will not repeat them. I have given figures in greater detail and four or

five years ago I said these things and I did not blame anybody except perhaps the Planning Commission and the Cabinet and I said: you have confronted your Railways with a humanly impossible task; your allocation for the Railways is hopelessly inadequate; you are not even catching up with the backlog of the Second World War. I gave you what the backlog was. I gave figures and I said that so far as your track renewals or rolling stock or over aged engines were concerned, your position at the end of the Third Plan was going to be infinitely worse than what it was at the end of the Second Plan. That is precisely what my friend Shri Nath Pai has underlined.

If you have this backlog of track renewals you are bound to get accidents because of your defective track. Some senior railway official said: what with increasing traffic and defective track and WP engines never meant for this kind of a track, they may jump off the rails every other day if they run beyond a particular speed. I hope we never reach that position.

There are these over aged engines. My friend also referred to the question of lack of maintenance. This has been a grievance which has been getting steadily worse from week to week. Again, there is this fetish for operational efficiency. I would ask the hon. Railway Minister to see the turn round and maintenance of engines as it obtained even two years ago. Now you have speeded it up with the result that even if your men are good they have not got the time to attend to your engines. Then you have introduced the pooling system. Before you had the pooling system every mail driver was responsible for his own engine; he looked after it and polished it and he gave it a name plate and he treated it almost with the tenderness of a fond husband. Now you have the pooling system and five drivers are responsible for one engine. Not one of them feels that it is his

17 hrs.

own engine. The worst feature is this. The mail-drivers tell me. A lot of them have resigned and they disagreed and said that they will not work under these conditions. We do not know, from day-to-day when we are going to meet with an accident. They said, "our conscience will not allow us to work under these conditions." What happens? They book urgent repairs. The DME or the mechanical engineer in charge says, "you will take this out." One case came to me. I do not want to mention the name. He is dead. He said to me, "I am a mail-driver. I was asked to drive the mail-train with dummy brakes." But the authorities said; "you take it out." He took out the engine. Then he resigned from the railways after 30 years of service.

"I am not going to take out a mail-train engine with defective brakes." It happens regularly. They tell me that even the gauge-glass is often not there, and when they say that the engine cannot be taken out without the repairs they have been compelled to take it out. That would affect operational efficiency figures. But what happens? They said that "we dare not; we cannot be held responsible for the safety of the people if we are asked to work like that." You said: "take them out. Otherwise, you will be suspended." Certain senior railway locomotive men have told me that they cannot work under these conditions.

I am not blaming the Railway Minister. But I say that you are in a dilemma. On the one hand there is this tremendous backlog of over-aged engines, with lack of stock such as bolts and nuts? On the other hand, you compel your men, because I suppose you have to carry out the burden of the Plan, to take out the defective and dangerous engines. What are you going to do about it?

My hon. friend has spoken about the rules. What happens? Your rules are very good, and so good that no-

body can work up to them! I will give you only one instance. It is only when a poor chap is caught in an accident that these rules are flung at him and he is told he is in the wrong. He says that no human can follow the rule; it is not humanly possible to observe these rules. I had a number of cases wherein I called driver after driver. There was one man whom I was defending but who was ultimately convicted. One of the reasons for the conviction was that the driver came into the station at a speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour. But every driver on the railways does this. The rule is you cannot enter a station at more than ten miles.

Yet, many drivers come and say it is not humanly possible. "If we come at 10 miles per hour we lose so much steam; it takes us so much time to generate enough steam that we cannot humanly keep up to the schedule." And then we are charge-sheeted for being late. "So we have to ignore the rule."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Frank Anthony: I will finish in two minutes. So, either you adapt the rules to realities or do something by which these rules can be worked up to particularly by the locomotive staff. Every day, as a matter of practice, they do not work to the rules. Fortunately, they do not have accidents. But when they do have accidents. You send them to jail for not observing the rules which their other colleagues are also not doing.

I want to deal with two matters which refer to the staff. One of them is a very delicate matter. It has, however an increasingly dangerous potential. No one is more sympathetic than I am to the members of the Scheduled Castes. I still think that we do not treat them fairly. But what has been happening within the past year? I am not going to say anything about the Supreme Court judgment which struck down the high court judgment.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

As the House knows, the Madras High Court said in their judgment that you can only make reservation at the point of entry. The Supreme Court said "No." I know what is happening on the railways. As I said, it is a delicate matter. I was referring to the Scheduled Caste people. At the point of entry you may give a reservation not only of 16 per cent but 20 per cent. But it is not only dangerous but disastrously dangerous to give them a 16 per cent reservation at the point of promotion. What is happening now? Apart from the resentment, Class C men who have no experience of passenger trains, because they have no other scope, are being pitchforked into Class A as mail drivers and this is happening in every department. In another five or six years, you will get this tremendous pitch-forking into promotion cadres. I do not want to venture the percentage of it. It will be 16 to 20 per cent perhaps. And that will result in inexperienced and unqualified people coming in, and that will be the danger of making this reservation in the promotion cadre.

Finally, I want to come to the question of Class IV. No one has been more solitious than myself for railway staff generally, including Class IV. But this is a problem that has got to be faced. My friend, Shri Nambiar, will repudiate what I have got to say—that is, this increasing lack of sense of responsibility among sections of the Class IV staff. There is this failure of the human element. In regard to Class III, the complaint there is that not only they are badly treated, but they are unfairly treated and they are savagely punished, because they do not belong to vocal and vociferous unions. But there is no way of enforcing any discipline among Class IV people.

I will give an example. It may represent an exception or it may represent the rule. An official told me, "I went the other day to a level crossing. The man in charge of the

level crossing was absent during the duty hours. I sent for him and asked hiw why he was absent during duty hours. He gave some cock and bull story, but I did not charge-sheet him." I asked, why? He told me, "As an officer in the olden days, I would have suspended him, charge-sheeted him and removed him. But now I dare not charge-sheet a Class IV man. I will tell you why. Because most of them belong to communist unions. They can always get their communist colleagues to support them in a false story and if they are removed after enquiry, the communist union threatens strike." The result is today the gangmen, the watermen, the pointsmen, largely suffer from a sense of lack of responsibility and these people are holding key positions. If a pointsman fails in his duty, if a gangman or waterman fails, you get these accidents.

There are many other matters, but these are some of the general propositions I have made and I hope the Kunzru Committee will keep some of these matters before them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, accidents have taken place on our railways pretty often. We have the Sambalpur accident, Sambar accident, Dhanbad accident, the Phulera accident and so on. All these accidents are before us. One difficulty about the investigation of these accidents has always been, as Shri Frank Anthony put it, the preconceived notions of the officers who conduct these enquiries and their desire only to place the fault on a particular department. The engineering department wants to father the guilt upon the loco; the loco desires to father the guilt on the traffic and the traffic desires to father the guilt on the loco. This rivalry between three departments never leads anybody to come to a proper and just conclusion.

Falsehood is one of the foundations of railway working. Day in and day out, every day, at every hour, every

railway officer tries to tell lie and telling lie means putting it in writing—false booking timings at the station etc. The result is, at the time of enquiry when an accident takes place, it leads to wrong figures and wrong ideas being obtained. The Controller tells lie; the Station Master tells lie and the guard tells another lie. We are not able to find out what is the reason behind the whole accident.

Shri Nambiar: It is not a lie; it is normal.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Thank you very much; it is normal and Shri Nambiar wants to encourage it perhaps.

The difficulty that we find is this. As has been put by Shri Nath Pai, we are not taking stock of the position that our engines have become very heavy. With heavy engines, we require heavier rails, better sleepers and better foundation. Yet we are still having rails with 5'6" gauge and weighing 90 lbs. on the broad gauge, whereas with a gauge of only 4'6" in Europe and England the rails weigh 108 lbs. We have not supplied proper sleepers for miles of tracks. At least 7000 miles of track require sleepers.

It may be that some sort of sabotage does take place—Shri Nambiar may not agree. Sabotage takes place at various places. Very recently, only four days back, four sleepers were placed across the track before the arrival of the Frontier Mail near Shamgarh Station. It is good that the thing was discovered by a poor chowkidar and they were removed. Sabotage does take place. Sabotage has taken place at higher levels—the Government may deny it—and finding given that it was an accident. What happened to the sleepers at Dhilwan? How were they destroyed? It was not due to fire. Was it not due to sabotage? It was sabotage of a very high order.

Sir, we are to be kept at this stage simply because another country wants to do us in the eye and deprive us of

a good number of sleepers. Every year we hear that lakhs and lakhs of sleepers just flow away across the river Sutlej and go into Pakistan. Is it just by chance that the Sutlej carries all the sleepers that we are preparing? Lakhs and lakhs of sleepers have gone away like that. Who is doing it? These are all the causes why we are lacking in sleepers. The net result is that we are not getting sleepers and we are not getting rails.

When we do not get sleepers and rails what we do to prevent accidents is that we slow down the trains. Where do we slow down the trains? We only slow down the trains where there never have been any accidents. We do not slow down the trains where there are accidents. We just hit up some spot where already the trains are moving at a speed of 25 miles and bring it down to 20 miles. A train running from Barnagar takes five hours to reach Javla, a distance of only 50 miles. Therefore, you say, there are no accidents.

But, as Shri Anthony put it, your inter-locking system is so wretched that all the accidents take place. What precaution do you take? You make a train dead-stop the moment it comes to the outer signal and do not allow it to travel. Sir, on an enquiry in which I appeared a policeman was giving evidence, a man who did not know anything about railway working. He said: "the tumbler lever simply jumped". I could not understand it, I could not understand the tumbler lever jumping and changing points. Yet the man concerned was on the verge of being convicted. The investigating inspector who conducted the enquiry said that the tumbler lever jumped because the key was still inside the lock. I had to carry the whole court and make a demonstration to show that the tumbler lever cannot jump whatever happens. These are pre-conceived notions on which things go on.

The real cause of accidents is because of the human element that is

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there—it is not 36 per cent human element, I should say it is much more than that. What are the reasons? The reasons are, although there are hours of employment enforced on the various railways by regulation the administrative staff never look into it. The DOS wants that his work must be done. The man concerned works not only for 8 hours but the works continuously for 16 hours and sometimes 24 hours and even 27 hours. What happens? In the disaster of the Kirti Express the man had been working continuously for three days. The other day I was standing at a way-side station called Utran on the Bhusaval line. The man there told me that he had been working for 36 hours and he had no rest. Nobody listens to him. After all, human fatigue is there. He is bound to make accidents. What happened at Panch Pipra recently? There also an accident took place. But it was not enquired into because only two goods trains had collided. The whole time the tablet block instrument was kept open. They were just drinking and, because they were drinking, they forgot to close it. Therefore, the pointsman who was standing there took the wrong tablet block instrument and gave it to another train and there was collision. It is this human element which must be looked into during enquiries.

I am not agreeable to enquiries by High Court judges because most of the judges themselves probably do not know the working of the railways and sometimes they are misguided by the facts that are placed before them in a subtle manner. These enquiries must be conducted by those experts who have inside knowledge of the working of the railways who may be able to arrive at the truth. Also, while making enquiries, they must look into the whole condition of the railways, whether the rails are properly laid, whether the sleepers are properly laid, whether the track has

been renewed, what is the age of the dilapidated sleepers on which the rails have been laid, when the renewal order was made and why it has not been complied with, whether attendance has been carried out, whether the bridges have been laid, whether the loco-shed is working in such a way as not to have cannibalising which ought not to be permitted, whether real sabotage is being practised or not and whether the pre-conceived notions and the little small falsehoods of the various officers is a contributory cause for creating this trouble. All these matters should be looked into thoroughly.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब इस एवान के सामने रेलवे हादसात पर विचार करने का मौका मिला है तब मारा हिन्दुस्तान इस तरह देख रहा है कि इन दुर्घटनाओं का क्या भविष्य बनता है। मैं आप के सामने यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो दुर्घटनायें होती हैं, हादसात होते हैं, यह कोई कुदरती नहीं है। अगर कुदरती होते तो आप मोटी बात मानिये कि कभी भी बहुत कम तादाद में हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब सफर नहीं करते, रेलवे के बड़े बड़े अफसर भी कम सफर नहीं करते, लेकिन कभी ऐसा नहीं होता कि रेलवे के ऐक्सीडेंट्स या हादसात उस वक्त हों जब मिनिस्टर सफर करते हों या रेलवे के बड़े बड़े उच्च अधिकारी सफर करते हों। यह कोई मजाक की बात नहीं है, न मैं कोई जलन के नाते में कह रहा हूँ, इस की तरह में क्या बात है? एक ही बात है और वह खास बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के दिमाग में यह चीज आ चुकी है कि एक जान जो कामती है उस की कद्र की जाती है और बाकी आम जिन्दगियों की कद्र नहीं की जाती। जब रेलवे मिनिस्टर चलते हैं तब कभी रेल से रेल नहीं भिड़ती क्योंकि सब लोग अलर्ट हो जाते हैं, सारे मशीनरी और अफसर अलर्ट हो जाते हैं। लेकिन जब आम जनता चलती है तब कोई मरे या जिये, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं

है। यह गम्भीर बात है जिसे सोचना है कि जो एकमीडेंट्स होते हैं उन का इलाज क्या है। पहले ऐसा ब्याल था कि जगजीवन राम जी मिनिस्टर हैं, वह समझते थे कि अष्ट ग्रह चढ़े हुए हैं, व्यक्ति बदल जान में कुछ भला होगा। लेकिन बात वह नहीं हुई। जगजीवन राम जी चले गये, स्वर्ण सिंह जा आ गये, लेकिन कुर्मी बदलने में, चेदरे बदलने में कोई फर्क नहीं आया। इस का क्या मतलब है? इस की तह में कोई चीज है जिसे मोचना है। यह मैं बुराई के नाने में या आनोचना के नाने में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन सिर्फ दूसरे दिन कालिंग अटेंशन के आ जाने में या उम के बारे में चर्चा हो जाने में हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की जिन्दगियों को नहीं बचा सकने, या खाकी सवाल जवाब हो जाने में इस देश के अन्दर हादसात को नहीं रोका जा सकता है।

यह ठीक है कि हर हादसे के पीछे कोई न कोई इतिहास होता है। यह बात ठीक है कि हादसात की तह में जाना चाहिये। जो हादसात होते हैं उन की तह में देखो। उन की तह के अन्दर कुछ बुराई है, उसे देखो। हादसात को रोकने के लिये पैसे की जरूरत तो पड़ेगी। ऐसा कोई मन्तक नहीं कि छमन्तर हो जाये और हादसे रुक जायें। पिछले साल के अन्दर २१० हादसात लेवल फ्रांसिग के हैं। आप कहते हैं कि पैसे नहीं हैं। ठीक है, पैसा नहीं है; जब कहो कि यह पुल क्यों बनाया गया, तो कहते हैं कि पैसे नहीं, जब कहो कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की या जो छोटे मुलाजिम हैं उन की कमी है, उसकी वजह से उनसे ड्यूटी ज्यादा ली जाती है, उन की तादाद एसी नहीं है कि वे ड्यूटी कर सकें, तो कहते हैं कि पैसे नहीं अंग्रेज का राज्य था, उस के वक्त में रेल की पटरी बना दी गई, स्लिपर्स डाल दिये गये। लेकिन उस के बाद से आज तक वह वैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिये जो पटरी है उस का एंडजस्टमेंट ठीक नहीं है

क्योंकि ओवरहालिग नहीं हो सकी है। गाड़ी पटरी से उतर जाती है। उस को ठीक नहीं किया गया क्योंकि पैसे की कमी है। इस को करने के लिये पैसा लगेगा। साहब, पैसा जरूर लगेगा। इस में कोई रोने की बात नहीं है। मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि दरअसल यह हादसात नहीं है क्योंकि हादसात तो वह है जो कि एकमीडेंटल तौर पर कुदरती तौर पर हो जायें। यद्ये वाद दीगरे गर्ननियां कही जा सकती हैं और दरअसल पूछा जाये तो यह गर्ननियां नहीं बल्कि जुर्म किये जाते हैं। दीदीदानियता जुर्म किये जाते हैं। लेकिन जुर्म करने वाले को ताकत इतनी बड़ी है कि जिन के साथ अन्याय होता है वह उस के लिये उसको मजा नहीं दे सकते करना जो आज हाकिम है वह मुजरिम होने और उन की जगह जेवखाने में होती।

अब यह क्या मजाक है कि हर एक चीज के वास्ते इस बात की आड़ लेली जाती है कि हम क्या करें पैसा नहीं है? आनरेबुल रेल मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया कि हजारों ऐसे लेबिल फ्रांसिग हैं जहां कि आदमी ड्यूटी पर तैनात नहीं है। अब वहां पर ड्यूटी पर क्यों तैनात नहीं हैं? इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है और कौन कमरवार है? अब हर एक बात के लिये कह देना कि पैसा नहीं है इस का क्या मतलब है? आप के पास मिनिस्टरों की फीज बढ़ाने के लिये पैसा है लेकिन लेवल फ्रांसिग पुल बनाने के लिये और वहां पर आदमी तैनात करने के लिये आप के पास पैसा नहीं है। रेल पटरियों की मुरम्मत करने और नई बिछाने के वास्ते आप के पास पैसा नहीं है, मजदूरों की तादाद बढ़ाने के लिये आप के पास पैसा नहीं है। अब जादू से तो कोई बात बनने वाली है नहीं और वह तो ऐसे ही होगा जैसे नेहरू जी का पंचशील सिद्धान्त थोथा चलता है। इस में को कुछ बनने वाला है नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, लगे एकमीडेंट्स को ठीक करने के लिये मैं तीन बातें आवश्यक समझना

[श्री बागड़ी]

हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि उन के बारे में भी अमली कदम उठाये जायें। पहली चीज तो यह कि जितने भी लेबिल आसिंग हैं इन सब के ऊपर आदमियों की ड्यूटी लगाई जाये दूसरे यह कि जितने और जहाँ भी पुल बनाने जरूरी हों यह बनाये जायें। अब दिल्ली, रोहाक हिसार डेड पर रेल का फाटक बन्द होने से काफी बोटेलनेक हो जाता है, ढाई ढाई घंटे और तीन, तीन घंटे गाड़ियों, बसेज और कारों वगैरह खड़ी रहती हैं अब रेलवे दुर्घटना भजे ही यहां पर हों, या न हों, लेकिन यह दरवाजा बन्द होने की बिना पर छोटे छोटे एक्सीडेंट्स आपस में टकरा कर हो जाया करते हैं अब यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? इस को कौन करेगा या अब इसे कोई नयुवा चीफ़ीदार करेगा या इस देश की सरकार करेगी? अब यह जो कह दिया जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है तो पैसे की समस्या हल करनी पड़ेगी एक तरफ तो टैक्स बढ़ाये जाते हैं, किराये बढ़ाये जाते हैं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता से पैसा लेते हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह पैसे का ढोना लेते हैं। अब जैसा कि आप कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है तो पैसे के वास्ते देश के नाम अपील कीजिये आप सारे देश से रेलवेज में सुधार करने के नाम पर अपील कीजिये। आप सारे देश से पैसा देने की अपील कीजिये और जैसा भी हो रेलवे में सुधार कीजिये। अब वह तो कुछ होता नहीं है और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब से अगर कोई आनरेबल मेम्बर रेलवे आसिंग के पुल को बनाने के लिये कहता है तो उस को यह कह कर बाल दिया जाता है कि भाई हम क्या कर सकते हैं तुम अपने पंजाब को या दूसरी किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मना लो, कुछ हिस्सा वे दें और बाकी हम ते दे देंगे और इस तरह न नौ मन तेल होणा न राधा नाचेगी वाली कहावत चरितार्थ होती है मेरा कहना है कि मिनिस्टर साहब का यह रवैय्या माकूल नहीं है और इस तरह से कुछ काम होने वाली नहीं है। यह बात कह कर हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्-

टर साहब साफ बच निकलते हैं और कहते हैं कि भाई हम क्या करें तुम्हारे प्रदेश की सरकार नहीं मानती और वह इस के बनाने के लिये अपना हिस्सा नहीं देती इसलिये हम इस को नहीं बना सकते हैं। मैं तो आप से अर्ज कल्ला कि जहां आप ने पहले से जनता के ऊपर टैक्स लगाये हुए हैं आप पुल बनाने के नाम पर एक टैक्स और लगा दें लेकिन कम से कम इस देश के शीब आदमी जो कि भाये बिग कोड़े मकीणों की तरह एक्सीडेंट्स में मर जाया करते हैं वे तो बच जायें।

मैं आप से अर्ज कल्ला कि ४०-४५ हजार जो आप को लेबल आसिंग है वहां पर आप आदमी लाइये। इस से ४०-४५ हजार आदमियों को काम मिलेगा। अगर वहां पर पैसा लगाया भी जाता है तो भी कोई हर्ज को बात नहीं है क्योंकि इस देश के ४०-४५ हजार इंसानों को रोजी मिलती है और उन को बेकारी की समस्या हल होती है। वह वहां पर तैनात हो कर इंसानों को रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं में मरने से बचायेंगे। अब इस के अलावा वह लोग कोई मिनिस्टर्स थोड़े ही हैं जो कि हजारों रुपये लेंगे। वह तो इस देश के मजदूर तबके में से होंगे और उन को काम पर लगा कर देश में से बेकारी को हम दूर करेंगे और साथ ही लोगों को जानें भी बचायेंगे।

जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा यह हादसात नहीं है बल्कि गुनाह है जोकि आज तक हम करते आये हैं। यह रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ही हैं जो कि देश के साथ इस तरह का गुनाह और जुर्म करते आ रहे हैं और इंसानों को इस तौर पर मौत के घाट उतारते आ रहे हैं। अगर इस से कोई नर्म या डा शब्द चाहिये तो मैं कहूंगा कि वे इस बात के गुनहवार जरूर हैं कि इन हादसात को वह रोक नहीं पाये हैं जो कि रोके जा सकते थे। जब से डो वह पैसे का सवाल उठा कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहते हैं।

मैं अब से अर्ज करूंगा कि एक मोटा कारण इन रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स का यह भी है कि मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद जो कि बहुत ज्यादा है जब यह लॉग रेल पर जाते हैं तो रेलवे कर्मचारी ऐलेंट हो कर ड्यूटी से ज्यादा ओवर ड्यूटी देते हैं और अक्सर देखा जाता है कि मिनिस्टर्स के दौरे के बाद कोई न कोई हादसा हो जाता है। मिनिस्टर्स के दौरे के बत वह गीब कर्मचारी ओवरड्यूटी करते हैं और जिस का कि नतीजा यह होता है कि दौरे के बाद में ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाता है। आप भले ही मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद कम कर दें क्योंकि उन की फीज वैसे ही काफी बड़ी है लेकिन रेलवे के कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों की तादाद कदापि न घटाएँ। इन शब्दों के माध्यम मैं अपना भाव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में जो सदन में चर्चा चल रही है तो ऐसी तो कोई बात है नहीं कि रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स की तादाद हर साल बढ़ रही हो। यह बात सही है कि रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स हर वर्ष बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं। रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स इनक्वायरी कमेटी की सन् १९५४ की रिपोर्ट में ४८ पेज पर सन् १९३७ से लेकर १९५३ तक के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। उसको देखने से यह नजर आता है कि टोटल नम्बर आफ ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम होते हैं। पहले की अपेक्षा अब रेलवे लाइनों का काफी विस्तार हुआ है और उसको देखते हुए यह ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम हैं लेकिन मेरे कहने का यह मतलब न लिया जाये कि ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते रहें। जो भी ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं उनको बंद होना चाहिए। ऐक्सीडेंट्स जितने भी कम हो सकें हमें उनको कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

मैं यह नहीं समझता हूँ कि छोटे से लेकर बड़े जितने भी अफसरान हैं उनके दिल में कुछ ऐसी बात है कि ऐक्सीडेंट्स हों ऐसी बात तो कहीं नजर नहीं आती है। लेकिन जहां मैं यह

कहता हूँ वहां अपोजीशन के लोगों की तरह मैं भी यह चाहता हूँ कि ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम से कम हों। इतना ही नहीं मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि ऐक्सीडेंट्स हों ही नहीं। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने भाषण दिया उनकी यह बात सही है कि मिनिस्टर्स और दीगर बड़े अफसरान जब रेल में सफर करते हैं तब रेलवे स्टाफ के द्वारा काफी प्रीकाशन बर्ता जाता है लेकिन आम जनता जो रेलों में सफर करती है उनके लिए कोई प्रीकाशन नहीं लिया जाता और जिसके कि कारण ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं अब इस तरह की लापरवाही के कारण ऐक्सीडेंट्स हो जायें और लोगों की जान चली जाये यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है। अब इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि जान बूझ कर ऐसा किया जाता है तो भी मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इन ऐक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रीकाशन लिये जाने के लिए वह प्रमत्ती कदम उठावें।

रिपोर्ट में भी ऐक्सीडेंट्स की वजह के बारे में रोजनी डाली गई है लेकिन मैं उनको यहां पर पढ़ कर नहीं बतलाना चाहता क्योंकि उसके लिए समय नहीं है। अब ऐक्सीडेंट्स की एक वजह यह भी है कि रेल की पटरियों के ऊपर से गुजरते हुए डिब्बे ठीके डिरेल्ट हो जाते हैं। अब इस तरह के डिरेलमेंट को रोकने के लिए और अधिक प्रीकाशन लेना चाहिए और जो स्टाफ उसके ऊपर तैनात होता है वह उसके बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा देखभाल करे और सावधानी बर्ते।

17:27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेवल क्रॉसिंग, रेलवे पुल और प्लेटफार्म ऐसे तीन जगह ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि उसके बारे में जरूरी प्रीकाशंस लिये जायें ताकि दुबारा ऐक्सीडेंट्स न हों। अब ऐक्सीडेंट उसी जगह पर बार बार हो यह बात भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं अपने शोलापुर जिले में मुद्देवाड़ों और पाकणी इन दोनों

[श्री तुलसी दास जाधव]

रेलवे-स्टेशनों के दरम्यान सोना नदी के रेलवे ब्रिज के ऊपर जो २८-५-६२ को दिन के साढ़े धारह बजे एक्सीडेंट हुआ है उसकी ओर मैं अपने मिनिस्टर्स और दीगर ग्रफसरान का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। २८-५-६२ को दिन के साढ़े धारह बजे शोलापुर पूना पैसेंजर गाड़ी इस रेल ब्रिज पर आई और वहाँ एक्सीडेंट हो गया। सन् १९४६ से लेकर सन् १९६५ तक इन बम वर्षों में इस रेलवे पुल पर चौदह आदमी मरने के एक्सीडेंट्स हुए। पहले वहाँ पर फुट-पाथ दोनों तरफ था लेकिन वह किसी कारण से खराब होकर गिर गया उस के बाद उस पुल के ऊपर दोनों बाजू कोई फुट-पाथ नहीं है। स सम्बन्ध में शोलापुर जिले के लोगों ने कई खत लिखे हैं। श्रीयू एस० बी० शिंदे ने इस बारे में भी खत लिखे। उन्होंने पहला खत २५-७-५६ को लिखा, जिस का उत्तर आया कि हम इस मामले को देख रहे हैं और कुछ कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उस के बाद दूसरा खत १८-८-५६ को लिखा गया, लेकिन उस का कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। इसी प्रकार २५-९-५६ को लिखे गए तीसरे खत का भी कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। उन्होंने चौथा खत २८-११-५६ को लिखा, जिसे महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सेंट्रल रेलवेबोर्ड को भेज दिया। इस प्रकार उन्होंने नौ खत लिखे, जिन में से १७-१-६१ को लिखे गए आखिरी खत के उत्तर में उन को यह सूचना दी गई कि यह पुल रेलवे सर्वेन्ट्स और रेलों के लिए है, दूसरे लोगों के लिए नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस एरिया में जो दस पदरह ग्राम हैं, वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों के इधर-उधर जाने के लिए इस रेलवे ब्रिज के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, वहाँ पर पहले फुट-पाथ बना हुआ था। अभी जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, उस में दो औरतें और एक मर्द कट गए। उन के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो गए—वे नदी में गिर गए इससे पहले भी वहाँ पर चौदह आदमी मरने के एक्सीडेंट्स हुए। एक दफा एक्सीडेंट होने के बाद प्रीकाशन्ड

लेने के बजाय स्टेट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट आपस में लिखा-पढ़ी करती रही कि यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का। १९५६ से लेकर १९६२ तक इन पांच छः सालों में लोग बार बार खत लिखते रहे, लेकिन एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस काम को करे या चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट करे, जल्दी से जल्दी उम पुल पर दोनों बाजू फुट-पाथ बनाना चाहिए, ताकि इस तरह के एक्सीडेंट्स न हो सकें। इस के प्लान्ज और एस्टीमेट्स पहले बने थे। एक बाजू के फुट-पाथ पर पैंतीस हजार रुपया खर्च होगा, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि दोनों बाजू के फुट-पाथ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सत्तर हजार रुपया खर्च होगा। इस बारे में अग्लवार में बड़े हेडिंग के साथ वर्णन निकला था। इस लिए मेरी अर्ज है कि मिनिस्टर माहब इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

जहाँ तक लेवल क्रॉसिंग का सम्बन्ध है, लातूर के पास सिग्नल के नज़दीक जो गेटवे है, उस पर रेल का इंजन एक बस के ऊपर चढ़ गया। उस बस का ड्राइवर खलास हो गया, खत्म हो गया। ड्राइवर के अलावा उस बस में कोई व्यक्ति नहीं था, नहीं तो और आदमी खत्म हो जाते। गाड़ी के आने पर उस गेटवे को बन्द करना चाहिए, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों, उस को खुला रहने दिया गया और इस प्रकार बस और इंजन का एक्सीडेंट हो गया।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शोलापुर इलाके में मुंडेवाडी और पाकणी के बीच में यह रेलवे ब्रिज है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी कृपा कर के वहाँ पर फुट-पाथ बनाने की व्यवस्था करें।

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that we have discussed this important matter and certain points have been urged which require careful consideration. It is not my intention to give statistics or to quote from some of the published literature, a fear which was voiced by my esteemed friend Shri Frank Anthony. He said that....

Shri Frank Anthony: No.

Shri Swaran Singh: He said that I was likely to quote from some of these beautifully got up pamphlets in support.

Shri Frank Anthony: I said that is usually done. I did not say that the Minister will do it.

Shri Swaran Singh: But, we are discussing this matter in the context of some recent accidents, and not naturally the observations and the debate have split over to other relevant aspects. Acautally, I could notice a certain measure of uneasiness even amongst the participants, because some thought that there were general and basic questions which should be attended to while others thought that these basic and general questions are raised and some general and basic observations are made always, and, therefore, they should make concrete suggestions and should try to grapple with the problem that faces us today. But I must confess that in the ultimate analysis, except that the importance of this has been highlighted, there is nothing of a concrete nature on which I could take action in directions in which action is not already being taken.

For instance, one of the points which has been made is that there should be some inquiry which is not circumscribed by making the terms of reference narrow, but should have

some broad terms of reference with a fairly wide field for inquiring into the whole issue. That was what my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony mentioned.

Shri Nath Pai, towards the end of his speech, made the suggestion that there should be two committees at expert level, one to go into the question of maintenance, track renewals and the like and the other to go into the conditions of working of the staff.

These are the three suggestions that have emerged. Let us see now whether what we have already done answers these or not.

With regard to the terms of reference, we have made the terms of reference very wide indeed, and we expect that the Kunzru Committee will go into the various aspects and would give us the benefit of their scrutiny and would make recommendations which would be of great use in facing the situation so far as accidents are concerned. The terms of reference are:

"(1) to go into the question of railway accidents; and

(2) to suggest measures so as to further reduce their incidence."

So, the terms of reference are so wide that they are not circumscribed in the scope of their inquiry by narrow issues, and it is for the committee to go into the whole question and to make recommendations, after careful scrutiny of the material that might be available.

For the information of the House, I might mention here that the committee have already met and they have finalised a questionnaire, and they have also entrusted the technical members of the committee with the task of carefully analysing the various accidents that have taken place over the last several years,—over the last five years I think that that is the period that they have selected,—going into the matter

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carefully in each case, and then making suggestions as to what should be done to improve the situation. So, so far as the inquiry is concerned, it is broad-based, and the terms of reference are comprehensive enough to cover various issues.

As regards the other suggestion, to which in principle I have no objection, that there should be scrutiny into the question of track renewals and also on the question of maintenance, I feel that this is covered by the broad terms of reference under which the Kunzru Committee is functioning. There are two expert members on that committee, and it need be, they can always take the help of assessors, and they can co-opt for specific purposes any other technical people, so that all these questions about the track renewals, over-aged rolling-stock, that is, coaches, wagons and engines and also the question of the workers being over-worked and being strained etc. can all be gone into by that committee. Therefore, I have a natural reluctance to constitute other committees, the functions of which are likely to overlap, because perhaps no useful purpose would be served by that.

Apart from this, the only other concrete thing I could hear from the other side was about the judicial inquiry. It is very strange—and it is not just a matter of coincidence—that two of the three hon. Members who touched upon that aspect do not appear to be very much in favour of a judicial inquiry. For instance, my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, who made some very useful suggestions, was, I feel, functioning under the shadow of a judicial inquiry in which he had the privilege to defend one of the accused persons. The way he presented his case left an impression on my mind that the functioning of the judicial officer, circumscribed, as he said, by the terms of reference or dominated by certain expert opinion,

was such as to suggest that Shri Anthony does not appear to be very much enamoured of a judicial inquiry. To the same effect appeared to be the opinion of the leader of the Jan Sangh. On the other hand, Shri Nambiar, who five or six years ago had to work when a judicial inquiry was on swears by it and says that that is the only way of going into these questions.

My approach is that we need not be dogmatic about this. Most of these accidents, unfortunate as they are—no one likes them, everyone feels unhappy—are such that we cannot really adopt any uniform course suggested. There may be cases where a judicial inquiry may be necessary. In the past, in certain cases judicial inquiry was considered necessary and was ordered. There are other cases where the facts are simple—may be inconvenient, not to our liking—and do not require any detailed inquiry by a judicial officer. Therefore, it is not necessary that we should swear by one particular mode of inquiry.

I want to reiterate what I have often said, that it is wrong to say that inquiry by the Inspectorate is a departmental inquiry. It is certainly not a departmental inquiry. It has been mentioned time and again that the Inspectorate functions under the Transport and Communications Ministry. They are not a part of the Railway Administration or Railway Ministry. They are not in any way subordinate to or connected with the Railway Board.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of information....

Shri Swaran Singh: Let me finish. That will probably answer his point.

Shri Priya Gupta: No. I want to know whether the Inspectorate does not consist of persons who are railway officers in the engineering department, and whether they have not worked in the railways.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think they should be railway engineers. There is no doubt in my mind that no one going into this question can make any contribution unless he is a railway engineer.

Shri Priya Gupta: Therefore, they have a soft corner for the railways.

Shri Swaran Singh: An electrical engineer, irrigation engineer or P.W.D. civil engineer is not the person who would be most suitable for discharging the functions of the Railway Inspectorate. All doctors must be surgeons or physicians; such is the case here regarding the need for railway engineers or railway technical personnel.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are they not interchangeable? They go to railways also.

Shri Swaran Singh: They are not. I am afraid this is stretching the point a little too much. When many of our friends who have been practising at the Bar go to the Bench, you cannot say that because they have worked at the Bar, therefore, they carry their own prejudices with them. There is a limit to which we can carry on this type of argument. They are independent people, technical people, who know their job and who understand the problem. It is not a layman's problem, as is clear from the divergence of opinion expressed even on the floor of the House.

Then the inquiry is also open to all people. The Inspectorate issue notices in the press. They even have it broadcast on the radio. The only other objection mentioned by Shri Nambiar is that it ceases to be a public inquiry because the Press is not there and the whole crowd is absent.

Shri Nambiar: That was not my point.

Shri Swaran Singh: When an inquiry is public, what it means is that everybody is permitted to come. Any one can tender evidence. Not only is everybody permitted to come, but we encourage people to go there and give evidence. The Inspectorate issues

certain notice saying that it would like anybody who could come to do so. Anybody who knows anything about it and who wants to help the enquiry is most welcome and he can come. It is not a sort of closed enquiry, and to throw it open to hundreds of people from outside or to arrange that the entire press present, does not make it any more public. The essence of the enquiry is that people can come there and give evidence freely. Not only can they come, they are invited to come, and notices are issued. Therefore, whether we examine it from the point of view of the independent character of the inspectorate, or from the point of view of the anxiety that the enquiry should be open to every one who wants to come and give evidence, I think this arrangement is a proper one. It has worked well, and it has thrown up very useful suggestions which have from time to time been implemented with considerable improvement in the working and functioning of the railways.

Shri Nambiar: What about the right of cross-examination? In the one there is the right, in the other there is no right, and answer has to be given to whatever is asked by the Inspector. One is the North Pole and the other is the South Pole. To say that they are equal is something absurd, if I may be permitted to say so.

Shri Swaran Singh: If he says absurd, I am not going to call what he is saying as absurd, because that is not the language that I use. But we have to remember that careful scrutiny by a technical man of the material is important, and the right of putting questions is not denied by the Inspector who is the person who holds the enquiry. The basic thing to remember in this connection is whether the person is independent. If he is independent, why should we depend upon an outside agency to have a type of cross-examination, and what is the result of cross-examination by a person like Shri Anthony who even Shri Nambiar will

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concede is much more experienced in the matter of cross-examination as compared to many others? Shri Anthony's reactions about the Nigam Report are that this is likely to be quoted as a Bible, indicating thereby that the enquiry was circumscribed and held under certain conditions which are not conducive to the coming out of the material in the form in which he hoped or expected it would come out.

Therefore, while the manner and the form of enquiry are really important with regard to a large number of accidents, in some cases lives unfortunately being lost and others being of a less serious character, the proper thing is the functioning of the Inspectorate. As I have already said, we have never announced it that as a matter of policy we are opposed to judicial enquiries. In appropriate cases where the facts are of such a nature that it is considered necessary that there should be a judicial enquiry, we will not hesitate to constitute a judicial enquiry. So, that will be a matter which can be considered in each particular case, and there is no question of principle involved in that.

Having disposed of that matter, now I come to some of the points which were urged by my esteemed friend Shri Nath Pai, which he described as of a general character. As is common, when things go wrong, anything can be piled up and some sort of connection can be built between the particular unfortunate accident and the failures elsewhere. It is not for me to urge, at any rate not on this occasion, about the performance of the railways, how much of the targets they have achieved in the course of the Second Plan, the shortfall and the reasons for it, and the impact of that on the economy. These are broader issues, but there is always the temptation to mention every lapse and then to connect it with accidents where the connection, to my mind, does not appear to be a precise or even an appropriate one.

For instance, there have been a number of accidents, and the provocation for the present debate are the three accidents about which mention has been made. Two of them took place at level crossings—taking four in all—Dhanbad and Sambhar Lake. These two took place at level crossings; the other two are the accident to the Poona-Bangalore Express and the one that took place near Bhilai. They were really the present provocation for holding the discussion. It may be recalled that there was a discussion sometime towards the end of 1961 and some of these general questions were gone into. These questions are important and should be attended to and we should supply information to the House, the hon. Members and the country on points like over-aged engines, track renewals and maintenance and the like. But most earnestly I place this for the consideration of the House that none of those would apply to the two accidents that took place at the level crossings; in the third case the typhoon, the strong gale appeared to be the main cause of accident and with regard to the fourth, the accident near Hubli, investigation is still going on. It is not for me to forecast the cause of that accident. The provisional finding, as my colleague pointed out, of the Inspector or Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is that it appears to be a case of sabotage. To go over the entire ground again and to pile up all those deficiencies such as track-renewals or maintenance and getting more work from the staff according to a section of the House and getting indifferent work, according to another section of the House, some people alleging that there is lack of discipline while others are saying that the people are being flogged and made to work too hard—this sort of a conflicting picture emerges and there is very little to connect any of these important points with the accidents that led to the present discussion. Those points have been touched, however, and I would like to refer to them, not

because there is any relationship with the accidents.

श्री बागड़ी : लेवल क्रिसिंग भी तो उसमें है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : उसका भी जिक्र करूंगा अग़र मन्त्र करेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मन्त्र नहीं होता है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : कबना पड़ेगा ।

There has been a backlog of track-renewals but if the performance is seen, it will be found that it is not that bad. Against Plan targets of 12,875 kilometres of rail renewals and sleeper renewals, upto 31st March, 1961 upto that date authentic figures are available—some 9,959 kilometres of rails and 11,364 kilometres of sleepers were renewed and the shortfall is mainly due to difficulties in supplies of rails. This is made clear in page 6 of the Railway Board's Annual Report, copies of which have already been supplied to the Parliament Library.

Against the original provision of Rs. 100 crores in the Second Plan actually Rs. 154 crores were spent on Track-renewals. With an average of 1500 miles yearly, the arrears of track renewals were brought down from about 7000 track miles to about 5000 track miles. The Third Plan provides for Rs. 170 crores for track and rail renewals of about 7500 miles and about 6500 miles of sleeper-renewals. This means an yearly average of 1500 miles of rails and 1300 miles of sleeper renewals. During 1961-62 only about 1100 miles of rail and sleeper renewals were done and the expenditure was about Rs. 43 crores. It is proposed to carry out 1900 miles rail and sleeper renewals in 1962-63 to make up for the shortfall in 61-62. The main reasons for the shortfall in 1961-62 were late receipt of 90 lbs rail and shortage of 60 lbs rails and track fittings like fish-plates, tie-bars etc., being a little in short supply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Are the rails now available?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes; the procurement action has been initiated and our indigenous production also, as the hon. Member is aware, has been stepped up.

Mention was made about over-aged engines and about coaches. Even with regard to that, although the position is not as satisfactory as I wish it should be, still, the improvement is significant. The percentage of over-aged locos in 1955-56 was 32.2, on broad gauge and 25.8 on metre gauge. In 1960-61, by pumping in new locos, this percentage was reduced to 25.4 in the case of BG and 19 in the case of MG. In the case of wagons, it was 18 per cent for broad gauge in 1955-56, it came down to 10.3 in 1960-61. In the case of metre gauge, from 21.2 in 1955-56, it came down to 12.3 in 1960-61. Therefore, there has been a steady improvement in this regard. I agree with Shri Frank Anthony that there is a huge backlog into the reasons of which we need not go. It takes sometime before all that backlog is cleared, but the steps that have been taken should create this feeling that we are seized of the situation and every possible effort is being made to improve the position.

Shri Priya Gupta: In the meantime, to prevent accidents let there be accident *yajnas* observed everywhere in the country, till the tracks can be renewed and the rolling stock can be replaced!

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not have a pessimistic view as my hon. friend is accustomed to. Frankly speaking, I am a little averse to quoting percentages in the matter of accidents, because I feel that accident is a bad thing, whatever the percentage may be. And it is not perhaps a very proper way of presentation if I were to say that there are many millions of people who travel and the number of people who are involved in accidents is very microscopic. It is not from that angle that I want to quote

[Shri Swaran Singh]

percentages, yet, it is a fact that although the intensity of traffic on the rails has increased, still, if we compare the number of accidents—I would not quote percentages—to the ton miles that have been actually done or the miles per passenger that are covered, this percentage has steadily come down from the year 1955-56. So, it is wrong to say that there is an increasing trend. I do not want to quote statistics. They have been mentioned on earlier occasions also. But it is a fact that there is a decreasing trend. Therefore, we should not take an alarmist view, although, personally I feel.....

श्री बागड़ी : दो महीने का क्या परसेंटेज है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हिसाब जरा मुश्किल पीज है। दो महीने का परसेंटेज नहीं निकाला जाता, साल भर का निकाला जाता है। एक दिन का अगर परसेंटेज निकालें तो बहुत ही बढ़ जायेगा। चूँकि हिसाब की बात है, इसलिए शायद मुनासिब नहीं है कि बागड़ी साहब को इस की याद दिलाई जाए क्योंकि हिसाब में उन का कोई सरोकार नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी : तभी हम मरते हैं। अगर हिसाब आता होता तब क्यों मरते ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have a half-an-hour discussion after 6.0 p.m.

Shri Swaran Singh: I will try to wind up within a very short time. Therefore, I have mentioned these things because it was necessary to counteract the feeling.

Only one important aspect is left. It has been mentioned that we make our workers work too hard or for too long. I will be very happy if I were able to really report to the country with confidence that people work hard. In this, I seek the cooperation of my esteemed friends, who claim so much influence with the workers.

18 hrs.

So far as hours of work are concerned, I can claim that this matter was gone into very carefully in Shri Rajadhyaksha's Award which has been referred to, and very sound and cogent reasons were given about hours of work, when a break can be claimed and all that. We have tried to carry out and implement what is contained in that award. I do not think it will be correct to say that these accidents take place because people are over-worked.

There was a whispering sort of suggestion that certain sections, even amongst the workers, lack discipline, lack a sense of responsibility, etc. I do not want to repeat.... (Interruption). My hon. friend did not have the courage to interrupt when this objection was made by another Member.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Rajadhyaksha Award is being violated.

Shri Swaran Singh: We are considering the Rajadhyaksha Award in its relevancy with regard to accidents. The two accidents at the level crossings and the accident at Hubli and the third one where the gale was involved were not the result of anybody being over-worked. These points are interesting, and important, and we should find answers for them, but let us not take a distorted view and try to import considerations which are not there.

It is a fact that railway trains, coaches, wagons and locomotives have to be kept going all the 24 hours and therefore the work is strenuous. It is on account of the willing, hard and loyal work done by lakhs of employees that we are keeping this system going, with results of which any country can be proud. Comparisons in this respect are perhaps not very proper. But we have compared our performance, even in the matter of accidents, with some of the so-called advanced countries like United States

and U.K. I am glad to report to the House that compared to them, we have fared better in the matter of accidents. I can quote figures in this respect also, but I resist that temptation. I merely refer to the general results of broad analysis.

Something was mentioned about maintenance. I personally attach the highest importance to maintaining high standards of maintenance. In this respect, any suggestion which hon. Members from any part of the House may have to make, are most welcome. Maintenance is important in any country, but it is of the highest importance in our country in our present stage of development, because we want our resources to go the farthest. The obvious way for the resources to go farthest is to maintain a high degree of maintenance. Therefore, not only from the point of view of preventing accidents, but from the general aspect of keeping them in good trim, any suggestions that may be forthcoming either from the unions or from hon. Members who are familiar with the subject are most welcome and I would take steps to ensure that they are implemented.

श्री बागड़ी : लेवेल क्रॉसिंग के बारे में भी कुछ कहिये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: My friend, Shri Bagri, will not excuse me if I do not mention about level crossings. He tried to wax eloquent and said, "Why can't you find money and man the level crossings?" Whereas his sentiment appears to be based upon proper considerations, he has not suggested a practical approach. Our principle is, where there is any crossing point, whether that level crossing should or should not be manned is to be judged from time to time by the volume of traffic on the road and by the volume of traffic on the track. I agree with the suggestion made by some hon. Members opposite that there should be frequent checks and we should constantly be alive to the changing pattern of traffic on the

track and also on the road, so that at such of the level crossings as may not be manned today we may find it necessary to provide a regular gate and may feel the necessity of manning it a little later. The rest is a matter of financial adjustment as to how it should be adjusted between the Centre and the States. Let not my hon. friends unnecessarily feel agitated over these things, because these financial adjustments had been arrived at after understanding the State point of view and the Railway point of view. That is also a fair one. The broad principle is that when there is an important road already existing and a railway line is first started, the Railways provide a gate and man it. But by later development if some new roads come up and some new things develop, that is regarded as a part of development for which the State also, for the benefit of the road users, if they contribute a part of it it is not unreasonable. They get all road taxes, cess on petrol and a number of other things, and if an arrangement which has worked satisfactorily has been arrived at to share the financial burden between the State and the Railways that should not be grudged and every effort should be made to implement that.

About overbridges, Sir, I have already announced the position, that the Railways are prepared to provide a bridge at any place where the State Government provides the approaches. That is not an unfair thing, because approach roads involve a lot of construction on property which is not railway property, and the road users benefit greatly. Therefore, that arrangement is not an unfair one.

With regard to the particular accidents, I refrain, Sir, from offering any comments because they are the subject matter of enquiry. But I would like to assure that any remedial action that may be suggested as a result of that enquiry would, just as in the past, be very carefully examined and proper remedial action taken.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the very outset, I would like to thank those who participated in the debate, and barring a slightly discordant note with regard to the manner the class IV performs, which my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony brought, I did not see any contradiction as the hon. Minister was quick to find in the contribution made by the Members. I would very much urge my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony, who speaks with such vast experience and authority on the matter of railway performance in the country, to somehow try to purge his mind of the prejudice which he has against those unfortunate class IV staff. May I assure him that we do not entertain any kind of prejudice against any class of railway workers; to us they are railway workers doing a very vital job.

Having said this, I shall try to ask one or two things of the Railway Minister. He has tried to take me to task for trying to say all kinds of things and trying to link them with the railway accidents. My whole submission was based on a central thesis, that the accidents or the tragic figures of accidents are part of a whole bad performance on the railways. I was not very happy to have to say this, nor do I believe in treading in figures when those figures connote so much of suffering and so much of tragedy to so many families. But the whole thing was based on the point that on the whole these accidents are likely to increase. Whether there is a temporary failure of one per cent or two per cent is not a matter in which I am interested at all, and I will not try to base my case, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on a point like that.

The whole submission I had tried to make was that accidents, given the corollaries, are inevitable, and this we had tried to base on various points. To that the reply given—let alone the manner and tone, and perhaps the concern conveyed by the tone and manner improved—in the

beginning was that all these are known, everything is being done that could be done and everything seems to be all right. Then the simple question that comes haunting many of us is, if everything that could be done has been done how do we keep on having these accidents again and again. You do not like me going back into the whole range of accidents. My motion, if you had been careful enough, says "recent series of accidents". I have not tabled the motion about 1, 2 or 3 accidents. I have begun by citing the railway accident of the 16th of April and coming to the one that happened day before yesterday, citing 22 accidents. I have said that there is something to which there has not been a reply.

One or two points only I will try because this is, for me, not an indictment but a plea, though it may be a little late and though he might have heard of it all these years as a Minister, that all those recommendations have to be acted upon and remedial measures taken. May I ask him how many of the two hundred and odd recommendations made by the Shahnawaz Committee have been carried out? May I know how many of the findings of the Basu Committee regarding training have been carried out? May I know what happened to the innumerable precautionary steps suggested by the different judicial committees?

Then he tried to make fun with regard to the differences between my approach and that of Shri Nambiar regarding the necessity of instituting judicial enquiries. I think a judicial enquiry is always necessary in the case of major accidents. That gives us a reply to a specific matter. But what I was trying to suggest was that he takes the help of his own experts, no longer under the control, direction or favour of the Railway Board, and with their assistance go into these accidents. Let us have both these two enquiries. They do not necessarily come within the purview of the Kunzru Committee. I am

glad that he has made this concession at least that in principle he is prepared to think about it. Let him think of what I have in mind and, perhaps, a better reply will come

May I draw his attention to the very sad fact that there was an accident on the 23rd at Dhanbad? Within a few hours, there was another accident. And what a tragedy! Within exactly a month, again, at Dhanbad there is another accident. Everyday, on the 24th, 25th, 26th with an interval of two and a half days to three days there is an accident. This is not a matter that can be brushed aside by saying "we know all about it; all that can be done has been done". If all that can be done has been done, how is it that accidents are taking place? Are some forces, some supernatural forces, some ghosts, some witches, some goblins, in operation which are tampering with our railways and bringing about these tragedies? These are factors which can be controlled.

One factor I bring to his notice before I resume, repeating my plea that I am not interested in any indictment. I am not interested in apportioning blame, I am interested as much as the hon. Minister and, perhaps, every member, whatever be the party label that he bears, in seeing that we get an efficient, dependable railway service, that the accident number goes down and the efficiency quantum goes higher. This is a matter on which we expected a reply.

About maintenance he said all that can be done has been done. Here he was more conciliatory. This is his own report, "A Review of the Accidents on Indian Government Railways", and this says that on the Indian Government railways failures of engine, rolling stock and derailment account for 68.8 per cent of the total number of accidents. Is this something that cannot be cured? Is

this something that cannot be attended to? Is this something that cannot be stopped? I do think that these figures themselves indicate that they can be attended to. I do think that all of us can afford to work a little harder, Members, Ministers and the nation as a whole, and I say this in all seriousness.

Then I come to the workload of labour. In the olden days there used to be twelve gangmen for three miles. Now what is the position? The number of miles has been increased from three to four. What is it? 25 per cent increase. But the number of gangmen remains the same. I will give you an example to substantiate my point and bring it home. At Delhi station—will he kindly find out whether I am not right—in 1947 there used to be 66 shunters and there used to be 76 trains. Now the number of shunters has come down to 56 and the number of trains that pass has gone up to 152. So, there is a definite increase of load and this leads to exhaustion of man. We are already confronted with the over-working of the machines, of the locomotives, of the tracks, of the sleepers. And when two highly over-worked, exhausted forces, try to do a vital job, the result is an accident.

Therefore, in the end, whereas I accept that very fine manner he adopted in trying to reply, I would once again plead with him to brush aside from his mind that impression that he might have got that somehow we were trying to make an indictment. Certainly, we are interested in trying to emphasize that, on the whole, the performance seems to be far from satisfactory. Perhaps, with his new energy he may try to open a new leaf and, perhaps, we shall be able to congratulate him next year if the record, at least of accidents, has been a little better than the one to which this House has been accustomed to all these years.

Shri Swaran Singh: Since he put a specific question, I would like to

[Shri Swaran Singh]

inform the House that almost all the recommendations of the Shah Nawaz Committee were accepted.

Shri Nath Pai: That means the railways are incurable.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : श्रीमान्, मैं समझता हूँ कि हाउस में इस समय काम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

18.15 hrs.

BAGH RIVER PROJECT*

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have just now had a very lively discussion and I hope the House will bear with me for a few minutes more.

This discussion arises out of my Unstarred Question answered on the 21st April, 1962. There is a river project on the Bagh River in Gondia Tahsil of Bhandara District of Maharashtra. This project had already received the administrative approval of the Madhya Pradesh Government prior to the re-organisation of States in 1956 and it was also included in the Second Five Year Plan proposal of that State. But it has been found that when the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State inaugurated the work on the pick-up weir in February 1961, the Government of Madhya Pradesh sent a telegram to the Government of Maharashtra requesting that the Government of Maharashtra should not go ahead with the project without that Government's concurrence. Actually, the concurrence of the Madhya Pradesh Government was a mere formality to be observed in an inter-State relations in view of the fact that what the Maharashtra Government, as a successor government to the ex-

Madhya Pradesh Government, had embarked upon was nothing but the fulfilment of the commitment of the ex-Madhya Pradesh Government. But we find that in April 1961 the Madhya Pradesh Government formulated another scheme as an alternative proposal for the construction of the Bagh River project and requested the Government of Maharashtra that the project should be taken up as a joint venture. I cannot understand one thing. This project as it was, was initiated by the ex-Government of Madhya Pradesh. At that time the District of Bhandara in which this project lies was in Madhya Pradesh. The neighbouring district, that is, Drug District, in which some water spreads over was also in Madhya Pradesh. At that time this project was given administrative approval by the Madhya Pradesh Government. What I want to submit is that no material change has been sought by the Government of Maharashtra. Everything is the same except that some technical features have been changed. What is this change that the Government of Maharashtra has sought to do? It is only to revise the project in respect of certain technical features of the dam, the canal, the rates and the crop pattern. So far as submergence is concerned that is virtually unchanged. The FRL having been kept practically the same, instead of a direct canal proposed in the old project the canal in the revised project takes off from a pick-up weir ten miles downstream to reduce relatively idle canal length. So there is practically no change in the submergence of land in the neighbouring district which has now gone in the State of Madhya Pradesh. I do not understand why the Government of Madhya Pradesh should take objection and formulate a new scheme and then come forward with a new proposal and ask the Government of Maharashtra to take up the scheme as a joint venture. Is it because there has been a re-organisation of the States? Is it be-

*Half-an-hour discussion.

cause Bhandara and Drug Districts have been separated from one State? Is it because the benefits which were to be to the people of the old Madhya Pradesh will be going now to the people of the new Maharashtra State? Is it because this scheme does not fall in the new Madhya Pradesh that has been created by States' re-organisation?

Now-a-days we find that this kind of water disputes are coming up everywhere. In the States of Andhra, Maharashtra, Mysore and other States there are so many water disputes coming up as if we are living in different countries.

These inter-State disputes have become a sort of international disputes. We cannot understand this kind of thing going on in this land, when we are living in one country, that a neighbouring State should make some such objection and that an administrative approval which was given six years back should be gone back upon. And today they raise some new points, give some new schemes and delay the whole matter. What is the Central Government doing about this? Am I to understand that whenever a neighbouring State Government wants to make an objection the Central Government will be entertaining that objection and holding up the work?

The Government of Maharashtra have spent about Rs. 55 lakhs on the initial work of the scheme and after spending so much money on that scheme the work has been stopped. And when? When the Chief Minister actually went to the spot and was inaugurating the scheme, the Madhya Pradesh Government sent a telegram to stop the work. And they formulate another scheme after two months. I should give you the information that in August 1960 the Maharashtra Government had approached the Madhya Pradesh Government to give their concurrence, which was as natural as anything. But they did not give their concurrence. They waited for six months, waited for the Chief

Minister to inaugurate the scheme, and then sent a telegram. If this kind of thing goes on, how are we to finish the scheme?

This scheme was included, as a matter of fact, in the Second Plan. Now it is the second year of the Third Plan. Full funds have been allotted for the scheme, and the Planning Commission naturally expects that this scheme should be finished in the Third Plan period, and there should be no spill-over. There is no provision like that. And still in the second year of the Third Plan we see that it has come to nothing. Both the State Governments will be sitting together, the technical experts will be sitting together and discussing things, and the Central Government will be sitting idle, looking to these technical experts and seeing the things.

So I would request the Central Government to devise some way to see that objections raised at such stages are not entertained, or there should be some machinery to avoid such kinds of disputes. With these words I submit that the Central Government should take some active step in order that this scheme is completed as early as possible and the Planning Commission gives its approval for the execution of this scheme as quickly as possible.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Sir, I would like to place some facts before this House with regard to this Bagh river project.

The hon. Member who has sponsored this half-an-hour discussion is naturally anxious that this project should be taken up as early as possible and that the State of Maharashtra should be benefited thereby. But, as he himself pointed out in the course of his speech, it is true that this project was taken up by the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh Government. Later on there was the reorganisation of States. Then it was the Maharashtra Government which wanted to go ahead with this project. When the Maharashtra Gov-

[Shri Alagesan]

ernment wanted to go ahead with this project, naturally—I shall give figures later on—naturally, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, in whose area this dam has to be constructed and in whose area lies a large part of the catchment area and in whose area a large portion of land will be submerged, felt agitated. In fact, they are vitally interested, I should say. And so they came forward with a proposal that this should be treated as an inter-State project and that their views also should be taken into consideration. They wrote to us, they wrote to the Maharashtra Government, and came out with alternative proposals. Since the project should be taken up, in their view, as an inter-State one they wanted some benefit to flow out of this project to their areas also which are equally thirsting for irrigation. So it happens that when they came out with their proposals, the matter had to be referred to the Maharashtra Government back. What we did was to ask the Maharashtra Government to send their project report to the Madhya Pradesh Government which they did. After studying the project, the Madhya Pradesh Government have come out with proposals which are being examined by the Central Water and Power Commission.

I might here mention that though this project was included in the Second Plan and then taken to the Third Plan by the Maharashtra Government, it never got the sanction of the Planning Commission or the Ministry here. It was neither cleared by the Ministry here, by the technical experts of the Ministry, nor was it cleared by the Planning Commission. It has not reached that stage when they could go ahead with the prosecution of the work. Perhaps, in their anxiety to serve the people in their area, the Maharashtra Government went ahead and perhaps actually spent some money and also made arrangements to lay the foundation stone, etc. But, we cannot be answerable to what the

Maharashtra Government do though we are bound to take that into consideration. At this stage, we have advised them to come together, to take it up at the technical level with their own engineers, with their own experts and come to some understanding, which, I understand, they propose to do very shortly in this month of June. After they produce some joint scheme which has the approval of both the Governments, it will be time for us to go into it more fully and scrutinise it and then we shall see that no further delay occurs and the scheme is sanctioned as early as possible.

In order to impress upon the hon. Member—I won't say House; there is not much of it left—and you, I may be permitted to give some figures. In this project, there is a dam site and also lower down the stream there is going to be a pick up weir. At the dam site, the total catchment area will be 167 square miles of which 80.6 square miles will be in the Maharashtra State and a little more i.e., 86.4 square miles will be in Madhya Pradesh area. At the pick up weir, it will be 85 square miles in the Maharashtra area and 25 miles in the Madhya Pradesh area. So also, the submergence both at the dam site reservoir and the pick up weir; the total submergence will be 8744 acres of which 4234 acres will lie in the Maharashtra area and a little more than this namely 5509 will lie in Madhya Pradesh. As per scheme of the Maharashtra Government, this project will command an area of slightly more than 1 lakh acres and it will actually irrigate 60,000 acres. As per alternative scheme suggested by the Madhya Pradesh Government, they envisage that 31,600 acres will be irrigated in Maharashtra area and 28,400 acres in the Madhya Pradesh area. My hon. friend asked about the total cost of the scheme. It is just now estimated to cost Rs. 609.77 lakhs. Thus it will be seen that if any project can be described as an inter-state project, this can be described as such by all

canons. We cannot quarrel with the Madhya Pradesh Government, if they want a share in this project. My hon. friend said that inter-state disputes are raised to the level of international disputes. May be. In this case, I am not convinced of that argument. I cannot say that the Madhya Pradesh Government is in the wrong in raising the issue and wanting to have a share in the project. At the same time, we are anxious that there should be no further delay. It is not as if the Central Government is sitting quiet with folded hands. When a dispute arises, it is our duty to bring the parties together so that a smooth settlement is arrived at. And we propose to do that. We shall take up this matter as soon as we get a joint approved

scheme, a scheme which will have the support of both the Governments. As soon as we receive such a scheme, we shall take up this work and see that it is cleared by the Ministry and also by the Planning Commission, so that it can be proceeded with by whatever agency that may be set up in this regard, and the benefits may accrue to the respective areas of the two States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over.

18-31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
June 19, 1962|Jyaishta 29, 1884
(Saka).*

[Monday, June 18, 1962/Jyaistha 28, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMN	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	11263—11306	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1510.	Defence Minister's remarks about Auditor General	11263—75	1532.	Ex-Governor of Reserve Bank of India	11312
1511.	Gujarat Refinery		1533.	Sales-tax on foodgrains	11312
1512.	Mineral extraction industries	11275—78	1534.	Southern Zonal Council	11313
1513.	Admission of Indian children in U.K. schools	11278—81	1535.	Zonal Councils	11313—14
1514.	Upgrading of city of Madras	11281—84	1536.	Purchase of M.I.G. jet fighters from Soviet Union	11314
1515.	Aided Private schools in Delhi	11284—87	1537.	Coal policy	11314—15
1516.	High grade coal prices	11287—90	U.S.Q.		
1517.	Rourkela Blast furnace	11290—93	3294.	Cashew fruit	11315—16
1518.	Bokaro Steel Plant	11293—97	3295.	Vinegar from Neera	11316
1520.	Tribal Advisory Committee for Tripura	11297—98	3296.	Grants for education of handicapped in Uttar Pradesh	11316—18
1521.	Concentration of Pak forces on Tripura border	11298—11302	3297.	Geological Survey of U.P.	11317—18
1523.	Production of iron ore	11302—03	3298.	Naval aerodrome in Trivandrum	11318—19
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19.	Canteens for Government employees	11306	3305.	Territorial Army Officers	11322
1522.	Practical training stipends to Engineering graduates	11306	3306.	Juvenile Delinquency centres	11322—23
1524.	Sale of assets of foreign firms	11306—07	3307.	Cement factory in Yerraguntla, Andhra Pradesh	11323—24
1525.	Damage to planes at Chakeri Aerodrome	11307	3308.	College Library Service	11324
1526.	Exhibition of election posters	11308	3309.	Education of Girls and women in Orissa	11324—25
1527.	Excise duty on cotton yarn for hosiery	11308—09	3310.	Geological Survey in Orissa	11325
1528.	Coal transportation by river-cum-road	11309	3311.	District Gazetteers of Orissa	11325—26
1529.	Coal transportation in U.P. by river barges	11310	3312.	School hostels in Orissa	11326
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			3315.	Scrap Committee	11328
			3316.	Scrap Expert	11328—29
			3317.	Indian Institute of management	11329—30
			3318.	Administrative Board of International Association of Universities	11330
			3319.	National Science Museum in New Delhi	11330—31

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3321.	Burmese presentation of books to Banaras Sanskrit University	11332
3322.	College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University	11332
3323.	Survey of India employees	11332-33
3324.	Approach road to Deputy Survey General's Estate, Dehra Dun	11333
3325.	Gold from sand	11333-34
3326.	Officers on deputation in Manipur and Tripura	11334
3327.	Indian soldiers abroad on peace missions	11334-36
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3329.	Tented schools in New Delhi	11337
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3331.	Cattle lifting in border regions of Tripura	11338-39
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3334.	Development of Tribal culture in Tripura	11339-40
3335.	Rehabilitation of tribals in Tripura	11340
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3337.	Agencies for distribution of Indian oil	11341-42
3338.	Pakistani nationals	11342
3339.	Common Industrial Financial Agency	11342
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3341.	Exploration of oil in Jaisalmer	11343-45
3342.	Stelel remains of Harappa	11345
3343.	Central Institute of English, Hyderabad	11345
3344.	Foreign capital investments in India	11345-46
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3346.	Delhi State Sanskrit World Council	11347-48
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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3348.	Public schools	11348
3349.	Registration of domestic servants	11348-49
3350.	Visit of women's Hockey team to Malaya	11349
3351.	Amenities in Government servants' colonies, Delhi	11349-50
3352.	Border road construction work	11350
3353.	Geological Survey of Minerals in Gujarat	11350-51
3354.	Survey of Little Rann of Kutch	11351
3355.	Writers' pension in Orissa	11351-52
3356.	Exploration and production of oil	11352-53
3357.	Coast of drilling oil	11354
3358.	Konkani	11354
3359.	Central Emergency Relief Organisation	11355
3360.	Displaced persons in Ramunni Nagar colony, Tripura	11355
3361.	Border police out post at Jalaiya in Tripura	11356
3362.	Tulsibati Girls' Hostel Agartala	11356
3363.	Hostel facilities for tribal girl students in Tripura	11356-57
3364.	Tribal boarding hostels in Tripura	11357
3365.	Iron ore production in Eastern Zone	11357
3366.	Arrest of Pakistani spy in Barcilly	11358
3367.	Political sufferers	11358-59
3368.	Iron ore mines in Orissa	11359
3369.	Home Minister's Discretionary Grants	11359-60
3370.	Pay scales of H. P. employees	11360
3373.	Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission	11360-61
3374.	Suicide of a clerk in P.M.'s Sectt.	11361
3375.	Iron ore smelting techniques study team	11361-62
3376.	Seminar on Secondary Education	11362-63
3377.	Seizure of currency notes etc. from a Chinese woman	11363

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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3379.	Steel Plant in Mysore	11364-65
3380.	D.A. for retired Subadar Majors	11365-66
3381.	Armed forces pensioners	11366-67
3382.	Sainik Samachar	11367-68
3383.	Census of ex-servicemen	11368
3384.	Aid from PL-480 funds to Leather Research Institute Guindy	11368-70
3385.	Bauxite in Katni, Madhya Pradesh	11370
3386.	Reviewing Committee of the Zoological Survey of India	11370
3387.	Cheetham Committee's Interim Report on Survey of India	11370-71
3388.	Inventions	11371
3389.	Commercial Development of processes	11371-72
3390.	Reviewing Committee for Botanical Survey of India	11372
3391.	Juvenile delinquency	11372-73
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3394.	Second Pay Commission's Recommendations for Delhi School teachers	11373-74
3395.	Vacation for students	11374-75
3396.	Grant of loans on behalf of L.I.C.	11375
3397.	Judicial Officers of ex-Saurashtra State	11375-76
3398.	Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme, Bombay	11376
3399.	National Integrations Conference	11377
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3401.	Indian Everest expeditions	11378-78
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3404.	Nursery schools in Government colonies	11383-81
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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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3409.	Gurkha regiment	11384
3410.	Oil pipeline	11384-85
3411.	Division of assets between Maharashtra and Gujarat	11385-86
3412.	Vavol Well (Gujarat)	11386
3413.	Coal supply to States	11386-87
3414.	Lok Sahayak Sena Training Teams	11387-88
3415.	Rourkela Steel Plant	11388
3416.	Stainless Steel	11388-89
3417.	Nahorkatiya gases	11389
3418.	Deputy Assistant Coal Controller's Office, Gauhati	11389-90
3419.	Award for small savings to States	11390
3420.	Implementation of Un-touchability Offences Act	11390
3421.	Implementation of Un-touchability Offences Act	11391
3422.	Geological Survey of Kangra District	11391

STATEMENT BY PRIME
MINISTER . . . 11391—11406

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in response to Shri Hem Barua's Calling Attention Notice (held over from 16-6-62) regarding reported firing by Pakistani Armed Police on evacuees from Rajshahi district in Past Pakistan crossing into India.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 11406—15

Shri Vasudevan Nair called the attention of the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to the reported decision of Prof. J.B.S. Haldane to quit the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

COLUMN#
11415-16

A copy each of the following papers (English and Hindi versions) was laid on the Table under article 323(1) of the Constitution :-

- (i) Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in cases referred to in the above Report.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

11416

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 26th March, 1962 to a supplementary by Shri C. D. Pande on Starred Question No. 219 regarding pay scales of police officers.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL)

1959-60 11416-18

Further discussion on Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60 concluded, and all the Demands were voted in full.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS),

1959-60 11419-11443

Discussion on Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1959-60 commenced and concluded

DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1959-60—contd.

COLUMN#

and the Demands were voted in full

BILL—PASSED

11443-96

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) moved for consideration of the President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1962. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE. RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

11496-11557

Shri Nath Pai moved the motion *re*: recent Railway accidents. He also replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 11557-64

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 21st April, 1962, to Unstarred Question No. 49 regarding Bagh River Project.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan) replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, JUNE, 19, 1962/JYAISTHA 29, 1884(SAKA)

- (i) Consideration and passing of Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill.
- (ii) Consideration of motion to refer to Select Committee the Customs Bill.