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Thursday, November 30, 1961
Agrahayana 8, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.— The sign + above a 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.

GMGIPND—LSII—1524 (Ai) LSD—11-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 30, 1961/ Agrahayana, 9, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Copper and Gold Deposits

+

*432. { Shri Kodiyan: Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Shri Agadi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that copper has been discovered at Kalyadi in Hassan district and gold at Kappatagudda in Dharwar District, Ajannahalli in Tumkur District and Kudurekonda in Shimoga District, all in Mysore; and

(b) if so, full details of the find?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). No new discoveries of copper and gold have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India at these places. However, occurrences are known for a long time.

Recently detailed structural mapping of the Kalyadi copper area was carried out by the Geological Survey of India. As a result of this work, drilling operations in collaboration with the State Department of Mines and Geology are now in progress. The exact nature of the mineralization will be ascertained after the core samples are logged and analysed.

Gold occurrences at Kappatagudda in Dharwar district, Anjannahalli in Tumkur District and Kudurekonda in Shimoga District have not been examined recently by the Geological Survey of India.

It is reported by the State Government that they are considering whether old workings for gold in the Mysore Mine block of the Kapatgudda range of hills, Dharwar district need be taken up for detailed investigations.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know, Sir, how long it will take to assess the quantity and quality of copper available in the Kalyadi area?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The matter is being investigated. The copper deposits were old and long before it was worked out also. It has to be ascertained again whether it is worthwhile commercially exploiting it.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the exploitation of these minerals will be carried out properly by the State Government or by the Government of India?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already replied that the Geological Survey of India, with the help of the State Government, are carrying out investigation.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether any geological survey is being carried out in other areas in Mysore State?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The geological survey is being carried on in different parts of the State. If the

hon. Member wants information with regard to any particular place, I would like to have notice.

Deposit in Foreign Bank

\+

*433 **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Nath Pai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have searched and seized some documents from a firm in Calcutta, recently;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these documents reveal facts regarding deposit of money of a prominent person of Orissa in some foreign Bank;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that correspondence is going on between that person and certain foreign mission in this regard;

(d) if so, the nature and details of the matter; and

(e) action taken against the person concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. They do not show deposit of any money by any person in a foreign bank. Certain documents seized during the search seemed to indicate that in one transaction the price agreed to be paid for certain goods was higher than the price indicated in earlier negotiations referred to in the documents. The transaction concerns a firm operating in Orissa.

(c) No, Sir. There is nothing to this effect in the documents seized.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The matter is under investigation.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether the Calcutta firm concerned, where these documents were found, is Messrs Stahlunion and whether the difference in price related to the steel supplied to the Kalinga Tubes of Orissa?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): As long as the enquiry is going on, it is impossible to say anything in the matter.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, I beg your guidance. This is a vital matter. Only the other day I wanted to ask a supplementary and in my anxiety to abide by your ruling, I refrained from doing so.

The Finance Minister was pleased to say that the matter is pending an enquiry. May I point out to you, Sir, that we tried to raise this matter with the Prime Minister and he has said that the enquiry has already been held and the matter clarified. Which is true?

Mr. Speaker: I passed orders on the letter that was written to me by Mr. Nath Pai in which he had brought to my notice a letter that had been written by the hon. Prime Minister to Mr. S. N. Dwivedy wherein he refers to one payment which has been cleared up. Mr. Nath Pai perhaps feels that whereas the Prime Minister has written that there was an enquiry and payment was made, the Finance Minister says that it is still under enquiry. Mr. Nath Pai thinks that there is a contradiction in the statements of the two Ministers. What the hon. the Prime Minister said refers only to a single payment, whereas these questions relate to the accounts in general in foreign banks of the Chief Minister of Orissa. Therefore, I am satisfied that there is no contradiction.

Shri Nath Pai: Unfortunately the letter is with you and not with me at the moment....

Shri Nath Pai: In that it is said that certain transactions have been gone into, an enquiry has been held and the matter has been cleared. The enquiry envisages all the transactions.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that what the Prime Minister has said about one transaction has no relation to this; that is quite a different thing, altogether and therefore that was cleared up. That is a different matter.

An Hon. Member: Were there several transactions?

Shri Morarji Desai: Whether there were several or one or two transactions, I am not prepared to say just now. As long as an enquiry is going on, it is not possible for me to say anything.

Shri Nath Pai: When an enquiry was pending it was the same Finance Minister who on two previous occasions gave the names and some details about the case; they related to Mr. S. P. Jain and Mr. Dange. Why this particular intiguing reluctance to give anything to us? I can produce from the records that information of a limited nature was given. Now, here, the name even is not mentioned. Why this special sanctity about the name? We do not want to drag in names. I am in your hands.

Shri Morarji Desai: The name has been mentioned by hon. Members; I have not contradicted it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will certainly allow all relevant questions to be put. What happened was, as soon as this matter was raised it was I who said that we do not generally...

Shri Nath Pai: On his plea.

Mr. Speaker: Having regard to the nature of the question I myself said "This question does not admit of going into details about individuals; generally the answer has been given". But the hon. the Finance Minister was willing to disclose the name of the individual. He gave out the name and he said that there is an enquiry against him.

Shri Nath Pai: When was it?

Mr. Speaker: Even contrary to what I said he was willing to give information regarding the name. Let us not go into it. The name is clear. Whether further details we should allow or not when the matter is pending enquiry is the question. The enquiry may not be held at this stage. When will the enquiry be completed, is there any information?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The facts in the possession of the hon. Minister should be given.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is an enquiry which has relation in England. Therefore it is impossible for me to say when I will receive replies.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it true that an officer of the Special Police Establishment was sent to England?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is correspondence going on. Therefore it will take some time. But I do not think it will take more than a month in any case.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that an officer of the Special Police Establishment—I do not want to give the name, but later on I will, with your permission—was sent; and, if so, what has been his report to the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Has he already sent a report to the hon. Minister?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have sent nobody.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is the Home Ministry that has sent.

Shri Hem Barua: A police officer by name De Souza was sent to Europe for enquiry by the Special Police Estab-

lishment and he was racIled by the Home Ministry: that is our information. May we have some enlightenment on this? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should there be such confusion? Shri Hem Barua says that a police officer was sent by the Home Ministry. The hon. Minister says that he did not. send anyone. Both are correct.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this has no relation to the Home Ministry, as far as I know? Apparently something more is known to hon. Members. That is all that I can say.

Shri Nath Pai: My last question is based on Shri Bhagat's answer that a strange voucher was made showing an amount higher than what was actually due. Is this a common practice with this firm, or with many firms in India, that vouchers are made showing a higher amount? And what happens to the difference between the amount paid and the amount shown? What happens to the higher exchange they obtain by such falsification?

Shri Morarji Desai: All this question is based, again, on presumption. I do not know these things.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This information was given by the Deputy Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not accept whatever has been said by anybody else.

Shri Nath Pai: Not even his own Deputy!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is all going round about certain things and making an attempt to get information on which I cannot give information. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is rather unfortunate. Let us not be highly sensitive in this matter on either side. The hon. the Deputy Minister said that there are receipts passed for larger amounts than the amounts that are shown or receipts passed other than the amounts which are due or some such thing. Why should these questions of a general nature be asked? If a person exports some articles from here and the articles are worth a lakh of rupees and a bill is sent for fifty thousand rupees, the balance of fifty thousand rupees will be in the bank in the foreign country! What is the good of asking the hon. Minister about it? I can give the information.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that the reply that is given is an attempt to give as much information as can be given. These are all allegations and there is nothing beyond it. On the contrary it is said that there is nothing to this effect in the document. Therefore, on what basis do they want to say this? I do not find any material so far.

Shri Nath Pai: In reply to part (a) of the question the hon. the Deputy Finance Minister stated what you, Sir, have been good enough to refer to just now, and then I asked, "In itself, is it not an illegal transaction? This is a falsification of accounts. What happens to the ill-gotten foreign exchange?" How is it a general question? It is a specific question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When did I state it? ?

Shri Nath Pai: Will the hon. the Deputy Minister kindly read his reply given to the House to part (a) of the question?

Shri Morarji Desai: The reply is very clear.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is the reply I gave.

"(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. They do not show deposit of any money by any person in a foreign bank. Certain documents seized during the

search seemed to indicate that in one transaction the price agreed to be paid for certain goods was higher than the price indicated in earlier negotiations referred to in the documents. The transaction concerns a firm operating in Orissa."

Shri Nath Pai: This is a specific instance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if this is the only case which has come to his notice or there are several other such cases.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I submit that this is jumping to a conclusion. Here what is said is that certain documents seized during the search seemed to indicate that in one transaction the price agreed to be paid for certain goods was higher than the price indicated in the earlier negotiations referred to in the documents. There is a perfect explanation for this. When the quality changes, certainly the price also changes afterwards. And that is the explanation there. I am trying to satisfy myself that this is completely clear, and that process is going on.

Shri Goray: So many things are being said here and outside in the press. Don't you think, Sir, it is advisable that the Finance Minister clears up the whole thing, so that one of his colleagues, the Chief Minister of Orissa also gets a certificate of clearance? Otherwise this thing will go on.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think that is possible in this country as long as this sort of attitude persits. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, should the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, give us sermons or infromation? Certainly he is not a priest here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no order in this House.

Shri Hem Barua: Our information is this, that some of the letters that were produced to the Prime Minister by Shri Patnaik were not genuine. The letter-heads have been procured from abroad, and those letters were written from here. That is our information.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, that is also under investigation. Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: Where do we stand, Sir? We have not asked supplementaries at your instance.

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in pursuing this matter. When a matter is under enquiry—leave this alone—when a matter is under enquiry, what is the meaning of giving anything in advance? Whatever hon. Members have got in their possession they will kindly pass on that information to the hon. the Finance Minister. And he will certainly forward the same to the enquiring officer, so that the enquiring officer may have all these relevant facts before him. There is no good asking the Minister The hon. Minister is not making the enquiry himself. He has sent it to somebody whose duty it is to enquire.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is the Director of Enforcement who under the law is entitled to do all this and also pass orders. It is not referred to Government at all. I only get information from him which I ask for.

Shri Tangamani: It was indicated that the price agreed to and the price indicated in one particular transaction showed a marked difference. . .

Mr. Speaker: Appeared to show.

Shri Tangamani: What is the difference in terms of money?

Shri Morarji Desai: I refuse to give any reply to this because this is under enquiry.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order . .

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, may I rise on a point of order. The Finance Minister is perfectly right, because otherwise he will be liable under the law.

Some Hon. Members: What law?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: I raise this point of order because this point arises so many times. And we have considered this matter. Pending an enquiry and adjudication every document produced, every evidence taken, where an officer is enquiring under the statute, is completely made confidential by the application of section 54 of the Income-tax Act and by section 19(4) of this Act also. And section 54 of the Income-tax Act, if I may read it out, is quite clear. It says:

> "All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced under the provisions of this Act, or in any evidence given or affidavit or deposition made, in the course of any proceedings under this Act other than proceedings under this Chapter, or in any record of any assessment proceeding, or any proceeding relating to the recovery of a demand, prepared for the purposes of this Act, shall be treated as confidential, and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act no Court shall, save as provided in this Act, be entitled to required any public servant to produce before it any such retrun, accounts, documents or re cord or any part of any such record."

If that is prohibited, how can he give oral evidence??

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is prohibited?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is this? Do not hon. Members want to observe decorum in the House?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, that is the point.

Mr. Speaker: Again and again, one hon. Member after another get up, and as they catch my eye, I allow them an opportunity. What is the meaning of shouting before I call upon any hon. Member? I am rather surprised at this behaviour. This has happened once, twice and thrice. It is open to an hon. Minister, particularly the hon. Law Minister, to point out that it is not open to me to allow any further question on this matter. I am considering that matter. It is a point of order that has been raised.

Does the hon. Law Minister want to say anything else?

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Braj Raj Singh always tries to substitute his voice for logic. I am very sorry that it is so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could I be given a chance to reply? ?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am prepared to meet argument, but certainly not a voice.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am prepared to advance arguments.

Shri A. K. Sen: First of all, the Act prohibits the production of any document produced in evidence before such officer by reason of the application of section 54 of the Income-tax Act, You, Sir, know the application very well. Anyone who does it is liable to prosecution under the Act.

Further, if we look at the Act itself, the entire, duty of inquiry and adjudication has been given by Parliament itself in statute to an officer called the Director of Enforcement who acts judicially after ascertaining evidence giving a chance

to show cause and so on. It has been ascertained by us from the highest legal advice available to Government that even the Government are not entitled to make their views known to the Director of Enforcement in such matters. Otherwise, it will be interfering with the judicial discretion vested by statute in an officer.

Therefore, in all such cases the advice of the Law Ministry to the Finance Ministry has been that the Government should have nothing to do with these matters, except to give effect, if any, to the adjudication proceedings held properly; and if there is any interference, there is an appellate procedure prescribed and then appeal to the Supreme Court.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Braj Raj Singh: I cannot allow Shri Nath Pai to rise again and again and ask questions.

Shri Nath Pai: I am rising on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling upon Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Law Minister has said that I substitute my voice for argument.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear his argument.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The point that has been made by the Law Minister is about the evidence adduced. So far as the Finance Minister himself has said, no evidence has been adduced in this case. There are only certain charges. The charges, after evidence has been led, may be proved false or may be proved true. What the House wants is only what the charges are. We are not asking for the evidence. Therefore, the point of order raised by the hon. Law Minister is not in order. The only question asked is, what is the difference between the negotiated price and the price which was afterwards paid. It is not a piece of evidence.

Shri Nath Pai: I am sorry I rise more than necessary, but it is only to do my duty.

Mr. Speaker: No hon. Member should get up and ask a question unless he is called.

Shri Nath Pai: Thank you very much. You know that I always abide by your ruling.

May I point out that the point of order raised by the hon. Law Minister is absolutely irrelevant? We are not dealing with a case here under the Income-tax Act, unless there is also a case under that Act. I do not know if there is a case against the party concerned here under the Income-tax Act also. The provisions that are attracted are those of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act dealing with regulation of foreign exchange transactions. So I do not see the relevancy of what he said. Under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, this has come up. It has nothing to do with the Income-tax Act. He knows better. Perhaps it is also concerned with it. I do not know. We have based our case on the provisions of the Reserve Bank regulations. Our question was: has there been any violation of those regulations? The hon. Minister does not reply to that. The only question that arose just now was about the sum involved. Why not indicate that sum, and say what was the difference? I fail to understand what is the secret in it which cannot be divulged.

Shri Hem Barua: When I raised a point of order, it was on the question asked by Shri Tangamani on the basis of the information that the Deputy Minister gave. The Deputy Minister stated that there was a difference between the price indicated later on and the price that was agreed upon. On the basis of the

reply given, I think it is a legitimate question to ask. But the hon. Minister says that he refuses to give the answer to that question put by Shri Tangamani.

My point of order is this: how can the Finance Minister withhold reply to a question that was put on the basis of the Deputy Minister's reply?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The point of order which the hon. Law Minister has raised has a very wide significance. In effect what he seeks to do is to draw a blanket of secrecy over many questions which can be legitimately put in this House. Section 54 of the Income-tax Act, which he cited, has absolutely no application, unless the hon. Finance Minister says that this is part of assessment inquiry before the Income-tax Officer.

Secondly, he should also say that the information is contained in a document which has been produced before the Income-tax Officer. Anything and everything cannot be shut out. So section 54 is not applicable here.

With regard to the other observations of the hon. Law Minister regarding secrecy, only one part of his argument is correct, namely, that the Government cannot interfere with the discretion of the officer who has to examine the case under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. That is true. But here again, what is secret? If an inquiry is held, the Minister may make it clear to the House that the information sought by the House is relevant to the inquiry. That is one thing. Secondly, he should say it is contained in a document produced in the court. Just because an inquiry is pending, it does not mean that anything and everything relating to it can be shut out.

My submission is that the ruling which you will give will be made applicable and cited in numerous cases. Therefore, it is not enough to say that the inquiry is in progress. What are the issues raised in the inquiry? What are the documents produced? If the information sought does not relate to the issues raised before the inquiry and if it is not contained in the documents produced already, it is open to the House, subject to other provisions of the law, to ask for it (*Interruption*).

There is one more point. A distinction should be made between what is *sub judice* and an inquiry before a police officer. Inquiry before a police officer or any such authority does not make it a *sub judice* matter.

I therefore submit that there is no point of order and, as my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, said, we are entitled to ask for such information which is not contained in the documents submitted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Members always argue without looking at the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Shri Nath Pai: He never cited that.

Shri Morarji Desai: He did.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Yes, in the latter part of the answer.

Shri Morarji Desai: Section 19(4) of that Act lays down:

> "The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, shall apply in relation to information obtained under sub-section (2) of this section as they apply to the particulars referred to in that section, and for the purposes of such application—
>
> "(a) the said sub-section (3) shall be construed as if in clause (a) thereof there was included reference to a prosecution for an offence under section 23 of this Act, and
>
> "(b) persons to whom any information is required to be furnished under an order made

under sub-section (2) of this section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of that section".

That is, section 54 has been applied to these things. That is why it is quoted. My hon. friend, poses to be a great lawyer. But unfortunately all his points of order are always out of order (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: Let him reserve his opinion.

Shri Morarji Desai: Passion is no argument. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: Let him kindly read section 19.

Shri Morarji Desai: I read from section 19(4). I have not got the Act with me here. I have got only extracts. I did not know that the whole Act would have to be referred to.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to have this cleared up. The point will be obvious to any Law Minister and the hon. Minister himself who was in charge of a department dealing with crimes and so on. Now, a charge-sheet is laid. Therefore, when it is in the court, no discussion can take place. But now is it not open to anybody to know what exactly the charge is? In this case, Members are naturally agitated that a wrong person may be apprehended. What are the charges against him? Cannot even those charges be given to us? Is it so under the rules?

If it is said: "This is what we found, somebody was caught, these are the charges, we have sent them for enquiry', I will not allow any more questions. What are the documents produced, what are the contents of the documents—all that will be decided there. But the very charge itself is not given.

One man was apprehended. Is it right to apprehend him? What is the charge against him? *Prima facie* you must have come to the conclusion that this is the charge and you have sent it for further enquiry. And then, as to why you have come to this conclusion and so on, I will not allow any question. But at least, is it not right for them to ask that they must know what it is that you have come to know, what the charge is? If that is also prevented by the rules, I have no objection. I only want to know what exactly the position is.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no charge framed. If the charge is framed, certainly I would give that charge, because that cannot be a secret. But the charge is not framed. An enquiry is being held.

Mr. Speaker: What they want to know is if the Director has the power to act himself, *suo motu*, without any communication from the Government.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, he has. Government cannot interfere with him. He is clothed with these powers, which are independent.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him, but does he act *suo motu*, without the initiative from the Government? Who caught this man?

Shri Morarji Desai: Government may write to him, that is possible.

Mr. Speaker: In what circumstances did they write?

Shri Morarji Desai: This is a matter which has been found by himself, in which he is holding an enquiry. When this came to my notice, I tried to know what the facts were. I found it at this stage. Government may help him to conduct the enquiry. If it is to be done in England, it has got to be done through Government only Therefore, that enquiry can go on through Government.

Now, what is asked for here is: what is the price which was first paid, what is the price which was charged, what is the quantum of all this? All these things are very relevant matters of enquiry. The reply very clearly states. . .

Mr. Speaker: I think the reply has brought about all this trouble.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall try to be more careful in future and not be very enthusiastic to give everything that I can to the hon. House. I will try to see that the implications are seen beforehand. I shall take a lesson from this, so that hon. Members themselves afterwards will not have anything to complain.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. I am afraid the hon. Finance Minister is challenging your powers.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I ought to allow hon. Members to speak at all. There is no point of order.

Shri Nath Pai: How do you know there is no point of order without hearing it?

Mr. Speaker: Shall I go on? It is something like a motor car moving only with brakes and never with an engine. Hon. Members are raising points of order before anything is given out. I am really surprised at this. Let us observe greater decorum in the House.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Half an hour has passed on two questions.

Shri Morarji Desai: Here it is said:

> "Certain documents seized during the search seemed to indicate that in one transaction the price agreed to be paid for certain goods was higher than the price indicated in earlier negotiations referred to in the documents."

When that is said, I have to disclose all the documents before I give out any figures. I cannot do that under section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act. It is not possible for me. I will be committing a breach of law which I am not prepared to do under any circumstances.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You do not know the law then.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know the law better than my hon. friends.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Question.

Shri Morarji Desai: They do not know the law at all, those who are raising points of order.

Mr. Speaker: If somebody says something, he replies. It is not to Shri Bharucha.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am merely questioning it.

Shri Morarji Desai: He has already questioned many times during the last ten or twelve years, and he has always failed in his questions. That is what has happened to his law.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you consider that this is relevant?

Mr. Speaker: Even the leaders of groups sometimes lose themselves. I have always counted Shri Nath Pai as a leader representing his group. Someone says: you do not know the law. Naturally he says he does not know the law. Why should Shri Bharucha come in?

Shri Nath Pai: How are we concerned with it?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai is not all the Members of this House. If some Member interjects, naturally the hon. Minister says it is wrong. Why should Shri Nath Pai take everything upon himself?

I have heard this matter sufficiently. So far as the point of order is concerned, I entirely agree that there is no good ignoring the law. So far as section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act is concerned, sub-sections 1 to 4 of section 54 of the Income-Tax Act have been incorporated in it, and all those regulations under section 54 will apply. Now, the only question is whether, so far as this question is concerned, they can be made applicable or not. It is unfortunate that the answer has been wide. Even at the answer stage they must have said: this is all under enquiry. He gave out that there appeared to be a difference. This has created an apparent conflict. There is no conflict at all. I entirely agree that in public interests' these sections should apply. It is not open to the hon. Members here to ask on what grounds they referred the matter to the court. It is for the Government to come to a conclusion, or the Director to take charge of this investigation. From that stage until the report is placed, I do not think it is desirable to allow any questions on this.

Hereafter, as the hon. Minister says, let him be a little more careful in giving answers.

Shri P. K. Deo: One supplementary, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion, in the case of Shri S. A. Dange and Shri S. P. Jain, these details concerning various transactions were given.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They belong to the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: I do not remember now.

Shri Tangamani: That is the point I wanted to bring out.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly that may be wrong.

पाकिस्तानी विमानों द्वारा भारतीय सीमा का अतिक्रमण

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*४३४. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हेम बरूआ :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन मासों में कितनी बार पाकिस्तानी विमानों ने भारतीय सीमा का उल्लंघन किया; और

(ख) यह उल्लंघन विशेष रूप से किन भागों में हुआ ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Four times, Sir.

(b) Three were in the J. & K. area and one in East Punjab area.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the depth of penetration attained by these Pakistani aircraft, and the altitude at which they came?

Mr. Speaker: Both vertically and laterally.

Shri Hem Barua: And then, Sir,...

Mr. Speaker: How many questions.

Shri Hem Barua: It is the same question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the extent to which they penetrated?

Shri Krishna Menon: Between four and five miles.

Mr. Speaker: What is the height to which they went?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not got the figures of the height.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this is not the first incident of Pakistani aircraft violating our air space, may I know what steps Government have taken so far to force them down to our ground? Have they taken any steps towards that?

Shri Krishna Menon: Three of these violations are across the cease-fire line, and our obligations under the cease-fire agreement are to report to the Commission, which has been done. The other, in the East Punjab area, penetrated five miles. So far as I am aware, it is not possible to force down a fast plane within that distance without entering their territory.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, our supersonic plane was forced down by Pakistan Air Force. If they can do it, why is it that we cannot do it the same way?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question. Possibly it was much in the interior. If he wants to know, he must ask if the previous supersonic plane which was brought down was more than five miles away into the interior or if they shot it within that distance.

He says the Canberra was shot down by them. Was it within the same distance?

Shri Krishna Menon: Actually, it is another question. First of all he Canberra is not a supersonic plane.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it might be, if they can shoot our plane, why should we not shoot their aircraft? That is the only point.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not the practice to shoot down aeroplanes until all the diplomatic possibilities have been exhausted. We think the Pakistanis behaved badly in this matter. At that time they should not have shot down that plane even if it had strayed into their territory. Once a country starts shooting down planes even on the slightest genuine provocation until diplomatic means are exhausted, it will lead to difficulties. In this particular case one plane flew over the Kashmir cease-fire line in the East Punjab area within 5 miles of our territory. Even if we had chosen to pursue that, the chances are that our planes would have been shot down in their territory.

Shri Nath Pai: Did we give a red warning to the aircraft.

Rourkela Steel Plant

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*436. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Supakar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the result of the enquiry into the accident of the slabbing and blooming mill in Rourkela;

(b) what are the terms of the agreement regarding loss arising out of breakdown and who will bear it; and

(c) whether the terms of the enquiry include computation of the loss incurred, including loss in production?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The report of the Committee of Enquiry has just been received and is under the consideration of Government.

(b) According to the contract with the firm which supplied electrical equipment for the blooming and slabbing mill, the contractors have to replace or repair at their own cost all equipment that fail or show signs of defects under proper use, for a period of 12 months from the date of commissioning of the equipment.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri P. G. Deb: I want to know whether the Chairman of the Committe had submitted an interim report.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The report has been submitted; it is under examination and the main recommendations of this committee would be reported to Parliament after the examination is complete.

Shri Supakar: What was the total period of breakdown of this slabbing mill?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Nearabout 47 days; the blooming and slabbing mills could not work for this period.

Shri P. G. Deb: Who has borne the expenses of the German technicians brought from West Germany to Rourkela?

Sardar Swaran Singh: They have so far been paid by the contractors.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What is the loss suffered during the 47 days when the mills were out of order?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not possible to estimate that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When was the report submitted to Government and how long will it take to examine this report?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This was received only a few days ago—less than a week ago; and it will take about a month for examination.

Demands of L.I.C. Field Officers

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*437. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav:
Shri Goray:

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

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has now considered the recommendations of the Committee appointed to go through the various demands of the Field Officers of Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay; and

(d) whether the recommendations are of a unanimous nature?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). The recommendaitons of the Joint Committee appointed to go through the various demands of the Field Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation are still under consideration of the Corporation.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion in reply to Starred Question No. 1313 dated the 7th September, 1961, an identical answer was given. I would like to know whether a decision would be arrived at soon at least on a few of the recommendations like bonus and indiscriminate transfers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Out of 21 recommendations made by this committee, 7 have already been accepted by the Corporation and the rest are being examined very actively. And, I think, very soon, in about a week or fortnight, they will announce their decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether all the recommendations were of a unanimous nature. If so what was the necessity of referr-

ing the matter again to the Corporation or to Government for necessary action?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is a matter under the purview of the Corporation and refers to the day to day administration. The Corporation is considering it and we can do nothing about it.

Shri Goray: Considering the fact that thousands of field officers are involved in this and considering also the fact that the report of the committee was unanimous, will Government take prompt action and see to it that the transferred presonnel are sent back to their original positions?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Government cannot interfere in the day-to-day administration of the Corporation. The committee has been appointed and they have made recommendations. Seven of them have been accepted and so far as my information goes they are going to announce their decision very soon on the other recommendations. I do not know what Government can do in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that transfer is part of the day to day administration and, therefore, that cannot be asked here.

Shri Goray: I would like to point out that only those people who were at the head of the organisation, officers of the trade union, that have been transferred and not others. Therefore, I would like Government to step in and see to it that injustice is not done.

Shri Nath Pai: Every day telegrams are coming to us. That is why the Finance Minister is asked to....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can ask the Finance Minister privately. If there is any difficulty the Finance Minister may be approached. He will surely settle it. This transfer from here to there is a detail of day to day administration and we do not have time to go into these matters here. The case of every man who has been transferred from one place to another will have to be looked into (*Interruptions*).

Shri Goray: There is some misunderstanding. We are not referring to every transfer. We are referring only to such ransfers of field officers who were office-bearers of the trade union who were called for an interview and immediately after that were transferred to places far away from their homes. We are asking only about the transfers that took place during this period.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will take notice of that. What is suggested seems to be that those people who came there were transferred as a kind of victimisation. If that is so, I am sure it will be rectified.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as my information goes, there is no victimisation. If the hon. Member has any specific case, certainly, he may pass that on to us.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I want to know whether this sort of transfer is going on on a large scale just dislocating the business of the LIC. If so, will Government intervene and see that no victimisation is resorted to?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know how the hon. Member comes to this conclusion that transfers are going on on a large scale as a sort of victimisation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether all the recommendations—especially the one relating to bonus which was one of the terms of reference of that committee—will be implemented with retrospective effect as was done in the case of the office staff.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On that matter the Corporation has to take a decision. As I said, hon. Members may wait for a few days when they will come to some decision.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सारा समय तो वे ही ले लेते हैं । हम को भी सवाल पूछने का समय दिया जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी कभी ऐसा हो जाता है । आप को भी मिलेगा ।

Ankleshwar Oil-field

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*438. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri P. G. Deb:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been struck in test well No. 34 near Uparwada village in Ankleshwar oil-field; and

(b) if so, the details of the qualitative and quantitative analysis made, if any?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production tests for determining the calibre of the well have not been done as yet.

Shri D. C. Sharma *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, you gave half an hour to one question and you have passed on to the next question when I wanted to ask a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is sometimes not visible and sometimes not audible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My difficulty is that I have to compete with you.

Mr. Speaker: I have very great regard for the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am now visible, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to hear him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when production test is to take place.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It will require a long period to complete the production test.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many wells are in progress at present and how many wells are going to be taken in hand in the future?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): In the entire area of Ankleshwar, about seventeen wells are being drilled or tested or completed. Out of them a few are being intensively tested; I have not got the exact figures.

Shri P. G. Deb: What is the total quantity of oil so far found in the oil field at Ankleswar?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The exact estimation of oil from each well has yet to be found out. As the wells are drilled they are just passed on to the production team for testing and the tests are taken in two stages: preliminary and intensive. Preliminary tests have been completed for a large number of wells and only when the tests in respect of all the wells are completed, the estimates will be specified.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Every time we ask this question about the extent of oil deposits in this area, we are told that the tests are being held. When will we actually be in a position to give the estimate? For five years we have been here and we are hearing this statement.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: To that I can only say this. The Assam oil fields were discovered about 15 years back.

The exact quantity of oil that can be produced from those oil fields has not yet been firmly indicated except that a figure had been stated and perhaps it may be revised. The production test of all the wells that are drilled in an oil area have to be gone into in detail and only then some firm indications can be given. I have already given some indications about the quantity of oil. That has been our first estimates.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार बाहर से तेल मंगाती है, लेकिन यहां जो तेल निकलता है उस की तुलना उस से कर के क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि हमारे तेल की क्वालिटी कैसी होगी ?

श्री कॅ० दे० मालवीय : अंकलेश्वर के तेल की क्वालिटी तो बहुत अच्छी है। मेकदार का भी कुछ न कुछ अन्दाज तो मैं ने दे ही दिया है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the progress with regard to the setting up of the refinery in Gujarat?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think this supplementary does not form part of this question.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether the refining work of the Ankleswar oil has been held up due to the salt content in the crude and if so how does the salt content in this crude compare with the others?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The salt content in this crude compares very very favourably with those of others.

Shri Sugandhi: No answer has been given to the first part of my question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What the hon. Member probably refers to is this. There was some excess salt found in the oil of a well at one time and perhaps it was suspected that the salt content of oil from that well might be more. hat has been clarified and the salt content of this oil compares very well with the others.

Shri Sugandhi: What is the total production of this refinery?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The quantitive production of each well varies from place to place.

Shri Sugandhi: I am asking about the refinery.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is not clear. Next question.

Regional Engineering College at Rourkela

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*439. { **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** / **Shri Supakar:**

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

(a) whether the proposed Regional Engineering College to be set up at Rourkela has started functioning by now;

(b) if so, since when it started functioning;

(c) the number of students, if any, admitted this year; and

(d) the amount of money which the Government of India have spent so far in setting up this Regional Engineering College?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The State Government has started an engineering college at Rourkela from August, 1961.

(c) 120.

(d) No funds have so far been sanctioned by the Central Government.

Shri Supakar: May I know the reason why the Government of India have not sanctioned any fund for this college?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Because the nature of the college has not yet been determined. We had originally promised a regional college for Orissa but

this was to be started in the year 1963-64. In the meantime, without waiting for the Government of India's consent the college was started and obviously that cannot be a zonal college.

Shri Supakar: There is so much shortage of engineering personnel in the country and because the Government of Orissa have started a college in the same place where the regional engineering college for the State of Orissa was to be started, the Government of India is non co-operating with the State Government in the matter of financial help and other assistance to be given to the State college.

Mr. Speaker: It is an argument. The hon. Minister replied that they fixed 1963-64 but the date is advanced to 1961 over their heads.

Shri Humayun Kabir: May I supplement the information? We have not ruled it out at all. It can go as an open door policy or it can go as a State college and it will qualify for assistance under any of these schemes. Obviously a Central institution cannot be started when the Central Government does not know about it.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The answer is clear. The Central Government is not willing to advance the date; the State Government did so.

Shri Supakar: That is true. But why cannot it qualify for the assistance of the Government of India as a regional engineering college?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now told him that it can qualify for assistance as a State college or as a open door college. Obviously they cannot qualify for assistance for a Central college when it is not a Central college.

1508 (Ai) LSD—2.

राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण सम्मेलन

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*४४०. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ७ सितम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के संबंध में प्रस्तावित बृहत्तर सम्मेलन का आयोजन इस बीच किया गया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस में सम्मिलित महानुभावों की सूचि, विचाराधीन विषय तथा उस की सिफ़ारिशों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) उस सम्मेलन की सिफ़ारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। नई दिल्ली में २८ सितम्बर से पहली अक्तूबर, १९६१ तक एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया था। सम्मेलन द्वारा जारी की गई विज्ञप्ति और निमंत्रित महानुभावों की सूची की एक प्रति पहले ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है।

(ग) सम्मेलन के फैसलों को अमल में लाने के लिये केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के विभिन्न अधिकारियों और राजनैतिक दलों एवं अन्य

गैर सरकारी संगठनों को कायवाही करनी होगी । राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक ३७ सदस्यों की एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण परिषद् का निर्माण किया गया है जो राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के बारे में सभी मामलों की समीक्षा कर के उन पर सिफारिशें देगी ।

I shall read that in English also.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् चूंकि इस सम्मेलन के फलस्वरूप देश के प्रत्येक वर्ग मेंऔर भागमें राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना परिपुष्ट हुई, है तो क्या इस तरह का कोई और सम्मेलन केन्द्र में या देश के विभिन्न भागों में भी करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अभी तो एक सम्मेलन हुआ ही है, इस लिये केन्द्र में कोई दूसरा सम्मेलन करने का इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है । और प्रदेशों में अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स करना चाहें तो कर ही सकती हैं । अभी जम्मू काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने अपने यहां स्टेट आधार पर इस तरह की इंटेग्रेशन कांफरेंस की थी ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण सम्मेलन में कोई इस प्रकार की भी चर्चा हुई कि भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं को एक दूसरे के समीप लाने के लिये देवनागरी को सामान्य लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ? यदि हां, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या प्रयत्न कर ही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कान्फरेंस की बात है, उस में इस की चर्चा ही बस हुई थी लेकिन कोई राय नहीं जाहिर की गयी, एक तरफ या दूसरी तरफ । लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फरेंस हुई थी उस से पहले, उस में इसकी चर्चा आयी थी और उस सम्मेलन में कहा गया था कि देवनागरी लिपि को प्रोत्साहि तया और उसको बढ़ाने के लिय प्रयास करना अच्छा होगा और लाभदायक होगा ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मुझे इस विषय में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न करना है, वह यह है कि एक तरफ तो आप ऐसी सभा बुलाते हैं कि देश की सब जातियां एक हो जायें और दूसरी तरफ आप दल बनाते हैं और एक दल को दूसरे दल से लड़ाते हैं । भला इस तरह एकता कैसे हो सकती है ? मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि अगर आप दरअसल में सब को एक करना चाहते हैं तो दलों को बन्द करिये, सब को सब के लाभ में लगा कर सब को सुखी बनाइये, क्या यह अच्छा तरीका नहीं होगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह तरीका तो अच्छा है . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह कोई प्रश्न नहीं है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

I.A.S. Officers

*435. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many I.A.S. Officers of less than 6 years experience are holding posts of Collector and District Magistrate or equivalent to that and with what result; and

(b) what rules govern such postings and what is the minimum experience considered necessary for such postings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number of such officers is 62.

According to the reports received from the State Governments all of them are discharging their duties satisfactorily.

(b) The strength of the I.A.S. Cadres is so determined that ordinarily a new entrant to the service should be able to be appointed to a post of Collector or an equivalent post about the sixth year of service. The actual appointments to cadre posts are made by the State Governments in accordance with rule 7 of the I.A.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954.

Mekong River Project

*441. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 184 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the preparation of designs and estimates for the Tonle Sap Barrage has already been undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred for this work by the Government of India; and

(c) other items of expenditure voluntarily undertaken by India in connection with the Mekong River Project?

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

(b) and (c). The total expenditure by the Government of India on the preparation of a project report, including preparation of designs for a barrage in the Tonle Sap sector of the Mekong project is estimated to be Rs. 12½ lakhs. This will be spent on the salaries and travel of Indian technical personnel, training Cambodian personnel in India, supplying Indian equipment, and carrying out model studies at New Delhi and Poona.

Avro-748

*442. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) what further progress has been made in the manufacture of AVRO-748 at Kanpur;

(b) when the first aircraft was flown; and

(c) what is the production cost?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The first Indian built Avro-748 aircraft was sucessfully flown on 1st November, 1961. The work on the manufacture of 2nd and 3rd aircraft is in progress.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the cost of production of Avro-748 at this stage.

Financial Problems outstanding between India and Pakistan

*443. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether there has been any move from any side for a further meeting between the two Governments of Pakistan and India for settling outstanding financial issues arising out of partition;

(b) if so, the nature of such a move; and

(c) its result, if any?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) **No, Sir.**

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

Dugda Coal Washery

*444. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether the construction of the Dugda Coal Washery is completed;

(b) if so, when it was completed; and

(c) whether it has been commissioned for washing coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Construction of Dugda Coal Washery has been practically completed. The Washery is expected to go into production during December, 1961.

Gujarat Oil Refinery

*445. **Shri M. B. Thakore** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any further progress regarding the setting up of an oil refinery in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply is in the negative, what time it will take to finalise an agreement with the Government of Gujarat in this regard?

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

(b) The following further progress has been made in setting up of the refinery:

(i) The location of the refinery near Koyali has been decided and acquisition of 1374 acres of land is under way.

(ii) Site data and other information necessary for designing the civil and mechanical work of the refinery have been collected and forwarded to the Soviet authorities.

(iii) A study of the plan for the distribution of Refinery production is in hand through the agency of the Indian Institute of Petroleum.

(iv) Crude samples have been sent to the U.S.S.R. for analysis as a basis for the refinery design.

(v) A delegation is visiting Moscow to finalise details about the time schedule for the project, design and materials, responsibilities, product pattern etc.

(c) The proposal of the Government of Gujarat for participation in the share capital of the Gujarat Refinery is under examination of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Pandit Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi

*446. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum percentage of marks required from Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste applicants admitted into Pandit G. B. Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi from the category of Matriculates, Intermediates and Graduates respectively;

(b) whether there have been complaints that students with less marks have been admitted superseding the rights of the students with better marks; and

(c) if so, what action have Government taken to satisfy such complaints?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No minimum percentage of marks for Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes applicants was fixed. However, all the Scheduled Castes candidates who had applied for admission and were eligible otherwise were admitted.

(b) and (c). Yes; but when investigated, it was found that the complaint was due to mis-understanding.

Institute of Applied Man-Power Research

*447. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an institute of applied man-power research;

(b) if so, where and at what cost; and

(c) what will be the main function of the institute?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) At New Delhi; at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 5,00,000 per annum recurring approximately.

(c) The advance knowledge about the nature, characteristics and utilisation of human resources in India; and, in particular to provide a broad perspective of requirements of trained manpower for economic development and to develop improved methods and techniques for training and development of the work force.

भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये सामान्य लिपि

*४४८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री न० रा० मुनिस्वामी :

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

(क) क्या यह सेच है कि हाल में हुए मुख्य मंत्री सम्मेलन में समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए देवनागरी को सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रश्न पर राष्ट्रीय एकता सेम्मेलन में भी महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हुई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या निर्णय किये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन का विचार था कि एक सामान्य लिपि का होना विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच एक मजबूत कड़ी होगी और मौजूदा हलात में देवनागरी ही इस प्रकार की सामान्य लिपि हो सकती है । सम्मेलन ने यह निर्णय किया कि यद्यपि निकट भविष्य में एक सामान्य लिपि के अपनाने में कठिनाई हो सकती है इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये और इसके लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

(ख) देवनागरी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिये साहित्य अकादमी विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं की चुनी हुई किताबों को देवनागरी लिपिज में छपवाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी कुछ कदम उठाये हैं जैसे कि द्विभाषी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन ।

(ग) और (घ). राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन में भी इस बात पर चर्चा हुई थी लेकिन कोई फैसेला नहीं हुआ ।

Gauhati and Barauni Refineries

*449. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Damani:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines**

and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding the Gauhati and Barauni Oil refineries;

(b) whether the work is being carried out according to plan; and

(c) the approximate cost on these two refineries?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 15].

U.K. Decision Regarding Repatriation of Profits

*450. **Shri Damani:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U. K. has taken a decision to make efforts which would ensure bigger repatriation of profits by the British firms operating abroad; and

(b) if so, how far the decision is going to affect the foreign exchange position in the country?

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

(b) It is understood that the concern of the U.K. Government was mainly with the non-Sterling area. India will, therefore, be scarcely affected.

Oil Drilling in Hoshiarpur

*451. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the present position of oil drilling in Hoshiarpur region; and

(b) what are the present indications about the commercial possibility of oil in the region?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Drilling of a deep well has recently been completed on the Janauri structure, Hoshiarpur district.

(b) The Janauri deep well nas yet to be tested.

Post Graduate Degrees in Third Class

*452. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state the progress made by the University Grants Commission in taking decision to allow students passing M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations in the third class to reappear in examinations to improve their class?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The University Grants Commission is still awaiting reactions from nineteen universities who have been reminded. The matter will be considered by the Commission on receipt of replies from these Universities.

Steel Plant in Ceylon

*453. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how far India's offer to Ceylon to help in the latter's plan to establish a steel plant there has materialised; and

(b) the nature of help envisaged in the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). India's assistance was sought by the Ceylon Government for examining a report obtained by that Government regarding the setting up of an Iron and Steel Plant there, and two experts were sent to Ceylon for the

purpose. Consideration is also being given to the provision of training facilities for technicians from Ceylon in the Steel Works in India. No further assistance has been sought by the Ceylon Government so far.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

*454. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether the detailed project report of the expansion programme of the Bhilai Steel Plant received from U.S.S.R. has been scrutinised and approved by Government;

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

(c) by what time work on the expansion programme is expected to begin?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT.

The detailed project report for the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Works received from the U.S.S.R. has been approved by the Hindustan Steel Limited and the Government with a few modifications.

The Project report envisages the expansion of the existing 1 million ton plant to 2·5 million tons steel ingots during the Third Five Year Plan. During the expansion of the Works, additional units will be established as e.g., new coke oven batteries, blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces and a new wire and rod mill.

The work in connection with the expansion programme has already started.

Development of Calcutta

*455. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh:
Bhadauria:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether West Bengal Government is having negotiations with U.S.A. Government for the development of Calcutta; and

(b) whether the prior concurrence of the Centre has been obtained?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Some steps relating to the future development of Calcutta have been undertaken by the State Government with the help of the World Health Organization and the Ford Foundation. In each case the request for assistance was sponsored by the Central Government. There are no negotiations in progress between the State Government and any U.S. Government authorities. All such negotiations have to be conducted through Central Government.

Import of Lubricating Oils

*456 **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 787 on the 22nd August, 1961 regarding import of Lubricating Oils and state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding importing of lubricating oils from Yugoslavia is finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Recovery of Contraband Gold

*457. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraband gold worth lakhs of rupees has been recovered by the customs authority from the Hoogly river bed towards the end of August this year;

(b) if so, how much gold was found;

(c) whether the culprits had been apprehended; and

(d) what action has been taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). About 19,245 grams of gold valued at Rs. 2,33,000 approximately was recovered from some villagers by the Calcutta customs officials with the help of local police in August this year. Investigations revealed that the villagers had recovered the contraband from the Hoogly river bed.

(c) and (d). 8 persons were arrested and produced before the magistrate who enlarged them on bail. Further investigation is in progress.

Delhi Police

*458. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a drive has been started in Delhi against corrupt police officials; and

(b) if so, whether the experiment is proving successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The Anti-Corruption Branch of the Delhi Police deals with the cases of corruption which come to its notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity From Solar Energy

*459. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent French invention of an apparatus by means of which electricity for lighting can be obtained from solar energy;

(b) whether the utilisation of sunshine conditions in our country for production of power is being examined in our laboratories; and

(c) if so, with what results so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Preliminary investigations have led to the production of a simple hot air engine but its efficiency is low.

M.S. Branch Enquiry

*460. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to follow up the inquiry into the functioning of the Military Secretary's branch at Army Headquarters;

(b) what was the nature of complaints which made the Government to institute this inquiry; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remedy the injustice brought to light?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Court of Enquiry was constituted to investigate how a copy of the annual confidential report on a senior Army officer, which did not tally with the original, came to be sent to him by the Military Secretary. The allegation was that the inaccuracies in the copy sent to the Officer were deliberately made.

(c) As the original confidential report was not tampered with, no injustice to the officer concerned has, in fact, occurred due to the above lapse.

General Elections in Maharashtra

*461. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time-table for the general elections in Maharashtra State has been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the material dates;

(c) whether it is a fact that counting of votes and/or announcement of the results for some of the Lok Sabha Constituencies in Maharashtra will take nearly a month after the polling dates;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for such delay; and

(e) what steps are being taken by the Election Commission to ensure that between the dates of polling and declaration of results, ballot boxes will not be tampered with?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of India and the State Governments, has drawn up a time-table for the ensuing general elections.

(b) According to this time-table, the material dates for the State of Maharashtra are:

Notification calling the elections	January 13, 1962.
Last date for nominations	January 20, 1962.
Date of scrutiny of nominations	January 22, 1962.
Last date for withdrawal of candidatures	January 25, 1962.
Dates of poll	Between February 19 and 25, 1962.
Date of completion of assembly elections	March, 2, 1962.
Notification under section 73 constituting the new Assembly	March 3, 1962.
Date of completion of Parliamentary elections	March 31, 1962.
Notification under section 73 constituting the new Lok Sabha	April 2, 1962.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Immediately after poll, all ballot boxes will be brought to safe places of custody and kept under adequate police guard.

Ban on Communal Parties

*462. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 170 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of putting a ban on communal parties in India has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Government have decided to defer a decision on this matter for the time being. The Indian Penal Code has, however, been amended so as to make it a specific offence for any one to promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different religious, racial or language groups or castes or communities. It has also been made an offence for any one to do an act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between such groups or castes

or communities and which is likely to disturb the public tranquillity.

Pipe-line from Barauni to Delhi

*463. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 504 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken regarding laying of a 700 mile long oil pipe-line to carry petroleum oil products from Barauni to Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Two pipeline projects, namely pipelines from Barauni to Delhi and from Barauni to Calcutta have been included in an agreement for credit with ENI of Italy. In consequence, an offer was made by SNAM Projetti to prepare a detailed Project Report and Tender Documents; this offer has been accepted by Government. Further decision will be taken only after the receipt of the Project Report.

Exploration of Oil and Gas in Kutch

*464. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. **639** on the 18th August, 1961 and state at what stage are the investigations for exploration of oil and gas in Kutch?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No further progress has been made.

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया

*४६५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुरुकुल कांगड़ी, जामिया मिलिया और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन के भारतीय स्कूल को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थायें घोषित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से यह निर्णय कार्यान्वित होगा ; और

(ग) उक्त दोनों संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थायें घोषित करते समय क्या सरकार ने कोई शर्त भी रखी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, १९५६, की धारा ३ में निहित अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा आयोग की सलाह पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ४ सितम्बर, १९६१ को एक अधिसूचना जारी कर यह घोषणा की कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन के भारतीय स्कूल को उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के कार्यों के लिये विश्वविद्यालय समझा जाए । इसी प्रकार की अधिसूचना अन्य दो संस्थाओं के बारे में जारी करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Anti-Indian Propaganda in Tripura

*466. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding anti-Indian propaganda in Tripura by a certain party; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tank Factory, Avadi

*467. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) what further progress has been made regarding establishment of a Tank Factory at Avadi (Madras); and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) An Artisan Training School for training skilled artisans has been set up at Avadi; this has started functioning from 27th of this month with the first batch of trainees. The layout of the main factory has been finalised in consultation with the collaborators and the erection of the factory is likely to commence shortly. Orders for the plant and equipment are being placed.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ संयुक्त परामर्श की प्रणाली

*४६८. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री शूलन सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के साथ संयुक्त परामर्श की मशीनरी आदि के जिस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, क्या इस बीच उसके बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस निश्चय की रूप-रेखा सभा-पटलपर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में इतनी देरी होने का क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय हो जाने की कब तक आशा की जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (घ). जी नहीं। यह विषय सरकार के, अब भी विचाराधीन है । सम्बन्धित मिनिस्ट्रियों से राय ली जा रही है और उनका आपस में परामर्श भी हुआ है । ये मामले काफी जटिल हैं और विभिन्न विषयों पर विचार करना है, इसलिये अभी तक इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है ।

Committees for Steel Plants

*469. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Works Committee at Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants, and the Joint Committee at Bhilai Plant, have since been set up;

(b) whether the uniform Grievance Procedure has been introduced;

(c) whether the said procedure conforms to the Model Grievance Procedure of the Tripartite Labour Conference or differs from it; and

(d) whether there has been any further consideration of the proposal for industrial relations in these plants to be taken over by the Central Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Works Committees as required under the Industrial Disputes Act have not yet been formed at Rourkela and Durgapur, pending recognition of a union which is under reference to Labour Commissioners of the State Governments. At Bhilai a Joint Works Committee has been constituted and is functioning.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A three stage Grievance Procedure has been introduced. This however differs slightly from the Model Grievance Procedure in the sense that no Grievance Committee has been formed for want of recognition of Unions.

(d) No, Sir.

Indian Aircrafts for Congo

*470. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N. have requested the Government of India to provide fighter air-crafts for use in Congo;

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

(c) the specific purpose for which the aircrafts are proposed to be utilised; and

(d) the terms and conditions of agreement, if any?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India sent six aircraft with crew and the necessary ground equipment and spares.

(c) To provide air support for U.N. troops in Congo.

(d) U.N. have agreed to reimburse Government of India of all extra and extra-ordinary costs incurred on personnel, equipment, aircraft and spares despatched to the Congo.

Declaration of Nepali as a Regional Language of Darjeeling

*471. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any intimation from the West Bengal Government to declare Nepali a regional language in the hill areas of Darjeeling;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the communication; and

(c) when necessary orders in this regard will be promulgated?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The State Government had requested in May last that the President be moved for the issue of a direction under Article 347 for giving recognition to the Nepali language also for specific purposes in the hill Subdivisions of the Darjeeling District.

(c) The West Bengal Official language Act, 1961, which has since been passed provides for the use of the Nepali language also in the three hill Sub-divisions of Darjeeling District for official purposes. The question of issue of a Presidential direction does not therefore arise now.

Bonus Scheme of L.I.C.

*472. **Shri Damani:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 930 on the 25th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Bonus Scheme submitted by Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, when the bonus cards will be issued; and

(c) the period for which bonus cards will be issued?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the number of policyholders is very large it will take some time before all the cards are issued. However, the entire work is expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

(c) The bonus cards will cover the period from the date of the last valuation prior to nationalisation till 31st December, 1959 in the case of policies issued by the erstwhile insurers, and the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1959 in the case of policies issued by the Corporation.

Attempted Suicide by Army Officer

*473. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1488 on the 18th August, 1961 regarding the attempted suicide by an Army Officer and state:

(a) the progress made by the Court of inquiry; and

(b) whether the findings of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Court of Inquiry have submitted their report which, together with the recommendations of Army Headquarters, is under consideration of Government.

(b) No, Sir. It may be stated however for the information of the House that the Court of Inquiry held that the injury sustained by the officer was self-inflicted and that at the time he was of unsound mind not capable of knowing the consequences of his actions.

Nunmati Oil Refinery

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

(a) whether discussions have been in progress about the distribution arrangements for the products of the public sector oil refinery at Nunmati in Assam, between the Assam Oil Company and the Oil India Limited; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). As a result of discussion between the Assam Oil Company and the public sector distributing company, *viz.* Indian Oil Company Limited, the following decisions have been arrived at by them regarding distribution of products of the public sector refinery at Nunmati and that of the private sector refinery at Digboi:

Exclusive Supply Areas in Assam:

(i) *Gauhati (Nunmati) Refinery.*—The entire requirements of the Kamrup District and K. & J. Hills District (including Shillong) will be met from the Gauhati Refinery.

(ii) *Digboi Refinery.*—The entire requirements of Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur (including Lakhimpur District North Bank) and Cachar Districts of Assam as well as the areas of

Manipur, Tripura, Naga Hills and Lushai Hills will be met entirely from the Digboi Refinery.

Pooled Areas.—The surpluses of the two refineries after supplying the exclusive areas mentioned above will be formed into a pool at Gauhati for onward movement. The districts of Garo, Goalpara and Darang in Assam will be supplied from this pool. The further movements from Gauhati of the products in the pool will be determined as if they were under common ownership.

Oil Delegation from Ceylon

*475. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

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

(a) whether a delegation from Ceylon Petroleum Corporation visited India recently to seek collaboration with India for their oil exploration programme;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The delegates of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation visited India from 12th to 23rd September, 1961 and held discussions in the Department of Mines and Fuel from 18th to 20th September, 1961. The delegates' visit was in the nature of a study-tour and no discussions were held regarding collaboration with them for their oil exploration programme. They also visited the oil fields in Ankaleshwar to see the work being done there.

All-India Scientific Service

*476. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1065 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Scientific Personnel Committee has since finalised its conclusions on the constitution of an All-India Scientific Service in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay and by what time the conclusions in this respect are expected to be finalised by the Committee?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) preoccupation of the members of the Committee in the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan has been a major cause of delay. Further, the task of the Committee is of a long range nature requiring continuous examination and study.

Mysore-Maharashtra Border Dispute

*477. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to go into the question of Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main observations and recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Earth Tremors in Kozhikode

*478. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to investigate the occurrence of earth tremors recently in the Kozhikode area in the State;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been carried out; and

(c) the results thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The field investigation has been completed by the Geological Survey of India. Final conclusions will be drawn after the collected data has been processed.

It has however been reported by the India Meteorological Department that on analysing the seismographs collected from Madras, Kodaikanal, Poona, Bombay, Visakhapatnam and Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad, it was found that none of the earth movements recorded could be associated with any earthquake in Kozikode region. From this it can be concluded that the earth tremors felt at Kozikode were of a purely local character and of very slight intensity.

Seismically the whole of Deccan Plateau lies in a stable area. The area normally experiences earth tremors either due to the fringe effect of great earthquakes occuring in active seismic zones or due to local crustal readjustment of small magnitude. Such tremors are not expected to cause any major damage.

Wind Mills

***479. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the installation of some 200 windmills in rural areas now lacking electric power;

(b) whether the question regarding the over-all benefits of such installation has been examined; and

(c) if so, the essential details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Village communities in areas where wind is favourable and cheap electrical power is not available may benefit by the use of windmills as an alternative source of energy for lifting water from wells for irrigation and drinking.

Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee

***480. Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the difficulties experienced by the Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee, in the absence of having its own premises and inadequacy of staff; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remedy these difficulties?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. only in respect of accommodation Staff is at present not inadequate.

(b) Proposal to provide separate accommodation both for the Institute and residences is under consideration of the Government.

General Elections in Punjab

***481. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) when the poll in the Kangra Parliamentary Constituency and of the five Punjab Assembly constituencies of Nurpur, Dharamsala, Kangra, Palampur and Dera will take place;

(b) whether the poll will be simultaneously held in the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies; and

(c) when the poll will take place in the Kangra Parliamentary part, comprised in the Kulu and Saraj Assembly constituencies and whether it will also be held simultaneously?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Although the dates to be initially fixed for polling in these constituencies will be in February along with the rest of the country, the actual polling in these constituencies will take place on April 27, 28 and 29 to which the polling will be adjourned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The area of the Kangra Parliamentary constituency comprised within the component Kulu Assembly constituency will go to poll in April 1962. The poll in the area comprised within the Seraj Assembly constituency will be held along with the rest of Punjab in February itself.

Method of Voting in Maharashtra

***482. Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the **Lok Sabha** and the Assembly Constituencies in the State of Maharashtra, the method of voting has been finalised by the Election Commission;

(b) whether the voters will be required to mark a cross with pen or pencil or a rubber-stamp is proposed to be used;

(c) what steps are being taken to instruct the voters in the method and manner of recording their votes; and

(d) whether documentaries are being prepared by the Election Commission, or the Films Division for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Election Commission has finalised the method of voting at the next general elections for all parliamentary and assembly constituencies, including those in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) Wherever the marking system of voting is adopted, the voters will be supplied with an inked rubber-stamp to mark the ballot papers.

(c) and (d). The Election Commission will be issuing pamphlets in all regional languages giving instructions as to the manner of marking ballot papers. A documentary film has also been prepared for this purpose by the Films Division under the supervision of the Commission. This will be shown during the months of December 1961 and January 1962, not only in cinema houses but also by the field publicity organisation of Government in the interior.

Expansion of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

***483. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 482 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether negotiations regarding foreign exchange for expansion of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir, though they are at an advanced stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Cambay Crude Oil

***484. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Yajnik:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 638 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the possibility of utilising the Cambay Crude Oil by the industries in Ahmedabad and Baroda as fuel;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the quantity of furnace oil that will be made available for industry during the next year?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The matter is still being examined and is under the consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Gujerat Government in all its aspects.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The import programme of furnace oil for the next year has not yet been finalised.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय जांच समिति

*४८५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारिणी परिषद् ने जांच समिति के निर्णय मान लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्वविद्यालय की आन्तरिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिये कब तक उन्हें कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या अधिकारियों ने विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर को, जो गत कुछ वर्षों में काफी गिर गया है, और जिसकी ओर जांच समिति ने निर्देश किया है, सुधारने के लिये कोई योजनायें बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारिणी परिषद ने जांच समिति की सभी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने का निश्चय किया है ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारिणी परिषद ने एक कार्यान्विति समिति नियुक्त की है जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि जांच समिति की सिफारिशों पर यथाशीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाए । निस्संदेह यह समिति जांच समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सुधार लागू करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेगी ।

Advance to TISCO and IISCO

*486. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1049 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the terms of repayment of the advance made to TISCO and IISCO have since been finalized; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The report of the Tariff Commission is awaited. On receipt of the report, the terms of repayment will be finalised.

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

*४८७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**: क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८५ के उत्तर के संबंध में सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के लिये ८५ लाख और १५० लाख रुपये की जो धनराशियां स्वीकृत की गई हैं, वे किस-किस मद पर किस प्रकार खर्च की जायेंगी ; और

(ख) उक्त निश्चय को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) लगभग ११०० राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना शिक्षक, ६०० प्रशिक्षार्थी-शिक्षक तथा अन्य पर्यवक्षी स्टाफ जो दूसरी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक कार्य कर रहा था, उनके वेतन, भत्ते आदि का १.५० लाख रु० या आवश्यकता होने पर इससे अधिक, का व्यय होगा वह आयोजना व्यय से अलग होगा। तीसरी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में ८५ लाख रु० की जो व्यवस्था की गई, है वह योजना के विस्तार के लिए है—जिसमें प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए तथा अधिक संख्या में स्कूलों के लिए अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना शिक्षाकों की नियुक्ति करने की भी व्यवस्था है।

(ख) वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में, अक्तूबर, १९६१ के अन्त तक १,८७,६६३ रु० आयोजना व्यय तथा १९,८५,०२७ रु० आयोजना व्यय से अलग खर्च हुए हैं। योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना शिक्षकों की संख्या भी २६८५ तक पहुंच गई है। इस संख्या में अलवर के समीप सरिसका में राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे ६०० प्रशिक्षार्थी-शिक्षकों का एक नया दल भी सम्मिलित है।

Fire in Gidi Colliery

*488. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1280 on the 7th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report of the enquiry committee appointed to investigate into the causes of the underground fire at Gidi Colliery has since been received; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The report is still under consideration.

Contributory Education Fund for Armed Forces

*489. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1093 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the scheme for a contributory education fund for the children of the Army, Navy and Air Force personnel; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The scheme for the education of the children of JCOs|ORs|NCOs of the Army and of equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force is still under consideration of the Government.

Oil Production

*490 **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the Five-year oil production programme in the public sector has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Pipe-line

907. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in the proposal to connect the public sector oil refinery at Gauhati with the broad-gauge railhead of Siliguri across the Brahmaputra river

with a pipe-line which was under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Indian Refineries Ltd. has been entrusted with the responsibility to undertake a techno-economic study for a product pipeline between Nunmati and Siliguri. This Company is taking steps to appoint a consultant for the preparation of preliminary project study; an offer received from M|s Bechtel Corporation of the U.S.A. is under consideration. A clear picture of the economics of the proposed project will be known only after the project studies have been completed.

Three-Year Degree Course in Punjab

908. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of aid given to Colleges for the Three-Year Degree Course in Punjab during 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A sum of Rs. 18,50,000 representing the central share of assistance on account of the expenditure incurred on the implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme in 63 non-Government and 26 Government Colleges affiliated to the Punjab University was sanctioned during 1960-61.

Denotified Tribes in Punjab

909. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Punjab State Government for the uplift of denotified tribes in that State during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for this; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

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

(b) Rs. 13·68 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of Prize Bonds

910. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of prize bonds has fallen abnormally in the Third Quarterly period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mainly, wearing out of the novelty of the scheme and progressive decrease in the total number of draws with the delay of every quarter in the purchase of the bonds.

Sahitya Akademi

911. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Hindi books, the translation of which into other modern Indian languages, is pending in Sahitya Akademi for more than a year; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Translation of the following books into any modern Indian languages is pending for more than one year:—

(1) Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas

(2) Selections from Vidyapati.

(3) Selections from Surdas.

(4) Bihari Satsai.

(5) Selections from Mirabai.

(6) Chintamani (Vol. 1) by Ramchandra Shukla.

(b) Death of translators and time required to make a good translation.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

912. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the upto-date progress made for making more effective the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Collections under Small Savings Scheme

913. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected under the small savings scheme during the period from 1st April, 1961 to 30th September, 1961 in Parbhani and Nander districts of Maharashtra?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total collections in these two Districts were as under:

	(In lakhs of Rs.)	
District	Gross	Net
Parbhani . .	15·42	—6·02
Nander . .	10 69	—27·74

Arrears of Various Taxes in Maharashtra

914. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Gift Tax, Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax due from the assessees in Maharashtra as on the 1st October 1961;

(b) the period from which due; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The following arrears were outstanding from the assessees in Maharashtra as on 1st October, 1961:

	(Rs. 000)
Gift Tax . .	3,88
Wealth Tax . .	63,11
Expenditure Tax .	5,94

(b) These arrears are due from the year 1957-58.

(c) Steps as provided in the relevant Statutes are being taken to recover the outstanding arrears.

Smugglers on Indo-Pak. Border

915. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of smugglers arrested on Indo-Pakistan border during the last three months and the number of Pakistani nationals who were arrested in India as smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Copper Deposits

916. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 648 on the 8th March, 1961 regarding copper deposits in Bastar District and state:

(a) whether there have been any fruitful developments in the investigations along with drilling under-

taken by the Geological Survey of India in the Mundatikra area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the work is in progress?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The third hole was completed and the fourth hole is in progress. No regular lode of copper has so far been located. In the fourth hole, zones with disseminated chalcopyrite associated with pyrite were encountered at certain depths while pyrite bearing zones were intersected at certain other depths.

(c) Yes, Sir. The work is still in progress.

Plays on National Unity

917. Shri P. C. Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many awards have been given for plays produced about national unity; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the same?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) None so far.

(b) An amount of Rs. 60,000 has been provided for 15 prizes of Rs. 4,000 each for dramas in the following languages *viz.*, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, and English.

Training in Research and Development

918. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Development Organisation has arranged at a number of Centres for the training of students for Sections 'A' and 'B' Examinations of the Associate Membership of the Institute of Engineers (India); and

(b) if so, (i) in what branches of engineering this training is being imparted; (ii) when will the next batch of trainees be taken; (iii) whether any arrangements exist by which fresh first class Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering may be taken as apprentices for work during the day-time and may attend evening classes to improve their qualifications; and (iv) whether any special arrangements exist or are proposed to be made for further training of diploma holders in the various branches of engineering who are already employed in Government industrial undertakings to enable them to improve their qualifications?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The training is imparted in civil, electrical, mechanical, telecommunication and aeronautical engineering.

(ii) The present training is only for one complete academic session, *i.e.* 3½ years for AMIE and Aeronautical; and 5 years for Telecommunication. The question of training of the next batch will be considered at the appropriate time.

(iii) No, Sir.

(iv) Yes, Sir. This is covered by the present part-time training imparted in Defence Establishments.

Revision of Indian Evidence Act

920. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Amjad Ali:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the Indian **Evidence Act**; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The revision of the Indian Evidence Act is under the consideration of the Law Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference on Defence Administration in Oxford

921. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether delegates from India have attended a recent conference on Defence Administration held at Oxford;

(b) if so, the names of the delegates and procedure of their selection;

(c) names of countries other than India represented at the conference;

(d) the aims and decisions taken at the conference; and

(e) advantages accruing to India from participation therein?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India was invited to send only one representative and therefore one officer, *viz.*, Shri H. C. Sarin, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence, attended the Conference. He was selected to attend the Conference in view of his long experience in Defence Administration.

(c) Aden, Argentine, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Fiji, France, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, U.S.A., West Indies and United Kingdom.

(d) The Study Conference provided common meeting ground for administrators in Defence Organisations. Subjects connected with Defence Administration were studied at the Conference. No decisions as such, were taken.

(e) Discussions in the Study Conference were of professional interest to us and advantage was taken from the point of view of the Defence Ministry to participate in this Conference to exchange ideas with Defence Administrators of other countries.

Rents in Delhi

922. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soaring rents in Delhi have deprived the Government servants of the benefit of the 'A' class city Status of Delhi; and

(b) if so, steps taken to help the employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It is not possible to ascertain the position regarding rents prevailing in Delhi since its declaration as 'A' class city. It may, however, be stated that rents in the urban areas of Delhi continue to be governed by the provisions of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. Section 6 of the Act specifies as to how "standard rent" in relation to any premises is to be fixed. If any landlord charges from a tenant rent in excess of the "standard rent" it is always open to the tenant to have recourse to take such steps as provided in the Act.

Opening of State Bank Branches

923. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3709 on the 7th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the selection of centres for opening Branches of State Bank has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Sub-committee on branch expansion set up by the State Bank of India, recommended the opening of 300 centres by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. So far 225 centres have been selected. A statement showing the branches so far opened and proposed to be opened under the branch expansion programme, as it has been approved so far, is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 16].

The 75 remaining centres have not yet been selected.

Elections in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some political parties have demanded that the general election for the Lok Sabha in Delhi and elections to the Delhi Municipal Corporation should be held at the same time; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The consensus of opinion amongst the parties in the Delhi Municipal Corporation was that the general elections of councillors might be held simultaneously with the general elections to the Lok Sabha. The Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation, has been advised accordingly.

Tax on Plastic Moulding Powder

925. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plastic moulding powder manufactured from scrap material which has been exempted from the 20% tax on plastic materials is not at all available as manufacturers do not make any moulding powder from scrap material;

(b) whether the manufacturers are passing the entire burden of 20% tax on to the shoulders of the moulders;

(c) whether representations have been received on behalf of the West Bengal Plastic Small Scale and Cottage Industries Association for withdrawal of this tax from the small units; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is a fact that the manufacturers of plastic moulding powders do not regenerate moulding powders from scrap of plastics and as such moulding powder obtained from scrap is not available for sale in the market. But some processing and moulding units reclaim moulding powders from scrap materials for their own use and the moulding powders so reclaimed by them enjoy the benefit of the exemption, that is, they do not pay the duty a second time.

(b) The information available indicates that while in the case of some products the entire burden of excise duty is passed on to the purchasers, in the case of some other products the manufacturers have themselves absorbed a substantial portion of the duty.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has not been possible to accede to the request.

Aid to Physical Culture Organisations in Orissa

926. Shri Chintamoni Pangrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the names of physical culture organisations in Orissa which received financial aid from the Government of

India during 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the respective amounts?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 1960-61—

	Rs.
1. Govt. College of Physical Education, Cuttack .	10,000
2. Durga Prasad Athletic Club, Porlakimedi . .	525
3. Sri Beer Hanuman Physical Institute, Behrampur .	1,275
4. Sankar Physical Culture Party, Behrampur . .	420

1961-62 Nil.

Iron and Steel for Orissa

927. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total requirements of iron and steel of Orissa for the year 1961-62 and each of the subsequent years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the total demand for the first half of the year 1961 of the State has been met; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) and (c). Demands in categories other than sheets and wire have been met. As the availability of sheets and wire is less than the demand, it has not been possible to meet the demands of any State for these categories in full.

आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को सुविधायें

९२८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री झूलन सिंह :
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १८ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को वे सब सुविधायें देने संबंधी जो राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को दी जाती हैं, परिपत्र को किन-किन राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों ने अभी तक लागू किया है; और

(ख) इसे उन प्रशासनों द्वारा लागू करवाने के लिये, जिन्होंने अभी तक लागू नहीं किया, क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) बिहार, केरल, मद्रास, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश मणिपुर व त्रिपुरा ।

(ख) इस बारे में बाकी राज्यों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों से अंतिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर इस प्रश्न की जांच की जायगी ।

Prohibition in U.P.

929. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have not agreed to the total prohibition;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) the reasons for not agreeing to the recommendations of the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) One of the recommendations made by the Central Prohibition Committee at its meeting held on the 4th and 5th September, 1961 was that there ought

to be complete Prohibition in India before the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The recommendations have been circulated to the State Governments/ Union Territories' Administrations, for their proposals. A reply from the Government of Uttar Pradesh is awaited.

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

Industrial Council

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

(a) whether the Industrial Council meeting at D.G.O.F., Calcutta was held in 1961;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) when the next meeting is likely to be held; and

(d) agenda to be discussed in the meeting?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It was considered desirable to defer the holding of the Industrial Council meeting till implementation of recommendation of Second Pay Commission, as also finalisation of scale of accommodation for industrial workers.

(c) In January, 1962.

(d) The agenda will include:—

(i) industrial relations;

(ii) production problems and productivity;

(iii) welfare measures in Ordnance Factories; and

(iv) security and discipline.

All India Freedom Fighters Conference

931. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first All-India Freedom Fighters' Conference was held in the month of September last in the Capital;

(b) whether Government have received copies of the resolutions passed at that Conference;

(c) the important aspects of such resolutions as required consideration of Government;

(d) whether such resolutions have been considered by Government;

(e) if so, the nature of decisions taken; and

(f) whether any of the decisions taken have been given effect to?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The resolutions mainly relate to the economic rehabilitation of political sufferers in the country.

(d) to (f). The resolutions are being examined.

Integrated System of Education

932. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether any study or inquiry has been made by the Central Government through the various State Governments as to the extent to which the scheme for an integrated system of higher secondary and University education has been implemented and has proved successful;

(b) whether difficulties have been experienced by any of the States in the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the nature of such difficulties?

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

(b) and (c). Difficulties of the kind inevitable in any measure of reor-

ganisation have been experienced by some of the States but the nature of the difficulties differs from State to State depending on the existing pattern, availability of financial resources and supply of teachers.

Scrap

933. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the current Scrap Policy has increased the allocation payable to domestic furnace owners against exports of No. 2, 2(a) & 3 Bundles to 20% Heavy Melting Scrap from 10% pressbaled No. 1 Sheet Cuttings; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been perfected to ensure that the 15% No. 1 Sheet Cutting Scrap thus made surplus is collected and properly utilized?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figure of 15 per cent. is not understood. Furnace owners, however, are badly in need of melting scrap. It is, therefore, expected that the additional quantity that has been made available due to increased levy from exporters, will be properly utilised. No special steps to ensure utilisation, are considered necessary.

Stainless Steel Scrap

934. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the arisings, domestic consumption and export of stainless steel scrap in the years 1950 to 1960 and the first-half of 1961;

(b) the names of the furnaces which consume magnetic stainless steel scrap with their annual effective capacity;

(c) the names of the furnaces which consume non-magnetic stainless steel scrap with their annual effective capacity;

(d) whether it is a fact that the July-December 1961 Scrap Policy has suddenly banned the export of stainless steel scrap; and

(e) if so, what arrangements have been made to utilize the accumulated arisings in the hands of the trade as well as to ensure that collection of this scrap does not cease on account of the closing of the export outlet?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Information is available only in respect of export of stainless steel scrap in 1959 and 1960. Exports of stainless steel scrap amounted to 840·56 tons in 1959 and 200 tons in 1960.

(b) M/s. Indian Standard Metal Co., Bombay—30 tons per annum.

(c) None at present.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration, but it is understood that such scrap can be utilised for the manufacture of small articles like spoons etc. and also that an electric furnace is being set up which will consume considerable quantities of this scrap.

Novel "Night Runners of Bengal"

935. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2806 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since examined John Master's novel "Night Runners of Bengal";

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any action will be taken to proscribe this book?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination.

Sales Tax on Steel

936. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2803 on the 30th August, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to convert the Central Sales-tax on steel into excise duty?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The proposal is still under examination.

Amendment of Sea Customs Act

937. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2752 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to amend the Sea Customs Act; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The work of the proposed amendment of the Sea Customs Act is still in progress and is likely to be completed soon.

Corrugated Iron Sheets

938. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4165 on the 1st May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether corrugated iron sheets are available in Gujarat at reasonable prices; and

(b) if so, the price of the iron and corrugated sheet per maund?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The supply position of corrugated sheets is difficult but such supplies as are available can be procured at controlled rates from the controlled/registered stockholders.

(b) Controlled stockholders charge the notified price of Rs. 885 per metric ton and registered stockholders Rs. 900 per metric ton at their yards. The main producers also supply galvanized corrugated sheets in wagon load quantities at Rs. 850 per metric ton, F.O.R. at all rail-head stations in India.

Skull Scrap

939. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year 1958 the export of skull scrap was only 4367 tons; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, due to low demand from foreign buyers and slow tempo of collection.

Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh

940. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Amarkantak region of Shahdol district in Madhya Pradesh, a mining lease for bauxite has been given to a private firm which has proposal to set up an Aluminium plant in that region; and

(b) if so, whether it indicates that the proposal of location of an Aluminium plant in that area with Hungarian collaboration in the public sector has not been found favourable?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The firm which was given a mining lease for bauxite in a part of the Amarkantak region of Shahdol district in Madhya Pradesh is setting up an Aluminium plant at Rihand in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise. The location for an Aluminium Plant in the public sector with Hungarian collaboration is already under consideration but no final decision can be taken till certain studies are completed; the Amarkantak bauxite de-

posits are also amongst the deposits that are being considered in that connection.

Survey of India Office at Mount Abu

941. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1428 on the 24th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the concrete steps taken by the Government of India to safeguard the secrecy of the documents prepared by the Survey of India Department at Mount Abu in those circumstances;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government find no other building for Survey of India Department at Abu Mount;

(c) whether Government are proposing to acquire the bungalows which are vacant for ten months in a year for locating the Survey of India Department; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 7 Guards are posted at that office as a security measure. 2 Guards are kept constantly on duty day and night. Arrangements for wire fencing the office are also in hand.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). These Bungalows are not suitable for location of Survey of India Offices. Efforts were, however, made with local authorities to requisition the bungalows to be used by the Survey of India personnel for residential purposes, but without success.

Housing of D.M.C. Offices

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

(a) whether the scheme to house the Delhi Municipal Corporation offices has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by an Office-bearer of Indian Sugar Mills' Association

943. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a top Office-bearer of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association is involved in Foreign Exchange Regulation Act violation case;

(b) if so, whether he is a big industrialist of Jagadhari;

(c) what are the specific charges against him; and

(d) whether necessary investigations have been completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) and (d). The adjudication proceedings initiated against the party are in progress. It is not desirable to disclose details of the investigation while the adjudication proceedings are pending.

Integration of Services in Punjab

944. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1273 on the 7th September, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the integration of Services in Punjab in the light of the new agreed formula; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The procedure that should be followed further in the integration of ser-

vices in Punjab in the light of the new agreed formula has been finalised in consultation with the Central Advisory Committee and communicated to the Government of Punjab who are taking necessary action in the matter.

(b) The work is likely to be completed within a year.

Production of Coal

945. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present rate of production (quarry) of coal is more than what is being transported for consumption in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for cutting down the target of annual production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The present rate of production of coal is in excess of the Railways' plan for transport capacity for coal in the Second Plan. In the outlying fields other than Bengal and Bihar coalfields, however, the transport capacity is adequate to meet the current production. The main difficulty lies in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields, and there has been some fall in production due to this. But various measures have been taken to improve the transport capacity in those coalfields, and recently, this capacity has been increased by 200 wagons per day. This capacity is proposed to be further stepped up in stages, as various works on railways get completed.

Compulsory Deduction from Wages for Investment in Government Securities

946. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for legislation empowering compulsory deduction from wages for investment in Government security is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal;

(c) whether the opinions of State Governments have been sought on the proposal; and

(d) if so, the reactions of the various State Governments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The problem of mobilising resources for financing the Plan in every possible manner is kept under constant review. Government cannot be expected to disclose in advance of the final decisions, the various alternative proposals under consideration or the nature of its confidential consultations with the State Governments.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

९४८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों का काम संतोषजनक नहीं पाया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस में सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नई भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध

९४९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारियों की नई भर्ती पर लगाई गई रोक को हटाने के लिए कई मंत्रालयों ने प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) क्या उनकी मांग का मुख्य आधार यह है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की कार्या-

न्विति के लिए और अधिक कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निणय किया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता । परन्तु यह बता दिया जाता है कि प्रशासनीय कार्य-प्रभारी या सचिवालयिक पदों को छोड़ कर योजना की स्कीमों के लिए आवश्यक पदों के निर्माण तथा भरती पर यह प्रतिबंध लाग नहीं होता ।

प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

९५०. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के खर्च पर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कमचारियों ने जनवरी, १९५९ से अब तक एक विभाग से तूसरे में जाने के लिये प्राथना पत्र दिये हैं;

(ख) इन में से कितने कर्मचारियों के प्रार्थना-पत्र स्वीकार किये गये हैं और कितने कर्मचारियों के प्रार्थना-पत्र अस्वीकार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) प्रार्थना पत्रों की अस्वीकृति के क्या कारण हैं और स्वीकृति के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Korba Coalfield

951. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the housing conditions and other amenities in Korba coalfield?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the steps taken to improve the housing conditions and other amenities in the Korba coalfield. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17].

पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय

९५२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया ह;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी परामर्श किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय का गठन पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय की अपेक्षा भिन्न होगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रस्तावित पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय के संगठन का आकार-प्रकार पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय से मुख्यतया इस प्रकार भिन्न है कि उसका उद्देश्य पंजाबी के अध्ययन पर जोर देना तथा पंजाबी भाषा को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में विकसित करना है ।

Posting of Personnel of All India Services

953. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration not to allow posting of personnel of All India Services in the regions of their residences to broaden the outlook of those officers and help national integration as is done in regard to Railway officers; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The two All India Services are organised in various State cadres. In making allotment to the various State Cadres of candidates selected for these Services on the basis of annual competitive examination, the principle of allotting 50 per cent. of the candidates to each State Cadre from outside the State is already being followed

There is no proposal under consideration to allot candidates on a regional basis.

Jeepable Roads in Lahaul and Spiti

954. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jeepable roads constructed in the Lahaul and Spiti districts and at other places near our border with China have not proved to be even jeepworthy and many accidents have occurred in those areas;

(b) if so, the details of accidents during 1961 so far; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to have good all-weather and all purpose roads in those areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. One road in this area is included in the programme of the Border Roads Development Board. It is under construction and not yet ready for regular vehicular traffic.

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

Branch of All India Investment Centre in New York

955. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a branch office of the All India Investment Centre has recently been inaugurated in New York by the Union Finance Minister in order to encourage U.S. investment in India; and

(b) in what circumstances the need of opening this branch office was felt?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the effective operation of an institution like the Indian Investment Centre whose main object is to attract foreign private capital and techniques it is necessary to have branch offices in the main capital-exporting centres. A beginning has been made by opening a branch office in New York.

Orientation Course for American Professors

956. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations organised an orientation course for some American Professors who came to India under the Fulbright Scheme;

(b) if so, how many Americans attended the course; and

(c) what subjects were dealt with under the course?

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

(b) 51.

(c) Lectures were given in the following subjects:—

1. Objectives of Independent India.
2. Planning in India.
3. Population and Planning.
4. Political Parties in India and forthcoming elections.
5. Social structure in Indian village.
6. Community Development in India.
7. Agriculture in India.
8. Industrial Development.
9. Problems of Linguistic States.
10. Trends and Problems of University Education in India.
11. Women of India.

12. Hindu Religion, Customs, Manners and Ceremonies.
13. Minority Religions of India.
14. Indian Culture—A study in Unity in Diversity.
15. Art and Architecture.
16. Handicrafts of India.
17. Festivals of India.
18. Mahatma Gandhi.
19. Care of Health.

Financial Aid from France

957. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's prospects of obtaining larger financial aid from France for the Third Plan have brightened during the last three months; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). At the meeting of the consortium of Governments and institutions held between May 31—June 2, 1961 under the auspices of the World Bank, France hand indicated its readiness to make available to India credits equivalent to $30 million to finance the import of capital equipment from France. The terms and conditions of this credit are under the final stages of negotiation with the French authorities.

Artesian Well in Hazaribagh District

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Geological Survey of India Team drilling for coal in Barkagaon area of Hazaribagh district struck an artesian well in Paknibarwadih village on the 27th September, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether the place is being developed into a tourist attraction beauty spot?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. While drilling for coal, Geological Survey of India struck an artesian zone at a depth of 173.62 metres on 27th September, 1961 near Pakri Barwadih, Hazaribagh district in the State of Bihar.

(b) It is reported that the matter is under consideration of Government of Bihar.

Steel Requirements

959. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether assessment of our requirements of steel during the Third Five Year Plan period has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity in each category likely to be imported during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An estimate of the requirements of Steel by the end of the Third Five Year Plan has been made. The category-wise break up is as follows:

End-product of steel	Estimated annual demand by 1965-66
	(In thousand tons)
Heavy rails and fishplates	400
Heavy structurals and broad flanged beams	550
Sleepers and crossing sleepers	200
Medium and light structurals	550
Rounds and flats including rounds for nuts, bolts and screws	2200
Tin plate	300
Plates 3/16" and up	650
Wires including wire ropes	400
Hoops and box strapping	50
Sheets	1200
Strips & skelp for tubes	400

Forging blooms & billets .	300
Wheels, tyres and axles . .	100
Total .	7300
Pig iron for sale .	1500

It is difficult to give precise information about imports. Some items may be surplus to our requirements at any particular time and there may be shortages in others. There will be both exports and imports depending on the availability and requirements. The effort in planning has been to keep the outgoings, on account of foreign exchange, at as low a level as possible.

Oil Exploration in Punjab

960. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made so far in regard to the oil exploration and the research work in Punjab; and

(b) the names of the places where the exploration work is in progress and the results obtained so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). In the Kangra district, two deep wells were drilled near Jawalamukhi, one deep well was drilled in the plains near Hoshiarpur and drilling of another deep well has recently been completed on the Janauri structure, Hoshiarpur district. Recently, drilling of a new deep well near Adampur, Jullundur district has been started. In addition to these wells, seven structural holes for obtaining geological information have been drilled: 5 in Kangra district, one near Zira, in Ferozepur district and another in Hoshiarpur district. In addition, one shallow hole was drilled near Dholbaha, Hoshiarpur district.

Gas was met with in Jawalamukhi deep well No. 1 but equivalent horizons in well No. 2 were dry and, therefore, it was concluded that the accumulation of gas met with in well No. 1 was of a local nature and not of commercial value. Hoshiarpur deep well No. 1, in the Punjab plains was dry and the Janauri deep well has yet to be tested.

Coal Shortage in Delhi

961. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious coal shortage is expected in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). During the first 9 months of this year, a total number of 33675 wagons of coal has been despatched to Delhi, as compared to 28603 wagons during the corresponding period in 1960. It cannot, therefore, be said that a serious shortage of coal is threatened in Delhi. The position is, however, kept under constant review by the Coal Controller in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Indian Troops for Congo

962. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) whether Government have received further request from U.N.O. to send more troops for Congo; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Six military aircraft with necessary personnel, equipment and spare parts were despatched to Congo in October 1961.

Retrenchment in Rourkela Steel Plant

963. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Supakar:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers have been retrenched from the Rourkela Steel Plant during the last three months;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) what money has been spent on giving the retrenchment benefits; and

(d) what were the reasons for the retrenchment?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). About 440 workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant, engaged on construction work, have been retrenched during the last three months.

(c) About Rs. 4,400 has been spent so far by way of compensation as the majority of the retrenched workers refused to accept compensation.

(d) Completion of the construction work for which they were engaged.

International Finance Corporation

964. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Charter of International Finance Corporation has been amended to enable the Corporation to make equity investment; and

(b) if so, in what manner the principle of equity investment would be applied?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The intention of the hon. Member is not very clear. It may, however, be stated that the I.F.C. will participate in the enquity capital of those enterprises which are financially and technically sound and are found suitable for its assistance. According to its charter, the I.F.C. is not to assume responsibility for managing any enterprise in which it invests nor is I.F.C. to exercise any of its voting rights for such purpose.

Geological Survey of Lahaul and Spiti Valley

965. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in the matter of carrying out a geolcgical survey of Lahaul and Spiti Valley for constructing an air strip; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No such request has been received by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Pipeline

966. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** / **Shri Morarka:**

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

(a) the latest progress regarding laying of Pipeline from Naharkotiya to Noonmati Refinery;

(b) whether it will be completed according to schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there will be appreciable fall in the oil production programme, due to the non-completion of the Pipeline according to schedule?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The position on 20-11-1961 as regards the progress in the laying of the pipeline is as follows:

(*i*) Clearing right of way completed . . .	248 miles
(*ii*) Stringing . . .	248 miles
(*iii*) Ditching . . .	211 miles
(*iv*) Welding . . .	248 miles
(*v*) Cost & Wrap . .	219 miles
(*vi*) Lower & backfill .	211 miles

Work on 4 river crossings *viz.* Disang, Dikku, Jhanzi and Bhogdai is in progress.

(b) No.

(c) (i) The main pipeline contractors could not complete the laying of the pipeline as per schedule:

(ii) Burmah Oil Company (Pipe Lines), the construction authority, could not complete certain related facilities like pumping stations etc. according to schedule.

(d) It is not possible to accurately assess this at present.

Smuggling by A Lady Passenger

967. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lady passenger going to Bombay was arrested at Palam airport for alleged contravention of the Sea Customs Act on the 15th October, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the firm where this passenger was employed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One Miss Usha Advani was apprehended at Palam airport on 15th October, 1961, and the following articles, suspected to have been imported in contravention of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, were recovered from her baggage:

(*i*) Roamer gents wrist watches . . .	1,339
(*ii*) Transistor Radios	3
(*iii*) Record Player .	1
(*iv*) Coffee Mixer .	1
(*v*) Mixer (giant size) .	1

The estimated value of the above goods is Rs. 1,62,470. The lady was arrested and subsequently released on bail.

(c) She is stated to be employed in the Uruguay Legation, New Delhi.

Iron Ore in Mohindergarh

968. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 788 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the National Metallurgical Laboratory has completed smelting trials of Mohindergarh iron ore;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether Government have since considered the application of a private party for the grant of a licence to set up a pig iron plant at Narnaul Mohindergarh District; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Preliminary Reports, regarding smelting trials of Mohindergarh iron ore, received from the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, encourage the hope that iron can be produced from Mohindergarh iron ore. Extensive smelting trials are still being continued to establish the optimium fuel rate, grain size and suitability of different types of fuels including Low temperature carbonised coke from non-coking coal as well as bedded charge of non-coking coal. Only after a study of the data obtained after all trials have been completed, will it be possible to correlate the results for the preparation of a detailed report.

(c) and (d). The application is still under consideration, but it will be difficult to take a decision on it till the result of the experiments at the National Metallurgical Laboratory is finalised.

Colleges for Training of Teachers for Multipurpose Schools

969. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3194 on the 4th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have selected sites for setting up four

regional colleges for training teachers for multipurpose schools; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Three sites have been selected so far.

(b) Bhubaneswar (Eastern Region), Bhopal (Western Region) and Mysore (Southern Region).

Loan to East India Hotels Ltd. by Industrial Finance Corporation

970. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3197 on the 4th September 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Industrial Finance Corporation for grant of loan of Rs. 95·24 lakhs to East India Hotels Limited; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for grant of a loan of Rs. 95:24 lakhs to East India Hotels Limited are still under the consideration of the Government.

Sweepers in Ambala Cantonment Board

971. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Sweepers' Union, Ambala Cantonment Board regarding some of their grievances and genuine demands; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands and grievances and what action has been taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. However, Adi Hindu Sri Balmik Sabha and Sweepers Union Ambala Cantonment made two representations to the General Officer Commannding-in-Chief, Western Command in January 1960.

(b) The demands and grievances and the action taken thereon by the Cantonment Board Ambala is as under:—

Demands	*Action taken*
The strength of the sweepers may be increased to meet the increased work on account of provision of new drains and roads.	Taking into account the work, the Cantonment Board decided to increase the strength of supervisory staff but considered the present strength of sweepers as sufficient.
Weekly rest may be granted to all sweepers.	Sweepers are getting full holiday as weekly rest by rotation.
Wheel barrows and other implements may be provided to all sweepers.	The Cantt. Board is already taking action to provide wheel barrows within their financial limits. They however propose to provide them all by the end of next financial year.
All sweepers may be provided with free accommodation.	150 sweepers out of 450 have already been provided with accommodation. Provision has been made in the 3rd Five Year Plan to cover 75% of the scavenging staff of the Board.
Cycle allowance may be paid to Consy. Jemadars.	The Jemadars who are required to work in the military area and have to travel large distances are paid cycle allowance @ Rs. 4 - p.m.

Oil from Kuth

972. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert from the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona has visited Lahaul valley on the request of the Punjab Government for examining the extraction of oil from Kuth;

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report; and

(c) the chances of setting up a small factory in Lahaul for the purpose?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A report has been submitted to the Punjab Government.

(c) The Punjab Government will consider this question in the light of the report.

Harijans of Lahaul and Spiti

973. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Punjab Government that the Harijans of Lahaul and Spiti known as Kolis, Daggis, Hasis, Lohars and Julahas be treated as Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The proposals of the State Governments for revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still under consideration. Meanwhile it will not be in the public interest to divulge the recommendations made by the State Governments.

Carbonization Plant

974. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 934 on the 25th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government on the recommendations of the Coal Council for the setting up of low temperature carbonisation plants at different places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Coal Council as well as the recommendations of the Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of the late Dr. J. C. Ghosh, and of the Central Fuel Research Institute for the setting up of low temperature carbonisation plants, it was proposed by the Government of India to set up three such plants at Jambad (Raniganj), Kothagudium (Singareni) and South Karanpura in the publec Sector. However, there being a large unbridged gap in the total proposed outlay on the III plan and the financial resources in sight, the Government of India have not found it possible to make financial provision for this purpose.

Dholka Assembly Constituency

975. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Petition has been filed in Gujarat High Court for declaration of Dholka Assembly Constituency as general against existing reserved one; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take an early decision and when?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) A special civil application has been filed in the High Court of Gujarat by a resident of Dholka town in Gujarat, for setting aside the Election Commission's order locating the reserved seat in the Dholka assembly constituency. The case is *sub-judice*.

(b) Since the matter is *sub-judice*, the question of Government taking a decision at present does not arise.

Foreign Credits for Industrial Finance Corporation

976. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation is negotiating for foreign credits other than dollar currency;

(b) whether any arrangements have been finalised by now; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been exploring the possibility of obtaining credits in foreign currencies other than dollars. Government have recently agreed to the Kreditanstalt (German Bank of Reconstruction) extending a credit of DM 15 million (Rs. 1·8 crores) to the Corporation, the agreement for which is yet to be finalised.

Compulsory National Service

977. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 661 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the direction of approving and implementing the scheme for compulsory national service for students; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Government of India appointed a Representative Working Group of Educationists, Administrators, Defence Personnel in March 1960 to formulate a detailed programme of National Service Scheme. The Working Group has finalised its report and the same is under consideration of the Government of India.

Indian School of Public Administration, in Delhi

978. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts given to the Indian Institute of Public Administration and the Indian School of Public Administration, Delhi towards recurring and non-recurring aids and/or grants during 1961-62 so far;

(b) the total amounts of recurring and non-recurring aids and/or grants given to these two institutions since inception to date;

(c) the number of students and officers now undergoing training in these institutions, State-wise;

(d) whether any Government officials or non-officials are nominated by Government to the Board of Management of these institutions; and

(e) if so, the names of members so nominated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 7 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 69.29 lakhs.

(c) The information is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 18.]

(d) and (e). The Government do not nominate any official or non-official to the Board of Management. The Institute has, however, established a convention by which a few senior officers are co-opted every time the executive council is re-constituted. The present composition of the Executive Council is shown in the Annexure.

Aid to Non-official Organisations for the Welfare of S.C. and S.T.

979. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Miinster of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given financial help to the Non-official organisations in various States and Union Administrations for this

financial year so far for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes;

(b) if so, the names of the non-official organisations and the amount given so far; and

(c) whether the non-official organisations have fulfilled the conditions for proper utilisation of the amount according to the Schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government of India do not give direct financial assistance to the non-official organisations of a local nature whose activities are confined to a district or a State. Assistance to such organisations is given by the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. The Government of India give grants only to organisations of an All-India character.

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

Customs Advisers at Major Ports

980. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that advisers have been appointed at the major customs ports to ensure judicious scrutiny of the imported literature;

(b) if so, their names and particulars;

(c) whether any rules have been framed for the guidance of these advisers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir, but the matter is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Loans and Advances to Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.

981. { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

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

(a) the total amounts of loan or advances given to the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore, Mysore State, through the Reserve Bank of India during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far and the amounts credited back by the said Bank and the balance due now;

(b) whether any amounts have been given as loan or deposits by the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore to the Pandyan Bank Ltd., Bangalore;

(c) if so, how much and for what periods since 1959-60 to-date;

(d) what is the amount due now by the Pandyan Bank Ltd., to the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore;

(e) whether the Pandyan Bank Ltd., is a schedule Bank and competent to receive deposits from the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.;

(f) whether the Pandyan Bank is having periodical checking by the Reserve Bank of India;

(g) if so, when was the last inspection done; and

(h) whether it is true that the Pandyan Bank Ltd., has made huge amounts of advances to interested parties without any proper securities on the assurance of getting deposits from the Mysore Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 19].

(b) to (d). No information is available with the Government. As these questions relate to the transactions of an individual constituent of the apex cooperative bank, in respect of which the bank concerned has to observe the customary practice as to secrecy, it will not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(e) Yes.

(f) and (g). The Pandyan Bank is being inspected periodically by the

Reserve Bank and was last inspected with reference to its position as on the 26th February, 1960.

(h) Government has no information.

Foreigners in India

982. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreigners from different countries are residing in India till October, 1961; and

(b) if so, how it compares with last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 20].

National Gallery of Modern Art

983. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Gallery of Modern Art has purchased paintings etc. recently; and

(b) if so, the price paid in each case?

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

(b)

Title of the work	Medium	Price Rs.
Head study . .	Sculpture	2,000
Marriage procession	Oil painting	750
Rabindranath Tagore	Cryon	2,500
Head of Rabindranath Tagore . .	Sculpture	4,000
Suburb . .	Oil painting	1,000
Village in Pangi .	Oil painting	800
Maa . . .	Sculpture	1,500

Check Post in West Sikkim

984. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is intending to set up check posts in West Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose this information on the floor of the House.

डोगरी भाषा

९८५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या डोगरा मंडल, जम्मू ने यह मांग की है कि डोगरी भाषा को एक क्षेत्रीय भाषा माना जाये और उसे भारतीय संविधान में स्थान दिया जाये ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : पिछली जुलाई में डोगरा मंडल जम्मू, ने यह प्रार्थना की थी कि डोगरी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाये

Smuggling

986. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of cases of smuggling of gold, precious stones and other goods which have been detected by Sea Customs Department from ships, foreign as well as Indian, during the last three months to date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 158 cases of smuggling of gold, precious stones and other goods were detected by the Customs; Land Customs and Central Excise authorities from foreign as well as Indian ships during the last three months ending the 15th November, 1961.

Extraordinary Diamond Found in Panna

987. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a diamond weighing 47 rattis bigger than Kohinoor has been recently found in Panna; and

(b) whether this diamond is worth Rs. 2,50,000 and when carved will be worth Rs. 10,50,000?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A diamond weighing 47 ratties has recently been found in Panna.

(b) The value of the diamond has not been estimated so far.

बिहार में कोयले के भंडार

९८८. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने बिहार के रामगढ़ क्षेत्र में कोयले के बहुत बड़े भंडार का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह क्षेत्र कितना है (वर्ग मील में) और वहां कितना कोयला (दस लाख टन में) मिलेगा :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने अमेरीका से प्राविधिक सहायता मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने अनुमान लगाया है कि सम्पूर्ण कोयला-क्षेत्र में, जो कि ९८.५२ वर्ग किलोमीटर के इलाके में फला हुआ है, कुल कोयले के संचय १५०० मिलियन टन से अधिक होंगे ।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम यू० एस० टैक्नीकल कोपरेशन मिशन (U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission) की सहायता से रामगढ़ क्षेत्र में कोयला भण्डारों का समुपयोजन करने का विचार रखता है । हाल में एक टी० सी० एम० (T. C. M.) विशेषज्ञ पहुंच चुका ह और परियोजना की सम्भाव्यता का परीक्षण करने के लिये भूगर्भीय जानकारी का अध्ययन कर रहा है ।

Archaeological Excavations

989. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1032 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any archeological excavation works were carried out in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore States during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far?

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the programme for archaeological explorations in the above States during 1961-62 has since been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) During 1960-1961, Yes, Sir.

During 1961-62, the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has approved of the following excavations to be conducted:

Gujarat

(1) Excavation of a small section across the north west corner of Lothal mound.

(2) Excavation at Nagal near Ankleshwar, District, Broach.

(3) Excavation at Shamlaji, District Sabarkanta in continuation of last year's work.

Maharashtra

(1) Excavation at Kaundinyapur, Vidarbha.

(2) Excavation at Paithan, District Aurangabad.

Andhra

Excavation at Yelleswaram, District Nalgonda in continuation of last year's work.

Madras

Excavation in the village of Thirukkampuliyur in Kulittalai Taluk in Tiruchirapalli District.

Mysore

(1) Excavation at T. Narsipur, District Mysore.

(2) Excavation at Hemmiage, District Mysore.

(3) Excavation at Sangankallu in Bellary.

(b) Complete details are not yet available from the various States.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has approved of the following explorations to be conducted in 1961-62:

Gujarat

(i) Exploration on the Pleistocene Sea levels in Gujarat.

(ii) Exploration of pre and proto historical sites of the middle and lower Narmada.

Maharashtra

Exploration in the Middle Wainganga and in the Purna Basin. (Prehistory Branch).

Andhra

Survey of Prehistoric sites in the Nalgonda district. (Prehistory Branch).

Madras

Survey of the Trichi-Madura-Pudakottai-Tinnevely region. (Prehistory Branch).

Reports of Law Commission

990. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports brought out so far by the Law Commission;

(b) reports on which Government have taken decision; and

(c) the nature of decisions taken and particular steps taken so far to implement those decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Law Commission has so far submitted 21 Reports. Reports 1—20 have been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A statement showing action so far taken is placed on the Table of the Houses. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 21].

Mining in Neyveli

991. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mining has been commenced in **Neyveli**;

(b) if so, the lignite so far extracted; and

(c) whether any lignite has been sent for testing to East Germany?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The lignite bed has been exposed and regular mining will commence when the first unit of the thermal power station is commissioned, which may be in the first quarter of 1962.

(b) and (c). 2,000 tons of lignite have, however, been extracted from the mine, for the Government of Madras, who are arranging for its despatch to East Germany, where tests will be undertaken to study the feasibility of making, on a commercial scale, high temperature lignite coke suitable for smelting Salem iron ore in blast furnaces.

Neyveli Project

992. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether first unit—Turbine capacity 50 M. W. will be commissioned this year in Neyveli;

(b) if so, the date of the commissioning; and

(c) how much lignite will be made available for this plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Originally it was planned to commission the first unit of 50 MW by the end of this year. But, for reasons beyond control, some vital equipment like switch gear and essential parts has been delayed in transit from USSR. This may result in the commissioning of the plant being delayed by about a couple of months.

(c) About 25,000 tons of lignite per mensem will be made available to this unit. The entire 250 MW Thermal Plant will consume about 1.5 million tons of lignite per year.

Clay Washing Plant at Neyveli

993. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work in the clay washing plant at Neyveli has been completed;

(b) if so, when the production will start;

(c) what is the present capacity; and

(d) how much will be the value of clay produced each year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. The plant is at present undergoing trial runs prior to its commissioning.

(b) Production is expected to commence during December, 1961.

(c) The annual output of washed clay will be 6,000 tons.

(d) The prevailing market price of white clay is about Rs. 150 per ton; even if it is assumed that the Neyveli clay will fetch Rs. 100 per ton, the value of the washed clay produced will be about Rs. 6 lakhs per year.

Fertilizer Plant Neyveli

994. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in the Fertilizer plant in Neyveli is not proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) what steps are taken to rectify it; and

(d) what is the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Difficulties in the procurement of cement and steel have somewhat upset the schedule of the Fertilizer Plant. Arrangements have now been made to ensure adequate supplies of cement, and civil works are being speeded up. In regard to steel, import of the requisite quantity has been authorised, and the Corporation has already called for tenders for supply of the required items. The last date for submission of tenders was 22-11-1961.

Pay Scales of L.D.Cs

995. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 767 given on the 24th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at by the Government of India to remove the anomaly that existed in the fixation of pay on account of revision of pay scale of Lower Division Clerks in 1956;

(b) whether this anomaly will still exist if the fixation of pay on the 1st April, 1956 is done on point to point basis; and

(c) how long it will take to finalise it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) After careful examination of all relevant factors, and in view of the serious practical difficulties, it has been decided not to reopen such cases at this stage.

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

जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली

९९६. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली में किन-किन विषयों की पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध है;

(ख) इस समय वहां कितने छात्र और अध्यापक हैं;

(ग) इस संस्था को सरकार की ओर से कितना वार्षिक अनुदान मिलता है;

(घ) अब तक कितना अनावर्तक अनुदान दिया जा चुका है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उसे विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में मान्यता देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) क्या अलीगढ़ के अनुभव से लाभ उठा कर सरकार इस संस्था का साम्प्रदायिक रूप बदले बिना इसे किसी प्रकार की मान्यता अथवा सहायता न देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (च) एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या २२]

National Defence Academy Course

997. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to revise the syllabus of the National Defence Academy so as to bring it to the level of the degree course in Science; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to take the final steps to effect this change?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal at present under examination to revise the syllabus of the National Defence Academy so as to bring it to the level of the degree course in science.

(b) The revised proposed syllabus is still under preliminary examination. It is not possible at this stage to indicate a definite date by which this proposal will be finalised and implemented.

Primary School Teachers

998. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to provide benefits of provident fund, pensions and insurance to primary school teachers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Scheme is under consideration.

Conditions of Service of Staff in Aided Schools

999. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular has been sent to all the aided schools in Delhi by the Directorate of Education regarding conditions of service of the staff in aided schools during the period of probation; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the circular will be placed on the Table?

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

(b) A copy of the circular is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Circular No. F.6(47)/61-Edn., dated the 4th October, 1961, from Shri B. D. Bhatt, Director of Education, Delhi, to the President, Delhi School Managers' Association, Delhi, regarding Conditions of service of the staff in aided Schools during the period of probation.

With reference to your letter No. M|3077 dated the 20th February, 1961, on the above subject, I am directed to say that the matter has been examined carefully and it has been de-

cided that the condition of termination of service of the staff in aided schools during the period of probation with the prior approval of the department, should remain operative as hithertofor.

Babina Cantonment

1000. Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and amount of new taxes imposed on the villagers of Babina as a result of the inclusion of the village with Babina Cantonment;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the villagers or their representatives in this connection; and

(c) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken to give relief to the villagers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement setting out the particulars asked for is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 23].

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12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION IN CONGO AND INSECURITY TO INDIAN TROOPS SERVING WITH U.N.

Mr. Speaker: I have got some Adjournment Motions. One group of Adjournment Motions relates to the following:

> "The situation of grave insecurity to our troops under U.N. Command in the Congo, arising out of the recent disclosure that an Indian Major in Elizabethville is still untraced as also the fact that a Gurkha who accompanied the Major was found stabbed to death".

What is the information about this?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I wish to make one point, Sir. This adjournment motion is in my name.

Mr. Speaker: Let him wait. Let us hear the Defence Minister.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): On the evening of 28th November, 1961, at Elizabethville, while Mr. Ironsmith and Mr. Urqhart, American citizens and U.N. officials—were in a motor-car, both Mr. Ironsmith and Mr. Urquhart, it is understood, were forcibly pulled out by Tshombe's troops and manhandled. Mr. Ironsmith was brought back to the American consulate but Mr. Urquhart was taken away by para commandos of Tshombe's army. I would like to say that all this occurred in the presence of Senator Dodd who was in the place at that time. The Katanga authorities were warned that if Urquhart was not returned—all that was within 40 minutes—suitable military action would be taken by the United Nations. Later in the evening, Munungo, the so-called Foreign Minister of the Katanga Government, brought back Urquhart to the American consulate at about midnight. He was found to be badly hurt. Meantime, Major Ajit Singh with one other rank of the Gurkha Rifles Battalion, ignorant of the return of Mr. Urquhart, left to search Mr. Urquhart. When they did not return until 4 O'clock in the morning on the 29th November, a search was commenced. The body of rifleman Narayan Bahadur Gurung was found concealed in a bush, wrapped in gendarmerie vehicle tarpaulin at about 11 hours yesterday. The refleman appeared to have been shot in the back at very close range after being pulled out of the vehicle. His body was not found to be mutilated as has been reported in the newspapers.

Rifleman Narayan Bahadur was cremated with full military honours yesterday afternoon, and steps have been taken to inform the next of

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kin, according to the usual procedures here.

According to the latest information available to us, no trace has been yet found of Major Ajit Singh or his jeep, but there are unconfirmed indications that he may be alive and in the custody of the para commandos of mercenaries.

The U.N. Command in Katanga has lodged a strong protest with the Katanga authorities and it is understood that Munungo has promised to try personally to look for Major Ajit Singh.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, the Defence Minister disclosed that 11 of our soldiers in the Congo were killed. My information obtained through a very reliable source is that about 500 soldiers there were injured and most of them are in the hospital. Whatever that might be, after that, news comes that Major Ajit Singh is untraced up till now. Another man has been killed. My submission is this. I do not know under what terms and conditions our troops were lent to the Congo to operate under the United Nations' command. Whatever that might be, my submission is that air protection should be given to our troops operating in the Congo.

Another point is, the U.N. command must be asked to make a thorough search in order to discover or find out this Major, Major Ajit Singh, who has been untraced up till now, and then compensation to the families of the people killed in the Congo should be paid as soon as possible. Then, the UN command must be told that this sort of thing must not be allowed to continue, because, you are sending soldiers to the Congo, and not cannon-fodder.

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as the first part of this question is concerned, first of all, it does not arise out of this Adjournment Motion. But I did give all these facts the other day. There are no Indian troops as such in the UN, that is to say, and what is more, the Commander of this particular lot is Brigadier Raja, who is the commander. I would like to submit that in an operation of this kind, things of this kind happen and the necessary steps are taken. No protection can be offered to our troops; the troops have gone there to protect somebody else. The search for Major Ajit Singh is going on and the necessary action will be taken. The recent resolution passed by the United Nations gives authority to the Secretary-General to take all possible measures if necessary.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Whether or not they are called Indian troops or soldiers in the Congo, they were Indian troops when we sent them. And when these troops were being sent we were assured that they were not expected to get into any warfare. Secondly, they were going there merely as messengers of peace, to maintain peace there in a peaceful manner, and not to take interest in the civil war. But now we find that our troops are being utilised under the UN command not only for maintaining peace in a peaceful manner on the site of the major area there but also to take part in the UN warfare, in their civil war on behalf of one area as against another rebellious area. Therefore, I think it is time that we take a decision, and the best way to prevent a recurrence of such incidents would be to fix a time-limit by which it should be possible for us to give notice to the UN command to send back our troops and withdraw them from the civil war for which we did not bargain. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know how the hon. Member got this idea that we have sent troops there not for any military purposes but for other purposes. Certain-

ly no assurance of that kind was given, could be given or was intended to be given. Obviously, there was going to be a very difficult situation, and they would be used for any purpose including military, violent purposes if the United Nations so decided.

Shri Ranga: Was not the assurance given to this House that our troops will not be utilised in the civil war?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. I do not accept this situation as a civil war even.

Shri Ranga: Is there no civil war?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not accept the situation as a civil war. It is a war against the United Nations. Some people rebelled against the United Nations and the troops under the United Nations have to fight them if necessary. Previously, there was some ambiguity about the instructions given by the United Nations. That has been removed now completely. It is obvious that when you ented a war situation, one cannot call about—somebody cannot ask us, "Why don't you protect the soldiers"? They are meant to protect others; to protect the situation and to protect themselves. The army does not carry a police force to protect itself!

Shri Hem Barua: I meant air protection given to our troops operating under the UN command. The Defence Minister misinterpreted it, and you are trying to do the same thing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Here is a war situation and not only a normal war situation but an extraordinary situation, as we read in the papers from day to day what happens there. Some people are there in Mr. Tshombe's army and Congolese army who behave in a manner which is opposed to even normal civilised warfare, if warfare can ever be civilised. It is happening. It is unfortunate and regrettable that accidents happen—one man died and the other is missing —but we have to take these things in our stride and take steps accordingly. Brig. Raja tooks some steps in regard to the American gentleman, Mr. Urquhart and gave 40 minutes' notice saying, he must be returned in 40 minutes. He was returned within 40 minutes. The Foreign Minister of Mr. Tshombe's Government has himself gone out in search of Maj. Ajit Singh. What can we do about it except to press the United Nations to take adequate action in such matters?

The hon. Member suggested that because Major Ajit Singh is unfortunately missing and somebody had been killed, we should give them notice that our soldiers would be withdrawn. That is a very extraordinary suggestion for the hon. Member to make. In another context, he wants war to be declared all round and armies to be marched.

Shri Ranga: That is for the protection of our territorial rights, not to go somewhere else and be killed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Therefore, his suggestion is, whenever a soldier is killed, withdraw your army.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): My submission is. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not calling the hon. Member. I have heard sufficiently about this matter.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): There is a slight difference between what has appeared in the papers and what the Defence Minister stated. In the papers it is stated that one of the drivers has been killed. According to the Defence Minister, a particular Gurkha was first injured, then a search party went and the attendant was killed. Now Major Ajit Singh is missing. Because of this confusion, we would like to know how the events had happened and whether it is true that the Gurkha was injured, as a result of which the search party went, and what has happened to the Gurkha, whether he is safe and alive.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. We have given the account as

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we have received it directly and not derived it from the newspapers. A party was being given where a number of people including this American gentleman, Mr. Urquhart. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Italian, not American.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is immaterial. Mr. Urquhart, American Senator Dodd and others were present there. From that party, Mr. Urquhart and others were going to another party within half an hour. When they were going there, they were seized outside. In the presence of Mr. Dodd and others, Mr. Urquhart was taken away. Thereafter, an ultimatum was given by the UN Commander, I think Brig. Raja, that he must be produced within 40 minutes and he was produced in fact by the Katanga authorities.

Meanwhile, not knowing that he had been produced, an Indian officer went out or was sent out—Major Ajit Singh with a Gurkha driver—in search of Mr. Urquhart and they disappeared. Later, the driver's body was found in a bush, apparently shot at close range. These are the broad facts. Major Ajit Singh has not been found yet. There is some kind of a report that he might still be living and may be under the detention of the Katanga people. These are the facts so far as we know.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I want to make one submission. I beg to remind that the Government was hesitating to strike. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have not called him. What is the meaning of his going on?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: You allow others, but you do not allow me.

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow him. I have very great regard for the hon. Member, both for his age and for his previous experience, but in and out he makes irrelevant statements. I cannot allow him to go on like this. Unless he catches my eye and I call upon him, he ought not to stand and speak. I will take very serious steps about this matter. I have been very indulgent to him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is stated in the newspaper.

> "A Gurkha driver who had accompanied Major Ajit Singh in his search was found stabbed to death by Swedish UN patrols with tracker dogs".

A Reuter report says: that the body was found with multiple injuries outside Mr. Tshombe's residence in Elisabethville. I would like to know whether Mr. Tshombe's house has been searched and whether Major Ajit Singh is there, because according to the Press news, the body of the driver was there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I suggest that whatever information Government receive tomorrow or day after, that may be communicated to the House?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We fully support the sentiments of the Prime Minister and express our disagreement with what Shri Ranga said. But there is one sentence to be uttered in addition to this. Nobody expects soldiers who have gone to do battle at the command of the UN to be defended in the way it has been understood. They have not gone to play a cricket match. Our complaint is, they are not fighting, but they are being ambushed and murdered. If they die discharging their duties, it is correct. What the Government of India should see is that the UN is not paralysed, as it is today. That is our submission. If they die in the discharge of their duties, that is honourable death. But today Mr. Tshombe's men are murdering them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. We do

not like their being ambushed and all that. It is not war, whatever else it may be. But there it is. The UN authorities also do not like it; there is no doubt about it. It may be, as the hon. Member says, that the UN authorities have in the past been not very swift in taking action. It is because it is a very complicated authority, emanating from New York and coming through various other sources. But now, so far as the resolution of the UN Security Council is concerned, they have got a much clearer authority.

In reply to the other hon. Member, may I say that our information is that the body of the Gurkha driver was found in a bush and in fact from the American consulate, the people there heard the shot being fired; they did not see it. They presumed that that shot hit the driver. The body was removed and later put in a bush, covered with tarpaulin or something. Mr. Tshombe is not there, so far as I know, but one of his Ministers, Mr. Munungo, was there. It was he who produced Mr. Urquhart and who had undertaken to go in search of Major Ajit Singh.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statements made, I do not think it is necessary to adjourn the House to allow this discussion.

An Hon. Member: What about Shri Braj Raj Singh's suggestion?

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken note of.

REPORTED MISSING OF PORTUGUESE TROOPS ON GOA BORDER

Mr. Speaker: There are notices of three adjournment motions, all relating to the same matter. I shall read the first one:

"Reported massing of Portuguese Troops and army on Goa border as evidenced by:

1. Deploying of 2,500 Portuguese Troops on Goa border.
2. 750 Portuguese Troops at Mazali border.
3. About 3,000 white Portuguese soliders landed in Goa.
4. Naval craft stationed near Karwar.
5. Landing of an aircraft at Panjim."

This is what has appeared in the newspaper. Does he want to add to it?

Shri Goray (Poona): That is what has appeared in the newspaper.

Shri Nath Pai: There was also a news item that was broadcast by the All India Radio this morning. It is an official agency and it is not normally given to this kind of sensation. It broadcast a news item which does not appear in the Press, *viz.*, a Portuguese aircraft was reported to have landed at Panjim. It gives the number of concentration of Portuguese forces to the order of 700 at Mazali. In the light of this, we would like to know if Government have any information.

Mr. Speaker: The same thing is given here.

Shri Tangamani: Also one of the armed vessels belonging to the Portuguese has left that island.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: First of all, may I say that anything that the All India Radio broadcasts is not necessary official. They have got their own correspondents and they also take their news from newspaper agencies. No doubt normally they try to exercise some care, more care perhaps than....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a Government enterprise and their source is correct.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of private enterprise or public enterprise. They rely on the normal agencies like PTI, Reuter, etc., and sometimes their own correspon-

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dents. They do not get their news as a rule, except on very special occasions, through the agency of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: There is no difference.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I merely wanted to correct that statement to remove any misapprehension. Now, all these questions are in regard to what the Portuguese are doing within Goa territory. Broadly, our information is that they have added to their troops there, their aircraft there and generally to their military equipment. Obviously, I cannot give any details about the number of troops they have got and where they have got. But broadly, it is our information that they have been strengthening their position there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Portuguese have intensified their military preparations after the statement made by the Prime Minister that we might employ force at any time to liberate Goa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give a date when they did it. They have been doing it. Possibly that statement may have had some effect on them.

Shri Goray: I would like to put one question to the Prime Minister. Things are happening in such a way that the Portuguese are strengthening their own base in Goa. Not only they are strengthening their own base but, as you read the other day, they are going out to Anjidiv and trying to see that their authority prevails there. They are threatening the people round about. I want to know, when this sort of military build-up is going on, what is it that we are doing to assure our own people and the people in Goa that what we have already said to them—that they will be liberated very soon—is going to take effect? Otherwise, Sir, the whole position will be that because of the build-up there will be demoralisation among the people of Goa and round about.

Shri Nath Pai: The adjournment motion does not, as the Prime Minister tried to say, refer only to what they are trying to do inside. We have specifically stated about the massing of Portuguese troops on our border, at Mazali Border, near Satara—I come from that area. It may be that the reports are slightly exaggerated, and we wanted to be enlightened about it. Also, we wanted to know about what my colleague Shri Goray asked, and information as to the concentration and massing of troops near our border, not deep inside.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give any precise information. But, broadly speaking, they have put some of their troops near the border and some internally at various places. As for the question asked by the hon. Member Shri Goray, I can tell him that we are very much seized of the situation and we hope to take adequate steps to meet it.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the assurance given further discussion is not necessary.

REPORTED TORTURE TO DEATH OF A GOAN PATRIOT WHILE IN LOCK-UP.

Mr. Speaker: I have received another adjournment motion which says:

> "Reported news that a Goan Patriot Mr. Mark Fernandes has been tortured to death in Panjim Lock Up by the Portuguese Imperialists and another Goan satyagrahi is said to be missing."

Has the Prime Minister to say anything relating to this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, Sir, we have no information other than what has appeared in the Press about this case. I have also received a telegram to the same effect. That has appeared in the Press. But there is no further information on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is stated in the newspapers that Mr. George Vaz, Secretary of the Goan Political Convention, in a telegram to the Prime Minister, Nehru—he has disclosed that telegram and also given it to the Press—that one Mr. Mark Fernades had been tortured and perhaps killed in a Panjim lock-up. It also says that another Goan satyagrahi, Mr. Vasant Manjrekar, who had entered Goa on November 15, had not reached his home and his whereabouts were not known. The telegram was sent to the Prime Minister. I want to know when this telegram was received and whether after receiving this telegram any other information has reached the Prime Minister.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: With all respect to you, Sir, I withdraw from the House. I had some ideas, and perhaps you think they are irrelevant. Thank you very much.

Raja Mahendra Pratap then left the House.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot prevent the hon. Member from withdrawing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All the information that I have in my possession is contained in the following telegram that I received, which is really more or less a repetition of what has appeared in the Press. This telegram has been sent to me by one Mr. George Vaz from Bombay. It says:

> "Mark Fernandez satyagrahi arrested in Goa 1954 returned Indian territory after four years detention. On 13th of this month crossed via Mazali into Goa on assurance from Governor-General of Goa to see sick and ailing father Fernandez never reached him—was last seen at Pollem a Portuguese check post on Goa border—now reported to be tortured and perhaps killed in Panjim lock up to extract information—father of Fernandez reported to be dangerously ill on hearing of son's torture and death in jail—appeal intervention—similarly Vasant Manjrekar who crossed into Goa on 15th never reached him—whereabouts not known".

I cannot guarantee the accuracy of this statement, but one certainly feels that they might well be true because the type of Portuguese behaviour that we know fits into this kind of thing.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I read an article a couple of days back. That article was written basing on the information that was given out by the UAR Consul, Mr. Khaleel. According to that article, it is said that the Portuguese have sharpened the edges of their weapons of torture and are inflicting all sorts of torture on the Indian prisoners in Goa jail. May I know whether the Government have any information about that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not seen that article; I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. Member would ask whether information has been collected through some other person of the Arab Republic who is deputising for us also I think the hon. Member wants to know whether that kind of information would be available through other agencies.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: U.A.R. are our officially designated representatives for Portugal, and sometimes they are good enough to send a man to enquire. I do not know where that article was and what it was. We get official reports from them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: What more has he to say? Sufficient information available with the Government has been given to us. Now the Government will take steps to see what further happens and to get information.

An Hon. Member: We should take steps to liberate Goa.

Mr. Speaker: I have received another adjournment motion from Shri Braj Raj Singh about:

> "Publishing of incorrect Indian maps showing the whole of Kashmir as parts of Pakistan and circulation of these maps in Orissa by "Das-Brothers" of Orissa. The maps have been used for teaching students in Orissa. This is in clear violation of the sovereignty and integrity of the country."

But for the fact that it is alleged that this is broadly circulated and taught in schools I would not have brought it up here. I have been given a copy of this map, which shows the whole of Kashmir as beloging to Pakistan. Are the students being taught with these maps?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No, Sir. We made enquiries from the State Government of Orissa and they have informed us that the atlas was published by some Das Brothers, Berhamput, Ganjam and the mistake in the colouring of different States was the ground for confusion which was quite un-intentional. The State Government says that the publishers have expressed regret for the mistake and have already taken steps to withdraw the copies already in circulation. They have since published a correct map copy of the atlas, according to the State Government, and in these circumstances the State Government do not propose to take any further action.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I tell your. Sir, that this is not the only map? There is another map also in which also—it is an all-India map—Kashmir is shown as Pakisan's territory.

Mr. Speaker: By the same Das Brothers?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes. The name of the atlas is *Adhunik Manchitra*. This was circulated in the schools and boys were being taught with this. The Chief Minister of Orissa gave an assurance that this map would be withdrawn. The assurance was given two months back. It has not yet been withdrawn. My point is this. Merely expressing an apology or showing regret on behalf of Das Brothers is not enough in such cases where there is a clear violation of India's integrity and sovereignty in publishing maps. We have been protesting about the U.N. maps which have been showing bits of our territory as that of Pakistan. When our own State Governments are functioning, these maps are being published. When our own people are at the helm of affairs, these people are doing like this and yet the Government of India are not taking any action. I think it is a serious matter in which the Government of India must take some serious action against the company, Das-Brothers and the Chief Minister of that State.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Chief Minister of Orissa and the State Government took immediate action. I do not know what information the hon. Member has received. The information received by us from the State Government is that that atlas has been withdrawn and a corrected copy has been published. I do not know on what basis Shri Braj Raj Singh has to say something else. I do not know what further action can be taken. If there is any other map, I shall be glad to get it from Shri Braj Raj Singh, and we will certainly bring it to the notice of the State Government who will take quick and prompt action. These things cannot be taken in a light-hearted way.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, I do not think I am called upon to give my consent to the adjournment motion. The hon. Minister has taken proper steps and those maps have been withdrawn. If there are one or two other maps, they will also be withdrawn.

12.31 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* REPORTED DELAY IN THE EXECUTION OF THE FARAKKA BARRAGE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. Shri Indrajit Gupta. I find that both of them are absent. Normally, in such cases, the statement is laid on Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This relates to a very important matter. I, therefore, request that the statement may be read.

Mr. Speaker: No. Let it be laid on the Table of the House.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 24].

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TERRITORIAL COUNCILS (CONSULTATION WITH UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION) RULES, 1960 NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg:

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Territorial Councils Consultation with Union Public Service Commission Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1252 dated the 19th October, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2485/61].

(ii) to lay on the Table a cpoy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1066 dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1091 dated the 9th September, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1233 dated the 7th October, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3366/61].

(iii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the all India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1244 dated the 14th Ocotber, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1246 dated the 14th October, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3367/61].

(iv) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) The All India Services (Travelling Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1125 dated the 16th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3368/61].

(b) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1274 dated the 21st October, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3369/61].

(v) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

[Shri Datar]

(a) G.S.R. No. 1275 dated the 21st October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1276 dated the 21st October, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3370/61].

(vi) to lay on the Table a copy of the Board of Homoeopathic Sytem of Medicine, Bombay (Reconstitution and Reorganisation) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1235 dated the 7th October, 1961, under Sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [*Placed on Library, See* No. LT-3371/61].

PAPERS UNDER SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 16 OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ACT, 1951.

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Caustic Soda Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 32(2)-T.R./61 dated the 24th November, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3372/61].

(iii) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Soda Ash Industry.

(iv) Government Resolution No. 32(1)-T.R./61 dated the 27th November, 1961. [*placed in Library, See* No. LT-3373/61].

(v) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Carbide Industry.

(vi) Government Resolution No. 37(1)-T.R./61 dated 27th November, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-3374/61].

(vii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (v) and (vi) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3365/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, AND THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1252 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1253 dated the 14th October, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3375/61].

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1257 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No.1327 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1367 dated the 18th November, 1961.
[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3376/61].

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1123 dated the 12th September, 1961.

(b) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1150 dated the 23rd September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3377/61].

(c) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rles, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1258 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1319 dated the 1st November, 1961.

(e) The Central Excise (11th Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1328 dated the 4th November, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3377/61].

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to make an announcement. I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated 29th November, 1961, from the Sub-Magistrate, Trivandrum:

"Shri M. K. Kumaran, Member Lok Sabha, convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for three weeks in the aggregate. Confined in the Central Prison, Trivandrum. Letter follows."

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals.

CONSTITUTION ELEVENTH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: I introduce the Bill.

12.32 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934".

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I make a submission before you put it to the vote of the House? We were told that the House has to adjourn earlier because there were not enough Bills to go through. Now we find that several Bills have been introduced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): A spate of Bills.

Shri Tangamani: When will they be taken up for consideration? We would like some light to be thrown on that point. Whereas certain Bills have been pending and have not been brought here, some new Bills are being introduced. Government must explain the importance of these new

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated, 30-11-1961.

[Shri Tangamani]

Bills and whether certain things may or may not happen if they are not passed during this session.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware this particular Bill has got to be passed before the 31st December of this year because many of the industries have to be either de-protected or protection has to be extended to some other industries. It is inevitable and that is why we requested the Minister of Parliamentary is aware, this particular Bill has got Affairs to request you to allow us to introduce this Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the other Bills?

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Were the Business Advisory Committee consulted about this matter? Was it before them when they decided in favour of shortening the duration of this session?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is trying to expand the scope of the Business Advisory Committee. It is for the Government to put up sufficient work before the House. If Government feel that there is not sufficient work for a particular session, it is open to them to make a statement in the House and, if I agree, having regard to the work on hand, I make an announcement, which I have done in this case. There is no good forcing the Government to prolong the session if they feel that they have not got sufficient work. They may think that it is not necessary to pass all the Bills in this Session. All the same, they have got to introduce Bills which they think it is necessary for them to get passed in this session. The Business Advisory Committee deal only with allocation of time for the various items of work that come up before the House, either by way of Bills, resolutions or motions.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We will decide the priority within the time decided upon and whatever Bills, we think, are more important will be put through.

Mr. Speaker: Naturally, hon. Members are anxious to know the position of the various Bills etc. There is a rule in this House that whatever is part-heard will be taken up in preference to others. Are there any part-heard matters?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No.

Mr. Speaker: It is for Government to decide what should be ignored and whether these should be given preference. I think now enough has been said regarding these two Bills.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Every day they are doing it.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Government to decide what to bring before the House and when. If the hon. Member is in the Government, he will bring a Bill every day.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would not. I will think twice before I call off the session.

Mr. Speaker: Very good. Now the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce* the Bill.

12·36 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: TENTH REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

following motion moved by Shri B. N. Datar on the 29th November, 1961, namely:—

> "That this House takes note of the Tenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960, together with the Government Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st December, 1960."

No time has been allotted for this discussion. The time already taken is one hour and fifty minutes. I think we can have two more hours. The next items are Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) and Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Are they to be passed today?

The Deputy Minister of Railway (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. They will all be passed to day. Now it is 12.30. we will have two more hours and this will conclude by 2.30.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Now it is 12.35.

Mr. Speaker: I said that it is approximately 12.30.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What is the time allotted for the Demands for Grants?

Mr. Speaker: One hour each.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We will require more.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. We will finish this motion early. Now Shri N. R. Muniswamy will continue his speech.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the notice of the House some of the very important points to which this House, as well as the Ministry, should give some thought. At the outset, I wish to congratulate the Commission. The trend of the debate has happened to be one of very severe criticism of the working of the Commission and the implementation of their recommendations by the Government. All the same, I feel that the work that they have been pursuing is a very arduous one and they deserve our appreciation and thanks for doing their job so well. It has been stated that they are doing a thankless job, but they do it with a view to create efficiency in the administration. In order to run the Government, we must have efficient people and the Commission have been asked to recruit persons suitable to the duties assigned to them.

12.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, was suggesting that there must be a high-powered committee to go into the question of the way in which the work of the Commission is being carried on. I am not going to oppose or support this suggestion, but I wish to make certain suggestions which might be considered by the Government. Instead of having a high-powered committee to go into the work of the Commission, which makes recommendations for various appointments which are decided by the Government, I think it is better that we have a small committee appointed by the Members of Parliament, which will go into the actual working, their functions and the way in which they conduct their office work.

Much has been said about the interview and the way in which questions are asked of the various candidates and answers given by them. Last time when the hon. Speaker was in the Chair I raised the question that in the interviews sometimes questions were asked which were not relevant to the subject for which the candidates were to be recruited. Sometimes irrelevant questions are put to the candidates and to the best of their ability they answer them. I wanted some record of the questions

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

put to the candidate by the member and the answer given by the candidate to be maintained so that we could assess the marks given to each candidate at the time of the interview consistent. With the nature of the question and the purpose for which the question was asked. The hon. Minister was pleased to state then that such a procedure was not obtaining in any part of the country, much less in the Centre and members put questions as they pleased. No record was being maintained. The hon. Speaker was pleased to observe that it would be better and in the interest of the integrity of appointments that we make to have a certain record of that type. I only wish that they pursue this matter and take this into consideration.

From the Report I find that the Chairman of the Commission goes every year to various parts of the world with a view to select candidates. I find that he has gone very recently also. He does make an enormous effort to make good selection in the foreign countries with the assistance of experts and officers of the embassies. I want to know whether it is at all necessary for the Chairman to make a huge round of the world to select about 30 to 35 candidates. Is it commensurate with the expense that we incur in this connection? It would be better if they only call for applications from candidates in foreign countries, screen them here at a distance and make the selection. They can find out their suitability from the recommendation that they get from the embassies. I am not aware as to what expenditure they have incurred in this respect. They are having an economy board also. But they not only not give appointments to people here who deserve out, at the same time, spend money unnecesarily. This tour all over the world can be minimised. They can even eliminate it altogether if they pursue some other method of recruitment. I wish that this aspect is considered by the Government in the year to come.

I find that it is very difficult to get candidates specially those having technical knowledge, that is, of science or engineering. Even if people are asked to apply, many of them do not apply either because the emoluments are not attractive or because the job which they have to undertake is at a distant place like Tripura, Manipura, Pondicherry and other places. In this connection what I want to submit is that it is better to have a plan for recruitment of such categofy of persons beforehand and at the same time to train existing persons or to initiate some other programme with a view to give training to the graduates. That has been mentioned even in the Report. They may expand the existing research institutions so that that can have a pool of sdientists and engineering experts and as and when vacancies arise they can look to this pool and make an appointment to that post.

The other aspect which I wish to bring to the notice of the House is the delays offers of appointments to candidates recommended by the Commission. They have given an appendix and from this I find that there are cases in which appointment orders are issued two or three years after they have been selected. There are cases where even after they have been selected for a period of two or three years they are still kept pending for issue of orders. It looks very strange.

They ask the Commission to advertise, interview and make the selection urgently. Then to keep the appointment in abeyance for a period of two or three years does not speak well of the Government. If such a thing had been done by the Commission, they would certainly have passed strictures against the Commission for not having advertised, interviewing and making the selection with speed. After having the list if they do not issue the orders, it means that they have got mental reservations. It would look that at one stage they wanted to fill these posts but later on due to certain other circumstances they have given up the idea of appointing people to

those posts and have not as yet decided whether to appoint them or not. Still, they are kept on the list and appointment orders are not being issued to them. I only want the Government to be sharp enough to see that those persons who have been selected two or three years earlier are not kept waiting every day to get the order. It would rather look strange and lead to disappointment and frustration. I only wish that they would look at it in a human way while dealing with these things.

As regards irregular appointments and delayed references, about 30 references have been given. There may be innumerable matters which they might not have been pleased to place before the House in this Report. I find that only two or three ministries, for example, the Railways, Commerce and Industry and Planning Commission, have been referred to. I do not want to repeat that here. When I read those three instances, I found it was not very happy reading. I only wish that Government will not do such things hereafter and give an occasion to the Commission to make a reference to these irregular appointments and delayed references.

In this Report I find there is one item, namely, the exclusion of certain appointments from the purview of the Commission. It is a very healthy convention, namely, that we make certain regulations with a view to see that consultation with the Commission is dispensed with and the Commission is free to give such exemptions. There are several departments, like the Secretariats of the President of India and of the Vice-President, the Official Liquidator appointed under the Companies Act, the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and various other departments which have been exempted. They have rightly been given the exemption. The autonomy of this House should not be tampered with by anybody as regards appointments and service conditions. I quite agree with that. Article 320 of the Constitution seems to be very rigorous. I may be permitted to read only two clauses of that. Clause 3, sub-clauses (a) and (b) of article 320 reads as follows:

> "The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted—
>
> (a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;
>
> (b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers:"

These are two aspects on which exemptions have always been granted, that is, firstly, with regard to the method of recruitment and, secondly, on the principles of appointments, service conditions and all that. There is also a proviso which , you will be pleased to see, says that the President and the Governor can make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally, or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for the Public Service Commission to be consulted. It is a very healthy convention. I only want to say that in many appointments it looks as though the Commission has delegated its power of appointment to these institutions believing that they would discharge the duty that they would otherwise like to discharge. They have got their own rules and regulations for appointment, recruitment and every other thing. It is quite right. But I do not know whether the Commission is divested of its supervisory capacity or overall power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I have just now started speaking. I may be given five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he say that he has started just now? I remember Shri Sharma said, when the discussion started, that it was 12.35.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I actually started at 12.40. I will finish in five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a most regrettable thing that the hon. Member should challenge me.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am not challenging you, Sir. I will finish in five minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He spoke yesterday also.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I shall finish in five minutes.

The Public Service Commission cannot be divested of its powers for which it has got an obligation to discharge. That is a statutory obligation. It is to see whether the method of recruitment and the principles of making appointments are being carried out. It looks as though instead of themselves appointing they have delegated their power to certain institutions, for example, to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and others. They have to carry out these things. I understand that. But, what is the machinery they adopt or they have got in their possession to have a check over it to see whether they are really doing according to the fashion in which they like them to be done or they carry out their own principles, their own regulations and their own rules? There is no such thing. Except that they have delegated powers to these institutions to which exemption has been granted, I do not find from the record whether the Commission have any machinery or they have got any report from these institutions or from these Governments that recruitments have been made quite in order, that they are in consonance with their own rules and they are in consonance with the rules which they themselves framed and they are happy and there is no complaint at all. I do not find any such thing in the report. I want that the Commission should not be divested of its powers, and its responsibilities should not be over no sooner than they give powers to these institutions to recruit. I only want that this should be done.

I found in one of the reports—subject to correction—about 3 or 4 years back, the hon. Speaker brought to the notice of the Commission article 98. I need not read that. When appointments are to be made in the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha or the Council of States, Parliament has to make certain laws. In the absence of the law, the President can make regulations in consultation with the Speaker and the Chairman. That is right. Pending that, the present rules are being carried out. Only my point is whether there is any check by the Commission. I wanted to know that. I find some sort of a report against recruitment. I do not feel very happy about it. I wish to bring to your notice that the Government must take some steps as regards these things also. Some sort of a law should be brought into existence.

The other point that I wish to bring to your notice is this. I shall finish in a minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can take another four minutes. I am sorry, I was wrong. The hon. Member was right. I have consulted the records. I find he began at 12.39. I was mistaken. I took the clue from Shri D. C. Sharma's observation. I am sorry.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: In the re-Commendations, I find that the Government was not in a position to accept one for which they have also given a memorandum, that is about a Railway officer in which case they wanted to have a very severe punishment. I only want that the Govern-

ment place the Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commissions on the same category as Court. They must give due regard to them. Their judgment and their verdict should not be challenged in any way. Supposing, for example, in a court, a particular man is acquitted and the Government think that the man must be punished. They only go in revision to the High Court. They plead for enhancement of punishment. If their plea is accepted, it is enhanced. Otherwise, they do not bother themselves. That is the way in which the Government should behave. The Government should not behave like an ordinary individual. The Government is something over and above all these things. They must have a human approach. The U.P.S.C. has recommended a particular type of punishment to be awarded to a particular man. They, in their wisdom thought that it is better to remit it back for reconsideration. When they remitted it back for reconsideration, they had not brought to the notice of the Commission any fresh points to be taken into consideration which they failed to agitate in the enquiry. They simply said, it is *mala fide*, just see whether it is so. When after reconsidering it, the Commission comes to the conclusion that no fresh point have been agitated to which they omitted to make reference at the time of passing the sentence, and they have only upheld their earlier decision. It is not right for the Government to poohpooh it and say, no, we are going to give a heavy punishment. I am not pleading for him. I am only saying that the *modus operandi* adopted by the Government is not correct. They must have a human approach. It is not as if there is an individual person and he should be punished. It seems to be vindicative. The punishment which is given by them may not be suitable with regard to the time and all that. It may be possible that he may be retired in a period of one year or it may not be able to satisfy the terms in which the punishment has been awarded by the Commission. With all that, to take that step, I do not like personally. The Government should also see that a single case is not isolated in that way and treated with vindictiveness. That is the reason why I am saying that they should not have disagreed with the verdict given by the Commission.

There are now, two or three types of Commission, such State as well as Central. We are also having the Railway Service Commission. I have been agitating that instead of having all these things, it is better to have three or four types of Commissions: one for the Union public services, nother for Scientific services, another for commercial services, like that, so that they can bifurcate and recruit persons well versed, instead of taking persons from other sources. The Members are there and whenever they want extra advice, they can seek the assistance of any Scientist or Engineer to come and sit as an Associate Member or as an expert to give advice. Mostly, they take advice. I only want to say that instead of having such things, it is better to divide the Commission into these categories so that the persons who compose the Commission have a better knowledge of the specialised subjects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member must conclude.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It is better to have two or three types of Commission instead of one, in which we say the Members are not qualified to select.

The last point that I wish to place before you is a small matter. You may think that I am transgressing my limit. I find, mostly, if the Government wants to have a particular type of man to be given a particular chance, he is being recruited. After some time, what happens is, they intimate to the Commission. The intimation to the Commission is to be within a period of six months or one year. If it is above one year, they must requisition the Commission to advertise and select. But, there are

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

cases where they do not do it. After having done it, they bring it to the Commission. They do it at a later stage. By that time, what happens is, either the man himself retires or he resigns or death takes place. These are things that happen. It looks as if these institutions which have been given permission to recruit candidates seems to adopt canons and principles which satisfy their own candidates. They do not satisfy the canons that have been laid down by the country. I only wanted to say that. Time is running against me, I am sorry; I conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is running against time; not time against him. Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I called Shri Braj Raj Singh yesterday. He was not prepared to speak. Now, today, I find him rising again.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, thle Union Public Service Commission is the constitutional guarantee that we have for equality of opportunity and for fair and free recruitment to the services. Because the permanent service really run, the Government in a democracy, it is very important that the people who are recruited to the services are recruited in such a way that there should be no feeling of nepotism, no feeling of favouritism and that purely merit is taken as the main consideration for recruitment. It is the business of the U.P.S.C. to see that this criterion is maintained.

In a vast country like ours where the public services are expanding because of greater state control over many affairs, it is quite natural that the work and scope of the U.P.S.C. also is expanding. As we see in the report, the examinations they are holding and the appointments they are making are large in number. The hon. Minister in charge said, that certain provisions about an examination hall and other things have been made to cope with the increase in work. That is all to the good. I want to draw the attention of the Government to one particular aspect which is causing a lot of not only irritation, but also a feeling of consternation among the people as to the future of the services and the future of our administration. That is, in making appointments, political considerations are being given greater importance than efficiency or anything else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Everywhere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say in the U.P.S.C.?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: No. What is happening is, in most States, first appointment.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Political considerations are being given more weight: where? Appointments by the U.P.S.C. or by the Government?

Shri Balraj Madhok: By the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are discussing the U.P.S.C.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Appointments are made. What is happening is this. Appointments are made first and then they are referred to the U.P.S.C. All appointments are not made by the U.P.S.C.

We say that all selections for appointments are made by the U.P.S.C. but even where the U.P.S.C. makes the selections, Government as well as other bodies under Government attach more importance to political considerations in making actual appointments. We have a very concrete case in Delhi itself.

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The U.P.S.C. selected a person out of about 20 applicants for the post of senior legal counsel for the Delhi Corporation. But the Delhi Corporation refused to take him, and the leader of the majority party, namely the Congress Party said that he would not like to have any officer in the corporation who would not see eye to eye with the policies of the ruling party. This was the statement made by the leader of the Congress Party in the Delhi Corporation, and it is there on record. So, the person who had been selected by the U.P.S.C. as the most competent man was not taken, and the corporation decided to refer the matter back to the U.P.S.C. The U.P.S.C. again said that he was the only competent man, and, therefore, he should be taken. Again, the matter was shelved, and the corporation decided that they would not have this post at all.

If such a thing can happen under the very nose of the Government of India, in Delhi itself, you can just imagine what the position would be elsewhere. My submission is that if we want that people should have faith in the U.P.S.C., then we must see that the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. are accepted by the Government: Further, appointments should not be made irregularly by the Government first and then referred to the U.P.S.C. after one or two years for confirmation, because in such cases, very often the appointment is made first, and in the normal course, confirmation is obtained later on. This is the first point that I would like to submit.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the authorities is this. There are a number of All India Services, like the I.A.S., I.P.S. etc. Now, we are going to have some more All India Services. There are also other kinds of services such as the Central Secretariat Service. In the British days, the I.C.S. used to be a privileged class, and all important posts were held by the I.C.S. people. But now, the position has changed, and I.A.S. has taken its place. Of course, it is true that the people who are taken into the IAS are very qualified and competent men, and they should be given important posts. But in the Central Secretariat Service, there are hundreds of people who have put in twenty to thirty years' service, and who are competent and quite experienced, and we find that they are superseded by junior I.A.S. men in the matter of promotions etc. and almost all the high posts in the secretariat are now going to be monopolised by the I.A.S. or the people belonging to the other Central Services. My submission is that the people who are working in the Central Secretariat and who belong to the C.S.S. should also have chances of promotion. We can lay down quotas for this purpose; and say, for instance, that 25 per cent of the posts will be filled up by the C.S.S. people, and 75 per cent by persons from outside; some such basis should be laid down. Otherwise, the people who are working in the Central Secretariat and who belong to Class I in the C.S.S. and who have been working there for twenty to thirty years will have no chances of promotion, and all doors for further promotion would remain closed to them. We have seen how some of the senior officers of the Government, like Mr. V. P. Menon have been very competent; they were not I.A.S. or I.C.S. men, but by virtue of their merit and by dint of their ability, they were able to rise to the highest rung of the ladder and were able to discharge their duties very efficiently and competently. Similarly, even today, if there are competent and efficient men in the Secretariat, though they may not be so qualified as the IAS people, they should be given opportunity to rise to the highest rung in the ladder of administration.

The third point to which I would like to draw the attention of Government is this. In the matter of recruitment to the lower services also, a number of examinations are being held, as, for instance, for the recruitment of stenographers, lower division

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

clerks and upper division clerks. In the conditions and qualifications laid down for such examinations, we find that people from some States are given certain concessions; then, certain concessions are given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as also to displaced persons. But there is one particular class of employees for whom no such concession has been given, and that is a very important class, namely the class IV service in the Government of India. In Delhi itself, we have thousands of employees who are working as class IV employees. They were recruited as peons or as chowkidars and so on, but many of them, while working in the offices as peons or as chowkidars or as other class IV employees, have been trying to improve their qualifications by reading in the evening colleges; many of them had passed the middle school stage when they joined service, but by reading in the evening colleges, many of them have passed matriculation or intermediate or even BA; some of them have been passed typewriting and other tests.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but then, we are not having a general discussion on the Services now. Class III and class IV employees have nothing to do with the U.P.S.C. So, let the discussion be confined to the report of the U.P.S.C.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that they should also be recruited by the U.P.S.C.?

Shri Balraj Madhok: That was not what I meant. What I meant was this. The U.P.S.C. holds eaminations not only for recruitment to the higher services but also for recruitment to the posts of lower division clerks, upper division clerks and so on. So, this matter also comes within the purview of this discussion. It is not the report only which we are discussing. We are discussing actually the work of the U.P.S.C.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Really, it is the report that we are discussing.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I too am discussing the report, but the report deals only with certain activities; certain other activities may not have come into this report, but they also can be discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But they must be connected with the report.

Shri Balraj Madhok: They will be connected. In the matter of recruitment, my submission is that class IV employees who are otherwise qualified but who are overaged as government employees should also be given an opportunity to appear in the examinations, and if they qualify, they should also be given promotion. We should not suppose that a man who was recruited as a peon must retire as a peon or that a man who was recruited as a daftry should retire as a daftry. The condition should be liberalised in their case, so that even though they are overaged, and they are 30 or 35, they should be able to appear in the examinations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again, the objection of the hon. Minister is quite relevant. The hon. Member is now discussing the method by which these class IV officers can be promoted or given opportunities to appear in examinations. But that has nothing to do with the present report on the working of the U.P.S.C.

Shri Balraj Madhok: All right. I shall leave that matter there.

There is another aspect of recritment to which I should like to draw your attention. Recruitment to certain posts is done through examinations, and to certain other posts, it is done through the States. When the I.A.S. cadre was expanded, so many people from the Jammu and Kashmir State and other States were taken into the I.A.S. They had not to appear in any examination. Recom-

mendations were made by the State Governments, and on the basis of those recommendations, they were taken. I know from personal knowledge that the people who are so taken get higher emoluments and greater privileges. But, then, they are not really qualified people always. Sometimes, when the State Government finds that a particular officer has been useful to them, even though he may not be qualified, they recommend his name; while another officer who is better qualified is not recommended by them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that even when the State recommends, the U.P.S.C. holds a special interview for them.

Shri Datar: What the hon. Member possibly means is the taking in of certain officers from the States under the promotion quota. That is what he is possibly referring to. here is some inaccuracy in what he says.

Shri Balraj Madhok: No. I shall explain it. For example, I come from the Jammu and Kashmir State. In that State, we had no I.A.S. cadre or any other Central Service cadre. When the IA.S. cadre was extended to that State, then so many officers from that State were taken into the I.A.S., and likewise, into the other Central Services as well. But what is the basis or criterion on which they have been taken? There were a number of officers, but only some of them were taken into these Central Services, and they were given higher emoluments..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have been taken by the Central Government?

Shri Balraj Madhok: By the U.P.S.C.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does the hon. Member imply by that? Does he imply that the U.P.S.C. has not been fair or that the State Government have not been fair in sending those names?

Shri Balraj Madhok: The State Government have not been fair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For that, is the U.P.S.C. to be blamed? The U.P.S.C. have to satisfy themselves that they are the best persons, and then only they can take them in. Whoever comes, irrespective of whether the State Government have been fair or not, if the U.P.S.C. finds the person up to the mark, they have to give him the qualifying certificate.

Shri Balraj Madhok: My submission is that recruitment to the All India Services should be done through the examinations held by the U.P.S.C. Only those who come out successful in those examinations should be taken in, and not those whom the State Governments just recommend, because the State Government's recommendations are very often coloured by political considerations rather than by merit.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Certainly not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if those considerations are there in the minds of the State authorities, ultimately, the tests have to be applied by the U.P.S.C., and unless those persons qualify in those tests in the opinion of the U.P.S.C., they cannot be promoted to the I.A.S.

Shri Balraj Madhok: But when the State Governments make their recommendations, they are very often coloured by political considerations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, it is a reflection against the State Government. What can be done by the U.P.S.C.? The U.P.S.C. is not to be blamed for that.

Shri Balraj Madhok: The U.P.S.C. is the body which has to recruit people to the Central Services and to other ordinary services, and they have to ensure that the persons are recruited on the basis of efficiency, integrity and merit. That is their main business. The Constitution has laid down that the U.P.S.C. is a body which had to be independent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the employer also has got the authority or option to allow any man under his

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employment to go and compete in those examinations or not, so long as he is under the employment of that authority. The employer has got that authority, unless it be that the employee leaves that employment and goes straight there.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Of course, the employer has got that authority, but what I am pointing out is that it reflects upon the services.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would advise the hon. Member to spare the State Governments at this moment, in this discussion. What can we do now?

Shri Balraj Madhok: After all, I am not talking on the report in just an academic way. I am talking about the practical things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The State Governments are not represented here. We cannot discuss their lapses and their faults. The Central Government can be taken to task and even that not at this moment unless it has done something vis a vis the U.P.S.C.

Shri Balraj Madhok: The work of the U.P.S.C. is expanding with more and more functions being taken over by the State; the nature of services is becoming multifarious, because more and more activities are being taken over by the Government. Therefore, it is necessary that the U.P.S.C. should be so constituted that there is proper personnel to select these services. For example, we have now to recruit technical personnel, scientific personnel, managerial personnel, as against purely administrative personnel. Therefore, people qualified to judge the merits of applicants or candidates to these services should be on the Commission. I have nothing to say against the members of the U.P.S.C. as it is constituted at present. They are all honourable people, respectable people, but they are people with purely academic qualifications. It is important now when the country is advancing technologically and scientifically that the U.P.S.C. should have on it more and more Members with different qualifications, so that they can be better judges of personnel required for technical and business undertakings of the Government.

Then there is the question of recruitment of Indian scientists or technicians who are abroad. There is a reference in this report about interviews that were made of technical personnel living in foreign countries. We find that a good many people who go outside the country for higher technical education do not return. They get good posts with decent salaries abroad and there is a general feeling among people who have returned from abroad that their talent is not properly utilised in the country. On the one side Government says that qualified people are not available; on the other side we find that there are so many qualified people in all branches of knowledge who are unemployed, and because of this many people choose to remain where they have gone for higher studies. This is a matter which needs to be looked into. Why is it that men who are sent abroad—I do not think they are unpatriotic—do not want to come back and serve the country? It is because they feel there is no scope for them here. In such cases the rigid conditions which are laid down for normal recruitment should be waived. For instance, you have prescribed minimum age of recruitment. There may be a man who has spent ten or twelve years abroad. In such cases, the rules should be made more flexible, so that we can make the best use of the talent available.

Another suggestion that I wish to make is about interchange of Secretariat and Administrative services. Formerly, in the British days, the practice used to be for the higher staff of the Central Secretariat to be brought on a tenure basis from the States and after a service of two or three years to be sent back to the States. Nowadays I find that there are a number of Secretaries, Joint

Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries who have been here for ten or fifteen years and have not been changed. This is not correct. In the Secretariat there is more of clerical tpe of work; but the practical side of administration is very important and for this purpose there should be interchange of Secretariat staff with administrative staff from the States. Officers who have served in the districts should be brought here and officers who have been here for some time should be sent to the districts.

Again, in the Defence Services, a number of jobs which civilians can do are done by military officers; a number of officers are holding purely secretarial jobs. In our country there is dearth of trained man-power. The Defence Minister very often says that we have not got an adequate number of good officers in the army. I think it is therefore proper that the civilian jobs in the Defence Services should be manned mainly by the civilians and those military personnel who are not absolutely indispensable should be taken away from secretariat jobs and put on active service.

13.05 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think every Member of this House has nothing but respect for this Commission, nothing but respect for the Members of this Commission. They are called upon to do very generous duties and I think within the limitations imposed upon them by rules and by articles in the Constitution, they do these duties very well. They discharge their functions to the satisfaction of persons who demand such services.

Now, Sir, I spoke of the respect that I have got for this institution. My respect for this institution is of the same kind as I would have for some old archaeological things. It is because our country has undergone many radical changes; our country has been through a silent revolution, social, economic, political.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know how he is going to develop his argument—that is to be seen of course. But if the hon. Member pays the same respect to the UPSC as to an archaeological object, it is rather strange and in itself would be objectionable.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would submit very respectfully that the UPSC and the other Public Service Commissions in our country have been strangely out of touch with the new urges that have come about in this country, with the new demands that have been put forward in this country and with the new aspirations that are to be enshrined in the hearts and brains of those pepole who are going to man our services. Perhaps you are right; the word "archaeological" was not very appropriate; but I have for it the same kind of respect which one has for very very old things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Once that thing was grand; it is no use now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now, Sir, look at the personnel of this Commission. I think the Members of this Commission are admirable people. I have great respect for them. But, Sir, the personnel of this Commission continues to be almost of the same variety, almost of the same complexion almost of the same character as it used to be when India was not free. No change has come over it. It is manned mostly by civil servants; a few technicians or one engineer may be there. Otherwise the whole of this Commission is run by those persons who are members of services and who are on the verge of retirement. What I want to say is this. We have to see that our Union Public Service Commission represents the needs of our country. We want civil servants, no doubt; we want Indian Police Service officers; we want Indian Administrative Service officers; we want all of them. But we are also in need of other types of personnel, technical personnel, technological experts and industrial and managerial personnel. Now, I think this Commission is very

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good so far as it deals with the administrative services, but I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that this Commission cannot do justice to the new types of personnel that we need. I wish that the composition of this Commission should undergo a radical change so that it represents some kind of a balance between administrative personnel, managerial personnel, technological personnel and other types of personnel. Unless that is done, this Commission cannot do justice to the tasks it is called upon to discharge.

I find that this Commission has to recruit technical personnel in larger numbers than any other type of persons. I wonder if this Commission is capable of handling that kind of job. I know when the interviews take place, they call forth the heads of departments of the administration for which the people are to be recruited. I wonder how far those heads of departments influence the decisions of the Commission. I think they do not do so. Therefore, I want that the composition of this Commission should be so changed as to respond to the needs of the different types of personnel that we want in this country.

At lot has been said about *viva voce* test, personality test and other tests which the Commission has to conduct. A lot has been said about the examinations which the Commission has to conduct. The whole conception of examination is undergoing a change in this world. So many researches are being carried on all over the world in the USA, UK, the Soviet Union and other countries. So many new types of personality tests are being devised, so many new approaches are being made to assess the real worth of candidates. Has this Commission done anything to be in step with those changes and new developments that are taking place all over the world? If you look at the question papers set by this Commission, you will see that those questions could have been set as well in the year 1860 though the candidate is appearing for examination in the year 1961. So far as personality tests are concerned, they continue to be outmoded tests. Therefore, I want some new orientation of the Commission so far as these things are concerned. Unless that is done, I think such tests are not going to be very fruitful. Of course, it is said that they watch the performance of the persons selected, and about 90 per cent or more of them are found to be fit. Who are the persons who judge after the selection? The same people who selected will judge the performance later. I do not think that has got any use. I want that this Commission should try to have all those new things, new developments which are taking place all over the world so that its approach is to the modern man, the 20th century man and not to the Victorian man or to the man who lived in the early part of the 20th century.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: From archaeology, he has gone to the Victorian era.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You cannot understand these things because you live in the middle ages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As it goes in the record, that would be a reflection against the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was referring to the hon. Member who interrupted me. It will read in response to the interruption he made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is one thing which made me unhappy while reading this Report. It is stated that there are unfair means practised at the examinations conducted by this Commission. My hon. friend, the

Minister, shakes his head. Look at the Appendix. Somebody is tampering with his age record, somebody is bringing some papers which he wants to make use of in the examinations. If these are not unfair means what else are such means? I think this is a very serious thing to be taken note of. I wish the Commission told us what they were going to do so that they could show a better record of integrity of the examinees than is shown by some other examining institutions. I think this is a very serious matter. Though it has been given in the Appendix, I feel it needs to be looked into very carefully. Why do people tamper with their age records? Why do candidates bring unauthorised papers to the examination hall? Why do they want to copy from this document or that? All these things show some kind of academic or social malady, and I think the Commission, which is the mentor of our services, should also look into this thing very carefully, so that this does not expand but is eradicated. This kind of thing is happening in other institutions. I want to strike a note of warning, that this thing should not be there so much.

There is another point. The case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes deserves to be looked into very carefully. Why is there so much of shortage when we come to the recruitment of personnel belonging to this category? After all, we have given these persons some concessions and certain advantages. Why is it that they are not able to make use of these things? Of course, this may be a question for the Commission; or it may be a question for the universities. But it is a question which has got to be tackled on a scientific basis. I would be told that they are conducting some kind of clases at the Allahabad University or some other university for these students or classes. I think that is not enough. We have got to step up the progress of certain sections of our society and we have to adopt all kinds of means to do so. But not much has been done in this respect? Why is it that not much has been done to bring these people at par with the others?

Then again, how many technical personnel of all grades, skilled and unskilled, highly skilled and very very skilled and diploma-holders and university degree-holders do we need during the Third Plan period? Of course, it will be said that it is not the duty of the Public Service Commission to look into these matters. But I would say that it is its duty because it has to remind Government of the kind of shortage they may have to face. It has got to see that proper persons are appointed to proper jobs. A square man in a square post—that is what has to be done. Unless that is done, I think the UPSC will not be doing its duty very well by the nation.

There is another point and it is this.

I hear sometimes that advertisements are drafted in such a way that they suit some candidates whom some persons have in view. In other words, advertisements are not made in such a way that they suit persons qualified for the job, but to suit persons whom the department or agency has in view. I would like to know how these advertisements are drafted, and whether there is difference between one type of advertisement and another. I think the advertisements for the different posts should be more or less standardised so that the persons who apply in response do not suffer any disadvantage. I believe this has got to be done.

13.31 hrs.

(Shri Jaganatha Rao in the Chair)

As I said in the beginning, this Commission is doing very admirable work, but I would submit very respectfully that new blood should be infused into it. It should adjust itself to the new values that we have in Free India of today. Unless that is done, I think the work of the Commission will not be as fruitful as it deserves to be.

I would like to know what machinery this Commission has got

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for dealing with disciplinary cases, and how they handle them, because they are very difficult cases and involve questions of appointment, seniority, promotion, negligence of duty, lapses from the code of conduct etc. I would like to know whether the same persons who are members of the Commission deal with them, or whether there are some persons with specialised knowledge who deal with them.

These are the observations I wanted to make.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, संविधान की धारा ३१६ में लिखा हुआ है :

"The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor of the State:

Provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India . . .'

इसको पढ़ने से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि हमारे सामने जो रिपोर्ट रक्खी गई है उस को पढ़ने से यह पता नहीं लगता कि पिछले साल हमारे कमीशन के जो मेम्बर्स रहे उनमें से कितने लोग ऐसे थे जो गवर्नमेंट की सर्विसेज से आये और कितने लोग ऐसे थे जो कि बाहर से आये । सदस्यों के नाम देखने से जो पता लगता है उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आर्टिकल ३१६ में जो व्यवस्था की गई है कि आधे तो कम से कम होंगे, वह आधे नहीं ७५ फी सदी या सम्भवतः ९० फी सदी होंगे ।

Shri Datar: Only half are from the services.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then who are the members who are not from the services?

Shri Datar: Four members are from the services, including the Chairman, and four are not.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shri Varma is not, Shri Zaheer is not. I have seen the list. Shri Hejmadi. Shri Sivashanmugam Pillai I think is from the services.

Mr. Chairman: No.

Shri Tangamani: He was the Speaker of the Madras Assembly.

Shri Datar: Half are from the services and half non-services.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are definite?

Shri Datar: Absolutely definite.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That means four are from the services.

Shri Datar: One half, including the Chairman, is from the services.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अच्छा यह होगा कि भविष्य में, चूंकि यह व्यवस्था कांस्टिट्यूशन के अन्तर्गत है, यह भी बतलाया जाय कि इसमें कितने फी सदी लोग ऐसे हैं जो सर्विसेज से आये हैं और कितने प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जो कि बाहर से आये हैं । इसे लक्षित करने से मेरी मंशा यह है कि अब समय आ गया है जब हमें संविधान की इस व्यवस्था पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये । आखिर संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत संसद् ने एक नीति वक्तव्य पास किया और वह नीति वक्तव्य ऐसा है जिसमें राजनीतिक दलबन्दी का सम्बन्ध नहीं है । वह वक्तव्य यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हम समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में हम इस तरह का समाज बनाना चाहते हैं जो कि सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी होगा, जो समाजवाद

की तरफ देश को ले जायेगा । जो भी हिन्दुस्तान की संसद् का निश्चय है, हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत उस निश्चय को पूरा करने में अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा सहायक हो सकता है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की सर्विसेज हो सकती हैं और उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिये लोगों को भरती करने वाला जो कमीशन है, लोक सेवा आयोग है, यदि उसके सामने यह दृष्टिकोण या लक्ष्य नहीं रहा तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता, उस उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता ।

मेरा किसी पर कोई लांछन नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार के ऊपर यह लांछन जरूर है कि जो निश्चय संसद् ने किया है, जो उद्देश्य हमने सामने रक्खा है, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये अब लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है । जब तक हम इस लक्ष्य को सामने रख कर काम नहीं करेंगे कि हम देखें कि जिन लोगों को हमने नियुक्तियां दी हुई हैं सर्विसेज में से उनका दृष्टिकोण समाजवादी बन चुका है या नहीं, तब तक समाजवाद को देश में लाने का प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं । और इसी लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं पर पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि सदस्यों में से आधे लोग सर्विसेज से चले आयेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है जबकि हमें इस निश्चय को बदलना चाहिये । हमें देखना चाहिये कि यदि हमें ५० प्रतिशत लोग सर्विसेज से इस तरह के नहीं मिल सकते जिन का दृष्टिकोण समाजवादी बन चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपना उद्देश्य समाजवादी समाज का बना लिया हो, तो हम अपने संविधान में इस तरह का परिवर्तन करें कि हम इस कमीशन के लिये १०० प्रतिशत लोग बाहर से ले सकते हैं ।

आखिर इस कमीशन का उद्देश्य क्या है ? इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारी सर्विसेज में अच्छे लोगों की भरती हो, निष्पक्ष लोगों की भरती हो, जो कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करने में सहायक हो सकें । मैं यहां यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो पिछले १३ या १४ साल हिन्दुस्तान में अपने राज्य के थे, उस में संसद् ने जो नीति वक्तव्य पास किया था, जो लक्ष्य संसद् ने निर्धारित किया था, उसको पूरा करने में पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन कहां तक सहायक हुआ है ? उसका इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण बन चुका है या नहीं जो कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सहायक हो ? अब समय आ गया है जबकि हमें इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये और संविधान में संशोधन करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये जिसके अनुसार वहीं लोग कमीशन के चेयरमैन और सदस्य की हैसियत से आ सकेंगे जिनका लक्ष्य समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का बन चुका है । हमें इस सम्बन्ध में अपना दृष्टिकोण समाजवादी बनाना होगा और अगर आवश्यकता हो तो इस तरह के १०० फी सदी आदमी कमीशन में बाहर से लिये जा सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसकी जांच कैसे हो ?

श्री अजराज सिंह : जांच सम्भव है । हमारे संविधान में जो यह बात लिखी हुई है है कि कम से कम आधे लोग ऐसे होंगे जो सर्विसेज से आयेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने सम्भवतः आई० सी० एस० लोगों के दबाव में आकर इस तरह की व्यवस्था की, और इस में अचम्भे की कोई बात नहीं है । जो हिन्दुस्तान की सर्विसेज के लोग हैं वह चाहते हैं कि पुराना स्टील फ्रेम बना रहे, उस स्टील फ्रेम में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिये । चाहे हमारे श्री दातार होम मिनिस्टर हों या कोई दूसरा होम मिनिस्टर हो, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि जब तक हम इस स्टील फ्रेम को बदलने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी नीतियों पर अमल नहीं होगा । यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हमारे यहां नीतियां तो बनती हैं, लेकिन उन

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

पर अमल नहीं होता । अमल न होने का मुख्य कारण यही है कि कि हमारे संविधान में इस तरह की व्यवस्था मौजूद है कि कर्मशन में कम से कम ५० फी सदी ऐसे लोग होंगे जो कि इस स्टील फ्रेम से आयेंगे और वे ही लोगों को भर्ती करेंगे ।

हमारे संविधान के अन्दर कहा गया है कि यह पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन इम्तिहान की व्यवस्था करेगा, परीक्षा लेगा । लेकिन इस चीज को बिल्कुल गोल कर दिया गया है कि परीक्षाओं का आधार क्या होगा । किस तरह से परीक्षा ली जायेगी । इस का क्या नतीजा निकल रहा है ? पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन हिन्दुस्तान की आज की आवश्यकताओं को, आज के जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के ऐस्पिरेशन्स हैं, भावनायें हैं, उन को बिना ध्यान में रक्खे हुए इम्तहान की व्यवस्था करता है, और इस इम्तहान के अन्तर्गत जो भर्तियां होती हैं वह लोग निश्चित रूप से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं । कम से कम वे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की आकांक्षाओं को सामने रख कर नहीं आते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को आगे बढ़ाने का कोई लक्ष्य उन के सामने नहीं रहता है । उनके सामने लक्ष्य होता है कि एक उच्च अफसर बन जाएं क्योंकि राजनीति में जाने से तो यह दिक्कत रहेगी कि आज अगर होम मिनिस्टर हैं तो कल गली में फेंके जा सकते हैं, अगर इस स्टील फ्रेम में पहुंच जाते हैं तो जिन्दगी भर के लिए अच्छा पद मिल जाएगा । तो यह इन लोगों का लक्ष्य होता है जनता की सेवा करना उनका लक्ष्य नहीं होता । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि संविधान में व्यवस्था की जाए कि इन लोगों की परीक्षा का आधार क्या होगा ।

इस संदर्भ में बार बार इस सदन में आपत्तियां उठायी गयी हैं, कम से कम तीन चार साल से मैं यह आवाज उठा रहा हूं कि वाइवा वोसी या परसनल टैस्ट का आपका आधार क्या है । क्या जो अच्छे कपड़े पहनता है वही अच्छा अफसर बन सकता है या जो अच्छी टाई बांधता है वही अच्छा अफसर बन सकता है, या जो अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोल सकता है वही अच्छा अफसर बन सकता है, या जो छुरी कांटे से खाता है वही अच्छा अफसर बन सकता है और दूसरे लोग अच्छे अफसर नहीं बन सकते । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले १४ सालों से इसी प्रकार का परसनल टैस्ट होता रहा है और उसी के आधार पर भर्तियां होती रही हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब तक आप इस प्रकार का परसनेलिटी टैस्ट रखेंगे आपको हिन्दुस्तान को आपकी आकांक्षा के अनुसार आगे बढ़ाने वाले लोग नहीं मिलेंगे ।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Personality is from western standards.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Personality is from western standards as Shri Tangamani says; but we are living in eastern standards.

और अगर वे लोग ईस्टर्न स्टेंडर्ड के मुताबिक नहीं रहेंगे तो वे हिन्दुस्तान की सेवा के योग्य नहीं हो सकते । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अब समय आ गया है जब हमें मौलिक रूप से इस पर विचार करना होगा कि हमारी सरविसेज की परीक्षाओं का आधार क्या हो, उनकी योग्यता का आधार क्या हो और वर्तमान आधार में क्या क्या परिवर्तन किया जाए ।

कहा जाता है कि लोगों को मैरिट के आधार पर लिया जाता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय पिछले १४ साल का नक्शा सदन की मेज पर रखें ताकि देखा जा सके कि इस मैरिट के आधार पर क्या कुछ हुआ है । कल मेरे मित्र श्री जयपाल सिंह ने कहा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि पिछले साल ८ आदमी आदिम जातियों के लिए गए । लेकिन केवल

इतना ही कहना काफी नहीं है कि आदिम जातियों के आठ आदमी लिए गए, आप देखें कि इन आठ आदमियों में कौन कौन लिए गए हैं । इनमें एक तो वह थे जिनका जिक्र श्री जयपाल सिंह ने किया और बाकी सात आदमी खासी जाति के थे जो कि शिलांग के आसपास के लोग हैं और जो बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के तीन करोड़ आदिवासी हैं उनमें से कोई भी नहीं लिया गया । तो मैरिट के आधार पर यह सब कुछ होता है । अब वक्त आ गया है कि इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए । क्या मैरिट सिर्फ यही है कि कोई कैसे कपड़े पहनता है, या अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोल लेता है, या किसी खास तरीके से खाना खाता है । क्या यह मैरिट नहीं है कि कोई कितनी अच्छी खेती कर सकता है, या कितना अच्छा व्यापार कर सकता है या कितनी अच्छी तरह उद्योग चला सकता है । आज हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को अपने आदमियों को भर्ती करते वक्त इन बातों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जब तक इन बातों का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाएगा और इस प्रकार की योग्यता के आदमी सरविसेज में नहीं लिए जायेंगे तब तक वे लक्ष्य जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने निर्धारित किए हुए हैं—मैं ने नहीं—उनको पूरा नहीं किया जा सकेगा । उस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सरविसेज में भर्ती के ऐसे तरीके काम में लाएं जिससे कि नीचे के लोग भी आ सकें । आखिर इन १४ सालों के अन्दर कितने किसानों, मजदूरों और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के बेटे इन सरविसेज में स्थान पा सके हैं ? क्या यह नियम नहीं बन गया है कि कलक्टर का बेटा कमिश्नर बनने की आशा करता है, एस० डी० ओ० का बेटा कलक्टर बनने की आकांक्षा करता है, ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी का बेटा सेक्रेटरी बनने की आकांक्षा करता है? और इसके विपरीत क्या किसी रिक्शा पुलर का लड़का कभी डिप्टी बनने की आकांक्षा कर सकता है, किसी किसान का बेटा कलक्टर बनने की आकांक्षा कर सकता है, क्या किसी मजदूर का बेटा कमिश्नर बनने की आकांक्षा कर सकता है ? अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो हिन्दुस्तान में जनतंत्र कायम करने का और समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करने का लक्ष्य किस तरह पूरा होगा । इस परिस्थिति में तो वह पूरा हो नहीं सकता । पिछले १४ साल का परिणाम आपके सामने है ।

मैं यह सब पबलिक सरविस कमीशन के पक्षपात के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमको सरविसेज के लिये परीक्षा का और योग्यता का आधार बदलना चाहिये । इसके लिए हमने अपने संविधान में जो व्यवस्था की है वह गलत है, उसको बदलना चाहिए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तब तक देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का सरकार का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है और मैं श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर के भाषण का जोरदार स्वागत करता हूं कि सरकार को एक उच्चशक्ति प्राप्त कमेटी या कमीशन की स्थापना करनी चाहिए जो सारे मसले पर पुनर्विचार करे, जो हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में व्यवस्थाएं हैं उनके ऊपर पुनर्विचार करे और सिफारिश करे कि उच्च सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के नियम क्या रहेंगे, उनकी परीक्षाओं का आधार क्या होगा, योग्यता का आधार क्या होगा और जो मेम्बर पबलिक सरविस के लिए चुने जाएं उनको चुनने का आधार क्या होगा ? हमारे देश के एक बहुत उच्च आर्थिक विशेषज्ञ की राय इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दुहराना चाहता हूं । उनका कहना है कि किसी भी देश में उस देश के लक्ष्य को तब तक पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि उस देश की सरविसेज में उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की भावना न भरी जाए । यह अफसोस की बात है कि आजाद होने के बाद हमने पचासों लक्ष्य तो तय किये लेकिन उनको पूरा करने का सही उपाय नहीं किया । जो सरकार के लक्ष्य हैं उनको पूरा करने की भावना उसकी सरविसेज में भरने की जरूरत है जो कि

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

नहीं किया जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एक इस तरह की कमेटी बनाई जाए, चाहे वह इस सदन के सदस्यों की हो या विशेषज्ञों की हो, जो देखे कि इस विषय में संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं में क्या परिवर्तन होना चाहिये , संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं में क्या परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । और अगर इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए सौ फी सदी आदमी बाहर से लेने की आवश्यकता हो तो वैसा भी करना चाहिए । मैं मानता हूं कि उस अवस्था में दातार साहब चाहे केवल ऐसे आदमियों को ही रखें जिनका कांग्रेस से सम्बन्ध रहा हो, लेकिन उनमें जनता के प्रति हमदर्दी होगी और उनको वह एटीट्यूड नहीं होगी जो कि उन अफसरों की होती है जो कि कुरसी पर बैठ कर हुकूमत करते रहे हैं । तो इस बात की जरूरत है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था के मुताबिक और राज्य की नीति के मुताबिक हमारे राज्य कोष का अधिकाधिक रुपया राजकीय उद्योगों और व्यापारों में लगाया जा रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय सदन को बतला सकें कि अब तक राज्यकोष का कितना रुपया इस प्रकार के उद्योगों और व्यापार में लग चुका है । लेकिन मोटे तौर पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमारे राजकोष का काफी रुपया इन उद्योगों और इस व्यापार में अभी तक लग चुका है । लेकिन हमारे संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं के मुताबिक इन उद्योगों और इस व्यापार का संचालन करने के लिये जिन लोगों को भरती किया जाता है वह काम पबलिक सरविस के अधिकार क्षेत्र के बाहर है । इस बात की पबलिक सरविस कमीशन देखभाल नहीं कर सकती कि उनमें कौन डाइरेक्टर होता है, कौन उनका एक्जीक्यूटिव होता है और किस प्रकार उनको चलाया जाता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार सरकारी धन को लगा कर एक चोर दरवाजा निकाल लिया है और इस मामले में पबलिक सरविस कमीशन को खत्म कर दिया है ।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि राजकीय उद्योगों में राजकोष का धन लगाया जाये लेकिन मैं इस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को उस पर अपना कब्जा रखना चाहिए अगर देश को इस दिशा में सफल बनाना है । साथ ही साथ हमें अपनी कानूनी व्यवस्थाओं में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और पबलिक सरविस कमीशन का अधिकार इन उद्योगों में होने वाली भर्तियों पर भी लागू होना चाहिए । इन उद्योगों के लिए जो लोग भरती किए जाएं उनको पबलिक सरविस कमीशन द्वारा भरती किया जाना चाहिए ।

पबलिक सरविस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में अनेक बातों की ओर माननीय सदस्यों ने गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाया है और उन बातों की तरफ उनका ध्यान गया होगा । एक खास बात की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । । यह अफसोस की बात है कि चार चार पांच पांच साल तक लोग सेवाओं में बने रहें और पबलिक सरविस कमीशन को कंसल्ट न किया जाए । इस तरफ काफी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

एक और खास बात की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । कुछ लोगों को चुन लिया जाता है लेकिन उनको नियुक्ति पत्र इतने देर से मिलता है कि उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं हो पाती । इस तरफ भी देखना चाहिए कि कहीं यह रेड टेपिज्म के कारण तो नहीं होता कि दफ्तर में बैठा कोई बाबू उसको देर से नियुक्ति पत्र भेजता है और इस कारण वह समय के अन्दर अपने को रिपोर्ट नहीं कर पाता । जो आदमी चुन लिया जाता है उसकी नियुक्ति केवल इसी कारण नहीं हो पाती कि उसको नियुक्ति पत्र देर से

मिलता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे ।

सरकार ने एक मामले में एक अफसर के बारे में पबलिक सरविस कमीशन के निर्णय से सहमति प्रकट न कर के उस अफसर को हटा दिया इसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं, सरकार ने यह अच्छा ही किया । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मामले में पबलिक सरविस कमीशन ने कानूनी बारीकियों में पड़ जाने के कारण अपना निर्णय दिया था और सरकार ने ठीक ही किया कि उस निर्णय का समर्थन नहीं किया और अपनी राय पर कायम रही और उस अफसर के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की । मेरा विश्वास है कि जब तक इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई नहीं की जायेगी तब तक हम हिन्दुस्तान में अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकेंगे ।

अन्त में मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार एक उच्च आयोग की स्थापना करेगी जो कि पबलिक सरविस कमीशन के मेम्बरों के चुनाव, सेवाओं के लिए जो लोग भरती किये जाते हैं उन की परीक्षा और योग्यता के आधारों पर विचार करेगा और हम अपने नियमों में ऐसा परिवर्तन करेंगे जिस से हिन्दुस्तान की बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में देश में समाजवादी समाज लाने के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में पबलिक सरविस कमीशन सहायक हो सकेगा ।

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, the tenth report of the Union Public Service Commission and the Government Memorandum thereon are being discussed. I find from the report that out of 15,000 cases that were referred to the Commission, Government accepted in almost all cases the decision of the Commission, except in one case and that also in the case of a high official against whom there were serious charges of corruption.

From the report as well as the Government Memorandum appended thereto, it will be clear that the Government did well in rejecting the opinion of the Commission. So, that shows that to a large extent the Commission has been left to work independently without any sort of interference by the Government. The non acceptance of that opinion in this particular case shows quite clearly that the Government is anxious to give us a very high standard of efficient administration and that it cannot tolerate any sort of corruption from any highly placed official. We are still citizens of an infant state and we have to evolve certain good and fundamental priciples of Government and the progress that has been made in the years under review will show that we are proceeding in the right direction.

Some of my hon. friends here have made suggestions that a high-powered committee should be appointed to go into the whole question of recruitment to services and how appointments be made and efficiency achieved. I entirely agree with that suggestion. Any good suggestion offered by the House which will be conducive to finding out better ways of running the UPSC will be a very welcome thing. I give my approval to that suggestion. It is right that some technical expert should also find a place in that body. We are told that hitherto only persons from the administrative side are appointed to the UPSC and in the absence of any representative from engineers and scientists it becomes in certain cases difficult to come to right conclusion or give right opinion. In future, there should be some technical personnel on the Commission.

Our friends on the opposite have said a lot of things which I will say, were fine expression of sentiments. They have failed to give any concrete suggestion which will be helpful in the future set up of the Commission or any suitable guide to the Government. Much of their criticism had been directed with an eye to the coming elections. This should be avoided

[Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh]

and things should be said which will not only be barren criticism but which will be useful to the Government in formulating future policies. This report is a very fine document and I commend it to the House.

Shri Datar: Sir, I have been hearing very intently to the numerous points made by the hon. Members in the course of yesterday and today. The debate has covered a number of grounds, some of them more or less of even an elementary nature in the sense that the functions of the UPSC have to be understood properly: what their scope is and what their limitations are. Certain hon. Members have made a suggestion that the high powered commission should be appointed to go into what has been done during the last ten or eleven years after the inauguration of the Constitution. There has been further criticism that the UPSC has been out of date. It does not take into account what the exact position and function of a public service commission is. Article 316 of the Constitution points out that the position of the UPSC or even a State PSC is different. Let us understand that so far as the function of the UPSC is concerned, it has got to be administrative. They have to deal with the recommendations for the appointment of Government servants, to deal with the conduct or, in certain cases, misconduct of Government servants. The true task of a commission relates to the recruitment of public services. That has to be taken into account fully. If that is so, if we have to find out a machinery for the purpose of getting or securing proper recruitment, the persons who are called upon to do this work must have experience of administration. Let us not forget this important aspect, namely, that in all these cases those who are called upon to carry on the functions of the UPSC should understand what they have to do. They have to deal with recruitment to the public services and other matters dealing with the public servants. If that is so, then certain criteria have to be fixed for the purpose of making appointments to the public service. That is the reason why when the framers of the Constitution framed a relevant section in this respect, they put it down very clearly as follows:

> "Provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State . . "

Therefore, we come across this particular requirement, namely, that the persons who are called upon to make recommendations about recruitment ought to be persons who know what Government service is and who know what the problems of administrations are. That is the reason why in this case it was stated that the persons should have experience of Government work for at least ten years. The period of ten years has been purposely fixed, and that should be noted.

14 hrs.

With a view to have a representation of the public in general, it has been stated that so far as the other section is concerned, that should be drawn from the distinguished sons and daughters of the public. Here, we are dealing with the problems of administration, with the problems of recruitment to Government services. In such cases, the matter should not be looked at from any other point of view, nor from a point of view of a former prejudice. It was true that during the British administration, they used to say that the steel-frame was the bureacracy which carried on the administration. But let us not forget the fact that after the transfer of power, the power has gone to the representatives of the people, and it is the representatives of the people

who are controlling all the officers, and all the acts of the officers. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that the steel-frame is still there. Ironically enough, one hon. Member went unfortunately to the extent of saying that the steel-frame has become the courtier's frame. Both these expressions are highly unfortunate and ought not to have been used.

The Government servant has to carry on the duties assigned to him in as free and independent a manner as possible. So far as the problems of administration are concerned, they have to be considered to a large extent as experts. Then they have to give their opinion and after a policy is decided upon, if the policy is accepted, it has to be implemented. If the policy makers of the Government do not accept the advice tendered by the Government servants, then naturally whatever the decision may be, the policy-makers take the risk of the decision, and the Government servants have loyally to carry out that policy. Let us understand this clearly. Whatever policy has been made, that has to be carried out fully and loyally by the Government servants. Under these circumstaices, I fail to understand why certain general aspects were brought in.

The socialistic order of society was also referred to. But even in a socialistic form of administration, let us understand it very clearly that the policy has to be made by the representatives of the people, and the implementation of the policy, whatever it is, has to be carried out by our large army of Government servants, loyallly and efficiently. If that is so, then it would be naturally wrong either to borrow the original description, that is, the "steel-frame" or further to condemn the whole system by calling it a courtier's frame. That is entirely wrong, I am here to point out that oftentimes very correct advice has been given by the officers. If, for example, in the larger interests of the nation, we do not accept the advice, we are answerable to hon. Members of this House. That is entirely a different matter. But so far as the implementation of the policy is concerned, whatever the policy, whether it is right or wrong, whether it is palatable or unpalatable—it is our responsibility—it is carried out by our officers. Terefore, let us not bring in other extraneous considerations for a general condemnation or a harsh criticism of the officers as a class.

Turning now to the question of the Union Public Service Commission, what we require is a large amount of ripe experience, and that is the reason why the Constitution has laid down that about half the number should be persons drawn from the services. Yesterday, unfortunately, some reference was made to a person who is going to be appointd as Chairman, but you must understand that considerable experience is absolutely essential, and if that experience is there, naturally the work of the UPSC receives a particular form which would be of the greatest interest and benefit to the nation. That is the reason why officers of ripe wisdom are chosen. Let us not say that officers are appointed who are nearly on the eve of superannuation. That is not the correct position. Officers are appointed only when they have ripe wisdom and only when they have attained considerable experience, and only when they know the mind not merely of the Government but of the public at large. Therefore, if such officers are appointed, I wish that no harsh criticism had been made at all.

The next question is whether any high-power commission is at all necessary. So far as the functions of the UPSC are concerned, they are laid down by the Constitution. As I have said, the problems are mostly administrative. Indirectly some other questions might arise. For that, a provision has been made that in addition to half the number of members, the other half should be drawn from distinguished members of the public. That is the reason why in the present

[Shri Datar]

case, in the year under report, there have been four non-official members of the Public Service Commission at the centre. I need not mention them by name, but let my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, please understand that they are not out of touch with public life at all. They have been drawn from public life. One of them is a former Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University.

Shri D. C. Sharma *rose*—

Shri Datar: Let him not interrupt me. Let it be noted that one of them is a scientist, and a scientist cannot afford to be out of touch with the trends in society.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is a mathematician and not a scientist. His information is not up-to-date.

Shri Dattar: My hon. friend, after all—and I say it with due deference to him—is a thorough academician, and an academic man is often unrealistic also. What I was pointing out to my hon. freind was that there are four non-official members. One is a former Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and also of another university. He has a lot of educational experience in general. The second is a scientist. A point was made yesterday that a representative of technical personnel has not been taken on the Commission. That again is an absolutely inaccurate statement, because another member is a retired Chief Engineer. The fourth member who has since retired, was the Speaker of a State Legislatve Assembly and he belongs to the Scheduled Caste as well. Thus, you will find that a proper proportion has been kept between general experience and also administrative experience. Under these circumstances, when they have been carrying on their work as efficiently and as conscientiously as possible, it would not be proper to say in a general and airy manner that they are out of touch with society. How can they afford to be out of touch with society? After all, they are not here to give lectures on general subjects. They have to deal with the live problems of recruitment to public services.

Therefore, certain general standards have been laid down and they are not changed from season to season. So, I do not see any reason for some hon. Member's suggestion that there ought to be a high-powered commission. What is the commission to do?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have suggested very clearly the functions of the commission.

Shri Datar: I have replied to the hon. Member's points when he was absent.

The functions of the UPSC are absolutely clear, *viz.*, to make recommendations about recruitment to public services. So, many other questions are absolutely irrelevant. I am not going to repeat my answers.

Yesterday, while paying tributes to the requirements of efficiency and also national integration, one hon. Member just went out of the way and stated that certain tribes and communities have not been represented at all. Thus, he tried to create walls between class and classes of people. Let us understand very clearly that the whole of India is one. National integration consists of the integration of all the castes and communities and tribes. So, it would be absolutely fallacious to say certain tribes and communities are to be represented exclusively, may I add monopolistically by only certain persons. That is not the correct approach at all.

About scheduled castes and tribes, my hon. freind did not understand clearly what I said, I said that on account of certain difficulties, they could not come up to the test as it was required. So, we took two steps in this matter. Let us understand that efficiency has got to be maintained, more so when it is not merely

ordinary administration, but administration of a Welfare State. So, I cannot accept my hon. friend's rather unfortunate statement that we can be rather misgoverned than be governed in a particular way. There is no question of misgovernance at all. Efficiency has to be given fullest value and those people who unfortunately are not properly situated have to be brought up.

So, we have laid down two rules. One is, consistent with minimum requirements of efficiency, we should give them relaxed standards. Secondly, with a view to bring them up, we have also started pre-examination courses or tuition classes. Shri D. C. Sharma asked why only one university has started it. We approached all the universities but it should be said to the credit of Allahabad University that they started the classes. Other universities were not ready to start the classes. In the south, we proposed to have a similar tuition class and one university has agreed to do so. The result has, on the whole been, very satisfactory. As I said, on account of a number of difficulties—environmental and other—they could not come up to proper expectations, not expectation with regard to the attire.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the personality test for?

Shri Datar: In addition to academic qualification, we should find out whether there is promising personality in the man. We have to find what is there in the man, whether he shows promise of becoming a proper full-fledged man who can be entrusted with the administration of a big district. So, naturally personality test has a certain value. It is not merely academic knowledge or bookish knowledge that is necessary. In actual life, we require other things also. When there is a difficult situation, he has to take immediate decisions. If the decisions are not taken immediately, it will lead to grave problems and harm may be done.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that sons of Secretaries, sons of Ministers and such people who have had foreign education invariably get more marks in the personality test?

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member had waited, I would have dealt with it myself. The objection has been raised that persons who belong to the so-called strata of society get better chances of getting into the central services than others. This objection has been examined.

On the question of personality test, oftentimes a certain measure of criticism has been made in this House. We accepted the position to a certain extent and laid down that marks in the personality test should not be considered exclusively in the sense of qualifying a man or not qualifying a man and they should be added to the other marks; then, let the candidate pass or fail. Still certain objections were raised. The whole question is under fullest enquiry. Government are considering, along with the UPSC the extent to which the personality test should be maintained and this objection has also been considered.

It is not correct that the successful candidates at these examinations are drawn only from certain classes belonging to the so-called higher strata in society. For that purpose, I am going to read out the result of a review made in this respect:—

> "The Commission hold that the question discussed in the Ministry's letter raises an important issue and calls for a close and detailed study....As to whether the personality test gives undue weightage to candidates coming from well-to-do urban homes or those who have had the benefit of expensive education, on the contrary the Commission have to point out that according to a study recently made under the auspices of the National Academy of Administration...."

[Shri Datar]

This study was made neither by the UPSC nor by the Government, but by the National Academy of Administration, which is an independent body. It is said here:

> "In respect of candidates recruited to the Indian Administrative Service on the results of the competitive examination from 1948—1960 the majority of successful candidates is found to hail from middle class families with incomes ranging between Rs. 300 to Rs. 800 per month."

Thus you will find that so far as the best candidates are concerned they do not come from the so-called higher strata, nor do they come from the absolutely lower strata so far as educational qualifications etc. are concerned. They come from what you may call the middle class families. Under the circumstances, it would not be proper to say that this particular system has failed. We have got full experience, and so far as the functions are concerned I may point out that they are being carried on very conscientiously by the members of the UPSC. And, as I have already pointed out, the Government have been following their advice almost cent per cent. Therefore, they have been carrying on their duties quite conscientiously, the work has been going on quite efficiently and on the whole we have been getting the best recruits from the various examinations (*An Hon. Member*: Question).

Some hon. Member complained yesterday that there was some deterioration in standards. Hon. Members put it in a general way. Sometimes what happens is that certain persons cannot get in on account of the rigid standards laid down. Naturally, they conceive of certain grievances. Those grievances are broadcast, we depend upon those grievances and ultimately we are led to believe that the thing is not as it ought to be.

The hon. Member from Rajasthan made a reference again yesterday to the appointments through the promotion quota so far as the State services are concerned. Last time also he raised the same question. I have looked into the whole matter and I am satisfied that there is absolutely nothing so far as his observations of a general nature are concerned. Now, what happens is, sometimes—after all we are all human beings—some information is given which is either incomplete or wrong. But on account of that we should not believe that a thing is done purposely wrongly and then come to the general conclusion that the standards are faling down. That is not correct at all. In fact, as I pointed out, even in respect of appointments of the State officers to the IAS and IPS what we do is, a member of the Public Service Commission goes there, finds out all the information for himself, interviews the various candidates and then makes a report. It is not that every officer under the State Government is entitled to appear for an interview and get selected. He must have eight years' experience and he must occupy a certain position. Only then he is eligible. The member of the UPSC who goes into the whole matter makes a preliminary report which is considered by the whole U.P.S.C. Only then a particular officer is taken through the promotion quota or is rejected. Under these circumstances, it would be entirely wrong to call in question the *bona fides* either of the Home Ministry here or of the government officers there. Therefore, it is my submission that so far as this question is concerned there is nothing that we can do.

Then, I pointed out yesterday that the institution of a pre-training course for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has succeeded in bringing out the best in the selected Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. That is the reason why I said that the situation has shown some improvement. And, if, for example, from a particular State like, say, Assam, five Scheduled

Castes candidates get into the examination or are recommended by the UPSC, that is a matter to which no exception ought to have been taken at all. Assam is a State where there is a large congregation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, if you have got candidates from different parts of India no exception at all should be taken, because this is an all-India examination and the standards are all-India standards. The standards are not laid down for any particular State.

As I said, there has been some improvement. I have not said "complete improvement", but there has been some improvement, on account of the constructive step that the Government of India have taken in taking the candidates through a pre-examination training course, and that is the reason why the number has almost more than doubled. You will find that in 1956 there were only five Scheduled Castes condidates and there was no Scheduled Tribe candidate. In 1957 there were only two. In 1958 there were two Scheduled Castes and two Scheduled Tribes candiates. In 1959 also there were two Scheduled Castes candidates and five Scheduled Tribes candidates. But after the training at Allahabad we find that the results for the 1960 examination are: 9 from Scheduled Castes and 5 from Scheduled Tribes so far as the IAS examination is concerned. Similarly, we have also get a good result so far as the IPS examination is concerned—7 Scheduled Castes candiates and one Scheduled Tribes candidate have been recommended.

Thus, Sir, you will find that so far as this particular question is concerned, Government are trying their best to bring up, what can be called, the general competency of these unfortunate communities that had not got the advantages which others had.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): What do you mean by "recommended"?

Shri Datar: Recommended and then accepted.

Shri Ranga: Do you mean to say that out of 9 candidates 7 were recommended?

Shri Datar: In 1960, 9 Scheduled Castes candidates and 5 Scheduled Tribes candidates were recommended for the IAS and 7 Scheduled Castes and 1 Scheduled Tribe candidate for the IPS.

Now, an objection was raised that there was some delay in making appointments after the recommendations were received. After the recommendations are received, certain preliminaries have to be gone into. The candidate has to undergo a medical examination. The general antecedents of the man have also to be found out. Verification of general character and medical examination naturally take some time. Then, first the State Governments tell us what their normal requirements are, what their estimated requirements are. We receive that list. We then tell them that so many candidates are available. After that, the moment it becomes possible for the State Governments to make appointments the appointments are immediately made. It would not be proper to say that there had been any inordinate delay so far as this question is concerned.

So far as re-employment is concerned, re-employments are made only in exceptional cases.

An Hon. Member: More than 600 is not a smal number.

Shri Datar: I may tell my hon. friend that considering the large number of posts under Government which are in terms of millions—at least we have more than a million so far as Government of India are concerned—the number is small.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: One million posts of class I and class II?

Shri Datar: Here and there some re-employments are offered. We have not increased the age of superannua-

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tion. The Central Pay Commission's report is also available. But it was pointed out that in certain cases where it becomes difficult to find out a substitute immediately, especially in the case of technical and scientific personnel, it becomes necessary to grant their re-employment.

So far as re-employment is concerned, if it is for less than one year, then Government do it. But if it is likely to extend beyond one year, then UPSC advises the Government. Though there are experienced persons at the top, a situation may arise when it is likely that the next below man may not be suitable immediately for that post. In such circumstances, for a short period only—I emphasize the term 'short period'—such re-employments are made.

Lastly, my hon. friend, Shri Sinhasan Singh wanted that the age should be raised. In fact, the tendency now is to lower the ages. There is one recent report by the Government of India where it is stated that for lower levels the age should be 19-20 or 20-21. Now, assuming that the age is raised to 25, what is the guarantee that, in that particular case, no false certificates will be given or false statements will be made? Then he raised objection against the candidates being asked to certify that their statements are true. It is absolutely essential that such statements should be certified to be true as it is some measure or guarantee that the statements are true. Such statements are required because the UPSC or the Government have to proceed on the basis of the accuracy or truth of those statements. That is a usual requirement and there is nothing wrong in it.

I have dealt with almost all the cases except with regard to disciplinary cases.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Have you dealt with re-employment? Are there not cases in which certain high officers have been given three extensions against all canons of justice?

Shri Datar: So far as that is concerned, let not my hon. friend go on making insinuations.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not making insinuations but stating facts.

Shri Datar: Then I would like to know what the facts are.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mr. Chairman, shall I name the officer?

Mr. Chairman: No, not in the House.

Shri Datar: Let him give me the cases; I am prepared to look into them. What is the use of merely making general allegations?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not making general allegations. I can cite examples.

Shri Datar: I submit, Sir, that it is a wrong approach.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why?

Shri Datar: I hope I am entitled to say that. If he has got any instances, let him give them to me and I shall have them fully looked into. If, for example, it is found that any particular officer has deliberately given a wrong age, I shall assure him, we shall proceed against that officer.

So far as this is concerned, we have laid down certain pieces of evidence which will be accepted. After this is done, the age is entered in the register, in the service records. After it is so entered, it is not allowed to be changed except when there is overriding evidentiary value to change it. Normally, we do not change it. I can assure my hon. friend that we are extremely particular to see that age records are not allowed to be changed from time to time; they are kept as they are. Therefore, so far as that is concerned, his charge is not proper.

He may have one or more instances in mind, and I am prepared to examine all the instances that he will give; but let us not make a sweeping or general charge that a large number of officers have their age changed. That is not a correct statement at all. Let us try to follow certain healthy trends. Let us believe that things are going on properly. If they are not going on properly, we are prepared to take the strongest action.

So far as disciplinary cases are concerned, certain rules have been provided and those rules are fully followed. Then an inquiry officer is appointed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know....

Shri Datar: Let me finish this point. So far as inquiry is concerned, a departmental inquiry is held after giving due opportunity to the officer concerned. After a report is received and after Government come to a provisional conclusion that some punishment is necessary, the matter is referred to the UPSC for their opinion. That is the stage where the UPSC come into the picture. The UPSC go into the whole evidence, the enquiry officer's report etc. and then advise us. As I have stated, we generally accept their advice, except in one case where we did not accept their advise. And, as two or three hon. Members rightly pointed out, Government were fully and perfectly justified in not accepting the advice of the UPSC and in removing that officer.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I ask for one clarification? I would like to know from the hon. Minister of the position with regard to retired civil servants seeking employment in private firms, particularly those having dealings with the Government and, point No. 2—I will complete it—has there been any case reported to the Government where (a) a Secretary to a Department—I refrain from giving his name—and another Secretary-General, within three months of their retirement, have taken employment with two leading firms in India which have a lot to do with the Government of India and (b) what are their repercussions to this when these two senior civil servants who joined the private firms are taken to represent as ambassadors of those vast industrial empires approach Government servants for favours when there is not a single Deputy Secretary who has not served under them and what will be the attitude of Deputy Secretaries who will be dealing with those files?

Shri Datar: So far as that is concerned, that has been answered on a number of times.

Shri Goray (Poona): Without any effect.

Shri Datar: We have got a rule according to which these high officers, when they retire, have to take the permission of the Government for accepting private employment in companies or undertakings. Now, beyond two years, it would not be possible for us to control them. If Government servants want to seek service immediately after retirement, they have to make a reference to the Government and Government will pass orders, either allowing them to accept the service or rejecting their request. Government will then consider whether while in service he has so manoeuvred himself as to obtain such a post after retirement.

Shri Nath Pai: They are too clever to leave any loopholes.

Shri Morarka: How can anybody find it.

Shri Tangamani: That is a presumption.

Shri Datar: If there is a particular firm dealing with importing or exporting business and if a Government servant who occupies a very high office in connection with the import and export department tries to

[Shri Datar]

join that firm after his retirement then, naturally, there is some presumption.

Shri Nath Pai: Was permission given in these cases?

Shri Datar: I am prepared to answer Shri Nath Pai. We have got a rule according to which within two years after retirement if a government servant wants to join a private firm, he has to take the permission of the Government. If Government give him permission, he can accept it; otherwise, he cannot accept it.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know whether in the case of one Secretary to Government and another Secretary-General this permission was sought and given and whether the time between retirement and re-employment in the firms was as little as three months? The hon. Minister has not replied to this point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He has no reply.

Shri Datar: If he had brought it up earlier, I would have looked into it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A point was made yesterday to which the hon. Minister has not replied. He has been harping on the record that the standards have been improving. Mr. Justice A. N. Mulla of the Allahabad High Court was pleased to make certain remarks about the police administration in the country. What is the view of the hon. Minister in this matter?

Shri Datar: My reaction is this. I want to be discreet and not indiscreet. So far as these remarks are concerned, Government have their own views, but Government are refraining from expressing any views for the reason....

Shri Tangamani: Except the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Datar: ....that that State applied to the High Court for the expunction of those remarks. Though the High Court has not accepted the contention of the State Government, they are going to approach the Supreme Court. That is the very reason. Out of respect for the high office that a Judge holds, I did not express any opinion purposely. I would not express any opinion until the Supreme Court have given their opinion.

An Hon. Member: The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has publicly stated something.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Which is the university in the south that has agreed to introduce tuition courses for the Scheduled Castes?

Shri Datar: We approached a number of universities and one of the universities in the south has agreed to it. We have asked for full particulars.

Mr. Chairman: Which is that university?

Shri Datar: Mysore University.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated in the course of his speech that the age of an officer could be altered if he produces evidence. So far we have been given to understand that the age which is put down in the school leaving certificate will be final.

Shri Datar: That is what I have stated. The hon. Member did not follow me. When once the age has been registered with the help of such documentary or other evidence he gives, it is not changed at all. I pointed out to him the most exceptional case of one in a thousand where there was a bona fide mistake; otherwise not.

An. Hon. Member: Which proves the rule.

Mr. Chairman: The question is.

"That this House takes note of the Tenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960, together with the Government Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st December, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

14.41 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1961-62

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1961-62.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. 7—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,32,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. 9—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES-MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ordinary Working EXPENSES—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. 16—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Additions'."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, I have got a submission to make.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I have given notice of a number of cut motions.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: Yesterday in the morning I sent my cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: They were received in the Notice Office at 5.00 P.M.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I will explain it. I had given them at 11.5 in the morning.

Mr. Chairman: To whom?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I sent them to the Notice Office through the messenger here. When I did not receive them in the morning, I telephoned the office and found out that they were received late at 5.00 P.M. This is the first time that such a thing has happened in my case. At no time was there a mislaying or delay of this kind. In view of that I request you kindly to allow me to move these cut motions.

Shri **Narasimhan** (Krishnagiri): Provided this will not create a precedent.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): There are exceptions to the rule.

Mr. Chairman: He may move his cut motions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I move my cut motion, given in the typed list, to Demand No. 1, which reads:—

> "Upgrading of Madras as 'A' class city for the purpose of payment of compensatory allowance and house rent allowance to Central Government employees."

Mr. Chairman: That is not admissible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Because we are dealing with the Supplementary Demands for Grants. He can raise it when the General Discussion comes up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Then I move my other cut motions.

Shri Tangamani: A number of cut motions have been circulated but there are two cut motions of mine which have not been circulated. I have got a typed copy of those cut motions. One is to Demand No. 1 and reads as follows:—

> "Delay in upgrading Delhi as 'A' class city."

Mr. Chairman: Has Delhi been upgraded as 'A' class city?

Shri Tangamani: Yes, Sir. Demand No. 1 itself says:—

> "The net increase of 3·05 lakhs over the original grant, asked for herein, is largely to cover the amounts which have become payable as Compensatory allowance and increased House Rent allowance consequent on the post-budget development of upgrading of Delhi as 'A' class city from 1-7-1961 . . ."

My point will be that it ought to have been upgraded from the 1st July, 1959, because that is the date from which the payscales recommended by the Second Pay Commission apply. So, I would like to move this cut motion.

Then another cut motion in the typed list which I would like to move is.....

Mr. Chairman: That is not admissible.

Shri Tangamani: There are other cut motions in the printed list. I wish to move my cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9 and 10.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I wish to move my cut motions Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 12 in the printed list.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I also wish to move my cut motions Nos. 3, 6 and 11.

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions may be now moved.

Meagre provision for final location survey for Salem-Bengalore line

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100." (14).

Need to take up immediately the final location survey for Mangalore-Hassan line

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by 'Rs. 100." (15).

Exorbitant provision for Indian Industries Fair

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100." (16).

Delay in the payment of ground rent in connection with the Railway Centenary Exhibition

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100." (17).

Shortage of stainless steel trays for the supply of vegetarian meals in the Indian Refreshment Room at Dronachellam, Southern Railway

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses—be reduced by Rs. 100." (18)

Destruction of railways sleepers due to fire in the Dhilwan Depot

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses—be reduced by Rs. 100." (19).

Estimated expenditure on Singrauli coalfields and Obra

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100." (20).

Manufacture of diesel locomotives

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of Open Line Works—Additions be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Delay in upgrading Delhi as 'A' class city

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,05,000 in respect of Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (18).

Need to speed up work on Manamadurai—Virudhunagar, Mangalore-Hassan, Salem-Bangalore lines

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not

[Shri Tangamani]
exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100." (12).

Need to extend Salem-Bangalore line to Dindigul Via Kanpur.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 in respect of Miscellanous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100." (2).

Huge loss due to fire in Dhilwan Depot on Northern Railway

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Failure to pay municipal taxes to Madurai Municipality

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Threatened closure of departmental catering in Dindigul, Madurai Division, Southern Railway

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 in respect of Ordinary working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Increased consumption of coal

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,32,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Increased cost of generating power for supply to M/s Tatas from Chola Power House

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,32,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100." (5).

Reduction of menu of dining cars without corresponding reduction in charges

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (7).

Tardy progress of Diva Panvel line

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100." (12).

Need for speedy survey of Haldia Port—Kharagpur line

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100." (3).

Need for checking the wastage of coal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,32,000 in respect of Ordinary working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Need for improving the catering department

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,25,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (11).

Mr. Chairman: All the Cut Motions are now before the House.

Shri Narasimhan: Are all the Demands before us?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We will take all the Demands together.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What is the time allotted for this?

Mr. Chairman: One hour.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: One hour is what has been suggested by Government.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Can we not carry it on till 5 o'clock?

Mr. Chairman: We shall go on till 5 o'clock. Shri Vittal Rao.

Shri T B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I welcome the Government of India's decision to upgrade the city of Delhi as an 'A' class city for the purpose of payment of compensatory allowance and house rent allowance to Central Government employees. This demand was being made for a long time, for well over six or seven years and I am happy that the Government have conceded this demand in pursuance of the Central Pay Commission's recommendation. In this context I want to refer to the city of Madras which should have been upgraded.....

Mr. Chairman: That is not admissible. I did not admit that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I will just refer to the city of Madras.

Mr. Chairman: We are now discussing the Supplementary Demands. He may refer to this at the time of the next Budget.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: He is making a reference to it and is comparing the two cities. There is nothing wrong in that.

Shri Tangamani: Because it is a political decision it may be referred to.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I will very briefly mention it. I know the scope of this debate.

With regard to the city of Madras there was a demand that it should also be upgraded as an 'A' class city for the purpose of payment of these allowances. If you see the cost of living index with special reference to the city of Madras, you will find that during the last ten years the increase in the cost of living index there has been by 40 per cent as against the all-India average of 26 per cent. That shows that the cost of living index in Madras has increased considerably and therefore the cost of living has increased. The population has also considerably increased there.

In support of my contention I will quote Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who was the Finance Minister here. He had been a Minister for well over six or seven years in the Government of India.

An Hon. Member: Too long.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He was in the Central Legislative Assembly and in the Provisional Parliament also. So to what he says we must attach some weight. In the course of a statement he has said that it is very deplorable on the part of the Government of India not to have upgraded the city of Madras as an 'A' class city for the purpose of payment of house rent and compensatory allowances. He was not partisan in his demand. In that very statement he also demanded that Nagpur should also be treated likewise.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): What is the population of Nagpur?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Maybe 5 lakhs. If you stay there, you will know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I can tell you the population of Kanpur provided you upgrade it.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: But in addition to this the actual cost of living obtaining in these cities should also be taken into consideration. That is why I have mentioned that Madras also deserves better consideration at the hands of the Government. If you go by the cost of living index, you have no justification for upgrading Delhi. Therefore, we will have to take both these things into consideration in arriving at a proper conclusion or decision.

With regard to the final location survey for the Salem-Banglore line, we are happy, at long last after 10 years of our agitation this railway line is going to be taken up. I will again point out the half-hearted manner in which the Government is taking up this line. What they have provided in the Supplementary budget is only a final location survey. After 10 years, now, final location survey is going to be taken up. After seven months after the Budget has been passed, they provide a sum Rs. 2.5 lakhs for this final location survey. Firstly, I am afraid whether this sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs will be sufficient for undertaking this final location survey. I am of opinion that Rs. 2.5 lakhs will not be sufficent for this final location survey. That means to say that this project is going to be delayed further. This rail link is for 142 miles. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 8 crores. The way the provision has been made in this Budget clearly shows that this railway link is not going to be completed in Third Plan period. Simply because there has been agitation from the people of the south for new railway lines, and because the Chief Ministers from the south, at a meeting convened by the Railway Minister, when he said that there is no railway line to be taken up during the Third Five Year plan, walked out of the meeting, and then they met the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister had sent a note. . .

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, no.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a fact; the papers are there. Then, they took up the matter with the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister wrote a special letter to the Planning Commission to find out certain provision and at least make some provision for this railway link. Subsequently this was taken up. Not only that. When the provisional draft was drawn up, we had provided from depreciation fund to the tune of Rs. 320 crores. It was raised by Rs. 20 crores when the final Plan came up. To say that finance are inadequate to take up this line is not tenable. Because, we find from the Railway resources itself another sum of Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, that amount could have been easily utilised. What I would urge upon the Railway Ministry is that they should take steps immediately to take up this line and finish it during the Third Plan. Unless and until this final location

survey is completed with expedition, I am sure this railway link will not be taken up and will not be completed within 10 years. Because, judging from the experience we have got of construction of other railway lines, we are sure this will go on to the fourth five year Plan.

Then, I come to another half-hearted measure, the Hassan-Mangalore railway link. You know, in the south, so many Members were agitating for taking up this Hassan-Mangalore railway link. A provision has been made of Rs. 2·15 lakhs for taking up this line. What they have done is this. There is a foot-note there that the final allocation survey itself will be taken up after hearing from the Ministry of Transport with regard to the development of the Mangalore port. The other day in answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha, it was stated that the Mangalore port will be taken up within the Third Plan and a part will be completed. We are linking this with the development of the Mangalore port into an all-weather major port. When the Ministry of Transport take up this development of the Mangalore port, it will not take them more than two or three years, maximum three years. They will be able to develop this port into a major port whereas the construction of the new railway line which is linked with this development, the Hassan-Mangalore line will take at least 5 years. As soon as the port is ready, we must also be ready with the railway line so that it should be simultaneous. Otherwise, what happens is, the port will be there and there will be no iron ore to transport for which purpose this major port is being developed. I cannot understand this way of dealing with these projects. If you do not want to have a project, you could have said, we do not want this and it could have been dropped. You could have boldly said so. When it has been decided to include this project in the Third Plan, why delay? Even the final location survey and the various materials that would be collected by having the location survey will not become out of date within a year. Therefore, it is very necessary to take up immediately the final location survey whether he hears from the Ministry of Transport or not. The development of Mangalore major port has been included in the Plan and the amount has been provided. Planning means that we must be foresighted. There must be perspective planning so that when the port is completed, we should be ready with the railway line. Otherwice, the very purpose for which this railway line is being laid will be defeated.

Then, I come to another point. It is estimated that the Salem-Bangalore line will cost Rs. 5½ lakhs per mile. For the rail link between Singrauli coal fields and Obra, which is necessary in view of the development of the coal fields, provision has been made in the Third Plan about 200 miles. Part of that is going to be taken up—Thirty-six miles of railway line is going to cost—the estimate is—Rs. 9.2 crores. This is very amazing for a broad gauge line to cost Rs. 9.2 crores for 36 miles. This is rather amazing. You will find from this book,

> "The construction of the rail link between Singrauli coalfields and Obra (36 miles and estimated to cost about Rs. 9·2 crores)....".

I do not know how this estimate has been arrived at, how this estimate has been worked out. That means to say, for one mile of line in this link, it is going to cost Rs. 25·6 lakhs. So many railway lines have been constructed. We have seen that no railway line has cost more than Rs. 14 lakhs per mile. How is that such an exhorbitant amount has been provided for this railway line? We would like to have an answer for this. Even with regard to this, the Estimates Committee has recommended that the cost of construction of railway links has been rising.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, they have asked the Railway Board to look into this. Of course, the Railway Board says, we are looking into it by having control and all that. This is a fantastic and amazing figure, Rs. 25.6 lakhs per mile has not been there during the course of 100 years of Railways. Which is the factor that makes for such a huge expenditure for this railway line? We want the railway line. This expenditure has to be looked into.

15 hrs.

Then, I come to the damage that has been done to railway property as a result of the fire in the Dhilwan timber depot. I have been able to go through the report only cursorily, because even though the report was laid on the Table of the House as long ago as 22nd August, 1961, I could not get a copy of it till this morning; the report was found out yesterday only late in the evening. Anyway, I find from the report that the finding of the committee is that the fire was caused by a miscreant. That miscreant was able to cause damage to railway property worth Rs. 1·25 crores and that too, to sleepers which are scarce materials for the railways, taking into consideration their consumption. I do not know whether the miscreant has been apprehended or not. At least I am not aware of it.

Shri Tangamani: The fire broke out simultaneously in many places.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Similarly, in some other place, in Nawada or somewhere else in Bihar, within a few days of the occurrence of this fire accident in Dhilwan, another timber yard was burnt. I do not know the extent of the damage that was caused there. I believe that that also ran to some lakhs of rupees, but we have not got the figures.

The committee of enquiry which was appointed was an official committee, consisting of Mr. Iqbal Singh, the Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway, Mr. Iqbal Hydari the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Northern Railway and the Chief Security Officer of the Northern Railway, and they enquired into this matter. This was a committee constituted by the General Manager, and this is what they say. Another finding of theirs is that some chowkidar or watchman was not in his beat when the fire took place; he was away from his post. That was how the responsibility was fixed. The fire was caused by a miscreant, and the responsibility for negligence or dereliction of duty was fixed on a chowkidar. This is how the railways are functioning. They entrust material worth crores of rupees to chowkidar. That seems to be the case, from the way the finding of the committee has been given.

The committee has made some recommendations in this connection. If we go through the recommendations, we shall find how the Railway Administration have been dealing with their stores and various other materials. One of the recommendations of the committee is that a wall should be constructed all round the depot. Have we to be told that where timber which is susceptible to fire is stocked, a wall has to be constructed? That shows how negligent the Railway Administration has been towards railway property. There is no use writing in the carriages that 'Railway property is your own property; it is the nation's property, and, therefore, you must take care of it'. There are people who are being paid by the railways to protect railway property, and they cannot conceive or imagine having a wall round the stores depot This is the position to which we come to.

Another recommendation is that the Sleeper Control Officer has to exercise checks and that a monthly register should be maintained by him showing how he inspected, when he inspected, what his remarks were and so on. All this shows that there is no seriousness on the part of the railways.

Shri Goray (Poona): He is only a sleeper inspector.

Shri Narasimhan: The watch and ward staff will be the sleepers!

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Instead of moralising and sermonizing to the people who use the railways to treat the railways as their property, the railways should themselves make it a point to remember that railway property is nation's property and it should be protected as such, and especially those who are paid by the railways to take care of railway property should do so very well. When we go through these recommendations, we find them to be all very funny. Railway property worth Rs. 1·25 crores has been burnt. In any democracy, I do not think the Minister in charge would have continued in his post, after this incident. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned his Ministership after a railway accident.

Sir, these are serious matters. People entrusted with such huge property, and entrusted with the responsibility of running the administration do not feel the sense of responsibility which they should have, and they require to be told that shunting engines which are used for loading and unloading the timber in the depot should have spark arrestors. When material which is suceptible to fire is there, are we to be told that spark arrestors should be there in the shunting engines? Commonsense would tell us that in such places spark arrestors should be there in the locomotives and shunting engines that are used there. My hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, would himself agree that there are spark arrestors at the oil depots in the south, in Tondiarpet and other places. But in this timber depot, even this elementary precaution had not been taken. Is this the way how our railways are going to function? Sir, we are having the general elections shortly, and people will give their verdict on all these things.

Another interesting item is in regard to the Indian Industries Fair, for which Rs. 12.97 lakhs have been asked for. What are the items of expenditure? We do not find any mention of them; we find only the simple remark 'Indian Industries Fair', with the result that we cannot even move proper cut motions. Is it the case that the pavilion which the railways have put up in the Indian Industries Fair costs Rs. 13 lakhs nearly? If Rs. 13 lakhs are going to be spent on the railway pavilion at the Indian Industries Fair, I would say: let us not have any more exhibitions of this sort.

Shri Tangamani: The railway stall is quite good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There might be telecommunication from behind but not this direct talk.

Shri Tangamani: I was saying that the railway pavilion is attracting a large number of visitors, and probably does not deserve so much of criticism.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister should tell us the items on which this amount has been spent. If he is going to tell us that this amount was spent in connection with the provision of certain railway sidings there, then I would say that he will get back whatever has been spent because that will be met by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, because it is they who have transported the materials to that site.

If we ask for a single station being opened, the railways say that it would cost Rs. 5 lakhs, and there is no provision for that, and they plead inadequacy of finance. Even if a crossing station is required in their own interest, from the operational point of view, they say that there is no finance. But, we find that Rs. 13 lakhs are

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spent in connection with the Indian Industries Fair. I do not know how this much of money has been spent. Is this House going to be told only that Rs. 13 lakhs are required in connection with the Indian Industries Fair? Is that enough for us to vote that amount? Should we not have some details of how this amount has been spent? It is not a small sum of Rs. 100 or Rs. 2000, but it is Rs. 13 lakhs nearly. I feel that the House deserves better consideration at the hands of this Government.

Shri Narasimhan: I suppose my hon. friend wants the break-up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want a break-up of everything.

I had complained on an earlier occasion about the sorry state of affairs in which the accounts department of the railways was. I find that even the Estimates Committee's recommendation has not been taken note of. They had recommended four or five or six years ago that the posts of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer should be bifurcated, so that one officer could look into the budget and the other could look into the expenditure, in order that they can have better control over expenditure, and we shall be in a position to relate performance to expenditure. But till now, the railways have not bifurcated these two posts. The result is that even after 8 years of the Railway Centenary Celebrations, which took place in 1953, we are paying towards ground rent Rs. 4·54 lakhs. This is one example only. There is the exaxmple of the President's Saloon. Maintenance, depreciation charges, interest on capital—all these were appropriated by an excess grant. This is actually normal expenditure. Depreciation expenditure and interest on capital are routine items of expenditure. But we have to pass excess grants for these.

What do these things indicate? They indicate that the railway accounts are not maintained properly. I see the Deputy Minister nodding his head. May I take it as his assent or dissent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Something between the two.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Something has to be done very seriously to clear up the arrears in these accounts.

Shri Narasimhan: More than nodding.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Then I come to the manufacture of diesel locomotives. An expert committee was appointed. You know the background and how this was finally decided to be taken up in the public sector. The Railway Board had originally decided to give it to the private sector. So we were urging upon Government that it should be done in the public sector in conformity with the Industrial Policy Resolution which this House adopted in 1956. We had to draw the attention of the Prime Minister also to this. We wrote him several letters. In the controversy between public and private sector, nearly two years elapsed. Then it was finally decided to take it up in the public sector. Then we asked, 'When are you going to take it up?' The answer was that they had appointed an expert committee to recommend a suitable site for the location of this factory. We thought the report of the committee would come out soon. After nearly 6—8 months the report came. Then we were told that the report was 'under the examination of the Railway Board'. That also took a consideable time.

What are the sites recommended by the expert committee? This information has not been laid on the Table nor made public. One is in Bihar, another in Bhakra-Nangal in Punjab and the third in Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Finally, we were told that one of the three sites might be selected for location of this factory. But what happened? Suddenly we were told that the Railway Board had taken

a decision. With regard to this, they were not in a position to take a decision previously. They had to have the report of an expert committee. But suddenly they took a decision to locate it in Banaras. I have no quarrel with this location. It may be located in any place. Especially if it is in UP, I am very happy because it is the most backward State industrially.

An Hon. Member: All States are backward.

Shri Goray: In political leadership, it is not backward.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am not at all worried about this location. I only draw attention to the performance of the Railway Board in this matter, which is very interesting. Two years were lost in the controversy—public sectors *versus* private sector. Then an expert committee was appointed. That committee took some time. Then the report came. Then the Railway Board took time for examination of the report. Lastly, they came to an independent decision without caring for the report at all. If the Railway Board were capable enough to take a decision independently, why did they appoint an expert committee? Why did they lose so much time? By losing time, we delay the manufacture of locomotives. Delay in the manufacture of locomotives means that we are going to spent so much foreign exchange. It is said in the report that we are going to conserve foreign exchange on account of the manufacture here of these locomotives. Something must be done to overhaul the Railway Board. Tomorrow, we are discussing the railway accidents and we will say something about these things then also. This is not the method of functioning.

Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken half an hour.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: One more point. What to do? We have to sanction Rs. 8 crores, of which Rs. 1·25 crores have to be written off due to that fire.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would certainly have given more time if some money could be retrieved out of it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That will not happen.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Realise it from the salaries of the Ministers.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are faced with this situation.

Now I come to a small point, but I consider it to be an important one. This concerns the catering arrangements on the Southern Railway, especially at Dronachalam. In the vegetarian section, they serve meals—lunch or dinner—in tiffin carriers which are very inconvenient. There are a few trays in which meals are served in the G.T. They are stainless steel trays with katoris. It is very nicely served. Last year when I was in Dronachalam, I asked them about it. They said they had only 4 trays, the rest being tiffin carriers. This year when I went there, they were serving again in tiffin carriers. When I asked them whether the number of trays had not been increased, they said, 'No, there are only 4 trays'. This should be looked into and the number of trays increased. If anybody wants meal in tiffin carrier, it may be supplied to him in carrier.

Then there is another small point, with regard to increase in expenditure on the consumption of coal. The price has been increased. Of course, the railways have no control over the prices because they are determined by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. What we have been urging on the Railway Administration is that they should try to economise on the consumption of fuel, especially coal. In view of the fact that we are getting very cheap coal in our country, cheaper than in any other country in the world, we do not seem to attach much importance to efficient and economic use of coal in locomotives, with the result that year after year consumption

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is increasing and expenditure thereon is also shooting up.

In this connection, a fuel economy inquiry committee was appointed. It submitted certain recommendations to the Railway Board. One recommendation made was that instead of drawing coal from 400 collieries, we should concentrate on 200 only, so that there would be proper inspection of the coal supplied, so that there would be no complaint, as mentioned by the hon. Minister yesterday or the day before, that the quality of coal supplied was bad, and therefore, the shuttle train service between Delhi and Ghaziabad was not punctual. There is no question of coal being of bad quality. During the last so many years, the railways have been using very good metallurgical coal for raising steam, which is unheard of in any other industrial country—metallurgical coal being used for steam locomotives. Now the Planning Commission and the Government have decided that the railways should not use metallurgical coal but only ordinary coal. So something should be done about this instead of laying the blame on coal.

On the whole, while welcoming certain of the provisions made in the supplementary demands with regard to the new railway lines, I would strongly urge that something should be done to tone up the Railway Board and the railway administration as their efficiency has gone down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know how many hon. Members desire to speak? Eight.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is Shri Narasimhan also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have counted him. I could not ignore him. Should I put a limit of ten minutes on speeches?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: All right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been agreed that we will conclude this by 5 O'clock. How long will the Ministers take?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes each.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: One of my grievances, particularly when the Minister comes for supplementary demands, has been that we are not being supplied with adequate particulars. In the points that I make I desire to emphasize that in coming for demands for grants, it is the duty of the Government to give a clear-cut explanation as to the reasons why the grant is asked for.

Take the example of Demand No. 7 which relates to "Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)" As the previous speaker pointed out, there is the question of increased consumption of coal. If we turn to page 6, we are told that over a crore of rupees represents the aggregate result of variations such as carry-forward of certain arrear bills, greater consumption than provided for etc. It is very difficult to make out the amount devoted to arrear bills and the actual increase in consumption. Year after year the House has protested against increasing consumption of coal. Already, the original grant consists of Rs. 73 crores, and it is a major item of expenditure. And still even by way of supplementary demands the Government comes forward without explainining at all whether this Rs. 1 crore is required for consumption or on account of arrear bills.

Similarly, if you examine page 6, there is another item (e) under which Rs. 52·26 lakhs are required on account of increased cost of generating power for more supplies now required by Messrs. Tatas from Chola Power House of Central Railway, than provided in the Budget. In the first instance, why should not this increased consumption have been provided

in the Budget? In the second place, if increased consumption is there, why should the cost of generation go up? On the contrary, with increased production, the cost should go down. But we have got absolutely no particulars.

Also, we do not know whether the increase is in the running costs or in the fixexd costs, what is known as fixed killowatt hour component. If it is contended that additional plant has to be installed for providing increased generation, then this item cannot come in revenue expenditure, it should be capital expenditure; so that, though they ask for more than Rs. 50 lakhs, we do not know whether the cost of generation has increased for one reason or other or why and how, and still they say this amount is required. Surely, I submit, this is not the way to treat the House.

Coming to Demand No. 9, one finds there is an item referring to compensation to passengers involved in accidents. I fully appreciate the desire of the Government to increase the amount of compensation to Rs. 20,000 from Rs. 10,000, but, side by side I feel it is not enough to increase the quantum. Certain principles must be definitely laid down for providing compensation for passengers who receive injuries or are involved in fatal accidents. I had to deal with one of the cases where the motor man of a local train was killed, and the question arose whether the sister or brother could claim compensation. Under the Fatal Accidents Act, it is only the parents or the children that can claim. Therefore, I submit that it is not enough to amend this provision, but also to amend the provisions of the Fatal Accidents Act to enable other dependants of a railwayman who is killed, or for the matter of that, any other passenger, so that they can claim compensation.

Another point in this connection is that the Government must make it a rule that, irrespective of the question whose fault it is, where an accident has occurred, a minimum amount of compensation must be authomatically provided for. There should be no enqiury as to whose fault it is. All medical costs, transport costs, loss of baggage etc., must be provided for, without the party being called upon to prove that it is the fault of the railways. I think it should not be difficult for the railways to lay down the principles on which officers can act and quickly dispose of claims for compensation in accidents. After all, it is not enough to express good intentions. We must make the compensation easily available to people who have suffered.

There is an interesting item with regard to railway catering. While coming down to attend this session, I happened to travel and have my dinner in a dining car. While I found that the charge of the dinner was Rs. 3 as usual, out of the two items of the menu one had been cut down. On enquiry I was told it was the Railway Board's orders. I should like to know whether the public sector is going to work in this way. Is this the way Government is organising departmental catering? You cut down the food by 50 per cent. and keep the charge just the same. In other words, what you have done is to increase the charge by nearly 50 per cent. I submit that before the Government takes any such action and imposes what may be regarded as indirect taxation on the masses, it should come to the House and explain, and not merely by way of supplementary demands or otherwise, put through this item.

Then I come to the provision for new lines. I refer to page 11. One of the lines in Panvel-Apta extension (10 miles length, out of the 15 miles length of the Panvel-Kharpada line) on the Central Railway—the Diva-Panvel-Uran line, for the construction of which provision was made in the budget for 1961-62, having since been altered as the Diva-Panvel-Kharpada-Uran line. I would like to know exactly what progress has been made on

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

this line. From time to time we are told that negligible amounts are set aside. I am sure the hon. Railway Minister will say that they have made the preliminary survey.

Shri Nath Pai: How many preliminary surveys do they make?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not know whether in our life time we will be able to see this functioning. I strongly protest against this tardy progress of construction of a very important link, and I do hope the Railway Minister will tell us that the work is in progress. I should particularly like to know the expected date of completion, and in what manner the progress is to be further speeded up.

I hope the Government will look into the points to which I have drawn their attention.

Shri Narasimhan: There are two modest amounts of Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively under Demand Nos. 2 and 15. Though Demand No. 15 is a token demand and the amount is very small, it is a very significant factor. One of the items under the demand is the construction of 152 miles of new railway line in my district. Actually, this marks the end of a tragic chapter in the district's history. Two decades ago, as a result of the war, a hundred miles of railway lines were removed at one stroke. In those days there was no representation for the district even in the Central Assembly. One Member represented three or four districts, and he invariably came from another district. So, my district was not able to pull its weight in the matter.

After two decades we now find that the tragic chapter is over, and that there is an immediate prospect of the lines being restored, not merely partially restored; but the alignment has to be so extended that it becomes effective. While we have been hearing of Berlin being destroyed by bombs and then reconstructed the reconstructed Berlin appearing to be much better than the old one, here our experience was one of the sorrow and waiting. But that has come to a close. Though the amounts are very insignificant and though they come in the form of supplementary Demands, the change is very epoch-making as far as my district is concerned. This was waiting for two decades; and thanks to the attention of responsible persons having been drawn to it we are getting back this line.

I am very glad to see the following in the Budget note:

> "A beginning in the construction of all these four lines has to be made urgently."

The word 'urgently' goes to show that Government are seized of the matter—this is not about only these lines but about a few others also. Shri Vittal Rao was full of fears. He was not appreciating the earnestness of Government; but this very sentence quoted shows that Government are earnest in the matter. Shri Vittal Rao's anxiety has to be appreciated; it was only fear born of anxiety and not one born of want of confidence. That is how I take his fears to be. I assure him and I am assuring myself—and it is an assurance even to this House—that this sentence is there in the note.

I hope the final location survey would be concluded soon. The engineering survey was already over 5 years ago; but the matter was left at that stage. There was inordinate delay. As Shri Vittal Rao feared, I also had some pessimism as to the vigour with which the Railways are capable of going into this matter. I also emphasise that vigorous steps should be taken.

There is also another danger. It has become clear that the Railways are going to have those lines in those

areas. Unless work is taken up quickly the price of land is bound to go up and there would be unecessary increase in the cost of the line. Quick work will mean economy. Otherwise, due to speculation the costs would increase and the burden on the exchequer would increase.

I am sure that apart from ending the tragic chapter it is going to be a beginning of a very good era. It is actually linking three important districts, two in my State and one outside the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is where the two hon. Members differ. Shri Vittal Rao thinks that it is yet a beginning but the hon. Member considers it as the end of a tragic chapter. Therefore, they differ.

Shri Narasimhan: Maybe.

It is the beginning of a very good chapter; that is to say, full industrial development and exploitation of all the resources in these three districts (*Interruption*). These three district form an industrial belt. It may not be quite as good as the Dhanbad area; but it is good enough for the extreme south. In the Neyveli lignite area we have recently found occurrences of copper also, which is a very precious metal for the country. The Salem district is full of iron ore and magnesite, chromite and other minerals including the atomic minerals. Then, there is the adjoining State of Mysore with its superior type of iron ore. With all these, I think, the area will develop fast. Though we have gone through two decades of patient waiting and suffering, we hope that the present spurt would be so quick that past pain would certainly be forgotten. Therefore I am very happy that this is happening.

I am also grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to express the satisfaction of my district and my State, satisfaction and happiness over this great step forward.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has the support of many hon. Members.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I hope I have heard the hon. Member correctly. Did he say that copper has been discovered?

Shri Narasimhan: Occurrences of copper have been found in South Arcot.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Sir, I subscribe to the increase in the compensation for victims of accidents. But I would like to submit that prevention is better than cure. Increasing toll of life that it is taking every year is bringing a bad reputation to the Railways. Nothing so far has been done, as far as I know; no serious move has been made to enquire into the causes of these accidents nor to pacify the people who are agitated on the issue.

In 1960-61, there were 3,925 accidents and in the half year ending 1961-62—April to October,—there was 1,883 accidents. There is every reason to hope that the Railways will maintain their reputation in the remaining half year and bring the figure to as high as 1960-61, if not more. This number of accidents averages to about 10 or a little more than 10 per day. That should be a world record. I do not have the figures to make any definite statement on the subject.

The break-up of these figures is very revealing. Collisions and averted collisions come to about 98—61 and 37; ignoring of danger signals by drivers of engines, which seems to me one of the most serious offences that a driver can be guilty of, come up to about 70. As far as I know, very often, very minor punishments like warning or cancellation of passes are the only punishments that are given for this offence.

Breaking of block rules come to about 30; and there are other accidents like derailment and parting of trains and fire etc. I myself have an almost personal experience of a fire in a mail train where two patients—a

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

patient and her mother—were locked up in a coupe; and as the train moved the fire broke out. They did not know how to pull the chain. Accidentally, one of the passengers in another compartment saw smoke coming out and he pulled the chain and stopped the train. These kind of little accidents do not receive much publicity in the Press; they are tucked off in the files. The investigation is dragged on over a long period of time and finally the persons who are guilty of it escape with very minor punishments. I do not know what the reasons are that are responsible for this kind of accidents but I do think that the neglect, indifference and misplaced leniency on the part of the officials is largely responsible for these accidents. There is some indifference which, on enquiry I found, was partly due to the reservation of promotions which had made them feel that merit was not given recognition. There are also very many reasons like the posting or promotion of people who are not capable of discharging their duties. Because of the increasing number of accidents because of these reasons, it is time that Parliament appointed a committee with technical experts to look into them because the standard of safety over the railways should be very carefully studied. I am feeling that promotions have a great deal to do with increasing accidents and that is also a subject which should be gone into. All cases of accidents that had happened so far should be thoroughly studied and the reasons should be made known. I hope the Railway Minister would take this submission into consideration. The railway is the largest nationalised public utility in the country and the Government therefore has a special responsibility to the people, to save the life of the innocent people. The present Home Minister, Shri Shastri, resigned in 1956 after a major railway accident. It was of course a very commendable act. He did it not because he felt any personal guilt in the matter but to focus the attention of the department and the railways and to reduce the number of accidents. His resignation was a failure for it does not seem to have had any effect on the railways. I, therefore, wish to invite the attention of the Government to this and suggest that a committee of enquiry should be appointed which should make the facts available to the people and also prevent the number of accidents increasing.

There was an order in the Ministry, in 1960 I believe, that there should be no upward revision of salaries or addition of posts unless it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of planning. I understand that a number of advisers had been appointed, such as sleeper adviser, timber adviser, labour adviser and so on. I do not know why there should be a sleeper adviser when there is a timber adviser, unless he is a sleeping partner to the timber adviser. I also understand that the salary scale of C.P.Os. had been raised from 1600—1800 to 1800—2000. In the case of their appointments also I am told—I am subject to correction—that it needs some experience of the staff which many of the people who are occupying the position do not have. I also understand that a number of directors have been appointed in the Railway Board and their salaries had been raised by Rs. 250. Just now the information came that the Railway Board is already costing us Rs. 86 lakhs and even more. There is no reason why there should be any increase especially when there is the Ministry's standing order of 1960.

I would like to conclude with a word about catering. In the south it is supposed to be better but there is considerable scope for improvement. The railways have raised the tariff but with the increase in the tariff there has not been any corresponding increase in the quality or quantity of the meal. Particularly the tea served is charged at 12 nP but outside, the same quantity of tea, perhaps of better quality if not the same, is available for 6, 8 or at the most 9 nP. For a lunch or dinner, Rs. 1.25 is charged which is available outside, the quality

is better—for 12 annas. Particularly in the south, the Railways have taken charge of catering and refreshment rooms. I suppose they are better run than the private caterers but the charges are very heavy. I understand that the Railways are running them at a loss in spite of the fact that administrative expenses are not charged to the catering. Considerable improvement can be effected in the services. When a train arrives in the platform there is great rush and scramble near the counter: it is sometimes very pathetic and the railways should instruct their refreshment rooms to improve the services and have more staff at the rush time to meet this kind of emergency at the time of arrival of trains.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे रेलवे की अनुदान की मांगों पर बोलते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है और मैं उन का अनुमोदन करती हूं । सच बात तो यह है कि मेरे विचार में रेलवे का काम—पता नहीं कि मैं उस को ठीक समझी या नहीं—बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है । जब हम नये कोचिज को देखते हैं, जिन में हम बड़े आराम से सफ़र करते हैं, तो हम को बहुत खुशी होती है कि हमारा देश कितना उन्नत हो रहा है और हम प्रगति के मार्ग पर कितना आगे बढ़ चुके हैं । चित्तरंजन में इंजिन बनाये जा रहे हैं और टूल्ज की फ़ैक्ट्रियां काम कर रही हैं । वहां पर बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है । यह ठीक है कि कुछ कमियां हैं, लेकिन अगर कमियां न हों, तो हम कैसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और कैसे कुछ सीख सकते हैं । ये सब तारीफ़ करने योग्य बातें हैं ।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जब भी हम ने माननीय मंत्री और रेलवे बोर्ड का जनता की कठिनाई की तरफ़ ध्यान दिलाया, तो उन्होंने तुरन्त उस का निवारण किया । मेरा अनुभव यह है कि बहुत सी बातों में जनता की कठिनाइयां समाप्त हो गई हैं और उस के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और रेलवे बोर्ड को धन्यवाद देती हूं । मैं चाहती हूं कि उन को जनता की सेवा करने की ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्ति प्राप्त हो और वह जनता की फ़रियाद को सुनें ।

जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं कुछ निराश हूं, क्योंकि जम्मू-काश्मीर को रेलवे विभाग की तरफ़ से कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला । लगभग चार या पांच वर्ष पहले मुझे इस सदन में आने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ । शुरू में मैं ने यह देखने की कोशिश की कि हमारी रियासत में कौन सी बड़ी कठिनाई है और वहां की जनता को सब से पहले क्या सहलियत मिलनी चाहिए । मैं ने देखा कि रेलवे की सुविधा के बारे में सब से ज्यादा पुकार थी । मैं ने यहां आ कर सदन के सामने जनता की फरियाद रखी । मुझे याद आता है कि जब रेलवे के बारे में यहां पर मेरा पहला या दूसरा भाषण हुआ और मैं सदन से बाहर गई, तो माननीय सदस्य, स्वर्गीय गांधी जी, ने लाबी में मुझे कहा कि वाकई तुम ने बहुत अच्छे पायंट उठाये हैं । मुझे यहां तक याद है, उस समय माननीय श्री जगजीवन राम जी से लाबी में रेल के विषय में बात की । मुझे यह भी याद पड़ता है कि उन्होंने बोर्ड की मीटिंग में इस का जिक्र भी किया था और शायद यह चीज रेलवे बोर्ड के रिकार्ड में भी होगी । तभी से यह रेलवे की कुछ हलचल चली है । तभी से यह ६ मील लाइन बनाने की बात चली आ रही है कि इस के बारे में भी कुछ करना है । परन्तु मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब भी मैं जाती हूं मैं पाती हूं कि वह सुविधा वहां नहीं पहुंची है । तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना भी आ गई है लेकिन कोई इसको पूरा करने का आश्वासन नहीं दिलाया गया है । मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूं कि १४ साल पहले जम्मू काश्मीर में रेलवे लाइन थी । आज भी वहां बोर्ड लगा हुआ है स्टेशन रोड का । नाम सड़क का है पर रेलवे का कहीं नहीं है । वह पहाड़ी इलाका है, जंगलात से भरा पूरा इलाका है । कितनी ही लकड़ी आप को उन

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

जंगलात में से मिल सकती है । सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह रखा है कि जहां कोयला और उद्योग होंगे वहां रेलवे ले जायेंगे । मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाती हूं कि कालाकोट में कोयले का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है और वह बहुत अच्छा कोयला है । मेरा ख्याल है कि उस कोयले का निरीक्षण भी कराया गया था और पाया गया था कि वह उत्तरी रेलवे को सस्ता पड़ेगा । इतना होते हुए भी मुझे पता नहीं क्या त्रुटि है ? क्या यह त्रुटि रेलवे बोर्ड में है या योजना आयोग में, मैं नहीं जानती हूं । इस चीज को मैं आज तक भी नहीं समझ पाई हूं ।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से तथा इस सदन से भी कहना है कि आज जब बहस होती है लद्दाख के मामले की और चीनी हमले की तो हम सूरत हाल को न जानते हैं और न ही समझते हैं । हम इतनी बातें करते हैं लेकिन क्या कभी किसी ने सोचा है कि जिन सिपाहियों को आप देश की रक्षा करने के लिए सरहद पर भेजते हैं, क्या उन के लिये आप वे सभी सुविधायें मुहैया करते हैं, जो कि की जानी चाहिये ? मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आप ने क्या क्या सहूलियतें उन के लिए मुहैया की हैं । रेलवे की उन के लिए भी बड़ी भारी आवश्यकता है । इतनी ऊंचाई पर बैठ कर वे ड्यूटी देते हैं और उसके बाद जब वे एक महीने की छुट्टी आते हैं तो क्या आपने कभी सोचा है कि उनके इनमें से सात आठ दिन रास्ते में ही व्यतीत हो जाते हैं । क्या आपने कभी इस पर भी ख्याल किया है कि उनके लिए जब कभी अनाज की या दूसरी चीजों की जरूरत होती है तो उसको सप्लाई करनेमें कितनी मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है । जब तक हमारी बुनियाद और जड़ मजबूत नहीं होती तब तक किस तरह से हम आगे बढ़ सकते है ? अगर कोई लद्दाख के इलाके में गया हो तो वह इन सब चीजों को आसानी से समझ सकता है । मैं वहां गई हूं और मैं इन सब चीजों को जानती हूं । हमारे पूर्वजों ने कई साल तक हुकूमत के साथ काम किया बहुत कम आदमी ही इन सब बातों को जानते होंगे ।' मुश्किल यह है कि हम असली चीज को देखते नहीं हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां कहीं भी कोई त्रुटि हो, प्लानिंग कमिशन में हो या कहीं और हो, वहां तक मेरी इस फरियाद को अवश्य पहुंचा दिया जाए । देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, देश की मजबूती के लिए हमें चाहिये कि हम सब से पहले रेलवे के बारे में कुछ करें । जब तक वहां रेल नहीं जाएगी कोई उद्योग वहां पर पनप नहीं सकेंगे । काश्मीर के लोग लाखों की तादाद में मजदूर हो कर हमारे यहां पंजाब में और दिल्ली में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर काम करने के लिए आते हैं । वे इधर दौड़े आते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है, यह भी मैं आपको बतला देना चाहती हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि वहां कोई कारखाने नहीं हैं, वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं हैं । अगर छोटे मोटे कारखाने वहां पर हैं, तो उनमें कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है । इस वास्ते सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि वहां हम रेलवे लाइन ले जाएं । मैं निवेदन करती हूं कि इस ओर आप जरूर ध्यान दीजिये ।

जम्मू-काश्मीर के जो रेलवे में मुलाजिम हैं, उनको पास की सुविधा नहीं है । कहीं भी जाना हो, उन बेचारों को पहले पठानकोट जाना पड़ता है । आगे उनको कोई रियायत नहीं मिल सकती है । उनके लिए कुछ पास की आसानी हो, इसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिये । मैं मानती हूं आपने बहुत से अच्छे अच्छे काम किए हैं, लेकिन इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक स्लीपर्ज का ताल्लुक है, मेरा ख्याल है रेलवे को जितने भी स्लीपर्ज की जरूरत होती है, वे विदेशी से मंगाये जाते हैं । तीसरा या चौथा हिस्सा ही काश्मीर

को लकड़ी खरीद करके ये बनाये जाते हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि जो लकड़ी हमारे यहां मिलती हैं अगर वह विदेशी लकड़ी का अच्छी तरह से मुकाबिला कर सकती है, तो जितने भी स्लीपर हम खरीदते हैं, क्यों न उनको काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को आर्डर देकर उससे लें ताकि हमारे अपने देश का जो उद्योग है वह बड़े, फले फूले ।

ये ही दो तीन बातें थीं जो मुझे आपके सामने रखनी थीं । मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया । मैं आशा करती हूं कि मुझ से बाद में जो माननीय सदस्य बोलेंगे वे जम्मू काश्मीर की लाइन के बारे में अवश्य अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे और इसके बारे में भी कुछ कहेंगे ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you because it enables me to continue my talk of yesterday, since I am concerned with the question of the Railway Service Commissions. Yesterday, as you will remember, I tried to make a point on the very big issue of national integration. In the railways, there is nothing regional; there is nothing provincial. The railways are a national concern. I feel that the railways can lead the way in giving a national outlook to the Home Ministry.

When you look at the history of civilisations, whatever civilisations they are, they have all been somehow or other dependent on communications as in the case of the Greek Archipelago,—quick transport for getting from here to there. The railways in this country, particularly after Independence, have been endeavouring to perform a task on the ground, and not in the air as the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications might think of. Over and above that,—it is not merely transporting people from here to there—the railways have been compelling them, unconscionably it may be, to take to other habits. We in this House have been accustomed to listening to questions about the Grand Trunk Express. It is neither grand, nor trunk nor express. This is what we have got used to.

But the whole question has been that the people coming from Madras to Delhi have not got quite used to the idea that they were coming to Delhi. They thought that Madras would be there for ever; from Madras to Delhi, but back to Madras, Madras, Madras! Well, there it has been in the matter of their food habits. They are not worried about their physical habits.

An Hon. Member: It is right.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad my hon. friend from the South says it is very right. But why do they ask questions? If it is very right, do not ask questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are right questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Though during this session, I am not insisting very much on relevance, may I know under what head he is speaking?

Shri Jaipal Singh: You have ordered me and it has been helpful to me, although I have not always been a good boy! But the point is that the railways are one of the very, very few institutions that can make this country feel that it is one country. They have, I think, despite all the criticisms people might make, been doing a very good job, right from the top to the bottom. I am not saying they are perfect.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

16.59 hrs.

The railways would laugh at me if I have to say that they are wonderful and perfect. But considering the circumstances, I think they have done and are continuing to do a first-class job, considering the people they have to deal with and the Members of Parliament they have to deal with. Let us not talk of the people who cannot hit back at us, people who are not there to answer. I am here today to throw

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

a challenge to my colleagues in the Lok Sabha. I am not talking of the Rajya Sabha because that is somewhere else. My colleagues in my household will look after that. But I can look after myself in the Lok Sabha.

You will forgive me if I pluck up courage and say this. Here we criticise the railways. May I humbly ask everyone of my colleagues here as to whether we have contributed to the efficiency of the railways. Have we? We have taken full advantage of the fact that we are Members of Parliament and therefore we are above the rule of law of the railways. I ask this question pertinently. It is a very important thing. In my little experience of travelling, I have discovered that we have not set the example.

16 hrs.

Yesterday I accused the Home Ministry in my speech. I feel that it is about time to realise that with all the privileges we have, it was not fair that we should criticise the railway administration unless we ourselves set the example. I am sorry I have to say this, because every time I go anywhere, I get VIP treatment, not because I am a Member of Parliament, but because I happen to have better manners than most Members, if I may put it that way, because I realise the difficulties of the railway administration. They have very, very serious difficulties. While I hear of these complaints, I would very much like our colleagues to appreciate the fact that not only are they dealing with Members of Lok Sabha, but they are dealing with a particular species of humanity which is not so easy to handle.

My friends have been talking of accidents. There could be no worse accident than the accident at Ghatsila where I myself lost very, very intimate friends. It is very easy for me to get up here and say. "Sack Shri Shahnawaz Khan; sack Shri Ramaswamy; sack Shri Jagjivan Ram". It is very easy to say these things. We can even accept the report and say that it was sabotage. All these things are very easy, because we are here immune; we can say anything we like and get away with murder.

The question is how to run the railways. The tragedy in this country is that here in this House, we think we are running the railways for the Members of Lok Sabha. It is about time we appreciate this fact, because when I make criticisms against the railway administration, I am not one who will say that the engine driver, the signal men, the track men and all these people are perfect. I am not saying that, but they are doing a good job. They are trying their best. I will say that because I see it all along the line.

My point is that there is lack of imagination in the railway administration as far as certain fundamental things are concerned. Let me get to the first fundamental thing. In the House of Commons in England, the most important committee is what they call the Ministry of Interior; it is the food committee which is called the Ministry of the Interior.

The biggest failure in the railway administration is in regard to the 'Ministry of Interior', i.e. food. I love the south; I do go to the south not because I like my friends there, but because the south is a wonderful area in the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Does he not love Shri Ramaswamy?

Shri Jaipal Singh: You do not worry about my loving somebody else; worry about yourself.

If you go from Howrah to the south, the moment you cross the Vindhyas, you discover that the restaurant car loses its significance, because every traveller carries his own food. Can my friends to my right—they happen to be to my right, though they are leftists—deny this? If I go from Howrah to Delhi, there is no *sambar*

or anything like that. There is only one place where I feel safe gastronomically and that it the habitat of the Leader of the House, *viz.*, Allahabad.

My only criticism is if the 'Ministry of the Interior'—the stomach—can be developed and improved by the railway administration, they will have done a first class job. We do not mind what they would charge. Foreigners come here and we are trying to develop the tourist traffic. May I ask the railway administration, is there any place anywhere in India including the capital where you can say, "Give me curry" and you will get curry? My friends in the Ministry of Communications and Transport and in the Ministry of Railways give you *kohai* curry, not Indian curry.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is *kohari* curry?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am sorry I have to speak in the pre-independence language. I am prepared to speak in the language of my friend, Shri Ramaswamy, but I do not think the rest of the House will understand me. The sooner this *kohai* curry disappears from the railways, the better will be the railway catering service. Food is the most important thing. Whenever you have any domestic trouble, the first advice given is, "Feed the beast". If a wife is in trouble, the first advice you give is, "Feed the beast". There are about 16 crores of people travelling. Feed the beasts; feed the 16 crores and the railway administration will have all the encomicum and bouquets showered on them.

Sir, the most important thing that the Railway Administration can do is to improve the supply of clean water, not only at the show-places like Delhi but everywhere, not only in the cold weather season but in the hot weather season, to third class passengers. The Railways should provide clean drinking water, drinkable water, potable water. After that comes the question of catering. I would request my hon. friend to think of this very, very seriously, because that is the biggest advertisement that we can give to our visitors, visitors we claim to welcome. For heaven's sake, let us give our visitors typical, characteristic Indian food and not this *kohai* East India Company food. That is what we are having now.

Having said all that, may I get back to my theme of yesterday, the setting up of a public Railway Commission. Yesterday, Sir, I tried to make a point on national integration. The railways have been built by ordinary unskilled labour—the permanent way and the like. Now, recently, in my own area we have welcomed the development of more and more railways. I would like the Ministry of Railways to tell the State Governments where they got off. Take the question of the broad gauge to Ranchi. Sir, it is not the fault of the Ministry of Railways that there was a demonstration at Ranchi by my humble party, my very, very humble party, the day the Minister of Railways and the great Chairman of the Railway Board came there. The great Chairman of the Railway Board at long last has been compensated for the insult that was meted out to him earlier. I am talking of Sardar Karnail Singh. I would like to take this opportunity of forgiving my friends over there, forgiving them for their woeful manners and the way they treated him. Whatever the reason be—whether it is U.P. or Bharat or India—at long last he has been made the Chairman. The day Sardar Karnail Singh as Chairman of the Railway Board and the Minister of Railways were in Ranchi my colleagues in my humble party said that the railways shall not run. They said that the Government had not paid to the poor Adivasis and others for having built the railways. They said: "You think you are the Government of India. Just run the thing. You have not paid the people for building the railways over their lands". I am only mentioning this. I would like the Ministry of Railways to tell the Present Government and the future Government, whatever government

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

comes here, and also the States that they must not do things like this. Just because you are in the Government of India and because the railways must run on a certain route, you cannot just ignore the rule of law. This is happening even today. I challenge my friends. Let them come with me to Ranchi, come with me 100 miles west of Ranchi. The railways are being extended there. But have you seen to it that the State Government is compensated, that the poor villagers have been compensated for their paddy fields that are being occupied by contractors now—contractors, mind you. I am not blaming them. They will say it is the business of the State Government. That is what they usually say. They say that they are willing but they are not concerned and it is for the State Government.

Sir, we are in the happy position—I know my friends on the right will not accept the situation—today of the Centre and the States being the same. Therefore, there is no excuse whatever for the Centre to say that it is the business of the State and the Centre cannot do anything. I am not merely talking about the extension from Ranchi to Rourkela. It is not a political statement that I am making. I am going to see to it that there shall be no extension till people are compensated, till they compensate the people. Not merely from Ranchi to Rourkela, but I shall see to it that the other branch they are going to build shall also not take place. I feel very, very strongly about it because they are very poor people; poor, humble adivasis. You put contractors in their midst and they think they can get away with murder because of the Railway Ministry. They come there at the end of their show and say that it is for the Government of India, it is for the Nehru Government. I am sorry. Nehru is what we all want him to be, but Nehru cannot be what he thinks he is. Let us not make that mistake. The Railway Administration is a very, very important factor in the matter of national integration.

Then I come to the question of the Railway Commission. I would like my friends to realise that not merely in the matter of recruiting people but even in the gastronomical atmosphere there are certain regional areas where people eat certain things. Well, see to it that the people eat what they want.

Finally, I would like to end up by saying that once again I congratulate the Railway Administration. They have a very, very difficult task; not difficult because the tracks are not good but because of the fact that every passenger they have to deal with, whether he be from Delhi, Old Delhi, Ranchi or Madras, the average Indian citizen they have to deal with, is not what we talk about here. That being the case I would congratulate the Railway Administration for whatever they have achieved so far. Admittedly, there is a very, very big scope for improvement.

Sir, the hon. Railway Minister comes from my State. One would have expected that the best bogies, the best lavatories and the best of everything would have been in Bihar. No, Sir. That is not so. That is where the stupidity of Bihar comes in.

Shri Tangamani: Greatness of Bihar.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Any other Minister from any other State would have seen to it that at least his home province was served best. Not so here. We are a stupid people.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sahabnawaz Khan): The whole of India is his home.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Well, I wish I could say that. I am very glad the Deputy Minister thinks that there is a wider field, because if he and I join then the rest of India is ours. I mean the whole of India and not the rest of India.

Shri Tangamani: The whole world is your mother.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If the Minister of Railways and Shri Jaipal Singh combine, Sir, there is no doubt that, with the assistance of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, nothing can stop us; I mean, domocratically. What I would like to say is, as I was trying to plead yesterday, national integration is something very important. The railways, because there is nothing provincial, parochial or regional about it, is the one national organisation—may be, there are one or two others like the Posts and Telegraphs Department—which can set the pace, set an example. With the leadership that we have there, north versus south or north and south—I think it is north and south—with that sort of....

Shri Tangamani: Integration.

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, combination. If we have that spirit of north and south in this country, then I would say "good luck to the railways".

Mr. Chairman: Shri S. M. Banerjee

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask for a clarification? We were told that there were about eight speakers. After the delightful discourse that Shri Jaipal Singh was pleased to make, in view of the fact that some of us wanted to speak even earlier, I would like to know whether there has been a change in the time schedule, because only forty minutes are now left.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Do not complain about my speech.

Shri Nath Pai: I said "delightful". What is your ruling Sir, regarding time? Are we continuing this debate tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: We will go up to 5 O'Clock. This will have to be finished by 5 O'Clock.

Shri Nath Pai: We were told that we will get ten minutes each and we are about eight.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has to reply by 5 O' Clock.

Shri Tangamani: I am one of those who have moved a number of cut motions. So, I would like to speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister can reply tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: The guillotine should be applied at 5 O' Clock.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Who decided that this will be finished today? we wanted more time.

Mr. Chairman: The Deputy-Speaker or the Chairman, whoever was present.

Shri Nath Pai: Then we would plead with you that the time should be extended.

Mr. Chairman: I am told that Shri Jaganatha Rao fixed the time till 5 O' Clock and the Deputy-Speaker confirmed it.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order. The fixing of time is the function of either the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker. With due respect to whoever might have been in the Chair, I submit that it is a function which cannot be taken over by the Chairman. That is the rule.

Mr. Chairman: It has been confirmed by the Deputy-Speaker.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I strongly object to what my great friend, Shri Nath Pai, has stated.

Shri Nath Pai: About what?

Shri Jaipal Singh: About the term "whoever might have been in the Chair". If I had been in the Chair, I would not have permitted this type of expression. It is the Chair which decides the question; it is not a question of the Speaker, or the Deputy-Speaker, or the Chairman, or anybody else. Let us be clear about it; let there be no confusion.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very clear in my mind. There is no reason for me to be confused. I remain very clear always, throughout.

Mr. Chairman: Let us not spend any more time on this. I am told that this matter was decided and it was announced by the Chairman and confirmed by the Deputy-Speaker. So, the matter has been decided once and for all. It was also put to the House.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that some hon. Members have to speak for more than ten minutes and as there are a number of speakers who would like to participate, we would request that the time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: The question has been decided once. So, I do not see any reason why I should revise it. It is over. The House can discuss this till 5 O'Clock.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I can propose that the time may be extended till tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think we can revive it today.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the morning the Speaker was present and I categorically asked him about the number of hours allotted for this when he said "We will see". Then, when Shri Jaganatha Rao was in the chair, he might have decided this. I am not aware of that. We would now request that some more time may be given.

Mr. Chairman: What about the earlier decision confirmed by the Deputy-Speaker?

Shri Tangamani: What is that decision?

Mr. Chairman: The House has once decided that the guillotine will be applied at 5 O'Clock. I do not think it should be changed.

Shri Tangamani: Then I would like to move that it may be extended by another hour. Because there was no time-limit fixed by the Business Advisory Committee, when this was placed before the House, the Chair, merely stated that we would like to conclude by 5 O'Clock. Now I move that the time may be extended by one hour.

Shri Nath Pai: I rise to support that motion.

Mr. Chairman: The House having once decided it, we cannot alter it now.

Shri Tangamani: There was no such decision. So, this is an extraordinary decision.

Mr. Chairman: It was put to the House and the House had decided it.

Shri Tangamani: It was not put to the vote.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I respectfully submit that it was never put to the vote.

Shri Tangamani: It may be recorded that we strongly protest against it.

Shri Nath Pai: It remained as a suggestion. We never gave our consent to it. It is open to us to extend the time. One more final word.

Mr. Chairman: I was not present in the House at that time. I am now informed by office that there was no formal decision on this. Therefore, the time is extended. Now Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall confine myself to Demand Nos. 1, 7 and 9. I will first take up the upgradation of Delhi and payment of compensatory allowance from 1-7-1961. I am surprised why Government took this decision so late and did not implement this particular recommendation of the Pay Commission from 1-7-1959 when all other recommendations have been implemented from that date. If a particular decision is taken, after the ruling party suffered a defeat in the New Delhi bye-elections, I think they should have implemented it along with the other recommendations which were implemented from 1-7-1959. I also feel that the Railway Ministry must consider the upgradation of cities like Madras and Kanpur where the population has

gone up, and Madurai and Nagpur as these are certain places which deserve immediate consideration.

Then I come to the question of compensation, coming under Demand No. 9. I am glad that in reply to a starred question two days back the hon. Railway Minister has stated that a good amount has been set apart as compensation to the family members of the late lamented Shri Rama Rao. I was happy to read the answer to that question, but I was suprised to read some of the affidavits deposed by Shri Saligram Ojha, Shrimati Alice Khess and a third one by Shri Shiv Narain Chaube. As we all know, in this very House this matter was taken up again and again and it was stated that the life of Shri Rame Rao could have been saved if there had been a chain in that train. I will confine myself to this particular point. The affidavit reads as under:

"I, Saligram Ojha, son of Shri Jata Dhari Ojha, resident of Katean P. S. Behea, District Shahbad do hereby solemnly affirm as follows:

1. That on March 9th, 1961 I was sitting at the dispensary of a doctor in Behea market when at about 10-30 A.M. a passerby said that an accident had taken place and that a passenger had fallen out of the 11 UP Delhi Express about half an hour ago."

Mr. Chairman: Have you filed a copy of the affidavit?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got a copy.

Mr. Chairman: Has he filed it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will lay it on the Table for your perusal, if you like.

Mr. Chairman: This is an affidavit of another person. It is not his affidavit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got a copy.

Mr. Chairman: A copy should be filed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will lay it on the Table of the House for your perusal.

It reads:

".....that an accident had taken place and that a passenger had fallen out of the 11 Up Delhi Express about half an hour ago.

That I took my cycle and went to the spot of accident. It must have taken me about twenty minutes to reach the spot.

That when I saw the fallen passenger, I noticed that he had received some head injuries and was alive.

That I was anxious to rush some medical aid to the fallen passenger and so after about three minutes I took up my cycle to inform a doctor in Behea.

That while I was cycling on the uneven path from the railway track to Behea which must have taken ten or fifteen minutes, I saw the Janta train stop near the place of accident.

That I learnt injured man was picked up by Janta Train.

That from the newspapers of March 10th and 11th I learnt and found from the photos and news that the fallen passenger I had seen was the distinguished journalist Shri K. Rama Rao."

In the same way another affidavit says that he was alive for about 60 minutes. We have been pleading in this House that because of the blanking off of the chain in that particular train he could not be saved. Compensation has been paid nad we are obliged to the hon. Railway Minister for that. But I would like to know whether these affidavits have been forwarded to the Railway Ministry by the son of the late Shri K. Rama Rao, whether they have been considered and whether the enquiry has

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

been made on the basis of these affidavits. I would request the hon. Ministry kindly to go through the three copies of the affidavits which are in my possession and which, with your permission, I would like to lay on the Table* of the House for your perusal.

Then about coal, only for want of good coal certain trains are detained or run late from Ghaziabad. Serious trouble had arisen there. You know that students stopped the train because they were unable to travel. There are people who are daily coming to Delhi from Ghaziabad, Muradnagar and other places. They are unable to reach Delhi in time because of the late running of the trains. I feel that the quality of coal should be improved and adequate steps should be taken by the Railway Ministry, in consultation with the Fuel Ministry, to see that on that account there is no dislocation of trains. A thorough probe is necessary in this matter. Every time there is some trouble in Ghaziabad, Shahbad or any other station near about Delhi, passengers are unable to get into the train or reach Delhi late with the result that they are unable to attend to their duties properly.

When the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, visited Bahadurgarh, he was given a memorandum by the Central Government Employees' Association, Bahadurgarh, on the 18th October, 1961. They said, "It is our good fortune that your honour has paid a visit to our town." Shri Shahnawaz Khan took this memorandum. Their only request was that there should be a separate train or a shuttle from Bahadurgarh or from Rohtak to Delhi. There is only one train which comes from Fereozepure and it is difficult for anyone to get into that train there and reach Delhi in time. I hope the hon. Railway Minister or the hon. Deputy Minister who was presented with this memorandum on the 18th October, 1961, must have considered this and taken some action on it. It should not be rejected merely because the quality of coal is not good or because there is a shortage of coal it is not possible to run a particular shuttle. It is actually the need of the hour. I feel it is very necessary.

About the Dhilwan fire, there were fires simultaneuosly in many places. My suspicion still is that these took place because of the stock verification which takes place in the month of March, in about the last week. I am told that there were tremendous shortages in this godown. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister that he will kindly let us know whether a proper assessment was made and whether stock verification was done before the fire took place. This is what I want to know.

About catering, I am all for the extension of departmental catering. I do not want any contract system to exist in the Railways as regards catering. But my submission only is that third-class passengers do not get either the *thal* or any other thing properly because all attention is diverted towards the first-class passengers. Recently in the meeting of the Lucknow Division Consultative Committee or Users' Committee I raised this matter and said that there should be food packets. Somebody said that people in the north were not used to food packets. I would request the hon. Minister to try these food packets. If he could possibly give four, five or six good *puris* and other things, people will take them because due to the rush it is very difficult to get even *thals*. Then there is no place to keep the *thals* and eat because there is a tremendous rush in the third-class bogies. Somebody said in that particular meeting that after all the third-class passengers did not eat more. But I say that they eat more because they

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the permission, the document was not treated as having been laid on the Table.

cannot sleep throughout the night. There is no place to sleep. So naturally a man who has had no place to sleep and is kept awake the whole night must eat something. They eat more. So I feel that these food packets should be introduced so that the third-class passengers may have these packets in the north also and eat something.

With these words I request the hon. Minister or the hon. Deputy Minister kindly to throw some light on the various points raised by me. I hope he will kindly do so.

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already moved some of my cut motions and hon. Members, Shri Vittal Rao and Shri Narasimhan, have touched upon some of the points raised in these cut motions. My cut motions mainly are to three Demands, namely, to Demands Nos. 1, 2 and 9. To Demand No. 1 my cut motion is No. 13, to Demand No. 2 my cut motions are Nos. 1 and 2 and to Demand 9, my cut motions are Nos. 8, 9 and 10.

Regarding my cut motion No. 13 which deals with the upgrading of Delhi and consequent payment of enhanced dearness allowance and house rent allowance, it says that if the Government had decided to upgrade Delhi on the basis of the Second Pay Commission's Report, it should have done so from the 1st April, 1959. When the other benefits under the award are extended from the 1st July, 1959, I see no reason why it has not been done in the case of enhanced dearness allowance and house rent allowance. I find that if this enhanced payment is made, on the average each employee will be entitled to at least Rs. 500. Government cannot take a decision which is going to benefit them and at the same time take away what is due to them to the tune of nearly Rs. 500 per mensem.

Enough has been said about the upgrading of other cities also on the same basis, namely, for the cities of Madras, Madurai and Kanpur.

I now wish to come to my cut motions Nos. 1 and 2 which refer to the need to speed up work on Manamadurai Virudhunagar, Mangalore-Hassan, Salem-Bangalore line as also to the need to extend Salem-Bangalore line to Dindigul *via* Karur. So far no hon. Member has touched upon the new Virudhunagar-Manamadurai line. As the House is aware, the Madurai-Virudhunagar section is generally the most crowded section. There has been a repeated demand for doubling this particular section. For the past three years or so, the creation of the marshalling yard at Virudhunagar has been going on. I am happy to find that the construction of this metre-gauge line between Manamadurai and Virudhunagar, approximately 41 miles in length, estimated to cost Rs. 2.50 crores, has been taken up. This certainly will facilitate the handling of traffic south of Madurai during the Third Five Year Plan by providing an alternate link between Manamadurai and Virudhunagar, thereby relieving the existing pressure on the lines from Manamadurai to Madurai and from Madurai to Virudhunagar. Having regard to the aforesaid urgent operational requirement, it is proposed to make a beginning in the construction of this relatively short link of 41 miles in the current year itself, immediately following the surveys in respect of it for which provision is being asked for separately under Demand No. 2. Under Demand No. 2, what is being demanded is, Preliminary Engineering, Traffic and Final location survey for Manamadurai-Virudhunagar, Rs. 85,000. Under Demand No. 15 which deals with three or four main lines for construction in the Third Five Year Plan, only Rs. 3 lakhs have been allotted. I must submit that this sum of Rs. 3 lakhs will be hardly sufficient and there should not have been this particular delay. If they really mean what they say, more amount ought to

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have been allotted for this particular purpose.

I wil be failing in my duty if I did not say that a certain amount of step-motherly treatment has been extended to the Mangalore-Hassan line. Because, it has been having probably top priority in the old days. I think even the Mysore Government of old have always recommended this. Why should this step-motherly treatment be given to this? The same priority and equal treatment should be given in the matter of Manamadurai-Virudhunagar, Hassan-Mangalore and Salem-Bangalore lines.

Regarding Salem-Bangalore, my cut motion is that from Salem, the line should be extended to Dindigul. In reply to one of my questions, it was stated that there are enough materials for starting a cement factory in and around Karur. Any visitor to the south, particularly in that part of that district will bear me out when I say that Dindigul is fast becoming a developing junction. Linking Dindigul with Salem will certainly be a link-up from Poona right up to Tuticorin. From Poona to Tuticorin is a straight line. From Poona to Bangalore, Bangalore to Salem, Salem to Dindigul and Dindigul to Tuticorin will be a direct link by this particular line. Therefore, I do plead that they should not confine themselves to this particular aspect, but extend it to this particular line also.

Having said this, I wish to make a brief reference to my cut motions 8, 9 and 10. Enough has been said about Dhilwan Depot fire. One point that I would like to elicit from the hon. Minister is whether it is a fact that the fire which broke in that depot, broke out only in one centre in that depot or simultaneously in two or three places. That is not obvious, that is not evident from the report that has been submitted. Another point that I would like to mention is whether they would supply us details of the stock position during January and February. If the stock position is supplied to us, some of the questions raised in the House that this fire may have been engineered, because there has been a fall in the stock, may probably be enlightened.

The last point that I would like to mention is about the payment of municipal taxes to the Madurai municipality. There is a provision under Demand No. 9 where they say:

> "17.8 lakhs for payment of arrears of municipal taxes—has been paid or has to be paid—based on the settlement arrived at with different local bodies subsequent to the Budget."

I know for certain that a considerable amount is due to the Madurai municipality. Because, it does not make it clear as to how far this sum of Rs. 17.18 lakhs has been paid, to one or to many municipalities. I would like to have details. I also want to know if they have not paid to the Madurai municipality, why they have not paid. That is necessary. We make a demand from the Madurai municipality that they must also contribute if they want an un-manned gate to be up-graded into a manned gate. When money is due to the municipality from the Railway Ministry itself, the Railway Ministry adopts this kind of attitude. There has been a lot of resentment amongst the people in that area.

The last point which I would like to mention is the question of the catering section. I am not one of those who wants catering to be shifted to the private contractor. I have also—not only myself, many Members in this particular section of the House have—opposed giving contracts. There is departmental catering. There is a sub-contract. That leads to all kinds of confusion. A sum of Rs. 10.64 lakhs, under Catering department, is now demanded due to expansion of

departmental catering facilities etc., the increased receipts from which go to earnings and not as reduction of expenditure. Having demanded this sum of Rs. 10.64 lakhs, my cut motion brings to notice a certain threat to the catering section in Dindigul, in the Southern Railway, in the Madurai division. Dindigul is an important junction. I have had occasion to refer to Dindigul before. The general impression is that the Coffee supplied in Dindigul is of the highest quality. It has got a certain name established. It really caters for the Trivandrum Express passengers coming from the south which reaches this place at about 8 p.m. or so. That is the proper time for dinner. Dinner is served at that place, particularly to those who take vegetarian food. Representations have been made to me that there is a proposal to close this departmental catering. I would like to have a categorical answer from the Ministry whether there is any truth in that fear. I hope that there will not be any such proposal, because it is a developing junction, We would like this juction to develop much further also. I know, in the R.M.S. also they are going to have a new section in Dindigul itself. When this place is increasingly becoming more and more important, there is absolutely no justification for closing this catering division in this particular place.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Chairman, during the few minutes at my disposal, I shall confine my remarks to only two subjects. The first is one about which a cut motion has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha, and that comes under the head, construction of new lines. Times without number, a plea has been made, an appeal has been made to the Government, to the Ministry and to the Railway Board to give some attention to the question of building a railway line in the Konkan region. This region has been woefully neglected. Its only satisfaction is that it is the mother of Tilak, Gokhale, Vinobha Bhave and some of the greatest sons of the country. Having received the compliment of having produced stars of India, great sons of India, builders of modern India, the people of that region are asked to forget about their sufferings. This region is very badly served in every form of communication, be it sea transport by ship, which is closed for four months, be it S.T. service, because the heavy monsoon and raifall raging between 150 and 250 inches disturbs the entire communication, be it railway, which is absent. There are 4 million people living in this region. We find that not only this region, but Maharashtra as a whole, is very poorly served in the matter of railway lines. If we take the railway miles per thousand heads of the population or if we apply the test of railway lines per thousand square miles of the surface there, in that State, applying both these tests, Maharashtra is among the poorly served States. I do not want to go into this because it will be said that it is a very advanced and well served State because of the fact that Bombay is the chief city of Maharashtra. There is this coastal region. Its economic development depends very largely upon our ability to provide easy and quick transport. So, the only possible transport that could be provided to Konkan, and Ratnagiri in particular, is through the building of a railway line. The Government, and the Ministers in particular when election time cmes, play a kind of hide-and-seek with the people. This demand for the Konkan railway has the unanimity of the people behind it; it has the cogency in the form that it offers for the development of the entire region and it has its defence potentials. After all, it is a whole coast, beginning from Bombay and going down south to Goa. We must consider the defence aspect, and the economic aspect and the tremendous inconvenience and suffering to which as many as four million people have been subjected to all these years. At least a beginning could have been made.

[Shri Nath Pai]

I am in possession of knowledge that the Maharashtra Government, before the Third Plan was finalised, had submitted a suggestion that a beginning perhaps could be made, though not with the line from Bombay up to the Goa border, at least by connecting the metre gauge Southern Railway to one of the ports like Vijaydurg, Deogarh or Ratnagiri. I agree that the terrain is not a particularly convenient one for cheap construction of railway lines. But, granting that, and taking into consideration the fact that Rs. 14 lakhs would be the estimated cost per mile, the total cost between Kolhapur and Vijaydrug or Ratnagiri or Deograh, one of the three ports, would not have come to more than Rs. 11 cores. But what do we find? In a Plan of more than Rs. 10,000 crores in size, can we not find Rs. 10 to 15 crores to serve a whole population of as many as four millions?

I would like, thefeore, to plead with the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry that let us make a beginning by having a survey and giving the people an estimate of the cost which they think will be inevitable. On the other hand, we are in a position to submit schemes prepared by some of their own experts, which say that the cost is not as forbidding or as prohibitive as is very often claimed on the part of Government. I fervently hope that this will be taken up.

Apart from the Konkan Railway, I would also like to raise another question with the Ministry and through them with the Railway Board, since there is a Demand under the Head 'Railway Board', and the Railway Board is, I think, very much concerned with the efficiency of the railways, and avoiding accidents on railways. One of the factors, leading to efficiency is a contented railway force, that is, a contented lot of those who operate the railways. We know that if it is the brains of the Railway Board which manage the railways, it is the hands of these twelve lakhs of railway men who run the services, which also should be taken into consideration. I have this point in mind, and I would like to ask the Railway Ministry what precisely is gained by having scores of employees still out of their jobs, because they participated in the strike. Now is not the time to go into that matter, but I would like to raise this plea. Is it fair to go on keeping them out of job? I know that there is not overvictimisation, nor am I fond of the word, but it comes to that, when nearly sixteen months after the termination of the strike, we see scores of them still out of employment. Not one of them has been found guilty of sabotage or violence. In some cases, they have been found not guilty by courts of law. So, what is gained? This is not the only one kind of punishment that is meted out to them. May I ask the hon. Minister, through you Sir, 'Is it fair to keep a large number of employees out of their job, for using abusive language?' Here, you, Sir, are often constrained to stop Members from using language which is not strictly parliamentary. Do we expect very high standards from employees who in the heat of their action might have used a word here or a word there? I am not condoning, I am not defending, and I am not supporting. But, I should only like to address myself to the only Deputy Minister who is present here at the moment, that he should look at these things from the broader point of view of introducing contentment, and removing dissatisfaction and frustration on the part of the railway employees, so that we achieve the common target of improving the efficiency of the railways, and I hope that the hon. Minister will assure us that now at least, no time would be lost in reinstating those who were not found guilty of violence.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: At the outset, I would like to point out one

mistake which is all along being committed by the Railway Ministry, namely the asking of supplementary grants for new services. For a long time, the Public Accounts Committee has been saying that no Ministry should come forward with demands for supplementary grants for new services, whether by way of token grant or in any other way. But I find from the explanatory memorandum, in para (c) of the introductory remarks, it has been stated that:

> "These supplementary demands are not to secure additional funds, but are in the nature of token demands to bring specifically to the notice of the Parliament certain new lines and new projects, which constitute a 'New Service' for the purpose of article 115(1) (a) of the Constitution of India.".

I feel that the principle which has been laid down by the Public Accounts Committee for a long time should be observed by the Railway Ministry. After all, there is no emergency, and even if two or three more months elapse, nothing will happen. They could, therefore, wait till the next regular budget.

Regarding Demand No. 2, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one important line in the South-Eastern Railway, namely the Haldia Port-Kharagpur line, in regard to which preliminary engineering, traffic and final location survey is proposed to be undertaken. This line is an important line. The Haldia port is going to be developed, and a lot of money has been allocated for developing a subsidiary port for Calcutta, at Haldia. But, I find that still they are surveying the whole thing. I understand that even the alignment has not been fixed. The Railway Ministry should take up this matter immediately. Otherwise, the development of Haldia port will be delayed, if this line is not laid at the earliest opportunity. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the alignment is also settled at the earliest time.

Coming to Demand No. 7 regarding coal, the coal from the Jharia fields is now being carried by trucks to the industrial areas, because of lack of wagons and because wagon allocations are not made for short distances. Difficulty is being experienced also because of the 80 nP. cess which is being imposed even when coal is carried by trucks. What is happening as a result of this is that the cost of carrying coal from the Jharia coalfields to the Calcutta area is about Rs. 8 to 10 per ton by rail, whereas by trucks, it comes to about Rs. 36 or 40. Even today, the carriage of coal to Cochin is cheaper than the carriage of coal to Calcutta from the Bihar collieries. The result is that the industries are suffering, and they have complained to the Ministry that either they should allocate wagons for the carriage of coal to their industries or at least no taxes or cesses should be imposed on coal which is carried by trucks.

Regarding Demand No. 9, I would like to say something which has already been stated by several hon. Members, and that is in regard to the catering department. I have got personal experience of the catering department's service. The supply of meals to the third class passengers is really unsatisfactory. I know this from personal experience because I happen to travel by third class so many times. Unless one discloses one's identity that one is an M.P. or something like that, one will be treated most shabbily by the catering department people. I would request the hon. Minister to see that passengers who travel by third class should get the same treatment as that meted out to the first class passengers.

I would also like to point that the vegetarian diet has gradually deteriorated on the North and Eastern Railway catering departments, because nowadays, though the price has been fixed at the previous rate, the menu and the quantity have decreased. I do not know whether they have been decreased under the regulations, or

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

they have been reduced only while supplying; anyhow, we find that the quantity has decreased.

As regards the last item on which I have got my cut motion, relating to Demand No. 16, I would like to submit that already we know about the history of the manufacture of diesel engines which has been stated by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. Naturally, the time has come now when we should immediately set up this factory for manufacturing diesel locomotives, so that we can conserve our foreign exchange of which we are so much in need.

Shri T. Subramanyam: I shall very briefly refer to the survey of some of the railway lines proposed to be taken up, and with respect to which supplementary demands for grants have been made. Regarding the doubling of the railway line between Guntakal and Hospet, a sum of Rs. 58,000 has been asked for as a token grant, and then, for the Hassan-Mangalore railway line, a sum of Rs. 2,15,000 for the final location survey has been asked for.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow. He will be the only Member left, and after him, the hon. Minister will reply to the debate.

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17 hrs.

SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS*

Pandit D. N. Tiwari (Kesaria): Yesterday, while replying to questions regarding the shortage of doctors in the country, the hon. Minister of Health was pleased to give replies which were very curt and unsatisfactory. He gave the reply that figures were not available and the question did not arise. Then the Chair had to intervene and remark that he was very sorry to hear such a reply. Not only that, the Chair said that this was a most unsatisfactory way of dealing with the matter. These were harsh remarks from the Chair.

We read in the newspapers that in some State or the other there are hospitals where there are no doctors. Accordingly, Members were concerned about the matter and they wanted to know the real position by tabling questions and giving notice of Motions. The replies that have been given do not satisfy the House. Not only that. It shows that the Minister is not in the know of the whole matter.

After replying in this unsatisfactory manner, I think he himself was not satisfied and then elaborated the point and said that such and such arrangements are being made and no doubt, there is a shortage of doctors. I think that was an offhand reply which he regretted perhaps afterwards.

Reference is made to this point in the Third Five Year Plan. Figures are already given there. So what is the difficulty? It is stated there (in page 652):

> "Although there has been considerable development in the field of health and in the related services, at the end of the Second Plan, certain deficiencies were specially marked. Thus, in relation to needs, the institutional facilities were quite inadequate, specially in the rural areas. Doctors were not evenly distributed between urban and rural areas, and as against concentration in many urban areas, in the rural areas generally there were shortages, and the existing institutions did not have their full complement of personnel."

Not only this. In page 657, the difficulties have been enumerated. I do not think the Minister was unaware of all these difficulties while

*Half-an-hour discussion.

replying to the question. We know that there is a shortage of doctors, because we read in the newspapers that in almost all the States, there are dispensaries going without doctors. In my own State, scores of dispensaries have no doctors for three, four or even six months. As regards absence for short duration, the position is still worse. In hundreds of dispensaries, there are no doctors for one day, two days or even a week.

This is the very sad state of affairs. Some remedy should be found out to remove these difficulties. What is the use of opening so many dispensaries in urban and rural areas if they are not manned by qualified personnel? They have opened health centres. What will those centres do if they are not provided with qualified personnel? Money is going waste. Our condition is not very satisfactory in the matter of medical services by way of provision of doctors in terms of the population. If we compare our position with that of foreign countries like U.S.A., Germany, U.K. etc. what do we find? Here the number of doctors serving a certain population is less. There the position is different. The number of doctors is high. Some have got one doctor for 550 persons, some for 930 persons. Even in our neighbouring country of Ceylon, the ratio is 4,700 persons per doctor. But in India we are still at 6,000; and in the rural areas it is about 40,000 persons per doctor.

We are giving health centres in the rural areas for every 60,000 of the population. As the Minister was pleased to remark, they are going to lessen this number and put it at 20,000 of the population per unit. That is good, but we have to see that every dispensary is manned by qualified persons. I know the target cannot be reached soon, but when we open a health centre we must see that the equipment, buildings and the staff do not go waste because they have no work if the properly qualified person is not there. The population will not be served. So, the money is locked there, wasted, man-hours are wasted, and the people are not getting the benefit.

These are all things which should be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister. These will no doubt take some time, but the Minister must take the House into confidence and put before it the real state of affairs. We are concerned to note that the reply given was not in consonance with facts, or was not given very seriously. This attitude we regret. I request the hon. Minister, as he promised yesterday, to place the full facts and figures before the House as to how the matter stands today, but he should be very careful in replying to questions.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nath Pai. Only questions.

Shri Nath Pai: I am a little embarrassed to impose my voice so often on the House, because this is the sixth different subject and sixth Ministry with which circumstances are compelling to deal in the course of a single day.

It was my question that asked Shri Karmarkar as to how he defined surfeit of doctors. His self-assurance is very delightful and deserves congratulations. What is a little intriguing and sometimes a little annoying is his self-complacency.

In spite of the glaring facts of the inadequacy of medical services in the country, of which he should have been convinced by a bare referene to any statistics and a comparison with the relevant data from other countries, he has tried to take shelter behind the fact that there are more doctors in some of the big cities and some of the larger towns. Certainly he has a better conception of India than is conveyed by the few cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the larger towns like Dharwar from which he comes. I had, I think, the privilege of working with him. It was

[Shri Nath Pai]

way back, but I think when we uttered the word "India" and thought of its problems, we did not think of these large cities but the population which lives in the more than 500,000 little villages of this country. And, would he really venture to repeat his assertion yesterday to the House that there is a surfeit of doctors? How do the facts compare with this?

He does not like, he stated yesterday in the House, that there should be so many doctors for so many thousands of the population. He makes very light or fun of it and says the lesser the number of doctors the better. So, am I to tell him that the ideal condition will be reached when there are no doctors for so many lakhs or thousands of the population? It is a patent absurdity. We are not in the world of Bernard Shaw where it is a crime to be ill. As life is what it is, people will be ill.

Here are the relevant facts. I have got the latest statistics. I do not like them. But we have to drive home the point and convince him if we really hope to. Perhaps it may be very ambitious. But we have to convince him how fallacious and gratuitous was his remark yesterday. In India there is one doctor for 6,000 of population; one nurse for 4,300 of population; one health visitor for 4,00,000 of population; one midwife for 60,000 of population; one dentist for 3 lakhs of people and one pharmacist for 4 millions of people.

Let us have a quick look at the comparative figures and then let him give a reply to us. In Australia, there is one doctor for every 620 people; in Denmark, it is one for every 820; in Israel it is one for every 420 and in Switzerland it is one for every 740 and in U.S.S.R. for 550. May I ask whether he is satisfied about this? In India there is one maternity centre for 10,000 of population and one child welfare centre for 75,000. What about these revealing figures which the Third Plan even has to admit?

Then, these are the figures regarding Tuberculosis and Leprosy. There are 5 million tuberculosis patients in this country and there are only 26,500 beds. There are about two million leprosy patients and 90,000 beds for them....

Mr. Chairman: I think we are wandering away from the question. We have to concentrate on the question. He must confine himself to the question.

Shri Nath Pai: I am talking about the inadequacy of doctors.

Mr. Chairman: Even so, what he says should be related to the question before the House and it should be put in the form of a question.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask him, how does he substantiate his contention in the light of figures I have given—that there are enough doctors and that there is a surfeit of doctors? Is he really satisfied—even when the Plan admits this—that there would be one medical unit for 60,000? Will it be?

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): May I ask the hon. Minister to satisfy us as to why so many if these Ayurvedic medical practitioners are being trained if it is considered to be insufficient training because in comparison to the number of people that are being trained and are available in the country many of them are not being put to proper use? Why do we produce these uneconomic units? I have not been able to understand that, if we are still going to continue to spend money. Why not give them adequate training and give them the necessary knowledge and utilise them to the best possible advantage? It is this question which has been worrying us very much. In every part of the world medical education means 5, 6 or 7 years of training. It takes a very long time. We have got immediately to consider if we have got to make doctors, how to make the best use of these units in the best possible manner.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से अपने मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हांलाकि मैं यह जानती हूं कि उन्होंने देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य के हित में काफी कुछ किया और आगे भी उनका एसा करने का इरादा है तो भी बहुत से दोष और त्रुटियां विद्यमान हैं।

सब से पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस का जवाब चाहूंगी कि हमारे यहां से सैकड़ों की तादाद में जो मेडिकल स्टूडेंट्स पोस्ट ग्रजुएट ट्रेनिंग के लिए बाहर यू० एस० ए० और यू० के० आदि देशों में जाते हैं तो वह बाहर क्यों जात हैं ? जहां तक मेंने सुना है उनके यहां से बाहर जाने की वगह यह है कि जिस सब्जेक्ट में वह पोस्ट ग्रजुएट करना चाहते हैं उस में उनको यहां पर दाखिला नहीं मिलता है भले ही उनके फर्स्ट क्लास नम्बर क्यों न हों आये। इस कारण निराश होकर वे बाहर के देशों में जाते हैं। कई डाक्टरों से मैं ने पूछा तो उन्होंन यह बतलाया कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी कद्र नहीं है। यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है कि इतने डाक्टर्स बाहर चले जांय और वहां नाम कमायें और हमारे मुल्क में डाक्टरों की इतनी कमी रहे।

मैं जहां से आती हूं वह एक छोटा सा कस्बा है और आज से २५ साल पहले जो उसकी हालत थी वही आज भी बनी हुई है। करीब ८०,००० की वहां आबादी है। वहां पर केवल एक असिस्टैंट सर्जन है। लेडी डाक्टर का तो नाम ही नही है। वहां पर डाक्टरों की नितान्त कमी है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह अवस्था खाली मेरे क्षेत्र में ही नहीं है बल्कि कितनी ही जगहें आपको ऐसी मिल जायेंगी जहां कि डाक्टर्स नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि डाक्टरी की कमी के ऊपर गम्भीरता से सोचें और उसके लिए सक्रिय कदम उठायें और जहां डाक्टरी सहायता सुलभ नहीं है वहां उसको सुलभ करें क्योंकि इस मंत्रालय पर देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रखने की जिम्मेदारी है।

मुझे ऐसा ख्याल है कि आपने एक इंटरनेशनल हैल्थ सर्विसेज की ट्रेनिंग भी डाक्टरों को दिलवाई थी। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या आप ने उनको वह काम भी करने के लिए सौंपा है जिसको लिए कि हमने हजारों रुपये खर्च किये हैं ?

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय इन दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Mr. Chairman, three principal questions were raised in the debate: shortage of doctors, dispensaries going without doctors in rural areas and thirdly, the policy of Government in the allotment of doctors on population basis. About the shortage of doctors, the approximate figures that are available because the exact figures are not available show that in 1961 the number of doctors is supposed to be 71,941. We have opened new colleges during the last few years and taking the average admissions to be roughly 7,000 during the whole Third Plan period actually the number may be about 9000 but it takes some time for the students to materialise into full doctors—in 1966 there will be 82,000; in 1971, the number will be 99,000 and in 1976, 115,000 and it will be 132,000 in 1981. That is on present estimates. It is very likely that it may be exceeded. We have worked out the number of doctors on the basis of one doctor per every 4,000, 3500 and 3000 respectively and we have these rough estimates. In 1966, at the rate of 4000 people per doctor, the requirement will be about 119,000 and what will be available is 82,000. The shortage will be about 37,000 I need not go into the other detailed figures.

In a country like India it is unrealistic in a sense to go by the population, as my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai did just now. The towns may be served better; the villages, less. I said yesterday and I wish it is verified that

[Shri Karmarkar]

in many of the towns the number of doctors has come to the surfeit point and it is found that during the last five years, doctors are more and more settling in taluk towns and smaller towns, it is not worthwhile for them to go to the district towns and longer. My hon. friend was pleased to mention my district. My district town, Dharwar, is not able to welcome any more doctors. People do not fall very much ill; that is nice place. But apart from that, I have said that doctors are going to the taluk towns. That is bound to be the process. We cannot also blame very much the independent doctors. or education facilities for their children, for medical facilities for themselves and for their families and better entertainment and thing like that, they do like to remain in big ciies. In our system we cannot force anyone to go and serve in a village. But as I said, the process is already taking place and I repeat my yesterday's statement that in some places after a few years there is going to be a surfeit of doctors and we may have to take measures to limit the number of doctors in that particular place till better times come or till the population becomes larger. Therefore, in order to make up for this imbalance, the Planning Commission and the Government of India have a scheme for establishing primary health centres, not for any lesser number—let me disabuse the mind of my hon. friends of this misunderstanding—but for a greater number. That is, we will have one primary centre to be located in an area having 65,000 people in the first instance. We have got about 3,000 centres during the second Five Year Plan. We shall have 2,000 more centres. I have no doubt in my mind that in due time, with better finances, this phenomenon will multiply itself more and more. That is the way to have a good dispersal of medical relief in the villages.

As a matter of fact, the House knows that we are ultimately limited by finances. If we had our own way, we could just spread out these centres all over the country like Russia which has one good clinic for every 4,000 of the population. Ultimately, we have not got the money to plan in the way we like. Therefore, from the next Plan—the third Five Year Plan—we are trying to enlarge or increase the number of doctors by opening more and more medical colleges. Subject to correction, we have now recently had the 64th medical college coming into existence in Himachal Pradesh. They are also increasing the admission from 100 or 150 to 200.

The other day, the President of the Medical Council told me of the latest figures. Now, we are admitting as many as 8,000 to 9,000 candidates per year. That is a good enough progress, much better than we had anticipated. One can do more but this House will have to give more money. I am prepared to put it at 15,000 provided they vote more money for us. It is a question of finance. Therefore, whereas we have to keep the ideal and the aim to be reached, we have to work within our own limitations of finance.

The second point is this. It was enough for me to have mentioned it already, but I did not say that. That is, as every student of the Constitution, and as every Member of this House knows, medical relief is wholly a State subject. If my hon. friend's State is suffering, he has to ask his compeer in the State legislature to put questions and pester the authorities there even to the extent of getting them out of their existence!

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: It is not a case of my State only. Please answer my questions. I know it is a State subject.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend's difficulty is this. He is prepared to agree with my answer, but what was troubling him was, it was not couched in courteous terms. I am prepared to moderate my language just as my hon. friend pleases, provided he agrees with me on the substance of my reply.

The whole fact of the matter is that those States which are prepared to pay the doctors well, get all the docors, as many as possible. West Bengal pays the doctors well, and so they have not got even one hospital without a doctor. Bihar perhaps does not pay them well. Let it enlarge its generosity for the doctors and pay them better, and then, I am quite sure the doctors will flock from all parts of the country to Bihar. Therefore, as I said, he has to move his State Government to be generous in respect of the payment to doctors. Then doctors will be coming there in large numbers. We have this phenomenon: wherever there is good payment, the doctors will go. Which doctors will go to serve on just Rs. 200 or Rs. 300? You must pay the doctors Rs. 450 a month, and I am quite sure that my hon. friend's State will prosper and will have a surfeit of doctors. Let his State increase the number of medical colleges or enlarge them, and let them make economies in some other directions. Let them open more medical colleges, and then they will have sufficient number of doctors.

Therefore, the position varies from State to State. We had some time back an attempt made to get the number of hospitals and dispensaries in different States. I will not tire the House at this late hour with too many figures. What I find is that in Madras, because they pay their doctors well, the number of government hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres without doctors is only two; in Kerala, it is only one. In Bihar, it is 84. So, the ailment must be treated at the place where the ailment arises. If there is any illness, by way of shortage of doctors in Bihar, Bihar has to take care of it, just as Kerala and Madras have taken care to pay the doctors well. You pay them well and you will have all the doctors. You cannot proceed in the belief that you want sufficient milk and not pay for a good cow and not feed it. That is the whole position in respect of medical education in general.

In this matter, it has been the policy of the Government of India to help as many colleges as possible to come into existence. That is all that we can do. The Planning Commission allocates the amounts to different States and gives, over the ceiling, a ceiling for medical relief. If any State wants to increase the number of dispensaries and doctors, it is open to it to do so. Some States are doing well. Maharashtra is relatively better. It has no shortage of doctors. They have been adventurous, thanks to the people in that Government like Shri Nath Pai —of course he is not there yet!—and they have utilised the services of all types of integrated doctors—allopathic doctors and so on. Therefore, the shortage there is very little. So, in the matter of shortage of doctors, I submit that so far as the Government of India are concerned, we are straining our very best to do all that we possibly can to enlarge the number of doctors.

The third aspect to which reference was made is the ratio of the number of doctors to population. With great respect, I would submit it is a little irrelevant in the sense that it is not possible for us to allocate it like that. Ours is not a totalitarian economy and we cannot dictate that there should be one doctor per 2000 of population. In countries like United States, Switzerland or U.K., it is so easy because they have been running their medical institutions for 150 years.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What about Ceylon?

Shri Karmarkar: In Ceylon, they allocate larger funds. They spend 10 per cent of the budget resources on this. But here the Planning Commission's allotment is 4 per cent. Why does not my friend wax eloquent at the time of the budget discussion and cry hoarse for more allotment to health services? If that is done, I shall exceed even Ceylon. In those countries, the per capita expenditure on medical services is far more than ours.

[Shri Karmarkar]

In India, wherever money has been spent in regard to medical services, it has been well spent. We spent money on malaria eradication programme and malara is fast receding from the country. So, ultimately it is a question of resources.

Comparisons are always misleading. My friend Shri Nath Pai says there is one doctor for so many people in U.S.A. Perhaps he might know there are 1½ million beds in the U.S.A. and half of them are beds for lunatics. Does he want me to copy that country? We must evolve our own methods. In a country like India, where the Sun is the biggest ally, people complain what the Government is doing about thrombosis. If I had the powers, I would make every man walk for an hour every day and there will be less heart failures. People sit at home. Sedentary habits, moroseness, sense of frustration, not taking proper enjoyment out of life—all these have contributed to this.

I have not a lesson to learn from the United States or U.K. I do not want my country to become a country of lunatics and people with mental derangement. I want the family institution to be kept intact and I do not want that each individual should become a god himself. We will have to think in terms of our conditions and evolve proper methods.

I am quite sure in my mind that provided we concentrate on the elimination of communicable diseases and on the supply of pure drinking water, more than half the diseases will go away from my country. People coming to India will say what a marvel happens in India. We need not copy other countries. We do not want to develop big cities with abnormal life.

I am saying all this, because we need not immediately run into comparisons with western countries. I do not want my doctors to be extortionists. In the United States, a doctor costs so much. What is the use of multiplying so many doctors, when they cost so much? We have to rest our feet on Indian soil, not on Swiss soil. Therefore, I must think of my country in terms of conditions in my country. That is all I have to say, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December, 1, 1961/Agrahayana 10, 1883 (Saka).

[*Thursday November* 30, 1961/*Agrahayana* 9, 1883 (*Saka*)]

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

2381—96

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—*contnd.*

COLUMNS

given notice of by the members shown against each :—

(1) Murder of a Gurkha driver and missing of one Indian Army Officer in Elizabethville.

Sarvashri Hem Barua, Tangamani, S.M. Banerjee, P.G. Deb, Arjun Singh Bhadauria and Braj Raj Singh

(2) Massing of Portuguese troops in Goa.

Sarvashri Goray, Nath Pai, Hem Barua, S. M. Banerjee, Tangamani and Braj Raj Singh.

(3) Reported death by torture of a Goan patriot by the Portuguese.

Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee and Tangamani.

(4) Publication of incorrect Indian maps in Orissa showing Kashmir as part of Pakistan.

Shri Braj Raj Singh.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

2397

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) laid on the Table a statement regarding the reported delay in the execution of the Farakka Barrage due to Pakistan's insistence on prior talks

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

2397—2401

(1) A copy of the Territorial Councils (Consultation with Union Public Service Commission) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1252 dated the 19th October, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police(Pay)Rules,1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1066 dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1091 dated the 9th September, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1233 dated the 7th October, 1961.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section(2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1244 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1246 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(4) A copy each of the following Rules, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services, Act, 1951:—

(a) The All India Services (Travelling Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1125 dated the 16th September, 1961.

(b) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Amendment Rules 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1274 dated the 21st October, 1961.

(5) A copy each of the follow-in Notifications making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1275 dated the 21st October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1276 dated the 21st October, 1951.

(6) A copy of the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine Bombay (Reconstitution and Reorganisation) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1235 dated the 7th October, 1961 under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act,1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(7) A copy each of following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act 1951 :—

(i) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to Caustic Soda Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No 32(2)-T.R./61 dated the 24th November, 1961.

(iii) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission of the continuance of protection to the Soda Ash Industry.

(iv) Government Resolution No. 32(1)-T.R./61 dated the 27th November, 1961.

(v) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Carbide Industry.

(vi) Government Resolution No. 37(1)-T.R./61 dated the 27th November, 1961.

(vii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (v) and (vi) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Custom Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1252 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1253 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 under sub-section (4)of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1257 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1327 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1367 dated the 18th November, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

(a) G.S.R. No. 1123 dated the 12th September, 1961

(b) The Central Excise (tenth Amendment) Rules 1961 published in Notification No G.S.R 1150 dated the 23rd September 1961.

(c) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R 1258 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1319 dated the 1st November, 1961.

(e) The Central Excise (11th Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1288 dated the 4th November, 1961.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER 2401

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a telegram dated the 29th November, 1961 from the Sub-Magistrate, Trivandrum intimating that Shri M. K. Kumaran was convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for three weeks in the aggregate and was confined in the Central Prison, Trivandrum.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESENTED 2401

The Report of the Joint Committee on the Extradition Bill, 1961 was presented.

COLUMNS

BILLS INTRODUCED . . 2402—04

(1) The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1961

MOTION RE. TENTH REPORT OF U.P.S.C. . . 2404—61

Further discussion on the motion concluded and the motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1961-62. 2461—2523

Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1961-62 Commenced. Twenty-one cut motions were moved. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE. SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS . . . 2523—36

Pandit D. N. Tiwari raised discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on the 25th November, 1961 to Starred Question No. 417 regarding shortage of doctors in the country.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1961/AGRAHAYANA 10, 1883 (SAKA)

Consideration of the Motion re. Major Railway Accidents Private Members' Bills.