

# COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

## THIRD REPORT

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

(Presented on the 8th May, 1958)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

May, 1958

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# C O N T E N T S

PAGES<sup>8</sup>

## CORRIGENDA

to

### THE THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (Second Lok Sabha)

1. Page 2, line 13 from bottom, for '1952' read '1956'.
2. Page 3.
  - (i) last line, for 'Elections' read 'Election'.
  - (ii) line 13 from bottom, for 'envelops' read 'envelopes'.
3. Page 6, first line, for 'suitable' read 'suitably'.
4. Page 9, line 13 from bottom, for the existing line, read :
  - '4. The Select Committee of the Lok Sabha on the Bill to amend'.
5. Page 17, line 10, for 'India' read 'Indian'.

# C O N T E N T S

	PAGES <sup>s</sup>
Personnel of the Committee on Petitions	(i)
Report	I—4
Appendices I—VIII	5—21

## PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

1. Shri Upendranath Barman—*Chairman*
2. Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
3. Shrimati Uma Nehru
4. Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
5. Shrimati Krishna Mehta
6. Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam
7. Shri Jiyalal Mandal
8. Shri K. G. Wodeyar
9. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
10. Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
11. Chaudhary Pratap Singh Daulta
12. Shri D. R. Chavan
13. Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick
14. Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
15. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria

### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S. L. Shakhder—*Joint Secretary.*
2. Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.*
3. Shri A. L. Rai—*Under Secretary.*

## REPORT

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this their Third Report.

2. The Committee at their sittings held on the 14th and 28th February, 28th March, 18th April and 6th May, 1958, considered the following petitions:—

- (i) Petition from Shri C. P. Agrawal, Kaimganj, U.P., regarding amendment of The Indian Railways Act, 1890; (Petition No. 13—Appendix I);
- (ii) Petition from Shri Parmeshwar Das Jain, Advocate, Delhi, suggesting issue of notifications under section 17 of The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 and section 16 of The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, relating to forward transactions in commodities and securities. (Petition No. 14—Appendix II);
- (iii) Petition from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, Chittoor District, Andhra State, regarding amendment of The Representation of the People Act, 1951 and The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 (Petition No. 15—Appendix III); and
- (iv) Petition from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, Chittoor District, Andhra State, regarding amendment of The Representation of the People Act, 1951 and The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 (Petition No. 16—Appendix IV).

3. The Committee considered on the 14th February, 1958, Petition No. 13 (Appendix I) which was reported to Lok Sabha by the Secretary on the 12th February, 1958.

The petitioner had suggested amendment of sections 26 and 34 to 46 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, so as to:

- (i) confer jurisdiction on ordinary courts in respect of Railway rates, hitherto conferred only on one Railway Rates Tribunal situated at Madras, thereby bringing the remedy within the reach of the common man; and
- (ii) reduce the high fee of Rs. 100/- prescribed for filing complaints before the Tribunal as that amounted to denial of justice to the common man.

The Committee perused in this connection the comments of the Ministry of Railways which stated that :

- (i) a special tribunal for dealing with the highly complicated subject of Railway rates was essential. Even in other countries such as U.K. and U.S.A. special tribunals had been set up to deal with such matters;
- (ii) the Act provided that the Tribunal, though its headquarters were at Madras, might sit at such place, or places as was convenient for transacting its business and it had actually heard cases at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, etc.; and
- (iii) the fee of Rs. 100/- was prescribed with a view to discourage filing of frivolous complaints, which often involved several thousands of rupees.

The Ministry had, however, added that under The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act recently passed by Parliament, the Constitution of the Tribunal was being changed and the question of amending the provision regarding fees would be kept in view while considering the approval of the new rules to be framed by the new Tribunal.

The Committee feel that the Government's reply has adequately met the petitioner's points and it is not necessary to make any recommendation on this petition.

4. The Committee considered on the 28th February, 1958, Petition No. 14 (Appendix II) which was reported to Lok Sabha by the Secretary on the 20th February, 1958.

The petitioner had suggested that, to prevent leakage of annual General Budget of the Central Government, notifications might be issued under section 17 of The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, and section 16 of The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, prohibiting entering into any forward transactions for the sale or purchase of commodities and securities respectively within a fortnight before and a fortnight after the presentation of the Budget. This, he contended, would reduce the possibility of speculators getting advance intimation about the Budget and the tendency to disturb trade markets for their immediate gains.

The Committee perused the comments of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as regards forward transactions in commodities and noted that :

- (i) the Forward Markets Commission had always been keeping a watch on speculative tendencies developing in forward markets and consequent rise in prices. The Commission thus took steps in 1955-56 and 1957 to bring

under control prices in cotton market, and to check inflationary trends in castor seed and groundnut transactions respectively; and

- (ii) the bye-laws of the recognised associations also provided for other preventive measures, such as limitation on the volume of trading, closure of markets, fixation of maximum and minimum prices of transactions etc. to avert the manipulation of prices.

The Committee feel that the action proposed by the petitioner might disrupt the trade and hurt the country's economy. The Committee, therefore, consider that no further action is needed on the petition.

5. The Committee also considered on the 28th February, 1958 Petitions Nos. 15 and 16 (Appendices III and IV) which were reported to Lok Sabha by the Secretary on the 25th February, 1958.

The petitioner had suggested in the two petitions that The Representation of the People Act, 1951, and The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, might be suitably amended to provide that—

- (i) the literature (limited to two foolscap pages of one tola weight) of each contesting candidate might be sent by the Returning Officer to the voters along with the postal ballot papers in the case of elections to the State Legislative Councils from the Local Authorities', Graduates' and Teachers' constituencies; and
- (ii) the voters might return the marked postal ballot papers to the Returning Officers within 48 hours of their receipt, by registered post acknowledgement due free of postage charges or in the alternative the voters might be supplied with postage affixed envelopes for return of ballot papers.

The Committee perused in this connection the comments of the Ministries of Law and Transport and Communications (Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs) on the petitioner's suggestions and noted that :

- (i) The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, did not prohibit transmission of literature of contesting candidates by the Returning Officers along with the postal ballot papers, as they could do so on payment of due postage, besides registration fee, as provided by rule 46(1) of The Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Elections Petitions) Rules, 1956; and

- (ii) (a) the second suggestion would involve a heavy loss in revenue to the Posts and Telegraphs Department @71 nP. on each ballot paper and, if it was decided to allow the concessions, the Election Commission should reimburse the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the loss of revenue; and
- (b) a distinct procedure would have to be evolved for transmission of such postal ballot papers when posted by the voters, which would create difficulties and complexities in the Post Offices.

In view of these considerations and the fact that the implementation of the proposals would involve financial burden, the Committee feel that the proposals of the petitioner are not feasible and no further action is necessary on the petitions.

6. At their sittings held on the 14th February, 28th March and 6th May, 1958, the Committee also noted that the recommendations of the Committee on the following petitions had been implemented by the Ministries concerned :

*First Lok Sabha*

- (i) Petition No. 45—*vide* para 3 of the Sixth Report of the Committee on Petitions, First Lok Sabha (Appendix V).
- (ii) Petition No. 61—*vide* para 3 of the Tenth Report of the Committee on Petitions, First Lok Sabha (Appendix VI).

*Second Lok Sabha*

- (iii) Petition No. 2—*vide* para 4 of the First Report of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha (Appendix VII).
- (iv) Petition No. 3—*vide* para 6 of the First Report of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha (Appendix VIII).

7. The Committee also considered, during their sittings, 359 representations, letters and telegrams addressed by various individuals, associations, etc. to the House, the Speaker, or to the Chairman of the Committee, which were inadmissible as petitions.

NEW DELHI;  
The 7th May, 1958.

UPENDRANATH BARMAN,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Petitions.

## APPENDIX I

### Petition No. 13

To

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri C. P. Agrawal

**SHEWETH**

The Railway Law, i.e., The Indian Railways Act (No. IX of 1890), while barring the jurisdiction of the Courts of the land, does not provide for adequate remedy to the aggrieved party.

2. In the circumstances the Railway Authorities plead themselves protected by Law before the Courts and the Law Courts find themselves helpless to grant proper relief to the aggrieved party.

3. What is provided in The Indian Railways Act under section 34 for a 'Railway Rates Tribunal' for the whole country is quite unreasonable on the face of it.

4. The Railway Rates Tribunal has been located in Madras and a fee of Rs. 100/ has been prescribed for a single complaint to be paid before-hand. This is quite unreasonable on the face of it and is nothing but denial of justice to the common man.

As a matter of fact, in the interests of justice, there should be jurisdiction of ordinary courts and in any case there should be a court or tribunal within the reach of the ordinary person and a single tribunal is almost nothing but denial of justice to the people and where there is no justice, corruption is bound to come in it.

6. All sorts of mischiefs are done because they are protected by law.

7. In the Welfare State under the Parliamentary form of Government, there is no place for such a provision of Law which may be a cause of corruption.

8. Law without proper safeguards and remedies is no law and the same is not entitled to be called Law of the land and it should be repealed in the larger interests of the public in the Welfare State.

and accordingly your petitioner prays :

(i) that various sections including sections 26, 34 to 46 under Chapter V of The Indian Railways Act, 1890, might be

suitable amended or repealed so as to make the Law not to bar the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts or to make the remedy available either through the Court or Tribunal within the reach of the common man; and

- (ii) for the early and favourable consideration of the petition in the public interest,

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Address	Signature with date
C. P. Agrawal	Honorary Secretary, The Tobacco Merchants' Association, Kaimganj, (U.P.)	S/d. C.P. Agrawal 30-12-57

## APPENDIX II

Petition No. 14

To

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri Parmeshwar Dass Jain

SHEWETH

It is expedient in the interests of the general public to tighten measures for prevention of leakage of annual General Budget of the Central Government for the following reasons :—

It is generally noticed that big speculators in securities and commodities indirectly make efforts to get first hand information of the contents of the annual General Budget of the Indian Union by unfair means and thereby exploit the common masses by over-indulging in forward transactions in securities and commodities in the sure hope of making good profit or fortune.

2. To avert their activities and to tighten measures in order to prevent the leakage of annual General Budget, the Central Government might issue a notification under section 16 of The Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 in the Gazette of India declaring that no person shall enter into any forward transaction for the sale or purchase of securities throughout the country within a fortnight before, and a fortnight after, the presentation of the General Budget in Parliament and also issue a similar notification under section 17 of The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 for the sale or purchase of commodities. If it is done, the petitioner feels that it will have indirect influence on the minds of such speculators to reduce their attempts to get the information in advance of the annual General Budget and also to disturb trade markets for their immediate gains :

and accordingly your petitioner prays that:

- (i) a notification might be issued by the Central Government under section 16 of The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and rules framed thereunder, prohibiting entering into contracts of forward transactions for the sale or purchase of securities listed with all the stock exchanges in the whole of India for a fortnight before

and for a fortnight after the presentation of the General Budget in Parliament; and

- (ii) a notification might be issued under section 17 of The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 and rules framed thereunder prohibiting forward transactions for the sale or purchase of commodities of importance or others which widen the scope of undesirable speculation for a fortnight before and for a fortnight after the presentation of the General Budget in Parliament.

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Address	Signature with date
Parmeshwar Dass Jain	2646, Ballimaran, Delhi.	Sd/- Parmeshwar Dass Jain, 7-2-58.

## APPENDIX III

*Petition No. 15*

To

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu

**SHEWETH**

The Local Authorities', Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies are spread over a large area, with the voters scattered one here and one there. It is impossible for any contesting candidate to contact at least a portion of the voters in person.

2. A maximum limit has been fixed by the Government for expenditure by candidates during elections. According to some of the judgments of the High Courts, the party candidates spend large amounts from the party money and they do not give satisfactory accounts for the expenditure. The amounts spent normally exceed the maximum limits and it is impossible to prove the actual amount spent in such cases by the defeated candidates. Even if the best Criminal Investigation Department official is posted, he can give an account of only the approximate amount spent, but he cannot prove it to the satisfaction of the court.

3. The elections are open not only to rich candidates but also to the poor. There must be scope for the poor and wise to spend a limited amount and yet come out successful against a wealthy rival.

(1) Between the dates of withdrawal and posting of ballot The Representation of the People Act, 1951, had suggested in their Report that each contesting candidate should be permitted to send free of cost at least a post card to every voter in his constituency for canvassing his candidature: It is a very noble idea of the members of the Committee and it might be applied with the minimum expenditure to the Government and maximum benefit to the candidates in elections to the State Legislative Councils as follows :—

(1) Between the dates of withdrawal and posting of ballot papers by post to the voters by the Returning Officers, the contesting candidates might be allowed to prepare their appeals to the voters, on a foolscap paper of two pages, within one tola weight, canvassing for their can-

didature and submit them to the Returning Officers a day ahead of posting of the ballot papers.

- (2) When the Returning Officers post the ballot papers, they can insert the literature of each contesting candidate in the same cover and post them to the voters. By this procedure, much of the precious time of the contesting candidates in addressing letters to each voter and on postage can be saved.
- (3) Most of the contesting candidates use post-cards in canvassing their candidature, because it is cheap. Once the Minister of Communications had stated that the cost of production of a post card came to Rs. 0.1.6 (10 naye paise), whereas it was sold for Rs. 0.0.9 (5 naye paise). The expenditure on the Government's stationery, its printing in colours, transport, keeping of accounts at several places till it reaches the purchaser, the candidate's printing and writing each voter's name and address and sorting of the cards at several places by the postal staff, also could be saved.

5. During elections, the postal staff have to work hard to deal with several letters. By sending the literature of the candidates in the same covers, the strain on the postal staff can also be saved. The voter can go through the literature of each contesting candidate and vote for the best candidate of his choice.

6. The petitioner feels that every Government department should be conscious of and honour public opinion and the rules should, where necessary, be amended to meet the needs of the public.

7. The State Council Elections are held once in 6 years in rotation in some part of the State. The Postal Department is not going to lose much revenue if the ballot papers are despatched to the Returning Officers by the voters free of cost.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that :

- (i) The Representation of the People Act, 1951, might be amended suitably so that the literature of the contesting candidates might be sent by the Returning Officers to the voters along with the postal ballot papers in the case of elections to the State Legislative Councils from the Local Authorities', Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies;
- (ii) the literature of each contesting candidate might be limited to two pages of foolscap paper of one tola weight or with such restrictions as the Government think fit;

- (iii) The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 might be amended suitably to permit sending of the ballot papers and the literature of the contesting candidates to the voters in the same cover by the Returning Officers; and
- (iv) The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 might be amended suitably for the return of the marked ballot papers by the voters to the Returning Officers free of cost within 48 hours of the receipt of the Ballot paper.

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Address	Signature with date
C. Kesaviah Naidu	Member, District Planning & Development Committee, Bheemavaram Village, Chandragiri Post, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	Sd/- C. Kesaviah Naidu, 5-1-1958.

## APPENDIX IV

### *Petition No. 16*

To

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu

#### **SHEWETH**

When elections are held by postal ballot for State Legislative Councils, candidates and their agents go round the district/districts (vast constituency) in cars, jeeps and taxies and collect ballot papers from the voters (graduates, teachers or local authorities as the case may be) taking their signatures on declaration form, with or without (mostly without) marking "X" against the names of the candidates. This practice leads to gross abuses.

2. If there are five contesting candidates to be elected for one seat, all of them join at the headquarters of the Returning Officer on the last date and find out as to who has got more votes. The remaining four contestants join together and start bargaining for the deposit amount and the amount spent for collection of votes etc. Afterwards they mark the empty ballot papers (brought without marking from the voters) in the name of one contestant. Thus the fate of the would-be elected candidate is decided by the other would-be defeated candidates, by choosing one of their favourites.

3. In order to put an end to all these malpractices, it is necessary to see that each voter marks the ballot paper immediately and sends it by "Registered Post Acknowledgment Due" before anybody approaches and brings pressure on him. By this process, the dignity of the voter and/or the office which he holds can be well-maintained and moreover, the time, labour and expense will be saved for the candidates and the elections will be fair and free.

4. There is no meaning in calling them "Postal Ballot Papers" and in allowing the candidates and their agents to collect them from the voters and insert them in the ballot box on the last day at the last minute. The voters know at least one or two candidates personally or come to know the worth of other contestants and they do not want to spend money on postage (say Rs. 0-11-0 or 69 naye paise) which is equal to the average daily income of an Indian. When the Government is spending crores of rupees on elections, it

would not be much if the postal ballot papers are allowed to be sent to the Returning Officers free of postage to eliminate the above abuses.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that :—

- (i) The Representation of the People Act, 1951, might be amended suitably so that the voters might return the marked ballot papers to the Returning Officers within 48 hours of the receipt of the ballot papers by the former; and
- (ii) The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 might be amended suitably to permit the voters to send the marked postal ballot papers to the Returning Officers by post free of charge by "Registered Post Acknowledgment Due" or by supplying "Postage-affixed envelopes" to the voters.

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

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Name of petitioner	Full Address	Signature with date
C. Kesaviah Naidu	Member, District Planning and Development Committee, Bheemavaram Village, Chandragiri Post, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	Sd - C. Kesaviah Naidu, 5-1-1958.

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## APPENDIX V

(Vide para. 6 of the Report)

*Statement showing action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in implementation of the recommendations on Petition No. 45 in the Sixth Report of the Committee on Petitions, First Lok Sabha*

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Recommendations on Petition No. 45 <i>vide</i> para 3 of the Sixth Report of the Committee on Petitions, First Lok Sabha	Reply of the Ministry of Home Affairs indicating the results of exa- mination of the proposals made by the petitioner
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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) An arms licence ought to be re-<br>newable on receipt of renewal<br>fee through a money order or by<br>depositing the renewal fee at<br>the Sub-Treasury according to<br>the choice of the licensee. | Rule 46 of The Indian Arms Rules<br>lays down that fees payable for<br>arms licences shall be payable in<br>cash; the mode of payment of such<br>fees has not been prescribed in the<br>Rules. There should be no diffi-<br>culty about the applicant depo-<br>siting the renewal fee at the<br>Sub-Treasury. Further, the Gov-<br>ernment of India suggest that,<br>in order to minimise the diffi-<br>culties of applicants, particularly<br>those residing far away from a<br>Branch of the Reserve/State Bank<br>of India, or a Treasury or Sub-<br>Treasury, the State Governments<br>may consider the possibility of<br>accepting payment of licence fees<br>by money orders or postal orders. |
| (ii) An arms licensee ought to be<br>given the option of having his<br>weapon examined at the nearest<br>Police Station or by a licensing<br>authority at the time of renewal<br>of his arms licence.■   | Rule 43 and 40(3) of The Indian<br>Arms Rules empower the licensing<br>authority who granted or renewed<br>a licence to require the licensee<br>to produce the arms for inspection.<br>However, the policy of requiring<br>the production of all weapons as a<br>matter of course before renewal<br>of licence has been subject to<br>certain relaxations. Wherever the<br>production of such weapons<br>before the licensing authority                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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is at present required, there should be no objection to the licensee being given the option of having his weapon examined at the nearest police station or by a magistrate instead of by a licensing authority.

(iii) An arms licensee who applies for renewal of his licence, well in advance of its expiry, his weapon ought not to be taken away from him unless his old licence is cancelled.

If a licensee applies for renewal of his licence not less than 30 days before its expiry, his weapon should not be taken away from him until and unless he is informed of the refusal to renew his licence, the applicant will have to produce proof, on demand by an authorised officer, of having made the application within the period specified above.

(iv) The fixation of licensee's photograph on the licence would help in readily identifying the licence-holder

The question of fixing a photograph on the licence for the identification of a licensee was taken up with the State Governments and after carefully considering their views in the matter, it was decided to drop the matter. The difficulties which weighed against the proposal were mainly as under :

(i) unnecessary inconvenience and expense to the villagers who are generally known to the local officers and in whose case it is very easy to establish their identity, without any practicable advantage ;

(ii) non-availability of facilities for obtaining photographs in villages in the remote interior areas ; and

(iii) embarrassment to the arms licencees in the rural areas particularly 'purdah women' and cultivators holding crop protection licences.

(v) The issue of a licence in a book form instead of on a sheet of paper would be more desirable.

Licences for possession of arms, except temporary licences, should be in book form.

## APPENDIX VI

(Vide para 6 of the Report)

*Statement showing action taken by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (DG, P&T) in implementation of the recommendations on Petition No. 61 in the Tenth Report of the Committee on Petitions, First Lok Sabha*

Recommendation on Petition No. 61 vide para 3 of the Tenth Report of the Committee on Petitions, First Lok Sabha

Copy of notification dated 1st February, 1958 issued by the Ministry of Transport & Communications (D. G., P & T) indicating action taken

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The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, might be amended so that petitions addressed to the Lok Sabha, or those sent to the Members for presentation to the Lok Sabha, might be sent by post at book packet rates.

[The Gazette of India Part II Section 3 dated the 8th February, 1958]

### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS (P & T)

S.R.O. 473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to The Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

In rule 17 of the said rules after item 9, the following item shall be inserted, namely :

“10. Petitions under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha or under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States for presentation or report to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) or the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), as the case may be, provided that the cover or wrapper thereof bears a declaration that the petitions are submitted under such rules”.

[No. CI-4-9/56]

## APPENDIX VII

(Vide para 6 of the Report)

*Statement showing action taken by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) in implementation of the recommendations on Petition No. 2 in the First Report of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha*

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Recommendation on Petition No. 2 vide para 4 of the First Report of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha	Copy of Circular letter No. 8227-TC, dated the 14th March, 1958 from the Ministry of Railways, to the General Managers of All India Railways, indicating action taken by the Ministry
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The rail concessions suggested (in the petition) for issue of single fare rail tickets for double journeys might be granted to children appearing at examinations for award of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools (held by the Ministry of Education) whose parents have an income not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month.

Subject : Rail concession in III Class for candidates travelling in connection with award of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools.

The Government of India award Merit Scholarships to deserving students for study in public schools. The Scholarships under this Scheme will be available for children between the age of 5 and 12 years.

2. For the award of these scholarships a series of three tests are held which the candidates have to undergo, namely :—
  - (a) preliminary tests of all candidates, who have applied, to be conducted by the Director of Public Instruction/Director of Education of the State concerned at Centres within the State designated by them ;
  - (b) written and psychological Tests under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Government of India, to be conducted at 9 Examination Centres in the various States which are

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taken by candidates recommended by the States on the basis of the preliminary tests at (a) above; and

- (c) interviews before the Central Selection Committee also under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Government of India, at 9 Examination Centres, mentioned at (b) above of all candidates who qualify at tests at (b) above.

3. According to the terms and conditions governing these awards under the scheme, a candidate summoned from an outstation to take the written and psychological tests or to appear for the interviews at the Examination Centres, is paid travelling allowance limited to the cost of travel by rail (third class) or bus for himself and, where necessary, an escort from such station (being his/her normal place of residence or actual starting place whichever is nearer) to the Examination Centre and back provided the candidate was summoned and had to undertake a journey at his own expense to appear at the test under the auspices of the Director of Education of the State in connection with the preliminary screening at State level. No travelling allowance is paid for the first journey (to and from the Examination Centre) if a candidate did not incur any expenditure to appear for the preliminary screening. All candidates irrespective of the income of parents/guardians concerned are entitled to this travelling allowance.
4. The Railway Board have decided that with immediate effect candidates the income of whose parents/guardians is less than Rs. 100/- per month when travelling to appear
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at their own expense at any of the tests mentioned above, may be granted the concession of return journey tickets available for one month, in third class only, on payment of single journey third class mail child fares, on production of certificates on prescribed forms (specimen enclosed — See Annexure), either from the Directors of Public Instruction, Directors of Education of the State concerned or from the Ministry of Education to the effect that no travelling allowance is paid to the particular candidate by the Central or the State Government and that the parents/guardians of the candidates concerned have an income not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month.

5. Necessary instructions may please be issued to the staff concerned.
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ANNEXURE

(Specimen Form referred to in Appendix VII)

*(Certificate for obtaining concession orders for candidates travelling in connection with the award of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools)*

To

The Divisional Superintendent,  
..... Railway,  
..... (Place).

This is to certify that Shri/Kumari.....  
aged.....and son/daughter/ward of.....  
of..... (place of normal residence) is proceeding from  
.....to.....for appearing in the preliminary test  
written test and/or interview  
to be conducted by the Director of Public Instruction/Director of Education  
Central Selection Committee of the Ministry of Education  
..... (State) at.....on.....s  
.....(date) in connection with the award of Merit Scholarship  
for study in Public Schools.

2. He/She is not paid any travelling allowance by the Central or State Government.

3. The Gross income of his/her parents/guardian does not exceed Rs 100/- per month.

4. A concession order for his/her journey may be issued available upto..... 195 .

(Probable date of starting the outward journey.....)

Office  
Stamp

.....  
Director of Public Instruction/Director of Education.

..... Station

Authorised Officer in the Ministry  
of Education.

..... Date

## APPENDIX VIII

(Vide para 6 of the Report)

*Statement showing action taken by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) in implementation of the recommendations on Petition No. 3 in the First Report of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha*

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Recommendation on Petition No. 3 vide para 6 of the First Report of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha

Copy of Ministry of Railways Circular Letter No. 171-TG. IV/57/RA dated the 5th February, 1958 to the General Managers, All Indian Railways, indicating action taken.

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The Committee desire to draw the attention of the Ministry of Railways to the necessity for strict enforcement of the measures to prevent unauthorised sale of third class seats and berths on trains.

Sub.: Petition No. 3.—reservation of seats and berths in Third Class and prevention of unauthorised sale of Third Class accommodation on Mail and Express trains.

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An extract from the First Report of the Committee on Petitions which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 10-9-1957, is enclosed for information and necessary suitable action.

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