

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Series)

VOLUME XXXIV 1959

[August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 10, 1959/Bhadra
19, 1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chittaranjan Steel Foundry

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*1311. { Shri E. C. Majhi:
 Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 591 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether negotiations have been completed with the technical collaborators in the U.K. for setting up of a Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan to produce steel castings for railway track; and

(b) if so, when it will be set up and when it will commence production?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, the final Draft Agreement has been drawn up and sent to Messrs. F. H. Lloyd & Co., U.K., for acceptance.

(b) The production is expected to commence after the completion of construction and installation work which is estimated to take a period of about three years from the date of the signing of the Agreement.

Shri E. C. Majhi: May I know the estimated cost of this foundry?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Rs. 2.5 crores, approximately.

229 L.S.D.—1.

Shri E. C. Majhi: May I know how much foreign exchange will be saved by the establishment of this foundry?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is rather difficult to say, and I would require separate notice, but most of the foreign exchange that is being spent at present will be saved.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know the terms of the agreement?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The terms of the agreement are that we shall pay a sum of £1 lakh to the company with which we are collaborating, they will be responsible for supplying all the designs, supervision, advice in procurement of machinery etc.; if it is purchased in England, they will be responsible for the inspection of the machinery; also generally, they are to help us in putting up the foundry and also to train up the necessary personnel.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate capacity of this plant?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: In the first instance, the installed capacity is going to be 6,000 tons for steel castings for locomotives, and about 1,000 tons for track, from for points and crossings, from austenitic steel castings, which are made of a very hard type of steel.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was decided to collaborate with this firm some time towards the latter part of 1958. May I know why there is delay in entering into this agreement, and why three years are to be taken for setting up this foundry?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Before entering into any agreement with foreign firms, we have to take all necessary precautions; first of all, we have to

discuss and agree upon the terms of collaboration, and later on, a regular agreement has to be signed by both sides. It necessarily takes time, and we cannot risk anything in these agreements.

Shri Goray: May I know whether this foundry will be producing some special type of steel?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, it will be mainly producing heavy and medium size castings for our steam locomotives.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the payment of £1 lakh will be made in sterling or in rupees, and whether the foreign experts who are going to work in this foundry will be paid in rupees or in sterling also?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The payment will be made in about six instalments; the first instalment will be in pound sterling; the subsequent instalments will be half in rupees and half in sterling.

Shri M. E. Krishna: May I know what percentage of the annual requirements of steel castings will be met by this foundry?

Shri. Shah Nawaz Khan: Chittaranjan's 100 per cent. requirements.

Training for Seamen

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1212. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to give training to seamen under sail at selected places in association with the maritime State Governments has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether training has started; and

(c) in which places?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) Yes.

(b), and (c). It has been decided in principle to start training courses at four centres in, Saurashtra, Kerala, Andhra and Madras. The training will be started as soon as certain details, which are under discussion with the State Governments concerned, have been finalised.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what kind of training will be given to these seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The training will be to equip them better to go into the sea and to pilot and to meet situations that arise sometimes in navigation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the duration of the training?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These details have yet to be fixed in consultation with the State Governments and the Department concerned.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of seamen that will be trained under this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These are details. As I said, in principle, they have been accepted by two Governments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether those who have passed the general training course for seamen will take to this course or fresh recruits will be taken in?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the question itself will show, this training is essentially meant for sea-going people on sailing vessels; it is not meant for bigger courses or higher courses which are imparted in places like Bhadra, Mekhala, or Navalakki; essentially, this will be for the sailing vessels seamen.

Shri Tunganna: May I know whether the training that is given at present in Calcutta and in Bombay will be augmented to cover these sailing vessels also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have stated, these two trainings are completely distinct; the one is for the bigger vessels, while the other, namely this training under question, is for the sailing vessels. Therefore, this is a new step or a new venture which we are undertaking. We have offered to the State Governments concerned that we shall bear the expenditure involved, to the extent of 50 per cent. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Bombay have already agreed in regard to the training; they have also fixed up Kakinada and Bhavanagar respectively; and they have agreed to meet 50 per cent. of the cost. The Madras Government have agreed in principle, and they have fixed Tuticorin, but they have not agreed to meet 50 per cent. of the cost. The Government of Kerala have opposed it in principle; they say that the seamen on these boats are themselves fairly well equipped, and they need not have such training as is proposed; we are approaching the Government of Kerala again.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the British shipowners have decided to shift their recruiting centre from the Calcutta port to some other port in East Pakistan, and if so, whether it is not going to affect the employment opportunities for our seamen, trained or untrained?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know how that arises out of the main question, which is restricted to the training of seamen under sail. My hon. friend may table a separate question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government could give us some indication in brief of the type of training that is proposed to be given to these sailing vessels seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: With your permission, I may just refer to some parts of this elaborate training, which are as follows: (i) to know the principal parts of sailing vessels and terms relating to them, (ii) to know terms

in connection with naming a direction relative to a sailing vessel, (iii) to know principal sails, masts, rigs etc., (iv) knowledge of time on board, (v) knowledge and practice of seamen watches and duties on deck, (vi) cleaning, scraping and painting, (vii) washing and cleaning of decks, (viii) general cleanliness on board the sailing vessel, (ix) how to make bends, hitches, a-knots, etc. etc.

Nautical Engineering Colleges

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*1313. { **Shri Barman:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of students who pass annually from the Nautical and Engineering Colleges at Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) the per capita cost involved; and

(c) whether after a few years' service in the ship, a large number of engineers leave marine service and join inland service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) It is presumed that the question refers to the Nautical institution viz. T.S. "Dufferin" at Bombay and the Engineering College viz. Directorate of Marine Engineering Training at Calcutta. The average number of students who passed out of these institutions annually till 1957 was 48. The number of students who passed out of these institutions during 1958 was 57 in T.S. "Dufferin" and 50 in Directorate of Marine Engineering Training.

(b) Rs. 5,500 approximately in respect of the T.S. "Dufferin" and

Rs. 13,800 approximately in respect of the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training

(c) No There is, however, a tendency among the qualified Marine Engineers to seek shore jobs after they have had the minimum sea service.

Shri Barman: The reply to part (c) of the question is not definite. The answer is in the negative, but the statement further adds:

"There is, however, a tendency among the qualified Marine Engineers to seek shore jobs after they have had the minimum sea service."

May I know whether Government have got any figures of the number of engineers who have left the marine service and opted for shore service during the last few years, from our own corporations or from any other big shipping corporations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The answer is quite clear, I may respectfully submit, because the question stated 'a large number of engineers leave marine service and join inland service' 'Inland service' perhaps meant some mechanical engineer's job or some other jobs of that type in the country. We have said, that that is not the tendency, but the tendency is that these officers want to go in for shore jobs. Of course, the service is the same, but instead of going in for sea going jobs, they want to stick to shore jobs. That is the difficulty.

As regards the number of engineers who passed out—this information was collected in November 1958—out of 284 boys who had passed out till then, as many as 265 were serving at sea which means that there were only about 19 boys who had gone to shore jobs.

Shri Barman: Have Government investigated the cause or causes why these people who have been trained for marine service in these training

institutions seek shore service after they have served the minimum period on the sea? If so, have Government thought of any remedy for it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The figures I have just given do not prove the point or confirm the premises which the hon Member seems to suggest, because out of 284 boys, as many as 265 are at sea-going jobs. Apart from that, it is obvious that people would like to remain at shore so far as they can and not at sea. It may be that there is a tendency in that direction, but there are allowances and other attractions for sea-going jobs. Apart from that, we have got engineering jobs in this department on the shore as well, for example, they may be working on overhauling, repairs, workshops etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (b) of the question, in one case the per capita expenditure is Rs 5,500 and in the other it is more than 2½ times that amount. What is the reason for that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The first reason is the duration, secondly, engineering training definitely involves a higher expenditure in view of the fact that it requires engineering equipment other specialised types of training with some apparatus and other things. So it is obvious that it will cost more.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the increasing demand for qualified marine engineers may I know whether the intake of students to these institutions will be raised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, the annual intake was increased to 65 from 50 from August 1958. It has been further increased this year to 100 boys, from August 1959, so far as the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training is concerned.

Shri Tangamani: How many of the officers who have been trained in the Dufferin have got jobs in various shipping companies and how many have not got any jobs at all so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think all those who have been trained in the Dufferin are employed and the question of unemployment, I think, does not stare them in the face.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any of them are employed in any foreign shipping companies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There may be. I will require notice for that.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

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*1214. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has gone up during 1958-59;

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the number of locomotives manufactured during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) By one locomotive

(c) 165 locomotives

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the maximum capacity for producing locomotives at the Works and when will we reach the optimum production so far as those Works are concerned?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The revised target laid down for production during the Second Plan period was 14 locomotives per month. That is the maximum that we are going to do. That would mean 168 locomotives, equivalent to 200 locomotives of the average size. That maximum target has been reached already.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the expansion of railways during the Second Plan period and thereafter, during the Third Plan period, is there any proposal pending with Government to expand the present Locomotive

Works or to build some other locomotive works to meet the needs of the country?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, at present we are producing 168 locomotives at Chittaranjan. This number is sufficient for our present requirements and for the requirements of the Third Plan period. As the House is aware, we are now going in for dieselisation and electric locomotives. We will be manufacturing more of those. An order for 10 electric locomotives has been placed with Chittaranjan. We hope to produce more of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan later also.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Is there any proposal to expand this Workshop?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I have said, the capacity is sufficient.

Shri C. D. Pande: The first part of my question has been covered by the reply already given. The second part is this: Are Government aware that they are still placing orders for large number of diesel locomotives with ALCO in U.S.A.? 100 locomotives were supplied previously and orders have again been placed for more of them. Is it the intention of the Government to expedite dieselisation as well as manufacture of electric locomotives?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As the House is aware, a policy decision was taken that the development of diesel locomotives was to be left to the private sector, and for the time being, the railways have no plan for manufacturing diesel locomotives.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that with Chittaranjan, we are able to meet our requirements. May I know whether all the types which are in use on the railways are manufactured at Chittaranjan?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: At Chittaranjan, we are only producing WPs and WGs. Those are the standard types that are being manufactured.

As the other types—they may be very old ones—go out of date, they are replaced by Chittaranjan locomotives.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As a result of this increase in production, has the cost of production of a locomotive also come down? If so, to what extent, and how does it compare with the cost of production of locomotives in TELCO?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am very glad the hon. Member has asked this question. I say it with pride that in 1953 when we complied with the first order the cost per locomotive was Rs. 8.33 lakhs and at present, with the seventh order, it has been brought down to Rs. 4.48 lakhs—which includes everything. It is coming down further. About TELCO, the House is very well aware of the fact that the matter is under arbitration. We will know the exact price after the arbitrator has given his award. I may tell the House that the price demanded by TELCO is something like Rs. 3.9 lakhs whereas we are offering a little less, Rs. 3.75 lakhs or so.

Shri Narasimhan: We were told that the manufacture of diesel locomotives had been left to the private sector. Have the private sector taken any steps to instal a factory for the purpose?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are aware of the fact that certain Indian firms are in touch with various other firms for collaboration with them to produce diesel locomotives in India.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know what is the average weight of these locomotives that are being manufactured, including the tender? Also, are they suitable for hauling long passenger trains like the Canadian engines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The total weight of a W.P. engine produced at Chittaranjan when in working order is 173.65 tons. When it is empty, that is, when it is not filled with coal and water, the net weight is 123.55 tons.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are they capable of hauling long passenger trains?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, they are quite capable of hauling long passenger trains of 14-15 coaches.

Shri Hem Raj: Most of the narrow gauge engines have outlived their lives. Is it proposed to have some factory for the manufacture of narrow gauge locomotives in India?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the House is aware, narrow gauge lines are a dying out proposition and the number of narrow gauge locomotives required annually is very small; and, it will not be economic to produce narrow gauge locomotives in India.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : जैसा कि श्रीमान् ने अभी बताया कि सन् १९५३ के मुकाबिले अभी आज मौजूदा हालत में ५० परसेंट कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम हुई है तो जो सिद्धान्त श्रमनीति में ठहराया है उसके हिसाब से वहां काम करने वाले श्रमजीवियों की वेजेज कितनी बढ़ी हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह दूसरा सवाल है और मैं मशकूर हूंगा अगर आनरेबुल मेम्बर मुझे इसका अलग नोटिस देंगे लेकिन मैं उन्हें इतना बता देना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर इंस्टिब की तौर पर काम शुरू हो रहा है और जो भी मजदूर अपने मुकरिरा काम से ज्यादा करता है उसको इंसेटिव की तौर पर भी कुछ तनख्वाह मिलेगी।

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is there any proposal to manufacture diesel engines by the public sector?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Goray: If, as the hon. Minister said, Chittaranjan are producing all the locomotives we require, for whom are the TELCO producing?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Chittaranjan are producing B. G. engines; and the TELCO are producing metre gauge locomotives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question; let the engines move now.

C.H.S. Scheme for Members of Parliament

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 *1315. { Shri Ramkrishan Gupta:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2016 on the 23rd April, 1950 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the introduction of C.H.S. Scheme for Members of Parliament;

(b) the nature of the scheme as finally decided; and

(c) when the scheme will be introduced?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information asked for is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The question of extending the C.H.S. Scheme to Members of Parliament was recently reviewed by the Ministry of Finance, which took the following decisions:—

(i) The facility for three dispensaries exclusively for the use of the Members of Parliament being excessive, in as much as under the C.H.S. Scheme one dispensary is provided for 2,500 families, only one dispensary should be opened for the Members of Parliament instead of three dispensaries as contemplated earlier.

(ii) The expenditure on this account should appropriately be a charge on the budget of the Parliament and not on the budget of the Ministry of Health.

(b) The suggestions of the Ministry of Finance were considered by the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament at the meeting held on the 7th

September, 1950. The Joint Committee decided that (1) there should be three dispensaries, one each in North Avenue, South Avenue and Constitution House or near about in addition to the First Aid Post in the Parliament House; (2) the three dispensaries may be opened to other Central Government employees also; (3) the contribution from Members of Parliament may be recovered at the same rate as for the Central Government employees on the salary basis; (4) that difference between the cost of the scheme and the contribution from the Members of Parliament should be borne by the Ministry of Health.

(c) The decisions of the Joint Committee are under examination. It is hoped to implement the scheme by the time of the next session of the Parliament.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Ministry of Finance has considered the suggestions of the Joint Committee? If so, what is the final decision of the Ministry of Finance?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that the representative of the Ministry of Finance was also present at the recent meeting. But this matter will have to be formally processed through with the consent of the Finance Ministry.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: My question was this. There is some difference between the decision of the Finance Ministry and the view taken by the Joint Committee. In view of this, may I know whether the Ministry of Finance has accepted the view taken by the Joint Committee?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that at the meeting of the Joint Committee—the latest—the representative of the Ministry of Finance was also present. But, as I said the matter will have to be processed through Finance finally.

श्री जगत चर्चन : माननीय मन्त्री ने आज जो बचाव दिया है उससे यह ध्वनि निकलती है कि वो मंत्रालयों के झगड़े के कारण संसद सदस्यों को परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह झगड़ा कब तक रहेगा और कब तक इस बारे में आखिरी फैसला हो जायेगा ?

श्री करमरकर : मन्त्रालयों के बीच में कोई झगड़ा नहीं हो रहा है और न ही उसकी बहह से इसमें देरी हो रही है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा। ज्वाएंट कमेटी के डिप्लोमैट गवर्नमेंट के विचाराधीन हैं और जल्दी ही स्कीम पर अमल होना शुरू हो जायेगा।

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स से इस सी० एच० एस० स्कीम के मातहत क्या कंट्रीब्यूशन लिया जाता है और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स से क्या कंट्रीब्यूशन लेने की तजवीज रखी गई है ?

श्री करमरकर : यह तय हो गया है कि जिस परिमाण में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स से कंट्रीब्यूशन लिया जाता है उसी परिमाण में पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स से भी लिया जाये।

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : जैसे कि स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि अब पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स के लिये बजाय तीन डिस्पेंसरीज के सिर्फ एक डिस्पेंसरी होगी तो मे हैल्य मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स मुस्तलिफ जगहों पर रहते हैं और कुछ जगहों जहाँ कि उनको बसाया गया है वह सेंट्रल सेक्टरेटोरिएट से ३-४ मील के फासले पर हैं तो यह डिस्पेंसरी ऐसी जगह कायम की जाय जो कि सेंट्रल प्लेस पर हो ताकि उन लोगों को भी सहूलियत मिले जो कि मुस्तलिफ जगहों पर रहते हैं या फिर उन के बास्ते कोई अलहिदा इन्तजाम किया जाय ताकि वह डिस्पेंसरी उनमे बहुत दूर न हो और करीब में हो ?

(जैसे कि अस्पतालित में हो)
 क्या है कि अब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स के लिये बजाये तब तसेहिलसरीज के

सर्व एक तसेहिलसरी होगी तो
 में हेलथे मल्लर साहब से ये
 जगह जगह हों कि जब कि
 पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स
 जगहों पर रहते हों और कुछ
 जगहों जहाँ कि उन को बसाया
 है कि सेंट्रल सेक्टरेटोरिएट से तब
 चार मील के फासले पर हों तो ये
 तसेहिलसरी ऐसी जगह कौन
 जो कि सेंट्रल प्लेस पर हो ताकि
 उन लोगों को भी सहुलियत मिले
 कि सेंट्रल जगहों पर रहते हों
 या तब उन के वास्ते कौन
 अन्तजाम किया जाये ताकि
 उन से बहुत दूर न हो और करीब
 में हो -)

श्री करमरकर : ज्वाएंट कमेटी ने इस के बारे में अपनी राय बताई है और ज्वाएंट कमेटी इसके बारे में मोचने के लिये काबिल थी।

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the fact that this scheme has been pending consideration before Government for several years, will the hon. Minister see that it is expedited at least by the expiry of the life of this Parliament?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A good suggestion

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The statement shows that the contribution will be on a salary basis. May I know what is the amount of contribution which would be recoverable from Members of Parliament?

Shri Karmarkar: I presume Rs 5 per month.

Shri Tangamani: What is the view of the Government and the Health Ministry about 3 dispensaries as against 1 dispensary alone which would be made available for members of Parliament as suggested by the Finance Ministry?

Shri Karmarkar: The Health Ministry is of the view that has been given now by the Joint Committee

Salandi Reservoir Project

*1214 { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3275 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have finally approved the Salandi Reservoir Project in Orissa, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Panigrahi: After the 20th April, 1959, may I know whether the Planning Commission has, at any time, discussed this matter with the State Government?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission as such has not discussed this matter with the Orissa Government But the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission examined this and suggested to the Orissa Government to see whether an integrated plan of this nature could be made so as to fit in with the Bhimkund scheme Those proposals have now been received from the Orissa Government on the 27th June and they are being examined

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in this Salandi Reservoir Project almost all the preliminary work has been completed? If so what was the cost of the preliminary work and what would happen if the Planning Commission do not approve the project?

Shri Hathi: The preliminary work that has been done could be utilised because here the question is only that of integrating the benefits of the scheme with the benefits that will be derived from the Bhimkund project. It might have an additional bed regulator so as to fit in with the

channels from the Bhimkund channel. But the preliminary works would not be an expense which would be useless.

Shri Panigrahi: May we know whether this project will be taken up simultaneously with the Bhimkund project or after the completion of that project?

Shri Hathi: We cannot say whether they will be taken up simultaneously or one after the other. That will depend upon the Third Plan.

Shri Supakar: May I know the stage at which the Bhimkund project is and whether it will be started and completed in the course of the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: We have received the project report of Bhimkund that is being examined That is the stage at which it is I cannot say whether we can start it in the Second Five Year Plan or not

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know how many acres of land can be brought under cultivation with this project?

Shri Hathi: This scheme envisages to irrigate annually 3.28 lakh acres

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon Minister said that the Technical Committee is examining it Is it the Hathi Committee?

Shri Hathi: That is known by that name But that is the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Government is going to accept the Bhimkund project scheme submitted by the Government of Orissa

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it some different scheme?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon Minister said that they are considering the proposals for the Bhimkund project and so this pro-

ject is not being taken up. I want to know whether Government has approved it or not. I only want to know whether the benefits that are to be derived from the Salandi project will be available to the people after the Bhimkund project has been accepted by Government.

Shri Bhatt: That project is under examination of Government. Whether it is accepted or not we should plan in a way that in case it is accepted, this scheme should also have the benefit of the other scheme.

Cost of Production of Foodgrains

*1317. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic survey has been undertaken to assess the cost of production of foodgrains; and

(b) what would be the basis of fixation of foodgrain prices when the State takes over trade in foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No specific economic survey has been undertaken by the Government to assess the cost of production of foodgrains in the country

(b) Government purchase prices for foodgrains have to be fixed with the object of ensuring a reasonable price to the producer as well as the consumer and keeping in view the post-harvest prices during the previous years.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What is the criterion for the fixation of a reasonable price to the farmer if no economic survey has been made?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that no specific survey as such has been conducted. But for the benefit of the House I may give this information that the Central Government

have undertaken certain investigations on the cost of production of foodgrains. An enquiry was conducted by the Economic and Statistics Directorate in collaboration with the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission but the results of the different States vary and the figures are widely divergent

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government has taken any step to assure proper prices for the farmers and producers and if that is so what is the definition of 'proper prices'?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that our procurement prices are based on the procurement prices that existed in 1952-53 when there was control. Then we have also taken into account the post-harvest prices of subsequent years. Based on these, the procurement prices have been fixed. I may also state that although the figures are divergent for the various States, the procurement prices that we have fixed are not unreasonable compared to the cost of production

Shri Tyagi: The House is anxious to know on what criteria the prices are fixed. It is not enough for our satisfaction to know that whatever prices prevailed in 1953 have been taken into account and the same prices have been fixed without a real survey taking notice of the cost of the production or the cost of living. What are the criteria? We want to know. Is it done arbitrarily?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The survey results have been partly taken into account. Of course it is theoretically desirable to base the procurement prices on the cost of production but there are difficulties. This question was gone into by a Conference of the FAO/ICAFS and its conclusion is to this effect:

"Establishment of a farm price level solely on the basis of cost

of production estimates was criticised for its failure to take into account the demand for the commodity on domestic and foreign markets, for neglecting the interests of consumers..... and unless done on a sector basis, for lack of consideration of the relationships between prices of competing commodities for which the development policy of a country may have assigned different priorities."

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that the Grow More Food Campaign did not succeed to the extent the Government wanted it to succeed because this survey has not been made and is it worthwhile to go on fixing procurement prices according to the 1952-53 prices because since then the prices of all commodities and all necessities of life are increasing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That aspect has been taken into consideration. I may inform the House that there is no question of not conducting any survey at all. We have taken into account the various aspects. The Asoka Mehta Committee has gone into this question and has recommended a price of Rs. 15—17 per maund. For calculating the cost of production, you have to take the cost of family labour, cost of hired labour and the rent of the plot etc. All complicated factors have to be taken into account. But it is practically impossible, in view of the divergent figures that we have got for the various States to fix a procurement price on the cost of production. I may also say that the hon. Members have been clamouring that there must be some uniformity in the fixation of prices for procurement. How can there be uniformity if there are such divergent figures?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They have said that they have not conducted any survey about the fixation of prices of foodgrains.....

Shri Ranga: They do not propose also!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether they propose to conduct some survey, in view of the divergent views that have been expressed in the different States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have conducted surveys for three years from 1955-56 on a crop rotation basis. I referred to these surveys in my answers to the supplementary questions. The necessary surveys were being made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in conjunction with the Planning Commission.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the new harvest will be coming soon, may we know whether the Government is proposing to overhaul and reconstitute the statistical organisation that are there for surveying and fixing the cost of production of foodgrains, besides reorganising the items of expenditure to be calculated for the production of foodgrains?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the procurement prices for the next harvest, that is being attended to by us and we will be in a position to announce the prices before the procurement from the new crop actually begins. With regard to the strengthening of the statistical organisation, some recommendations have been made by the Asoka Mehta Committee and they have been taken note of and some organisational improvements have been effected and are also being thought of.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the only way is to pass on to the next question.

Shri Tyagi: It is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. But would it be possible to have all these answers and discussions during the Question Hour. I could permit seven or eight or ten or fifteen. But there are twenty or twenty-five Members who want to put questions. It might be discussed in some other form but so far as the Question Hour is concerned I find it difficult to allow this.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I suggest that a statement showing procurement prices in different States may be laid on the Table of the House?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The Hon Minister may call a meeting of the Members who are very anxious about this.

Shri Banga: Only to repeat this kind of answers? That would be useless.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): May I add, Sir, that I have seen the anxiety of the House. Surely, this question would further be examined. Prices have got to be related to the cost of production. There is no doubt about it. But there are difficulties as indicated by my hon colleague but even then the cost of production must be the main consideration so far as the price-fixation is concerned. If any survey on a scientific basis is considered necessary in order to arrive at it, it would not apply to the immediate task, because the crops are now coming in and something has got to be done. I shall examine that point sympathetically and get it done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question

Children's Park, Public Swimming Pool etc. in New Delhi

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*1212. { Shri Radha Raman
 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have approved any scheme of New Delhi Municipal Committee regarding (i) Children's Park, (ii) a swimming pool, (iii) an open air theatre, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have sanctioned schemes for (i) establishment of a Children's Park at India Gate and

(ii) construction of a swimming pool in the compound of the M.B. Higher Secondary School, Reading Road, New Delhi. The plans for these projects have been prepared by the Chief Architect, C.P.W.D. The Committee have no proposal for constructing an open air theatre, but a scheme for setting up a National Youth Centre, which will include an open air theatre is under consideration of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(1) **Children's Park**—The New Delhi Municipal Committee have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a Children's Park at India Gate in accordance with a plan prepared by the Chief Architect, C.P.W.D. The Committee propose to establish this park on the lines of Japanese Model Park. Necessary work is likely to be started very shortly.

(2) **Swimming Pool**—The Committee propose to construct a swimming pool in the compound of the M.B. Higher Secondary School, Reading Road, New Delhi. Detailed plans for the scheme have recently been prepared by the Chief Architect and will be considered by the Committee in due course.

(3) **Open Air Theatre**—The Union Ministry of Education have drawn up a scheme for setting up a National Youth Centre, which will include an open air theatre. This centre is proposed to be set up in the ridge area near Talkatora Gardens.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is said that the Committee propose to establish this park on the lines of the Japanese Model Park. What will be the actual features of these Japanese parks? May I also know whether any assistance will be sought from the Japanese Government or the Japanese Embassy in this connection?

Shri Karmarkar: The Japanese parks are a little more catching than the Indian parks—that is, more attractive. A Japanese expert was recently here and was consulted in this matter and it is in accordance with his suggestions that this is being done.

Shri Radha Raman: What is the actual amount that is going to be spent on this park and how long will it take to get the work done?

Shri Karmarkar: The estimated cost is Rs 50,000, and the work on the scheme is likely to be started very shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the features of the children's park in Japan which make it more attractive than the parks that we have already in this country?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally, the Japanese way of doing things is artistic. There are also a variety of things like that. If the hon. Member is so interested, I shall ask the New Delhi Municipal Committee to exhibit a picture of the Japanese park.

श्री प्रकाश बर्षान में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो योजनाओं के लिये भारत सरकार ने कितना रुपया देने का निश्चय किया है और कब तक इस काम के खर्च हो जाने की उम्मीद की जाती है।

श्री करभरकर ये दो नहीं, तीन योजनाएँ हैं। एक के बारे में मैंने अभी बताया है कि पार्क पर पचास हजार रुपया लगेगा और बाकी दो मक्याओं के लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

सेठ गोविंद बाम अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस पार्क के लिये पचास हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाने वाला है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये स्विमिंग-पूल और दूसरी दूसरी चीजें—ये सब पचास हजार रुपये में कैसे बन जायेगी।

श्री करभरकर जो कुछ अभी तक हुआ, शायद माननीय सदस्य ने वह सुना नहीं है। स्विमिंग-पूल थलगत है और पार्क थलगत है। पचास हजार रुपये में स्विमिंग-पूल नहीं आयेगा।

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is mentioned that there will be a national youth centre near about the Ridge area and the Talbatora Gardens. May I know what will be the activities that this national youth centre will conduct and what are the other details with regard to this?

Shri Karmarkar: This centre is supposed to create facilities like open air theatre, swimming pool, recreation hall, hostels etc.

Shri Hem Barua: In the statement it is mentioned that the swimming pool is proposed to be located within a school compound. May I know whether it will be made available to all children; if not, whether Government do not consider it proper to find a place that might be available to all the public in general?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, that is exactly the question which arose in my mind. There is no information on the record. I shall try to find it out and place it on the Table of the House.

देवगढ़-कोटा लाइन

*१३१६. श्री प्रकाश बीर साहनी : क्या देवघरे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देवगढ़ से कोटा तक लाइन बिछाने के लिये एक सर्वेक्षण कि गया और उसके लिये मिट्टी भी डाली जा चुकी थी,

(ख) मिट्टी डालने पर कितना व्यय हुआ और कितने मील तक मिट्टी डाली जा चुकी थी,

(ग) इस योजना को प्रो. ड्रॉड देने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस योजना पर पुनः कार्य शुरू करने का विचार कर रही है,

रेलवे उपनगरी (सी १०० वें० राजस्थानी):

(क) जी हाँ, सर्वे किया गया और मिट्टी-डालने का काम सन् १९०० में शुरू हुआ था।

(ख) मिट्टी डालने के काम पर लगभग ६.२५ लाख रुपये खर्च हुए थे और लगभग ६८ मील रास्ते पर मिट्टी डाली गई थी।

(घ) कारणों का ठीक-ठीक पता नहीं है, लेकिन सम्भवतः उन दिनों की धार्मिक कठिनाइयों के कारण यह योजना छोड़ दी गयी।

(च) जी नहीं।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) Yes, Sir, survey was conducted and earth-work started during the year 1900.

(b) Cost of the earth-work was approximately Rs. 6.25 lakhs and it was done over about 68 miles.

(c) Reasons are not exactly known, but in all probability this scheme was given up due to the financial stringency prevailing during those days.

(d) No.

श्री ब्रह्मल और सारसी : क्या यह सत्य है कि यह जो रेलवे लाइन राजस्थान के इस भाग में बिछाई जा रही है, वहाँ पर मिट्टी पड़ने का काम लगभग पूरा हो चुका है और अब बहुत थोड़े परिश्रम से उस काम को पूरा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन अब रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उस लाइन को बदल कर दूसरे स्थान पर लाइन डालने का निश्चय किया है और यदि ऐसा है, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, it is not true to say that the earth work was done throughout the entire line. The length is 157 miles. The earth work was done only up to 68 miles. Probably it was done as a famine relief measure. We are giving it up because there is no financial justification for this.

श्री ब्रह्मल और सारसी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार का इसका सपना उस पर व्यय हो चुका है और देवगढ़-कोटा रेलवे लाइन पर राजस्थान का वह भाग भी पड़ता है, जो यातायात की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त पिछड़ा हुआ है और इसके ऊपर बड़े नगर तथा गाँव भी धार्मिक भा जायेंगे, तो फिर क्या सरकार ने इस रेलवे लाइन को योजना का विषय नहीं बनाया है।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, this was done by the ex-Jodhpur State Government in about the year 1900. We wanted the survey to be done in 1946. Again a revised estimate was made in 1955. The cost for B.G. was Rs. 4.38 crores and Rs. 2.8 crores for M.G. in 1946. But in 1958 the assessment was Rs. 8.78 crores for B.G. and Rs. 5.77 crores for M.G. The return is only .046 per cent in respect of B.G. and 1.18 per cent. for M.G. Therefore, it is not financially justified.

Derailment near Igatpuri

*1830. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 bogies of the Bhusawal bound goods train were derailed between Asval and Padali railway stations near Igatpuri on the 18th June, 1959 involving a loss of nearly rupees one lakh; and

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes; but the damage to the railway property was approximately Rs. 55,000.

(b) The cause of the derailment is being studied.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the reasons of the derailment, and whether it is a fact that cases of derailment are increasing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that the causes are being studied.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are they not being investigated?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are being investigated and are under study.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Nearly four months have passed. May I know the reasons for the delay in the enquiry and investigation about this derailment?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Four months might have passed. We are studying the whole thing. We cannot rush through the thing.

Shri Hem Barua: The fact that the hon. Deputy Minister has said that the causes are being studied, means that the causes do exist to the knowledge of the Deputy Minister and they are now being studied? May I know what are those causes that are under study?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The cause is pilferage of the brass bearing of the travelling water tank next to the engine.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether any accident bulletin was issued fixing responsibility on any person or employee for this derailment.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The fixation of responsibility is under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this accident took place in a place very near to the place where the major accident to the Calcutta Mail took place about a year ago?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That took place on 23rd November 1957. It is somewhere near that place.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether this accident was at the very spot where the major accident happened?

Hon. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered that.

उत्कलण्ड में महापौरों का सम्मेलन

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* १३२१. { श्री बाबुपेयी :
 { श्री आसकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नगर निगमों के महापौरों का एक भ्रष्टित भारतीय सम्मेलन हाल में ही उत्कलण्ड में सम्पन्न हुआ ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्मेलन का प्रयोजन क्या था और इसमें किन किन विषयों पर विचार किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के सम्मेलनों का प्रायोजन प्रतिवर्ष करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करनरकर) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) यह सम्मेलन निगमों द्वारा अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों पर विचार करने तथा उनको दूर करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिये प्रायोजित किया गया था ।

इस सम्मेलन के कार्यक्रम की एक प्रति सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई है ।
[वित्तिय परिशिष्ट ४ अनुबन्ध संख्या ६२]

(ग) जी हा । महापौरों का आम मत यह था कि महापौर-सम्मेलन प्रति वर्ष प्रायोजित किया जाए ।

श्री बाबुपेयी : क्या इस सम्मेलन में कोई प्राथमिक निर्णय किये गये और क्या उन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री करनरकर : हा, निर्णय तो हो चुके । उनके बारे में सोच-विचार चल रहा है ।

श्री बाबुपेयी : विषय सूची में एक विषय यह भी था कि नगर निगमों के वार्षिक सत्रों में किस तरह के बुद्धि की जाए । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस सम्मेलन में

इस अधिनियम में कोई विशिष्ट सुझाव दिये गए ?

श्री करनरकर : जी हा, एक सुझाव दिया गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सुझाव क्या था ?

श्री बाबूदेवी जो सुझाव दिया गया था वह सुझाव क्या था ?

Shri Karmarkar: The Corporations requested... well, Sir, I should like to have notice. (*Laughter*).

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether any specific proposals were made by the Mayors in order to augment the financial resources of the Corporations and, if so, may I know the nature of those proposals?

Shri Karmarkar: I understood the question first put by him in Hindi and said I required notice I should like to have notice I shall lay a copy of all the resolutions on the Table of the House, and supply an advance copy to the hon Member

Shri Tangamani: Item 13 in the agenda mentions the proposal for the revision of the Municipal Corporation Acts, and that item was sponsored by the Mayors from major States like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras May I know whether the Government propose to revise the Municipal Corporation Acts on the lines of the decisions taken at the Ooty Conference?

Shri Karmarkar: That question is under consideration So far as I can anticipate the Government's mind, we are not in a position to accept the purport of that resolution

सेठ अचल सिंह क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इस कान्फ्रेंस में जो कि कारपोरेशन के मेयरो की हुई थी, गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार पर भी विचार किया गया था ?

श्री करनरकर : जी हा ।

करनरकर जी० सिंह० अचल सिंह क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कान्फ्रेंस में प्रत्यक्षाओं के लिये ज्यादा दवा बाकू दिये जाने पर भी क्या विचार हुआ था ?

श्री करनरकर : वहाँ पर इस बारे में कुछ तय तो नहीं हुआ लेकिन राय स्वयंश की गई थी कि प्रत्यक्षाओं वगैरह को सहायता मिले ।

Rajasthan Canal Project

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*1323. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Fahadia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1048 on the 27th February, 1959 and state at what stage is the master plan for the entire area of the Rajasthan Canal Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The preparation of the master plan has been taken in hand While the preparation of a comprehensive regional plan may take two to three years, a preliminary plan is expected to be ready within the next six months

A Committee has been appointed by the Rajasthan Canal Board, to begin with, for the preparation of a master plan for communications This Committee consists of a representative each from the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), the State Road Organisation, Rajasthan and the Joint Steamer Company, Calcutta, with Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Canal Project as the Convener. Preliminary discussions on the proposed plan have been held with the concerned authorities in the Central Government and the State Government.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: In the statement I find that preliminary discussions on the plan have been held with the concerned authorities. May I know what is the result of the discussions?

Shri Hathi: The committee which has been appointed is preparing a plan. I have not got the results. They have not yet prepared the plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Pakistan authorities are raising some objection to the construction of this canal project and, if so, what is the nature of that objection?

Shri Hathi: This question does not relate to those aspects raised by the hon Member. This question relates to the preparation of a master plan for the area.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any master plan has also been finalised for the construction of the main canal?

Shri Hathi: We do not call that a master plan. That is a project report. That project report is completed. This relates to the development of the area which has to be fed by this canal.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the Rajasthan Canal is proposed to be connected with Kandla?

Shri Hathi: There is an idea of doing that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether in this master plan any area has been reserved for those persons who will be ousted from the Punjab region in the matter of construction of this canal in that area?

Shri Hathi: As the statement says, the master plan will take two or three years, but the preliminary plan is expected to be ready within the next six months. It is not yet ready.

माल डिब्बों का विषय जाना

* १३२४. श्री ए. ए. साठे द्वारा पूछा गया
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि जिला गंगानगर में चौबरी चैतराम सामूहिक सहकारी समिति के नाम

से किसी व्यक्ति ने प्रथम प्राथमिकता प्राप्त कर साठ माल-डिब्बों प्राप्त करके मार्केटिंग कायदा उठाया जबकि उक्त समिति ने कतना प्रयास नहीं पैदा किया था जिसके लिये साठ माल डिब्बों की आवश्यकता हो ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री ए. ए. साठे)।
१-६-५६ से २४-६-५६ की अवधि में श्री गंगानगर जिले की चौबरी चैतराम सामूहिक सहकारी समिति ने तरजीही बालायात अनुसूची (Preferential Traffic schedule) के अग्रता वर्ग 'सी' (priority class 'C') में मीटर लाइन के ३४ माल-डिब्बों में चना लादा था।

सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि गंगानगर जिले के किसी आदमी ने इस सम्बन्ध में के नाम पर माल-डिब्बों लिये थे।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We do not understand it.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If we do not allow him to make an attempt, how can we promote Hindi?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If he cannot read, let him go to school.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I make a suggestion? In such cases, the answer may be drafted in Hindi, not in the Devanagari script but in the Tamil script.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He may read it in English.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Fortunately I know Devanagari and therefore I am reading it as given in the Devanagari script.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He will read the answer in English.

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy 34 Metre Gauge Wagon-loads of gram were loaded by Chaudhary Chetram Samuhik Sahakari Samiti of District Sriganganagar during the period 1-6-1956 to 24-6-1956 in priority class 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule.]

Government are not aware that some person in District Ganganagar secured wagons in the name of the said Samiti.

श्री ए० सा० बाकपाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल हिन्दी में था और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे उसका उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . चूँकि वह हिन्दी पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं, इस वास्ते तो माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐतराज किया है और कहा है कि अंग्रेजी में पढ़ दें।

उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि वहाँ पर किसी आदमी ने इस समिति के नाम पर माल डिब्बे लिये थे।

श्री ए० सा० बाकपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट को पता है कि वहाँ पर दलाल चलते फिरते हैं और लोगों को माल-डिब्बे देकर नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और साथ ही यह कहाँ तक ठीक है कि सहकारी संस्थाओं की अपेक्षा माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे वितरण करने में व्यक्तिगत फर्मों का अधिक ध्यान रखा जाता है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said, we have no information that there was such a thing at all

Misappropriation of Railway Funds

*1325. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway official of the Eastern Railway posted at Bandel station has misappropriated a sum of rupees three lakhs, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against that official?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 54,514.50 nP. has so far been revealed as a result of a Fact Finding Enquiry. Six Railway employees are suspected to be involved in this fraud

(b) Disciplinary action has been initiated against these six officials

who have since been placed under suspension.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the means adopted by the officers to misappropriate this huge amount?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They were making fictitious payments on false thumb impressions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know the measures adopted

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The measures adopted were, the same person was putting on his thumb impression over and over again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not the measures adopted by them but the measures that the Government have adopted. What is the *modus operandi*?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: She wanted to know the *modus operandi* followed by the accused officers

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know when this case was detected and whether the police was informed or not? Or, is it only after the investigation that a case was launched?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The information came to us on the 24th June. Departmental enquiries were immediately initiated and action is being taken. As soon as the departmental action is finalised, we propose to hand over the case to the SPE.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know since how long this misappropriation was going on and the number of men who are involved, and whether some of them belong to Class II or Class I service?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Investigation is going on. We have seized the records.

Shri Barrow: He wanted to know since how long it is going on.

Shri Tyagi: The Minister has stated the case was detected, for the first time, in the month of June, and departmental enquiry is going on. Four months have passed, June, July, August and September. I wonder why the case has not been handed over to the police yet, if it is a case of embezzlement.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The case will have to be handed over to the police. First we have to have a preliminary evidence for the case. So far as the investigation is concerned, it indicates that this fraud was going on since 1957. As has been stated, six persons are involved in it. They have been placed under suspension, and as soon as we find that we have enough material to proceed with the case, the matter will be handed over to the Special Police Establishment.

Shri Tyagi: Parliament has passed an enactment. The enforcement police always deal with such cases. May I know why it was not given to the enforcement police to prosecute that person?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have had experience of the enforcement police also. There is at times much delay in that and after there is an investigation, in many cases, they ask us to proceed departmentally. In order to avoid that delay, we first see whether we can deal with it departmentally. If we find we cannot deal with it departmentally, we have to give it to the S P E.

Shri T B Vittal Rao: May I know what were the daily average earnings at the Station? When the fraud was going on since 1957, was the station not inspected by the travelling inspector of accounts?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not in the station accounts, it is in the payment of labour working under the permanent way inspector.

Shri P. R. Patel: My request is that so far as Question No 1334-A which has been included in the supplementary list is concerned, I only want that the report may be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer would be placed here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Movement of Goods

*1322 **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the movement of goods on various Railways during the period from May, 1959 to the 31st July, 1959, and

(b) the percentage of increased income in comparison to last year for the corresponding period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) The sustained drive to speed up movement generally, which has been on for the last few years was kept up. In addition, 10 Express Goods Services covering Northern, Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Railways and 14 Crack Specials covering South Eastern, Northern and Western Railways were introduced during the period from May 1959 to 31st July 1959.

(b) The percentage of increased income from goods traffic during June 1959 over June 1958 was 4.7. Percentage increase in income from goods traffic during July, 1959 over July 1958 was approximately 3.6 per cent.

Indo-United States Multi-Channel Services

*1326. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Beroach:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state when the scheme to establish multi-channel wireless telegraph and radio telephone services between India and the U.S.A. is likely to be executed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. F. Subbarayan): It is expected that a multi-channel Radio-telegraph Service between India and the U.S.A. via Manila will be available by about April, 1960. There is already a radio-telephone Service to the U.S.A. via London.

Loss of Foodgrains

*1327. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual loss of foodgrains on account of rodents;

(b) whether there is any All India Campaign for the eradication of these animals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The annual loss of foodgrains on account of Rodents is estimated to be about 2.4 million tons.

(b) and (c). As part of the last Rabi Production Drive, the State Governments undertook concerted operations on a large scale to kill rats. In Delhi state about 35,000 acres were covered. During the current kharif campaign also, the States are taking measures for destruction of rats on a campaign basis. A note, indicating the lines on which rat eradication campaigns should be organised, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 63.]

Air Services to Bhopal

*1328. { Shri Jangde:
Shri P. C. Beroach:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not bringing Bhopal on the air map of India so far or to make it a regular airport as was assured by the Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation on the 3rd April, 1959 in the budget debate;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government have agreed to bear a loss upto 25 lakhs of rupees to maintain air service between Indore and Bhopal; and

(c) whether Government have received proposals for providing air services between Bhopal-Jabalpur, Raipur-Rourkela-Nagpur, or Raipur-Rourkela-Waltair?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) A directive has since been issued to the Indian Airlines Corporation under Section 34 of the Air Corporations' Act to undertake and operate, for a period not exceeding one year, on an experimental basis, a thrice weekly air service to Bhopal on the Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Bombay route.

(b) and (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informally discussed with the Corporation a scheme for an internal network of air services in that State at their cost. Their final proposals and requirements are awaited.

Import of Spare Parts Required for Tractors

*1329. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Government have requested the Central Government for immediate imports of adequate quantities of fast moving spare parts required for Tractors; and

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

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Foreign exchange for two proposals to import spare parts of tractors and bull-dozers of the value of Rs 78,000 and Rs 70,736 has been released. The third proposal received in July, 1959 for import of additional quantity of spare parts of the value of Rs 42,000 is under examination.

Agricultural University, New Delhi

*1330 Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has been converted into an Agricultural University,

(b) if so, what are the different branches of agriculture in which the degree courses for the award of MSc and Ph.D. are being offered, and

(c) the number of students admitted every year for these post-graduate courses?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been accorded the status of a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, (3 of 1956), for the purpose of awarding MSc and Ph.D. degrees.

(b) The degrees of MSc and Ph.D. are awarded in the following branches of the Agricultural Sciences at present:

- (a) Agronomy,
- (b) Botany,
- (c) Chemistry,
- (d) Horticulture,
- (e) Entomology,
- (f) Mycology and Plant Pathology.

(c) A maximum of one hundred students is admitted to the B.Sc. course and 50 students to the Ph.D. degree course every year. The actual number admitted is subject to the seats available at the time of admission.

National Highway in Manipur

*1331. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway from Mao to Moreh has been taken over by the Manipur Administration, and

(b) if so, what steps the Manipur Administration have taken in accordance with the National Highways Act for the development of this road since the time it was taken over?

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

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

STATEMENT

This section of National Highway 39 is being maintained to National Highway standards, by the Manipur Administration since the 1st April 1958. The works of National Highways are generally entrusted to the respective State Governments who act as agents to the Central Government. No new works have yet been taken up. Rs 700 lakh have been provided in the revised Second Five Year Plan for restoration of any slips that occur in this section. The road has already fully black-topped surface.

Kalinga Airlines Crash

*1332 { Shrimati Benu Chakravarty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Basumatari: .

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineer Shri A. C. Shekhari signed

a certificate of safety of the aircraft VT-DGP of Kalinga Airlines on the date of its crash on 3rd August, 1959;

(b) whether the certificate of aviation was due to expire on the 18th August, 1959;

(c) whether it is a fact that he had no mechanic to carry out the daily inspection and register it in the mechanics column;

(d) whether this was the plea for not repairing floor board beams found broken two months ago; and

(e) whether this Engineer had been found guilty of negligence by the Katju Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The certificate of airworthiness of the aircraft was due to expire on the 15th August, 1959

(c) No, Sir

(d) Government has no information that the floor beams had broken and had not been replaced.

(e) He was found guilty of making certain false entries in the aircraft log-books

Power-Driven Boats for Fishermen in Andhra

1333. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has been approached by the Andhra Pradesh Government for allocation of funds for the purchase of oil engines for power-driven boats for being supplied to the fishermen; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) In the annual plan of the Andhra Pradesh Government for 1959-60 there is a provision of Rs. 4.33 lakhs for supply of engines under the scheme for improvement of indigenous craft and

tackle. No request specifically for allocation of additional funds for the purchase of diesel engines for boats has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Colourisation of Vanaspati

*1334. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has written to the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona not to pursue research for colourisation of vanaspati; and

(b) the reasons that prompted the Ministry to issue such a directive?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ukai Irrigation and Power Project

*1334-A. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Fatehsinh Ghodasar:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have got the Ukai Power and Irrigation Project surveyed by experts; and

(b) if so, whether they have received the reports of the experts?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

Pusad-Darwha Railway Line

*1335. **Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No 324 on the 17th August, 1959 and state-

(a) when the decision to drop the proposal of the restoration of the dismantled Pusad-Darwha line was taken, and

(b) whether Government propose to publish or place on the Table the report of the enquiry, evidence and other data on the basis of which the decision to drop the proposal was taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In June, 1958

(b) No, Sir

हिन्दूमलकोट और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच रेलवे लाइन

*१३३६. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दूमलकोट से श्री गंगानगर तक जो १८ मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन बनाने का प्रश्न कुछ समय से विचाराधीन था, उसके निर्माण के सिलसिले में जनता से स्वेच्छा से श्रमदान कराने का निश्चय किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उस श्रमदान की शर्तों आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा, और

(ग) इस तरह से स्वेच्छा से श्रमदान की योजनाये और किन-किन रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० राम-स्वामी) . (क) राज्य सरकार और राजस्थान पंचायत सच ने श्रमदान का बचन दिया

(ख) श्रमदान की शर्तों राज्य सरकार की सलाह से अभी तय करनी हैं ।

(ग) इस समय किसी और लाइन के बारे में नहीं ।

Sugar Factory at Hastinapur

*1337. { Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that licence was issued to a party about two years ago to establish a sugar factory at Hastinapur (UP),

(b) whether any progress has been made so far in regard to erection of the factory,

(c) whether there was any condition in the licence that the displaced persons will be employed for the construction work and also for running the factory, and

(d) if so, whether this condition has been fulfilled?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was granted on 6th November, 1957

(b) Not much progress has been made. Some buildings for factory and godowns are at present under construction

(c) No such condition has been laid down in the licence. However as a condition for giving a loan it was stipulated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation that the company would recruit all unskilled workers and as many other workers as possible from displaced persons. The loan has not yet been given

(d) Does not arise

Electric Multiple Unit Coaches

*1338 Shri Subiman Ghose. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Electric Multiple Unit Coaches delivered on the 6th June, 1959 by M/s Jessop and Co

are equipped with lavatories or toilet rooms; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) One Unit of three coaches was delivered on the 6th June, 1959 and these coaches are not equipped with lavatories or toilet rooms

(b) The reasons are

- (i) the period of journey is very short;
- (ii) stations are close to each other and train services are also frequent A passenger can detrain at a station if he wants to use the lavatory and catch the next train,
- (iii) it is the accepted practice not to provide lavatories in the suburban stock

Allotment of Tank Wagons

*1339. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the procedure of allotment of Tank Wagons for movement of molasses in bulk to distilleries of UP and West Bengal,

(b) whether any programme is drawn up for movement of molasses in tank wagons and whether the same is approved by the Railway Board under Section 27-A of the Indian Railways Act of 1890 as in the case of exclusive allotment of TVS to specific Vanaspati factories, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Allotment of tank wagons for movement of molasses to distilleries in U.P. and West Bengal is made on the basis of programmes drawn up by the Excise Commissioners of respective State Governments

(b) and (c) Movements of molasses in tank wagons for distilleries take place according to the programmes drawn up by the Excise Commissioners concerned and approved by Railways and as such there is no necessity to invoke section 27-A of the Indian Railways Act of 1890 in this case, whereas in the case of exclusive allotment of TVS (Vegetable Oil Tank Wagons) to specific Vanaspati factories, there are no programmes and, therefore, it is necessary to issue ad hoc orders under Section 27-A of the Indian Railways Act

Jalkundi Multipurpose Project

*1340. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the present stage of the Jalkundi Multi-purpose Project in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The investigation and exploration work for the purpose of determining the feasibility of constructing a dam at Jalkundi, in Nepal, on the Rapti river, is in progress

Pradip Port

*1341. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the tonnage handled by the Pradip Port in Orissa during 1958-59

(b) whether any complaints have been made to Central Government about the transportation difficulties; and

(c) if so, the nature of the complaints made and the steps taken to remove them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 23,622 tons

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Project

*1342. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3597 on the 28th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have since approved the Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme; and

(b) if so the present stage of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Waste Land

*1343. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the pressing need to grow more food, any suggestions have recently been circularised by the Union Government to State Governments to bring all waste land or cultivable land under plough,

(b) whether the Union Government are aware that in Bombay State large tracts of cultivable land have not been utilised for food production, and

(c) what the Union Government propose to do in the interest of greater food production?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a). No Sir The State Governments are already aware of the importance of bringing waste land under plough and are already taking action in this direction with the financial assistance available from the Centre for the purpose under the Grow More Food Rules. However, the Government of India have recently appointed a Committee of Experts consisting of Central & State Government officers to make a survey of cultivable waste land still available in the country and to suggest measure for their reclamation.

(b) According to latest statistics available, cultivable waste land in Bombay State is 4.62 million acres

(c) Necessary action will be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

Railway Line from Pandu to Siju

*1344. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether a survey of a Railway line from Pandu to Siju area of the Garo Hills district was undertaken;

(b) if so, how far it has proceeded, and

(c) whether there is any prospect of connecting Pandu with Bongaigaon via Goalpara by an extension from Pandu?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A survey for a line connecting Pandu to Amjanga was done in the past. The revision of this survey has now been completed, and for the portion beyond from Amjanga to Darangiri, a survey has also been ordered.

(c) No Sir The proposal is not included in the Second Five Year Plan approved by the Planning Commission.

New Postal Stamps

*1345. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to issue new postal stamps bearing pictures of Tamil classical writers like Valluvar, Kambar and Elango and national heroes like Bomman, Mahakavi Bharathi, V.O. Chidambaram, Thiruveeka in the near future; and

(b) if so, when and whose pictures will be published?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Train Derailment

*1346. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether fourteen people were injured when a passenger train going from Manmad to Poona via Dhond was derailed between Visapur and Belwandi; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) and (b). At about 09:35 hours on 31-8-1959, while 402 Up Manmad-Poona Passenger train was running between Visapur and Belwandi stations on Manmad-Dhond section of Central Railway, its engine and seven bogies next to the engine derailed. As a result, 15 persons were injured of whom, two grievously.

Export of Animals

*1347. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 255 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Viet-Nam Government for the export of buffaloes, cows and bulls have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) The terms and conditions for export of 150 Haryana cattle and 50 Murrah buffaloes have been communicated to the Viet-Nam Government. No agreement has been concluded yet.

Government Model Poultry Farm, Delhi

*1348. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether training is being given to the students at the Government Model Poultry Farm, Delhi Cantonment;

(b) if so, how many students are being trained at a time; and

(c) the duration of the training period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Nearly 100 students participate in each session, twice a year.

(c) The duration of training period is four weeks.

Ships from Japan

*1349. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 277 on the 16th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in utilising the balance of 311 billion Yens for purchase of ships from Japan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The matter is still under negotiation between Indian Shipping Companies in the private and public sectors and the Japanese shipyards.

Electricity in Orissa

*1350 **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a deficit of electrical power in Orissa;

(b) whether the Orissa Government have made representations to the centre to increase the ceiling limit for power projects in the remaining years of the Second Plan period, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir

(b) Although there has been no specific request from the Government of Orissa for increasing the ceiling limit for power projects in the Second Plan, they have proposed the installation of a thermal station either at Jharsaguda or at Talcher to meet the growing demands for power which the State Government anticipated

(c) These proposals have not been accepted so far because of paucity of foreign exchange

Work on Najafgarh Nallah, Delhi

*1351 { Shri Radha Raman
Shri Vajpayee

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of Najafgarh Nallah is progressing satisfactorily to ensure its completion before the monsoon as planned

(b) whether it is a fact that Bharat Sewak Samaj is doing the earth work and that it had obtained the help of the Army personnel for expediting the work of the Nallah,

(c) what arrangements for co-ordination of work exist between the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Delhi Administration and Army authorities, and

(d) the difference between the estimated cost and the actual expenditure on the work?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The work of desilting and removal of humps in the Najafgarh Drain in a reach of about 12 miles has almost been completed

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The work was awarded to the Bharat Sewak Samaj by the Central Public Works Department on a contract basis. The Samaj obtained some assistance from the army authorities. The question of making any special arrangement for co-ordination of the work of the Samaj and the army personnel did not arise. The progress of execution of the work by the Bharat Sewak was, however, reviewed periodically at meetings convened by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

(d) The work has not yet been completed. The difference between the estimated cost and the actual expenditure will be known only after the work is completed and the accounts are closed.

Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac

*1352 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Greenwich Mean Time has been replaced by a new standard of measurement known as Ephemeris Time and is being introduced in the Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for the year 1960, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohinddin): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has adopted the Ephemeris Time in the Indian Ephemeris from 1960 onwards in pursuance of the resolution passed by the International Astronomical Union in 1955 to adopt the Ephemeris Time in all national ephemerides, in order to have uniformity with other nations in indicating the position of the planets in the Ephemeris. A statement is laid on the table giving technical reasons.

STATEMENT

The Greenwich Mean Time, lately called Universal Time, had so long been the basic measure of time in terms of which the positions of the

Sun, Moon and planets were calculated and shown in the Ephemeris. It has been observed for some years past that the rotation of the Earth, by which the Universal Time and in fact all mean solar times are determined, is not uniform, it has got a gradual retardation as well as fluctuations for various reasons, as a result of which the Universal Time does not increase uniformly. As a uniformly increasing time-scale is the independent argument necessary in dynamical astronomy, it has been decided in accordance with a resolution of the International Astronomical Union held at Dublin in 1955 that the positions of the sun, moon and planets would be given in all the national ephemerides with effect from the issue of 1960, not in terms of the Universal Time but of Ephemeris Time defined by resolution of 1952 meeting of the International Astronomical Union. This has been done in all the national ephemerides from the 1960 issue, and India have also adopted the same. Due to the existence of the fluctuation factor in the rotation of the Earth and consequently in the expression of Ephemeris Time, it is not possible to give a definite value of Ephemeris Time in Advance, it is possible only to estimate an approximate value by extrapolation. The difference between the Ephemeris Time and the Greenwich Mean Time is now very small, the estimated value of the difference for 1960 is 35.0 seconds of time, so that at Oh-Om-Os G.M.T the Ephemeris Time is Oh-Om-35s.

Mayurakshi Project Canal

*1352-A Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal have asked for financial assistance for extension of Mayurakshi Project Canal,

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of India first promised Rupees 30 lakhs and then refused to pay the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal could not avail of the said amount for shortage of time; and

(d) the reasons for refusing financial assistance now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

An additional provision of Rs. 3 crores was made by the Government of India for loan assistance to States for certain medium irrigation schemes, including a sum of Rs 30 lakhs for the construction of additional distributaries of Mayurakshi Project under the 'Miscellaneous Development Fund'. This was over and above the loan amount allocated to the States during 1958-59. In November, 1958, the Government of West Bengal reported that as the working Season had already advanced, not more than Rs 15 lakhs could be spent by March, 1959 and that the balance of Rs 15 lakhs would be spent by them by June, 1959. Immediately after this, the Planning Commission informed the State Government that the amount of Rs 15 lakhs proposed to be spent by them during 1959-60 would not be available during that year, and that the provision required for that year could be made by them in the Annual Plan for 1959-60 in the usual manner. Subsequently, the amount of Rs 15 lakhs proposed to be spent during 1958-59 was also surrendered by the State Government.

Black Market in Postal Articles

*1353 Shrimati Masida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the "Statesman (Calcutta Edition)" dated the 30th July, 1959 that black-marketing in postal articles such as postcards,

inland covers and envelopes is going on at Durgapur; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been reported to the police authorities. Arrangements have also been made to ensure that adequate quantities of postage stamps and postal stationery are readily available for sale.

Import of Tractors

***1354. Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have requested the Centre to issue licences for the import of tractors for Madras; and

(b) if so, the number of tractors asked for and licences issued?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Madras Government asked for the import of 50 agricultural tractors. The State Government have been advised to purchase them from the stocks available with the dealers.

दिल्ली में सड़कों का चौड़ा किया जाना

१३५५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का सड़कों का चौड़ा करने का काम विभिन्न अधिकारियों के बीच ताल-मेल न होने के कारण रुका पड़ा है ; और

(ख) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने व अधूरे काम को पूरा करने के लिये कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :
(क) नई दिल्ली में सड़कों को चौड़ा करने का काम इस सम्बन्ध में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की आर्थिक जिम्मेदारी पर कोई निर्णय न हो सकने के कारण रुका पड़ा था ।

(ख) इस विषय पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है लेकिन ऐसे कार्यों के लिये आर्थिक सहायता कौसी और कितनी हो यह निर्णय होने तक नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में जहां कहीं आवश्यक है सड़कों को चौड़ा करने का काम पहले ही शुरू कर दिया है ।

Saw Mills in Andaman Islands

***1356. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some saw mills were closed down in Andaman Islands for want of orders;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the loss suffered on account of the closure of these saw mills?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member refers to Government Saw mills. If so, no saw mill was closed down in Andaman Islands for want of orders.

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

Ferry Service Across Brahmaputra

***1357. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global tenders for purchase of two ferry crafts for the crossing of Brahmaputra on Jogighope-Pancharatna have since been examined and tenders accepted; and

(b) if so, when the ferry-crafts are likely to be put in service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bhadur): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Tenders called for the purchase of two ferry crafts for the crossing of

Brahmaputra on Jogighope-Pancharatna were not global. They were called from certain Indian firms by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and the tender of Messrs. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta for Rs. 8,18,160 was accepted.

(b) The first ferry is likely to be put to service by February, 1960 and the second one before the middle of that year.

"Nyaya" Panchayats in Delhi

*1358. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Nyaya" Panchayats have started functioning throughout Delhi;

(b) the nature of assistance proposed to be given by Government for the smooth functioning of these Panchayats; and

(c) whether any arrangements have been made for the training of the Panches of these "Nyaya" Panchayats?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir. Under the recently amended Panchayat Act, elections are proposed to be held in October next and Panchayats would, it is hoped, start functioning thereafter.

(b) The expenditure of Nyaya Panchayats will be met from Gaon Sabha funds. Also, it is proposed to appoint a Panchayat Inspector for each block to supervise and assist in the smooth functioning of Panchayats.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Power Engineering Research Centre

*1359. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1907 on the 30th April, 1959 and state at what

stage is the proposal of setting up a Power Engineering Research Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The plan and estimate for setting up of a Power Research Institute at Bangalore have been prepared and the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

The project report for the Switch-gear Developing and Testing Laboratory at Bhopal is under preparation.

डाक तथा तार की विभाग बाह्य स्वायत्तता

*१३६० { श्री भक्त वर्मान :
श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री विपुले मिश्र :
श्री तंगारिण :
श्री त० ब० बिहुल राव :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १ अप्रैल, १९५९ के तारकित प्रश्न-संख्या १६१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागबाह्य कर्मचारियों की सेवा की दशाओं की जांच के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच अन्तिम रूप में विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किये गये ;

(ग) जो निर्णय किये गये हैं, उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) उनसे कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ होगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम बहादुर) : (क) यह रिपोर्ट अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Central Nursing Service

*1361. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to constitute a Central Nursing Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The question of constituting a Central Nursing Service is under the active consideration of the Government of India. The details are being worked out.

Collision at Dharmavaram Station

*1362. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 25th June, 1959 Katpadi-Dharmavaram passenger train collided at Dharmavaram station with a goods train on Southern Railway, and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) According to the Provisional findings of the Government Inspector of Railways, the accident was due to the failure of the Railway staff.

Ayurveda

2506. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 133 on the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in examining the report of the Committee appointed to evaluate the present status of Ayurvedic medicine; and

(b) the action, if any, taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The report is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

National Academy of Medical Sciences

2507. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1832 on the 12th March, 1959 and state the progress made so far in establishing a National Academy of Medical Sciences?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The proposal for the establishment of a National Academy of Medical Sciences, was circulated to State Governments, Union Territories, Universities and representative Medical Associations for their views. No replies from the State Governments have been received, except from Madras and Andhra, who have stated that the matter is still under consideration. Certain Universities and Medical Associations have sent their views on the proposal. After all the replies are received the matter will again be placed before the Central Council of Health.

Electrification of Railway Stations

2508. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Railway Stations electrified during the year 1959 (upto the 31st August, 1959) in different Railway Zones; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 64.]

(b) Rs 6:14 lakhs approximately.

Earnings on Northern Railway.

2509. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the earnings on the Northern Railway from the 1st January, 1959 to the 31st July, 1959, as compared to the corresponding months during the year 1958?

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

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

From January, 1958	From January, 1959
to July, 1958.	to July, 1959
38.88	38.07

Advisory Committees on Railways

2510 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3466 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the information regarding the expenditure incurred by the various Advisory Committees constituted by the Ministry of Railways during 1958 has since been collected, and

(b) if so when it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) The expenditure incurred on some of the Advisory Committees set up by the Ministry of Railways in 1958 has been collected. But that in respect of some others is under collection and the final figures will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they are ready.

Development of Fisheries in Bombay State

2511 Shri Pangarkar. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grants released to Bombay Government for the development of fisheries during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Under the revised procedure, figures of grants released by the Government of India to various State Governments are maintained for groups of schemes and not separately for individual schemes. One such group is "Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries". For this group of schemes an amount of Rs 25.40 lakhs is admissible to the Government of Bombay as grant for the year 1958-59. The exact amount of grant under this group to be

released to the Government of Bombay will be worked out on the basis of actual expenditure for such schemes during 1958-59.

Caterers on Secunderabad Division

2512 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of caterers on Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway, and

(b) the number of complaints received against them during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 65

(b) 53

Passenger Amenities

2513 Shri Pangarkar. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the nature of passenger amenities which are proposed to be provided on various stations on the Purna-Purli-Vajnath Section of the Central Railway during the current year, and

(b) the amount allotted for providing these amenities during 1958-59 and the sum actually spent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The following amenities are proposed to be provided at Parbhani station only on the Purna-Purli Vajnath Section

(i) Asphalted station approach road

(ii) Provision of latrines and urinals

(iii) Electrification of station (subject to the availability of continuous power supply from the local authorities)

(b) No allotment was made for the above works during 1958-59 and hence no expenditure has been incurred.

Lallaguda Railway Workshop

2514 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total allocation for development of Lallaguda Railway Workshop

during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of the various phases of the programme; and

(c) the number of coaches produced there per day at present?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 65.]

Railway High Schools

2515. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway High Schools, Railway-wise; and

(b) the pay-scales of teachers in these schools, Railway-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There are 23 High Schools on the Railways. The break-up of these Railway-wise is shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 66]. There are, however, 10 Higher Secondary Schools besides, details of which are also given in the Statement.

(b) The scales of pay of teachers in Railway High Schools only shown in the second statement are uniform for all Railways. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 66].

Stabilisation of Assam Rail Link

2516. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 446 on the 19th February, 1959 and state the progress so far achieved in the work of stabilisation of the Assam Rail Link?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The work of strengthening the link route consists primarily of rebuilding of bridges providing deeper foundations, with additional waterways where necessary,

strengthening protective works, realignment replacement of Dips by bridges and other ancillary works to protect the Railway embankment from floods.

Out of a total of 39 such works (involving 51 bridges), 17 items (involving 19 bridges) were completed in 1957-58 except for erection of girders in a few cases. Out of 15 items (involving 22 bridges) taken up during 1958-59, 12 have been completed except girder erections in few cases. 7 items involving 10 bridges remain to be taken up in 1959-60.

It is expected that all the works planned for the strengthening of the link route will be completed by the end of 1960, provided girders are received in time.

Some of these works have already functioned effectively, and, during the 1958 monsoons, avoided dislocation of traffic.

Derailment near Chandi Mandir Station

2517. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th June, 1959, an engine and two wagons of a goods train derailed near Chandi Mandir Railway Station on Kalka-Ambala Section; and

(b) if so, the reason for the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, but the engine and three wagons derailed.

(b) Defect in track.

Train Derailment

2518. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 wagons of a goods train were derailed on the 3rd June, 1959 at Amdara

Railway Station on the Manikpur-Jabalpur line; and

(b) if so, the reason for this derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. However, on 2nd June, 1959, at about 20.05 hours while No X55 Down Goods train was passing through Amdara station, on the Jubbulpore-Manikpur section of Central Railway, thirteen vehicles of the train derailed within the station limits.

(b) Failure of mechanical equipment of the Engine.

Seed Multiplication Farm in Tripura

2519. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of tribal and refugee agriculturists are being displaced at Champak Nagar, Tripura, due to acquisition of land for a seed multiplication farm,

(b) if so, whether any alternative land has been offered to them,

(c) whether any representation has been made for de-requisitioning of this land, and

(d) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d) The required information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

National Savings Certificates

2520. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state-

(a) the number of complaints received during 1957-58 for non-payment on National Savings Certificates when presented for payment;

(b) the nature of the complaints; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr P. Subbarayan): (a) 346

(b) and (c) The complaints arise out of the following difficulties

- 1 The certificates are registered in one office and payment is required in another
- 2 Doubts as to the identity of the holder. To overcome both these difficulties, a system of identity slips which bear the signature of the holder and is issued to him, has been introduced
- 3 Irregularities in the issue of National Savings Certificates

This arises on account of ignorance of Rules on the part of the postal staff and instructions are issued to educate them from time to time.

Co-operative Laws

2521 { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Sinhasan Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the nature of response received from the State Governments who were asked by the Government of India to submit suggestions for simplification of Co-operative Laws and Procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Co-operation being a State subject, the Government of India have not asked the State Governments to submit suggestions for simplification of Co-operative Laws and procedures. Some broad suggestions were, however, communicated to the State Governments who have been asked to appoint small Committees of

non-officials and officials to examine the whole question of the Co-operative Law, Rules, Procedure etc., and to make recommendations to the State Governments. The State Governments would no doubt take appropriate action on the Reports of these Committees. The Government of West Bengal have already constituted such a Committee.

Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

2522 Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted by Central Government for implementing Major and Medium irrigation schemes in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 and

(b) the major irrigation works in the State for which the amount will be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathli): (a) A sum of Rs 1,196.42 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 for implementing their major and medium irrigation projects, including the Nagarjunasagar Project. This includes 10.00 lakhs provided for investigations during 1959-60.

(b) A statement of major and medium Irrigation Projects is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 67].

Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

2523. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested for any aid for the rural electrification programme during 1958-59 and 1959-60,

(b) if so, the action taken thereon,

(c) the amount granted in 1958-59, and

(d) the amount proposed to be granted in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathli): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Development of Fisheries in Orissa

2524 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the various types of equipment like cold storage, ice factories, pumps etc which have been given to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan so far from such aids received from Technical Co-operation Administration and other aid programmes for development of fishing in the country, and

(b) in which centres in Orissa such aids are being utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 68].

डोईवाला का चीनी का कारखाना

२५२५. श्री मानवेन्द्र शाह क्या साह तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डोईवाला में चीनी का नया कारखाना या पुराना डोईवाला चीनी कारखाना खरीदने की प्रस्थापना छोड़ दी गयी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या किसानों से ४ आना प्रति मन की दर से इकट्ठा किया गया धन लौटाने के लिये आदेश दिये जा चुके हैं ?

साह और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री श्री एच० चामस) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि १९५६-५७ के काल में चीनी के कारखाने का कार्य असन्तोषजनक होने के कारण और मालिकों द्वारा कारखाने के बन्द करने का नोटिस दिये जाने पर गन्ना उत्पादकों ने २५ जुलाई, १९५६ को यह निर्णय किया कि कारखाने को सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाने के लिये उनके गन्ने के मूल्य में से ४ आने प्रति मन उनकी अपनी

इच्छा से कटौती करके धन इकट्ठा किया जावे। परन्तु कुछ समय पश्चात् भारत सरकार ने कारखाने का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले लिया और कारखाने को चलाने के लिये सितम्बर, १९५६ में एक प्राधिकृत नियन्त्रक को नियुक्त कर दिया और कारखाने को खरीदने की प्रस्थापना भागे नहीं चलाई गई।

(ख) चूँकि सरकार ने धन इकट्ठा करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं की थी अतः उस राशि को वापस करने के आदेश देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता। उत्पादको द्वारा दिया हुआ धन उनकी अपनी इच्छा से दिया हुआ है और उनकी अपनी यूनिट के पास जमा है। यूनिट उत्पादका को रुपया वापस करने में स्वतन्त्र है।

Duty-Free Shop at an International Airport in India

2526. **Shri Manabendra Shah.** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under contemplation a proposal to establish a duty-free shop at one of India's international airports, and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government is still considering the pros and cons of establishing a duty-free shop at one of the international airports

Village Road Development Programme, Andhra Pradesh

2527. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Andhra Pradesh under the village road development programme during the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) the amount utilised during the first three years of the plan;

(c) the amount allotted or proposed to be allotted during 1959-60 under this scheme to Andhra Pradesh, and

(d) whether the assistance is given as grant or loan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) Under the Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme, grants aggregating Rs 14.95 lakhs (upto 1958-59) have been sanctioned

(b) The information is being collected

(c) Rs 30 lakhs

(d) The assistance is given as a grant

Railway Higher Secondary School Teachers

2528. **Shri Damar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the recommendations of the First Pay Commission (C.P.C.) some unified scales of pay were fixed by the Railway Board for Railway Higher Secondary School Teachers from the 24th April 1950 and certain minimum qualifications were prescribed against each scale for those to be promoted after that day

(b) whether it is also a fact that relaxation in the prescribed minimum qualifications was permissible for existing employees on 24th April, 1950 and not for those promoted after the 24th April, 1950,

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railway Board have granted certain relaxations in qualifications for headmasters to be promoted as Principals of upgraded higher secondary schools against the existing Rules, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan**): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but the instructions issued subsequently in 1958 recognised teaching experience for promotion in lieu of a degree or a diploma in teaching

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Co-operative Societies

2529 **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1253 on the 27th March, 1958 in respect of the recommendations of Sir Malcolm Darling pertaining to the Co-operative Societies and state

(a) whether opinion of the State Governments has since been received, and

(b) if so, what is the gist of the State Governments' opinion, in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (**Shri B. S. Murthy**): (a) and (b) The State Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal and the Administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have reported the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations contained in the "Report on certain aspects of co-operative movement in India" by Sir Malcolm Darling. A summary of the reports received is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 69]

P. & T Exchange Maintenance Committee

2530. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the P & T Exchange Maintenance Committee has since been submitted to Government, and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (**Dr. P. Subbarayan**): (a) Yes

(b) The Committee, after taking into account the rapid development of local exchange networks has made many recommendations regarding both maintenance work in the exchanges and the organisational control over maintenance at the Central and Regional levels. The suggestions are still in the stage of consideration by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs

Renaming of Roads in New Delhi

2431 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1025 on the 9th March, 1959, and state

(a) the progress made so far in considering the proposal received from the New Delhi Municipal Committee to rename King Edward Road as Azad Road and Queen Victoria Road as Rajendra Prasad Road,

(b) whether any suggestions have been made to rename some other roads in Delhi and New Delhi apart from the above mentioned two roads, and

(c) if so, the action taken on these suggestions

The Minister of Health (**Shri Karmarkar**): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has dropped the proposal

(b) The following suggestions have been received for renaming some other roads in New Delhi:

Present Name	Name suggested	
King Edward Road	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Marg.	
Queen Victoria Road	Krishni Marg	
Reading Road	Birla Mandir Marg	
Bazar Road (near Babar Road)	Federation Road	
Hardinge Bridge Lady Hardinge Road Hardinge Avenue	} To be renamed after the name of Shri Rash Bihari Bose	
Maud Road		Udyan Marg
Bard Road		Bangla Sahib Marg
Havelock Road	Kali Bari Marg	
Market Road	Market Marg	

(c) The matter is receiving the attention of the New Delhi Municipal Committee

Antibiotics

2532. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 918 on the 4th March, 1959, and state

(a) the progress made so far in studying the full report of the British experts who issued warning to all hospitals to resist the use of antibiotics and rely more on older methods, and

(b) their reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The report on "Staphylococcal infection in Hospitals" by the British Experts has been examined. Copies of the report have been sent to the Administrative Medical Officers for circulation among the hospitals for guidance. Copies have also been sent to the Medical Associations and Journals interested in practice of medicine for being given wide publicity.

Footboard Travel on Railways

2533. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of persons who, while travelling on foot-boards of trains, fell down and died during 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): 33 during 1959, upto 31st July

Coaches and Wagons in H.A.L., Bangalore

2534 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of coaches and wagons in Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore has gone up in 1958-59,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the number of coaches and wagons manufactured in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in respect of coaches. No order for the supply of wagons was placed on them

(b) By 22.3 per cent over the previous year's production: i.e. 1957-58. 170 Nos and 1958-59 208 Nos

(c) 208 Coaches. No order for the supply of wagons was placed on them.

Central Health Education Bureau

2535. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of a building for the Central Health Education Bureau?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The progress on the construction of the building of the Central Health Education Bureau up to the 15th August, 1959 is about 70 per cent. The work is expected to be completed by the 31st March, 1960.

Hospital near Pusa Road

2536. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3827 on the 1st May, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the construction of a 100-bed hospital near Pusa Road?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No progress has been made. The site on which it was proposed to construct the hospital has not so far been acquired as the land-owner has started litigation and an injunction order has been issued by the Punjab High Court.

Central Medical Library

2537. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of steps taken so far in establishing the Central Medical Library and opening of its branches in the five zones of the country.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A Committee was constituted in March, 1959 to draw up a scheme for the setting up of the National Central Medical Library at Delhi. The Committee has recommended that there should be a Medical Library at the following three levels:

- (i) Medical Service Libraries attached to Colleges and Research Institutes.
- (ii) State/Central Medical Libraries at the State Capitals.
- (iii) National Central Medical Library at New Delhi.

The scheme is likely to entail an expenditure of Rs. 37 lakhs non-recurring, and Rs. 8.73 lakhs recurring.

In view of the non-availability of funds during the Second Five Year Plan, to finance the scheme for the

establishment of the National Central Medical Library with zonal libraries, it will be considered for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan. After the Central Library has been established at Delhi, the work of opening the zonal libraries in the States and at Medical Colleges and Research Institutes will be taken up.

Training Facilities in Medicine and Surgery

2538. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 730 on 27th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Second Upgrading Committee appointed by the Government of India to suggest measures for the development of training facilities in medicine and surgery has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Training of Refractionists and Opticians

2539. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 722 on 27th February, 1959 and state the number of student (State-wise) that will be trained under the scheme for training of refractionists and opticians during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (1) U.P.

- (i) **Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh:** 27 candidates are receiving training at present in the session started in January, 1958. Admissions for the session ensuring from August, 1959 are being made. The duration of the training course is 2 years.

(ii) *Eye Hospital, Sitapur*: 32 candidates are receiving training at present.

(2) *Andhra Pradesh. Sarojini Devi Hospital and Institute of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Hyderabad*:—19 students are receiving training at present.

Trained Personnel for Health

2540 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assessment of requirements and resources of trained personnel for health upto the end of the Third Plan period has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to meet their requirements?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

Eatables at Rewari Station

2541. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that eatables sold by the hawkers at the Rewari Station on the Metre Gauge Section of Northern Railway are of a very low standard and it causes great harm to the health of the people taking them; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the quality of eatables?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) During the last two years there has been no public complaint about the poor quality of eatables sold by the vendors at Rewari. But on two occasions the quality of eatables sold was found to

be unsatisfactory by the supervisory officials.

(b) In the two specific cases the contractors have been fined Rs. 25 each. Also, supervision will continue to be exercised.

Delivery of Postal Articles in Punjab

2542. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are villages in Mohindergarh and Hissar Districts in Punjab where delivery of postal articles is made once or twice a week;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide more postal facilities at such places; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes, it is so in Hissar District, but in Mohindergarh District villages are served twice or more than twice a week.

(b) and (c) Yes, by opening more post offices and employing more Extra Departmental Delivery Agents.

Study of Ayurveda

2543. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to establish Chairs of Ayurvedic Medicine in the Colleges of Modern Medicine with a view to stimulate the study of Ayurveda; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The Committee recently appointed by Government to assess and evaluate the present status of Ayurveda have *inter-alia* recommended that State Government should take up the question of establishment of Chairs of

Indian Medicine in Modern Medical Colleges The recommendations of this Committee are still under consideration

Supply of Wheat to Bombay

2544. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of wheat supplied to Bombay State from 1st January, 1959 to 30th June 1959, and

(b) the price at which it has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 3,35,000 tons

(b) Rs 14 per maund, inclusive of the cost of gunny FOR destination station or ex-Central depots in the State

Poultry Farms in Bombay State

2545. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of Regional Poultry Farms at present in Bombay State,

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish any Regional Poultry Farms during the year 1959-60 in Bombay State, and

(c) the estimated cost of the Farms?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) Only one Regional Poultry Farm is to be established in Bombay under the Second Five Year Plan This Farm has recently been set up and is expected to go into production soon

(c) The estimated cost of this Farm is Rs 8 lakhs spread over 2 years

Engineering Graduates

2546. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of Engineering graduates who have received practical training in major River

Valley Projects in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The number of Engineering graduates who received practical training on major River Valley Projects during 1957-58 and 1958-59 is 72 and 161 respectively

Mobile Postal Facilities

2547. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend mobile postal facilities in the towns of Punjab and rural areas therein during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): There is no such proposal

Leprosy in Orissa

2548. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 75 on the 18th November, 1958 and state the total allocation made to Orissa for 1959-60 under the Leprosy Control Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs 3 30 lakhs has been earmarked for Orissa for Leprosy Control Scheme for the current financial year

Mental Hospital, Delhi

2549 { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1376 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state the arrangements Government would actually make in the Mental Hospital to be set up temporarily in the land available in the premises of the New Jail at Tehar?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Estimates for certain

additions and alterations in the existing building of the Central Jail to meet the requirements of the proposed temporary Mental Hospital are under consideration. One post of Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade I, one post of dresser, two posts of Ward attendants and two posts of sweepers have been sanctioned.

Air Hostesses

2550. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of Air Hostesses trained for Air India International this year specially for J A P aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The Air India International Corporation trained 13 Air Hostesses during the year ended 31st March, 1959 but none of them was specifically trained for Jet Age Programme. The Corporation are, however, shortly recruiting additional Air Hostesses to meet their requirements for jet operations.

Air Services in N.E.F.A.

2551. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any programme for opening new air services in the North-East Frontier Agency area has been chalked out, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) There are no immediate plans for the opening of new services in that area.

(b) Does not arise.

मोतिहारी स्टेशन पर ऊपर का पुल

२५५२. श्री विष्णुति मिश्र क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को छुपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का मोतिहारी रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपर का पुल बनाने का विचार है, और

। (ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्माण कार्य तत्काल कर धारण किया जायगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री बालगंगाधर तिलक) :

(क) और (ख) जो हा। १९६०-६१ के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में एक ऊपरी पैदल-पुल को व्यवस्था करने का भी विचार है।

Derailment near Goski (S. Railway)

2553. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th July, 1959, a goods train was derailed near Goski on the Guntakal-Raxkur Section of the Southern Railway, and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Dislocation of Rail Traffic in Calcutta

2554. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that general strike in Calcutta on the 25th June, 1959 affected railway traffic particularly trains which were to leave Calcutta or arrive there on that day;

(b) if so, what was its extent and duration, and

(c) how many passenger trains were held up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The running of trains to and from Sealdah and Howrah was affected.

(b) The running of Eastern Railway trains to and from Sealdah (Calcutta) and Howrah from 6.00 to 18.00 hours and South Eastern Railway trains to and from Howrah from 5.00 to 18.00 hours were affected.

(c) About 139.

Co-operative Societies

2555. Shri Fahadia: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of co-operative societies in the country has increased considerably during the last six months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that increased number specially belongs to co-operatives of landless labourers working on farms of others, and

(c) if so, what special steps were taken to encourage these co-operative societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B S Murthy): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly

Vacancies at Civil Hospital, Imphal

2556 Shri L. Achaw Singh. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether vacancies in the staff of the Civil Hospital at Imphal have been filled up,

(b) if so, how many of them have been filled up, and

(c) whether they have filled up from local recruits?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Some of the vacancies have been filled up

(b) The following posts have been filled during the current year upto the 20th July, 1959

Designation of post	Number of post
(1) Medical Officer	1
(2) Class IV Employees	16
(3) Pharmacists	14
(4) Non-Medical Assistants for Leprosy Control Scheme	4
(5) Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife	2
(6) Nurses	3
(7) Midwife	1
(8) Drivers	4
(9) Sweepers	3
TOTAL	48

(c) All the above posts except the post of Medical Officer have been filled from local recruits

Advisory Committee for Imphal Civil Hospital

2557 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advisory Committee has been formed for the Imphal Civil Hospital, and

(b) if so the names of members of the Committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes

(b)

- 1 Chief Medical Officer, Manipur now called Director of Medical and Health Services Chairman
- 2 Shri Krishnamohan Singh Member
- 3 Shri Kistur Chand Jain Member
- 4 Mrs Akim Anganal Member
- 5 Mrs Sikka Member
- 6 Shri A Duho Member
- 7 The Chairman, Imphal Municipality, Manipur Member
- 8 Resident Medical Officer, Imphal Secretary

Nursing Home at Imphal

2558. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Nursing Home at Imphal; and

(b) if so, when it is being set up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No

(b) A new hospital with sufficient accommodation for paying wards and cabins is proposed to be established shortly. A separate Nursing Home is not considered essential

Civil Hospital, Imphal

2559. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the present site of the Imphal Civil Hospital; and

(b) whether the present site has been found unsuitable for development of the present Hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) No proposal on the subject has so far been received by the Government of India from the Manipur Administration

Recruitment of Class IV Employees in Eastern Railway

2560. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior subordinate or a single officer is not entitled to make any recruitment in Class IV services in Eastern Railway without proper announcement and without including an outsider as a member of the Selection Board;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this procedure was not followed in the case of Signal Workshop, Eastern Railway Howrah during the last few years;

(c) whether it is a fact that this was brought to the notice of the Administration, and

(d) if so, why no action was taken to investigate the irregularity in the recruitment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes, except for recruitment of Casual Labour, and substitutes for P Way Gangs

(b) Yes, only on one occasion in the month of February, 1958

(c) Yes

(d) As soon as the irregularity was detected, the panel formed in February, 1958 was cancelled

Treatment of Snake-bite

2561. Shrimati Ha Falchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to an article

under the caption "Treatment of Snake Bite in Russia" by Mr E Doakach appearing in the Magazine Section of the "Sunday Hindusthan Standard" Delhi Edition dated the 12th July, 1959,

(b) whether any steps have been taken to get complete information in regard to the anti-snake venom serum used in Russia for the treatment of snake bite, and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) There is no information of significance which the Government of India is not already aware of

(c) Anti-snake venom serum therapy for poisonous snakes of India was started in 1906 and two institutes are manufacturing the serum required for the country

Letter Boxes

2562. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total number of villages in Ludhiana District of Punjab where the facilities of letter boxes have not been provided so far, and

(b) the target date by which such villages will be provided with letter boxes?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department does not provide letter boxes in every village. The policy of the Department is to provide letter boxes in rural areas in localities which post two or more letters per day and are situated at a distance of one mile from the nearest post office or a letter box. There are in all 805 villages in whole of Ludhiana District. Out of these, letter boxes are justified in 566 villages. Letter boxes could not be provided in 7 villages only.

(b) The supply of letter boxes in these 7 villages is expected to be completed within one month.

Carriage and Wagon Repairing Workshop, Rajpura

2563. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to expand and extend the Carriage and Wagon Repairing Workshop at Rajpura; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Bridge over River Ghagra at Ayodhya

2564. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 659 on the 1st December, 1958 and state the progress made so far in the construction of Bridge on Ghagra river at Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Guide bunds for the Ayodhya Bridge have been completed. The plans and estimates for the bridge proper have recently been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and are under examination.

बोकानेर डिब्बोजन में नियुक्तियाँ

५६५. श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऊपर रेलवे के बोकानेर डिब्बोजन में नई नियुक्तियाँ करने के लिये आवेदन-पत्र मागे गये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने उमीदवार नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं या नियुक्त किये जाने का विचार है

(ग) रेलवे ने उन पदों के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्रों के फार्म दिये हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि दिये गये अधिकतर आवेदन-पत्रों के फार्म दोषपूर्ण छपारों के कारण पढे नहीं जा सकते ,

(ङ) छपे हुए फार्म न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ,

(च) चुनाव बार्ड में कितने पदाधिकारी और जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं , और

(छ) क्या जनता के प्रतिनिधि रेलवे द्वारा मनातीन किये जा रहे हैं अथवा जनता द्वारा चुने जाते हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ):

(ग) छ इञ्जीनरिंग सर्विजोंजनों में मैग्सेन, पानी वालो और सफाई वालो की भरती के लिये अज्ञिया मागी गया है ।

(घ) तगभग ३६० आदमियों के नामक में (On Panel) रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) २५०० ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) जहमेशा की तरह साइक्लो-स्ट्रडल्ट फार्म दिये गय थे ।

(च) चुनाव बार्ड में दो अफसर और एग्रे गैर-सरकारी सदस्य होंगे ।

(छ) गैर-परकारी सदस्य रेल-प्रशासन द्वारा मनातीन किया जाता है ।

Calcutta Dental College

2566. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to give financial assistance to the

Calcutta Dental College to enable it to put through its expansion programme;

(b) if so, the quantum of the aid; and

(c) the details of conditions, if any, attached thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes Financial assistance will be given for increasing the number of admissions from 30 to 40

(b) and (c) The Central assistance will be subject to the following ceilings and will be limited to the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period

(a) non-recurring expenditure Rs 35,000/- for each additional seat provided

Central assistance will not exceed 75 per cent of this amount

(b) Recurring Expenditure Rs 8,000/- per additional seat

Central assistance will not exceed 50 per cent of this amount

The Central assistance will commence from 1959-60 onwards

The Government of West Bengal have been asked to reserve 50 per cent of additional seats i.e. 5 seats for students coming from States other than West Bengal

बीकानेर डिबीजम के रेलवे-कर्मचारियों के लिये बर्दिया

२५६७. श्री ए० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५५ से १९५८ के बीच बीकानेर डिबीजम के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये बर्दिया सीने के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को ठेके दिये गये और उनमें से कितने लोगों ने अपना काम समय पर समाप्त किया ,

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को अपने काम के लिये रेलवे ने पूरा-पूरा भुगतान कर दिया है ,

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा जवाबी नवी बर्दानत की रकमें भी उन्हें वापस दी गयी है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहूनाबाब जी):

(क) १९५५ से १९५८ को प्रवधि में बीकानेर और जोधपुर डिबीजम के कर्मचारियों के लिये बर्दिया सीने का ठेका सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति, अर्थात् बीकानेर के मैसर्स भ्रामप्रकाश अग्रवाल को दिया गया था । १९५७-५८ के जाड़े के मौसम के सिवाय यह ठेकेदार कभी भी करार में तय की गयी तारीखों के भीतर पूरी बर्दिया न दे सका । करार में हर मौसम में बर्दिया देने की जो तारीखें नियत थी और जिन तारीखों को ठेकेदार ने कुल बर्दिया दी उनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है । हर मौसम में बर्दिया देने की प्रवधि बढ़ायी गयी लेकिन रेलवे को यह अधिकार रहा कि देर में सामान सप्लाई होने को बजह से जो नुकसान हुआ उसे वसूल करे ।

करार में बर्दिया देने की नियत तारीखें	कुल बर्दिया सप्लाई करने की तारीखें
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जाड़ा १९५५-५६	३१-१२-५५	३०-९-५६
गर्मी १९५६	३१-३-५६	२९-१०-५६
जाड़ा १९५६-५७	३१-८-५६	३०-४-५७
गर्मी १९५७	२८-२-५७	३१-७-५७
जाड़ा १९५७-५८	३१-८-५७	समय के भीतर
गर्मी १९५८	२८-२-५८	३०-५-५८

(ख) ठेकेदार ने सिलाई के जो बिल दिये थे उनका पूरा भुगतान कर दिया गया । सिर्फ करार के कुछ उपबन्धों और शर्तों को पूरा करने के कारण जुर्माने के तौर पर बिलों में से कुछ रकम काट ली गयी थी ।

(ग) रेल-प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये कपड़े की कीमत के लिये ठेकेदार ने २०,००० रु :

की जो जमानत दी थी वह लौटा दी गयी है लेकिन अभी ५,५०० रुपये की जमानत जो ठेके के उपबन्धों और शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिये जमा करायी गयी थी, अभी नहीं लौटायी गयी है।

(घ) ५,५०० रुपये न लौटाने का कारण यह है कि अभी इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि करार में नियत तारीखों के भीतर बर्दा सप्लाई न करने से जो नुकसान हुआ उसके लिये ठेकेदार से कितनी रकम वसूल की जाये।

भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य रेलवे के ठेकेदारों को भुगतान

२५६८. श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य रेलवे के इमारत का काम करने वाले ठेकेदारों को उन के काम के लिये अभी कितना रुपया देना बाकी है,

(ख) अभी तक उन्हें भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) शीघ्र भुगतान किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० वें० राम-स्वामी) (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Air Services to Steel Plants

2569. { Shri Sanganna:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to start air service to connect the three Steel Plants in the country,

(b) if so, when,

(c) whether it is to be a daily service or otherwise;

(d) whether any traffic survey has been carried out, and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (e). The Indian Airlines Corporation are interested in operating an air service connecting Calcutta with Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bhilai and are at present engaged in a study of the traffic potential and the available facilities

Telephone Exchange, Chiplum

2570 Shri Assar Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Telephone Exchange for Chiplum Town of Ratnagiri District is sanctioned,

(b) if so when the work will be undertaken,

(c) whether it is a fact that there is great demand for having direct telephone connection to Kard Satara Sangli via Kalana Nagar, and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes

(b) The work will commence early and is expected to be completed by March, 1960

(c) Yes

(d) Trunk line between Karad and Chiplum via Pophali and Koyannagar has been approved and estimate sanctioned This work is also expected to be completed by March, 1960

Substitute for Milk

2571. Shri Raghunath Singh Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether an American Specialist in Child Nutrition has invented a vegetable substitute for milk which was exhibited in the Ninth International Congress of Child Doctors on the 23rd July, 1959 at Montreal, and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the possibilities of introducing the substitute in India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) We have no information regarding this

(b) Does not arise

चीनी के लिये टैंडर

२५७२. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र राय : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्रा यह बताने की इया करेगे कि

(क) चीनी तथा वनस्पति निवेशालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश के खेरो और हरदोई जिले के कितने व्यापारियों के कितने टैंडर इस वर्ष पिछले सात महीनों में मजूर किये,

(ख) उन टैंडरो के जगिये कुल कितनी चीनी वितरण के लिये दी गयी,

(ग) उन व्यापारियों ने किस प्रकार और किस मूल्य पर यह चीनी कुटवार मे बाटी, और

(घ) उपरोक्त व्यापारिया का क्या शरीर है और किस आकार पर उन के टैंडर मजूर किये गये ?

साख तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० अ० आनन्द) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [रेकॉर्डे परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सख्या ७०]

(ग) जो चीनी इन व्यापारिया का दी गई थी उस का किस प्रकार और किस भाव से इन्होंने बेचा इस की जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) व्यापारियों का ब्योरा साख लगे हुए विवरण मे दिया है। यह लोग चीनी के थोक और अनुज्ञप्त व्यापारी थे और जुलाई, १९५९ में उन को चीनी पहले प्राते वाले को पहले के प्राधार पर दो गई थी, और अगस्त, १९५९ में जिले के कलक्टरों ने उन के नाम निर्देशित किये थे।

Halt Station between Malpur and Bilwai Stations

2573. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Northern Railway has under consideration any scheme of providing a halt station or a crossing station between Malpur and Bilwai Stations on Mughal Sarai-Fyzabad section

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) what other halt or crossing stations are proposed to be provided on this section, and

(d) what is the time schedule for the construction of these stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Crossing Station is proposed to be constructed between Malpur and Bilwai stations

(c) Two more crossing stations viz one between Mihrawan and Jaunpur and the other between Akbarpur and Katakari are also proposed to be constructed on this section

(d) The station between Malpur and Bilwai is expected to be opened in the year 1960-61 and the other two in the year 1961-62

Holidays in Postal Department

2574 Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Department is declaring as holidays some dates other than those declared or observed by the State Governments,

(b) whether this has resulted in holding up delivery of important mail like registered letters to offices by two days, and

(c) whether the holidays for the Department are fixed after duly looking into the regional holidays observed by the States?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) The Post Office holidays are granted only on certain prescribed occasions which are laid down by the Department. The dates on which the Post Office holidays are to be observed are however fixed in advance every year. The dates of holidays of the State Governments are duly taken into consideration while fixing these days. In order to ensure uniformity the dates on which the Post Office holidays are to be granted are so fixed that they are the same throughout the whole country. This is done in order to avoid any possible dislocation in mail communications. This may result in a few Post Office holidays falling on dates other than those declared by some State Governments but such instances are very rare.

(b) This happens in very rare cases when the two dates do not coincide.

(c) This is covered by answer to (a) above.

Breach in Lallgarh-Bikaner Line

2575. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of breach of railway line between Lallgarh and Bikaner Stations of Northern Railway on the 26th July, 1959,

(b) the expenditure incurred on restoring the breach;

(c) the number of the trains, which were detained owing to the breach in the above line and for what period,

(d) whether Railway Department has sued any body for the damages; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The breach was due to a cut having been made in the bund of the Municipal tank close by on the west of Railway track.

(b) Rs. 7,000.

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(c) The particulars of trains detained and cancelled on 26-7-59 and 27-7-59 as also the extent of detention in each case and the section on which the trains were cancelled are indicated below:—

(i) Trains detained	Extent of detention at Bikaner
On 26-7-59	
	H. M.
92 Dn Bikaner Mail	430
95 Up Marwar Mail	340
On 27-7-59	
1 JMB Passenger	545
2 BBB Passenger	125

(ii) Trains cancelled	Section on which cancelled
On 26-7-59	
1 BBB Passenger	Lallgarh-Bikaner
1 BBS Mixed	Do
4 BBB Passenger	Bikaner-Lallgarh
On 27-7-59	
3 BBB Passenger	Lallgarh-Bikaner
2 BBS Mixed	Bikaner-Lallgarh

(d) Not yet

(e) The matter has been referred to the Collector for investigation and fixing responsibility and on receipt of the report from the Collector, the case will be considered.

Inspectors in Railway Workshops

2576 { Shri Anthony Pillai;
Shri L. Achaw Singh;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any class of men are engaged as progressmen or inspectors in the Southern and Western Railway workshops for controlling and expediting the pace of production and repair, and for inspecting the quality of production;

(b) what are the scales of pay applicable to such comparable classes of men at each of the workshops; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to bring about uniformity if the scales of pay vary for similar or comparable categories?

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

Contractors

2577 { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Railway Administrations to assess whether contractors engaged by them pay fair wages to their workers,

(b) what rates of wages are paid by the cargo handling contractors at Bombay, Calcutta, Kharagpur, Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Cochin, and Vizagapatam;

(c) whether there are any proposals to decasualise them.

(d) whether cargo handling equipment such as fork lift trucks and mobile cranes have been introduced at the said centres,

(e) if so, on what basis are they hired out to the contractors; and

(f) on what basis and at what rates are the contractors paid for handling of cargo at the said centres?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnaswaz Khan): (a) In the agreements for contracts on Railways for handling goods, the following clause is included generally:—

“The contractor shall pay not less than the fair wage to the labourers engaged by him on the work; the fair wage being the wage, including the allowances notified at the time of inviting tenders for the work and where

not notified, the wages paid for similar work in the neighbourhood. The labour, wages and allowances shall also not be less than those prescribed by any provincial Law etc., if applicable to contract labour engaged on Railways in the locality in which the labour works. The contractor shall keep a proper record of such payments etc. and submit a certificate every month to the Railway Administration of his having done so”

A notice showing the rates of wages to be paid to workers is also required to be published by the contractor and exhibited prominently near the place of work, and made easily accessible to all workers

The enforcement of these provisions is generally in the hands of the Labour Departments of the State Governments

(b) Details have been given in a statement laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 71]

(c) There are no proposals at present to engage labour departmentally for handling work at stations where the work is done through contractors

(d) and (e) Fork Lift trucks and mobile cranes (i.e. propelled vehicles which lift goods and move them over platforms) are not in use at present

(f) The rates vary for general goods in bulk, coal etc. and also for loading, unloading, and transshipment. The rates for handling of general goods are given in a statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 71.]

Railway Quarters, Madras

2578. { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and IV Railway employees posted in Madras City;

(b) how many quarters have been provided for them; and

(c) how many more quarters are proposed to be constructed for them during the Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

Class III	} 36,702
20,116	
Class IV	}
16,666	

(b) 2,306

(c) 872

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

2579. { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any reduction in the cost of manufacturing coaches at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

(b) if so, by what amount has the unit cost been reduced each year since its inception;

(c) how does the cost of manufacture compare with the cost of similar coaches manufactured in Switzerland, and

(d) whether the reduction in cost is due to reduction in cost of raw materials or stores or overheads or any other factor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Average cost per shell year-wise is:—

	Rs
1955-56	2,13,000
1956-57	1,82,000
1957-58	1,22,000
1958-59	92,000
1959-60 (on date)	85,500

(c) The ex-works cost in Europe is about Rs. 1,07,000

(d) The reduction in cost is due to increased production at I.C.F. resulting in reduced labour and overhead charges per unit built

रायपुर स्टेशन पर सड़क के ऊपर का पुल

२५८०. श्री जांगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रायपुर के नागरिकों और अनेक सदस्यों ने दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के रायपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर सड़क के ऊपर पुल बनाने के लिये प्रार्थना की है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने भी इस के लिये प्रार्थना की है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्रवाही की गई या किये जाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० राम-स्वामी) (क) और (ख). जाँ हाँ, रायपुर स्टेशन पर, मॉल ५१५/८ पर जत समार है उस की जगह एक ऊपरी सड़क-पुल बनाने के प्रार्थना-पत्र आये हैं ।

(ग) इस समार के दोनों ओर बहुत सो इमारतें बनी हैं . जिन की वजह से यहाँ ऊपरी पुल बनाना ठीक नहीं समझा जाता . इस पुल की दूसरी जगह बनाने का एक सशो-धिन सुझाव राज्य सरकार के अनुमोदन के लिये भेजा गया है और उनकी लिखा गया है कि वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार लागत की किती रकम उन के हिस्से में आवेगी । राज्य सरकार के उत्तर का इंतजार है ।

Windmills

2581. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government to set up Pilot Windmills in various States;

(b) whether Government propose to give subsidy and loans to interested farmers to set up windmills in their farms;

(c) whether any of the Indian firms manufacture windmills; and

(d) if so, their names and the approximate cost of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Utilization of wind power is at present being investigated under a research scheme of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Council has since developed two types of low cost windmills suitable for lifting water for small scale irrigation purposes and domestic water supply in rural areas. The Council propose to manufacture 200-250 wind mills from indigenous materials and to instal them in the various parts of the country for experiment.

(b) Under the Grow More Food Rules, water lifting appliances are already eligible for loan and subsidy and this would also apply to windmills.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Land for Railways

2582. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how much extra land has been purchased or acquired by Northern Railway in Delhi for the expansion of Railways during the period between March, 1959 to the 31st July, 1959;

(b) how much amount has been spent on this land and price paid per

yard in New Delhi and Delhi areas; and

(c) what are the difficulties, if any, in securing land in old Delhi for Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is requirement of land adjacent to Delhi Main Station but on account of this area being heavily built up, Railway administration have not so far succeeded in obtaining the land.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विरोध का ठेका

२५८३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नाहन (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में सहकारी समिति को जगल में विरोध का ठेका बिना नीलाम के सहकारिता को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये दिया है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त सहकारी समिति ने यह काम एजेंटों को नीप दिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एजेंटों ने यह काम व्यापारियों को नीप दिया है; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क) से (ग) तक उत्तर हा में हों, तो सहकारी समिति को क्या लाभ हुआ और सरकार को सहकारी समिति द्वारा कितना नक़ाया धन दिया जाता है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग) सम्बन्धित सूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से मंगवाई गई है और उपलब्ध होने पर शीघ्र ही समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Hydrogenated Oils

2584. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 340 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poisonous lead oxide is being used for hydrogenation process of vanaspati oils;

(b) if so, what are its bad effects on health;

(c) whether Government have made any attempt to eliminate the use of lead oxide in this process; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cutting of Trees along Railway Track

2585. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have cut down large number of trees in 1958 and 1959 (so far) on both sides of the railway lines on South-Eastern Railway and did not collect the timber or sell it in public auction,

(b) if so, the number of trees cut down;

(c) the total amount spent as wages on labour;

(d) the officer under whose orders the trees were cut, and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The minimum number of trees necessary in connection with doubling of the line have been cut on various sections of the S.E. Railways but the trees were either auctioned standing or the cut timber was disposed of by auction or sale.

(b) Figures are not readily available.

(c) The trees were cut by sectional contractors entrusted with doubling at their tendered rates but the amount spent is not readily available.

(d) The Chief Engineer concerned.

(e) In view of answer to part (a), the question of taking any action does not arise.

Price of Sugar

2586. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the ex-factory price of sugar for the sugar mills in the Southern States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala before the Sugar Control Order of Government; and

(b) the ex-factory price of sugar for the sugar mills in U.P. before the Sugar Control Order and the price fixed by Government thereafter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M Thomas):

(a) and (b) Ex-factory price of sugar was fixed for Uttar Pradesh at Rs 36 00 per maund for D-29 grade on 30th July, 1958. No control on ex-factory prices was, however, imposed on sugar produced by the factories in the South. The Average Ex-factory prices during the 3rd week of July, 1958 (i.e. prior to the imposition of control in Uttar Pradesh) were as follows:—

State	Average ex-factory price per maund in rupees nP.
East U. P.	36.93
West U. P.	37.83
Andhra Pradesh	37.37
Madras	38.72
Mysore	38.31
Kerala	38.95

Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions in Himachal Pradesh

2587. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of agricultural exhibitions and fairs organised in Himachal Pradesh during 1959, so far, to impart knowledge of improved methods of cultivation to farmers;

(b) the places where they were organised; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M V Krishnappa): (a) 35

(b) *Mandi District*

1. Mandi.
2. Bhangrotu.
3. Sundernagar
4. Rewalsar
5. Gopalpur
6. Sandhol
7. Chilog
8. Karsog
9. Balichowki
10. Thju.
11. Pangna
12. Balh.
13. Gohar
14. Gumma

Chamba District

1. Tissa.
2. Tikri
3. Jhajakathi
4. Barsar
5. Rajpura
6. Salooni
7. Ranukhet
8. Chowari
9. Chamba

Bilaspur District

1. Namhol.
2. Markanda
3. Bilaspur.
4. Jagatkhana
5. Toba.
6. Swahan.

Sirmur District

1. Nahan
2. Sarahan
3. Rainka
4. Paonta.

Mahasu District

1. Solan. (Two exhibitions)
- (c) Rs 2,201.00

Private Air Operators

2588. { Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 Indian Airlines Corporation aircrafts operate freight from Dum Dum;

(b) whether private operators fly almost double the number of freight aircrafts,

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of them are under foreign management;

(d) whether it is a fact that foreigners travel by 3 A.M. first flight of Kaling and Jamair to Assam and North Bengal, and

(e) whether it is also a fact that all passenger booking agents are diverting bulk of Indian Airlines Corporation freight to private operators?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). On the basis of statistics of freighter flights operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the flights operated by the private non-scheduled operators during the period January to May 1959, Indian Airlines Corporation operated on the average about 9 freighter flights daily from Dum Dum and the Non-scheduled operators about 8 flights daily.

(c) Of the six non-scheduled operators 3 have foreign nationals as their Directors or General Managers.

(d) Government have no information, as statistics of passengers carried are not maintained nationality-wise

(e) On the Eastern Sectors there is very keen competition in freight traffic but statistics are not available to show that their traffic is being diverted to non-scheduled operators

Primary Health Centres in C.D Blocks

2589 Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state.

(a) the number of primary health centres opened so far (State-wise); and

(b) the basis on which these primary health centres are distributed among the various States?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV annexure No 72]

(b) One Primary Health Centre is provided for every Block.

किरकी में ट्रेन दुर्घटना टली

२५६०. श्री आसद क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १२ अगस्त १९५६ को किरकी स्टेशन पर डी० २ अफ सी० एच० डी० १ लोकल ट्रेन में गहरी दुर्घटना होने जा रही थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या यह सच है कि एक कुत्ते की सावधानी ने यह दुर्घटना टल गयी; और

(ग) घटना का न्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रावारावामी): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठना ।

Purchase of Radio sets

2591. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a purchaser cannot purchase a radio set without showing a licence to dealer;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) Proposals to reduce the inconvenience to the radio dealers and purchasers are under consideration.

Bulldozers

2592. Shri Eami Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the provision made for the purchase of bulldozers during the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(b) the break-up in respect of the various States with reference to 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) Required information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be furnished as soon as received

Permission to Railway Employees to join Colleges

2593. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees permitted to study in colleges on each Railway and in Boards' Office since 1957 up-to-date;

(b) the nature of action taken against those who joined colleges without permission during the same period; and

(c) the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Vigilance Organisation of the Board in the last five years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Such cases are not dealt with by the Vigilance Organisation but by the ordinary administrative machinery.

Payment of Arrears to the Widow of a Deceased Railway Employee

2594. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Suchousu K. Bhattacharyya, ex-Parcel Clerk (inward Sealdah) died of bomb explosion in the Sealdah Station while on duty on the 22nd July, 1957;

(b) whether it is a fact that his widow has not received the salary of July upto 22nd and arrears as per award of 1947 up till now in spite of repeated representations and reminders;

(c) whether it is a fact that she has not been given any answer regarding her representation;

(d) whether any payment on that account will be made to her;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons for non-payment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) to (f). The matter is under investigation and the necessary information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Attempted Murder in Train

2595. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state:

(a) whether an attempt was made to murder a passenger in the Calcutta-Amritsar Mail between Pilkhani and Sarsawa on the 17th August, 1959;

(b) if so, whether the culprit was arrested; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to arrest the culprit?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) No. An incident, however, occurred on 11-8-59, the details of which are that a passenger stabbed another during a quarrel about use of the accommodation, caused minor injuries and escaped between Sarsawa and Pilkhani Stations.

(b) and (c). The culprit has not yet been arrested; but the Government Railway Police are making vigorous efforts to trace and arrest him.

Railway Quarters

2596. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newly constructed railway quarters that have remained vacant for the past three years at Tambaram, Tondiarpet and Perambur on the Southern Railway; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more quarters there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

Tambaram.—Work on 114 quarters is already in progress. Five more quarters are programmed to be built in 1959-60.

Tondiarpet.—52 quarters are under construction—nearing completion.

Perambur.—Construction of 181 quarters is in progress while 117 more quarters are proposed to be constructed. In addition to these, about 200

quarters are also proposed to be constructed by the Integral Coach Factory for their staff

Parking Meters

2597 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A M Taruq:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme of introducing parking meters in Connaught Place, New Delhi for the motorists, and

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme is?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Co-operative Movement in Fisheries in Orissa

2598. Shri Panigrahi Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether Orissa Government have recently sent any scheme for development of fisheries co-operatives among the fishermen living around Chilka lake in Orissa,

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme, and

(c) whether the State Government have asked for any financial assistance in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B S Murthy): (a) to (c) In the State Development Plan for the year 1959-60, the Government of Orissa had included a proposal for organising one apex marketing co-operative society and fifty primary fishery societies to be affiliated to this apex society for supply of fish on organised basis to Calcutta market. The Working Group on Co-operation

considered this proposal and agreed to the State Government contributing a sum of Rs 150 lakhs as share capital to the apex society on the understanding that no financial assistance will be provided from the Central Government. The State Government have not since specifically asked for any assistance

Eighth Congress of International Association for Hydraulic Research at Montreal

2599 Shri P C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether India is going to participate in the Eighth Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research to be held at Montreal, Canada, and

(b) if so, the subjects for discussion in the Congress?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) India has participated in the Eighth Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research held at Montreal, Canada, from the 24th to the 28th August, 1959

(b) The subjects for discussion at the Congress were Density Currents, Fundamental Hydraulics of Ship Locks, Transportation of Material in Water, Air Entrainment and Air Vents, Ice problems in Hydraulic Structures and Hydraulics of Gates and Valves

Time Call Equipment

2600 Shri N R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any equipment has been installed in the Post and Telegraph Department, New Delhi to answer 'time calls',

(b) if so, in what languages, and

(c) if it is in Hindi only whether Government have any proposal to have it in English also?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes.

(b) Hindi

(c) Yes. In view however of the present difficult foreign exchange position, the introduction of time service in English will take some more time

Unusable Milk Powder in Delhi

2601. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk powder worth more than ten thousand rupees have been dumped as unusable by the Delhi Administration;

(b) when was it imported and the reason for its becoming unusable.

(c) the officials who were responsible for it, and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The milk powder was imported from America under P.L. No. 480 scheme in October, 1958, by the State Trading Corporation of India. It is being used.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Does not arise

Import of Second-Hand Wheel Equipment

2602. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been approved by the Transport Development Council to import ten thousand sets of second-hand wheel equipment from the United States of America for bullock carts plying in urban areas;

(b) if so, the sizes of (i) axle, (ii) hubs, (iii) roller bearings, (iv) wheels and (v) tyres of such sets proposed to be imported,

(c) the maximum axle load capacity of these sets;

(d) the landed price of such a set; and

(e) how much of the price will be paid in dollars?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) to (e). A final decision on the question of importing second-hand wheel equipment from the United States of America has not yet been taken. These details will be available only after this question is decided and arrangements for procurement are settled with the suppliers. The intention is to import equipment of only such sizes as are suitable for fitment on bullock carts in India and are generally in use

Post and Telegraph Offices in Jammu and Kashmir

2603 **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to open new Post and Telegraph Offices in Jammu and Kashmir State during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, Annexure No. 73.]

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ऐजन्सी

२६०४. श्री भक्त बर्दान कया परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ऐजन्सी ही एक मात्र ऐसी समाचार

ऐजन्सी है जो पिछले सात वर्षों से हिन्दी में समाचार भेजती है;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि केवल कुछ बोर्ड से स्थानों पर ही हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर लगाये गये हैं जिस के फलस्वरूप उक्त ऐजन्सी को हिन्दी के माध्यम से भारत के विभिन्न स्थानों में समाचार प्रेषित करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है या

(ग) यदि हा, तो यथासंभव शीघ्र यह स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिचहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पी० सुब्बारायण) (क) जी हा, इस में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के प्रेस एवं लोक सूचना ब्यूरो सम्मिलित नहीं है।

(ख) ऐसे तारघरा की संख्या १५०० से ऊपर है, जो प्रेस तारों सहित देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे भारतीय भाषाओं के तारों को स्वीकार करते हैं तथा उन का वितरण करते हैं। इन सब तारघरों में 'मोर्म' पर काम होता है। इन दफतरो में हिन्दी के माध्यम से समाचार भेजने में कोई कठिनाई प्रतीत नहीं हुई है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय दुग्धशाला अनुसंधान संस्था, करनाल

२६०५. स्वामी परमानन्द शास्त्री क्या जानते हैं कि कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १ अगस्त, १९५८ से राष्ट्रीय दुग्धशाला अनुसन्धान संस्था, करनाल के लिये दुग्धशाला अधीक्षकों के पदों पर कोई नियुक्ति की गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी रिक्तियों का विज्ञापन दिया गया था और उन में से कितने

पद अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये सुरक्षित रखे गये थे,

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति के कितने उम्मीदवार साक्षात् परीक्षा के लिये बुलाये गये और उन में से कितने चुने गये; और

(घ) यदि उन में कोई भी नहीं चुना गया तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) १ अगस्त, १९५८ से कोई भी दुग्धशाला अधीक्षक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय दुग्धशाला अनुसन्धान संस्था, करनाल के लिये एक अस्थायी अधीक्षक (सम्पत्ति) का पद हान ही में खुले विज्ञापन और चुनाव के द्वारा भरा गया है।

(ख) अधीक्षक (सम्पत्ति) का पद अनुसूचित जाति / आदिम जाति उम्मीदवारों के लिये सुरक्षित था।

(ग) और (घ) दो अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को ऊपर लिखे पद के लिये इन्टर्यू के लिये बुलाया गया पर केवल एक उम्मीदवार ११ अगस्त, १९५९ को चुनाव समिति के द्वारा हुए इन्टर्यू में आया। क्योंकि समिति ने उस व्यक्ति को उस पद के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं समझा, इस कारण इस पद को असुरक्षित मान लिया गया और एक अन्य उस उम्मीदवार को नियुक्ति कर दी गई जोकि असुरक्षित जाति का है और जिस के पास आवश्यक योग्यता है तथा वह बागवानी में अनुभूत रहते हैं।

छत्रपुर में प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालय

२६०६. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या जानते हैं कि कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि हरपुर में स्थापित किये जाने वाले ग्रामीण विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये भारत सरकार ने अब तक कितना अनुदान दिया है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री पं० झा० बेशमूख) .
सन् १९५७-५८ में हरपुर में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की योजना सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिये फिलहाल राज्य सरकार को १० लाख रुपये दिये । राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय वित्त सहायता देने के परिशोधित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार जो सन् १९५८-५९ से चालू हुआ है, धन राशि विकास के अनक शीर्षको के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है और पृथक किसी व्यक्तिगत योजना के लिये नहीं दी जाती है इसके अनुसार कृषि विकास शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत समस्त स्वीकृत योजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सन् १९५८-५९ में ८४.८८ लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में और २२५.८२ लाख रुपये ऋण के रूप में दिये गये । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सन् १९५८-५९ में दी गई वित्त सहायता में से कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लिये राज्य सरकार ने उस वर्ष वास्तव में कितनी धन राशि व्यय की है, इस की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

"Mystery Ash" in Shaktinagar, Delhi

2607. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the "mystery ash" seen in Shaktinagar on Monday the 24th August, 1959; and

(b) whether Government have found out any clue by analysing and examining the ash as it was not coal dust from the mill as it leaves stain?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter was investigated by the Assistant Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation. No chemical analysis of the contents of the fall-out was carried out but by physical

analysis it appeared to be nothing else but dust particles from the chimneye of neighbouring mills.

Retired Employees of E. and N.E. Railway

2608. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1521 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) how many of the retired employees in Eastern and North Eastern Railways who have not been paid Provident Fund Gratuity etc. after 1 and 12 years of their retirement respectively are alive, and

(b) how many of them belong to Clause I, II, III and IV staff separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One employee each on Eastern and North Eastern Railways have not been paid their Provident Fund dues after 7 and 12 years of their quitting service respectively. The employee on the Eastern Railway is still alive while the other on the North Eastern Railway died while in service.

(b) Both the employees belong to Class III category.

Rural Electrification in Tripura

2608. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1530 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the estimated cost for the electrification of Dharmnagar, Kailashahar Udaipur and Telamura in Tripura;

(b) when the completion of work of these four projects is expected; and

(c) the quantity of electricity which is expected to be produced by each of these projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The

estimated cost for the electrification schemes at Dharmnagar, Kailashahar and Teliamura is Rs 3 25 lakhs, Rs 3 25 lakhs and Rs 3 09 lakhs respectively. The cost of original electrification scheme for Udaipur was Rs 3 25 lakhs but its scope has since been enlarged to supply power to Melaghar also and as such the revised cost is estimated to be Rs 3 89 lakhs.

(b) The works at Dharmnagar, Kailashahar and Udaipur are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year. The scheme for Teliamura has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects for technical clearance. This scheme is expected to be implemented by the middle of 1960-61.

(c) The installed generating capacity at Dharmnagar and Kailashahar comprises two sets of 50 K W and one of 25 K W at each of these two stations. The installed capacity at Udaipur would comprise one set of 100 K W and two sets of 50 K W each. Supply to Teliamura would be given from Agartala Power Station. The capacity of transformers at the receiving end at Teliamura would be one of 100 kVA and the other of 25 kVA.

Shamoga Oil

2610 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Shamoga Oil extracted from the beans of the trees which grow in abundance in South India, was discovered for cure of leprosy by one Dr Baronger and is now widely used in the world except in India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The attention of Government has been drawn to a press report about the use of what is called Shamoga Oil for the cure of leprosy. Government have no information about any oil known as Shamoga Oil. The reference is probably to Chaulmoogra Oil.

Chaulmoogra Oil and its preparations have been widely used in India and other parts of the world for the treatment of Leprosy, but this has now been replaced by new chemotherapeutic drugs. Dr Baronger introduced the use of peroxide of Chaulmoogra Oil for the treatment of Leprosy. Peroxided Chaulmoogra Oil has not been widely used in the world in the treatment of Leprosy. It was used by Dr Baronger and collaborators in Madagascar and Morocco to a limited extent. In India also, it has been used by a few workers to a limited extent.

Tenders for Purchase of Sugar

2611. **Shri S. L. Saksena:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing

(a) the total number of persons who submitted tenders for purchase of Sugar during the period 1st November, 1958 to 31st August, 1959 (month-wise), and

(b) the total number of persons whose tenders were accepted with quantities of sugar allotted to them (month wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table showing the number of applications (tenders) received, the number of applications accepted and the quantities of sugar allotted. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 74.]

Sale of Sugar through Tenders

2612 **Shri S. L. Saksena:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of sugar sold through tenders each month during the sugar years November, 1957 to October, 1958, and November, 1958 to August, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IX, annexure No 75.]

Black-marketing of Rice in Tripura

2613. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person or persons have been arrested in the Belonia sub-Division, Tripura on the charge of practising black-marketing of rice,

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested so far in this connection; and

(c) what quantity of rice has been recovered by the Police so far in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six.

(c) Fiftyseven maunds

All India Co-operative Union

2614. { Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether the All India Co-operative Union, New Delhi, has received grants from Government of India; and

(b) if so, the grants received by the Union during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The grants received by the Union from the Government of India in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are as under:

1957-58	Rs 12,982
1958-59	Rs. 1,00,780

Platform Sheds and Goods Sheds at Stations in Orissa

2615. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of platform sheds and goods sheds so far constructed at

the Railway stations in the State of Orissa, Eastern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) how many of them are proposed to be constructed within the remaining plan period and how many of them are in the process of construction; and

(c) the names of the stations where they will be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) Information about platform sheds and goods sheds is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. Further, the stations in the State of Orissa do not fall in the jurisdiction of Eastern Railway.

New Railway Station at Rajghat in Orissa

2616. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish a Railway Station at Rajghat between Jaleswar and Amarda Road stations on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in establishing the station there; and

(c) the approximate date of its completion?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The work has not yet commenced. But the possibility of including the work in the Programme for the year 1959-60 and of completing it during the year is under examination

गुड़गांव के मसानी मेलों के लिये परिवहन

२६१७ श्री प्रकाशपीर शास्त्री क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुड़गांव के मसानी मेलों के दसंबर पर दिल्ली परिवहन

प्राधिकार ने निजी परिवहन कम्पनियों को विशेष परमिट जारी किये थे, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो १९५७, १९५८, और १९५९ में ऐसे कितने परमिट जारी किये गये थे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) १९५७, १९५८ और १९५९ में प्र-श परिवहन प्राधिकार (State Transport Authority) की तरफ से कम्पनियों को ६ और १३ अस्थायी परमिट दिये गये ।

Landless Labourers in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore

2618 Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have received any schemes from Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments for colonisation of the landless labourers in their respective States

(b) if so, the details of the schemes, and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the schemes State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Accidents of Southern Railway

2619 { Shri Agadi:
Shri D A Katti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of accidents by way of collision of trains capsizing and derailing of wagons and coaches on the Metre Gauge section of the Southern Railway since the 1st April, 1958 to date;

(b) the number of engines, wagons and coaches damaged due to these accidents and the estimated amount of loss to the Railway, and

(c) the number of persons injured in these accidents and the amount of compensation claimed and paid?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the period from 1-4-58 to 31-8-59, 5 tram collisions and 244 tram derailments occurred on the Metre Gauge sections of the Southern Railway

(b) The information is furnished below

Type of stock	No damaged
Engines	11
Coaches	15
Wagons	628

The approximate cost of damage to Railway property (including the Permanent Way) was Rs 10,00,000

c) Injured	
Grievous	3
Minor	79
TOTAL	82
<i>Amount of compensation</i>	
(i) Claimed	Nil
(ii) Paid	Rs 500/- as ex-gratia

Capsizing of Goods Wagons on Southern Railway

2620. Shri Agadi. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen wagons of a goods train capsized between Gadiganuru and Papanyakanahalli on the Hubli-Guntakal section of the Southern Railway on or about the 4th June, 1959,

(b) if so, the causes of the accident, and

(c) the estimated loss to the Railway and consignors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 1-6-1959 at about 14.35 hours while Down Special Goods train No. 2 was entering Gadiganuru station on the Hospet-Guntakal section (Metre Gauge) of the Southern Railway, five vehicles of the train derailed and fourteen other vehicles capsized within the station limits.

(b). The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c). Cost of damage to the Railway property is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

There was no damage to the contents of the wagons involved in the accident.

Sugar Factories in Mysore State

2621. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the average percentage recovery of sugar from sugarcane in the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 of various Sugar Factories in Mysore State?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The average recovery of sugar in the sugar factories in Mysore State during the seasons 1955-56 to 1958-59, was as under:—

S. No.	Name of factory	Recovery percent of sugar			
		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1.	Mandya	10.14	9.71	10.40	10.24
2.	Hospet	10.16	6.58	9.71	9.51
3.	Munirabad	9.26	8.51	9.38	9.77
4.	Ugarkhurd	10.54	11.41	12.14	12.29
5.	Kampli*	6.20	11.19
6.	Shimoga*	7.36	9.57

*Commenced crushing for the first time during 1957-58 season.

River Training Scheme from U.P.

2622. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received in 1959 any scheme of river training from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a). The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise

Regional Directorate (Food) Eastern Zone

2623. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1415 on the 20th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Employees Association of Regional Directorate (Food), Eastern Zone entered into an agreement with the authorities regarding duty hours, over-time allowances etc; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the authorities did not honour the agreement and as a result discontent has arisen again among the employees?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The question of any agreement between the Regional Director (Food) and the Employee's Association on duty hours etc. does not arise, since the general rules and policy governing such matters are laid down by the Government. There have been certain discussions on these and other matters concerning conditions of service and these were referred to the Government who have issued appropriate orders where necessary.

(b) The question of not honouring any agreement does not arise in view of (a) above.

P.&T. Building, Pithorgarh

2624. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1804 on the 9th March, 1959 regarding construction of P.&T. building at Pithorgarh and state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the last contractor selected for construction of the building has backed out of the contract and no progress is being made with the work;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to complete the construction work departmentally; and

(c) if so, when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Sabbarayan): (a) Pithorgarh is situated in a hilly area and due to transport difficulty contractors are finding it difficult to carry on the work. The first contractor who was awarded the work at 10 per cent higher than scheduled rate has deserted. The second contractor who was awarded the work on 37 per cent above scheduled rate has also deserted. The C.P.W.D. have since got a third contractor on the same rates and the work is likely to commence soon.

(b) In view of position explained above the question does not arise.

(c) As explained above, no target date can be given for completion of the building at this stage. Efforts are being made to expedite the execution of the work.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

2625. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk supply scheme in Delhi is being further delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) the final date by which this scheme will be introduced;

229 LSD.—5.

(d) whether any decision has been taken regarding the fixation of milk price; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. Every effort is being made to start supplying milk in September.

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

(d) and (e). The question is under consideration.

Godowns in Bombay State

2626. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of godowns hired by the Central Government in Bombay state whose rent has not yet been settled?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Five.

Designs for New Dams

2626-A { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether advanced designs are adopted by the Central Water and Power Commission for designing new dams in the country;

(b) whether it is true that some of the Government Engineers do not want to take advantage of these advanced designs; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that by not adopting such designs our multi-purpose projects have become more expensive?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Advanced designs are adopted wherever considered appropriate.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

Town Hall Building at Agartala

2626-B. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to erect the Town Hall Building at Agartala; and

(b) when the actual construction is likely to be undertaken?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). The Scheme for the construction of a Town Hall Building at Agartala has been approved and a grant-in-aid of Rs 1.00 lakh has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Agartala Municipal Committee.

(b) The construction work will be undertaken by the Agartala Municipal Committee shortly.

**Superintendent, Medical Services,
Delhi**

2626-C. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a fact that there has been heavy loss of Library books in the Office of the Superintendent Medical Services of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the extent of loss and the steps taken to fix the responsibility; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop such losses?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

**Superintendent, Medical Services
Delhi**

2626-D. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of medicines in the stores under the Superintendent, Medical Services, Delhi Administration has gone waste since 1957 so far;

(b) if so, the extent of loss sustained and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Delhi Administration to check such wastage?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO UNSTARRED QUESTION
No. 1826 DATED 12-3-1959**

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House correcting the reply to unstarred question no 1826 dated 12-3-1959

STATEMENT

The total number of persons recruited (Schedule Tribes) up-to-date since the passing of the order referred to in part (a) on all Railways (in the Railway Protection Force is 221 and not 142 as originally supplied.)

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED ATTACK ON PROCESSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion by Shri Punnoose and Shri Warrior. Is it something of very urgent public importance?

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Yes; it is a very important matter

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When did it happen?

Shri Punnoose: On the 7th instant and reported in today's papers. I have received telegrams from that area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It happened on the 7th and it was reported in the papers of the 8th also.

Shri Punnoose: No, Sir; it came in today's papers. There was a meeting and a procession organised in Mavelikkara, a place in Alleppy District, to receive Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad, ex-Chief Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only want to know how we can take it up as an adjournment motion. I quite see it is very unfortunate, but the thing is, one incident has happened there with regard to one particular individual, however important he might be; we know he is important, we do respect him, but the question is whether that can be a subject-matter of an adjournment motion in Parliament.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): This is the fourth incident in the course of a week.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if it is the fourth one, then too, it cannot be the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. Whether the Parliament should spend its time.....

Shri Punnoose: It is not a question of the importance of the person concerned. There was an attack on the procession and many people were injured. My information is 50 people have been admitted to the hospital and 10 people, including women and children are missing. Violence still continues. Shri A. K. Gopalan, a Member of this House, visited the Mavelikara hospital yesterday along with some of his friends. His car was attacked and he received minor injuries. His car was seriously damaged. This was not unanticipated. It was expected, the police knew it, but they failed to protect the people. A large number of ruffians headed by local Congressmen attacked the procession.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is one more point.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not given that notice. I have called one of the two signatories to this motion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is a very important matter, because this is the fourth successive meeting on which attacks have taken place. After the second attack, the Governor called a conference of all the political parties

and he made a specific request to the political parties that they should issue a public statement that their followers should refrain from resorting to violent attacks on the processions and meetings of other parties. The Communist Party immediately agreed to issue the statement, but the Congress and the P.S.P. said, "We are not prepared to issue statements". Immediately after that, on every procession and meeting organised to receive the ex-Chief Minister, attacks are going on. In spite of the fact that the police know it, they are not on the spot. This is the trouble.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I submit that the convention in the House with regard to adjournment motions for 20 or 30 years has been that at this stage only the merits of the question are examined, whether it is of urgent public importance, etc. and no details of the case are put before the House. This party suffers because ultimately the adjournment motion is rejected, but the other party put their case and their allegations before the House. It comes before the public, but we get no chance to reply to it.

My point of order is that at this stage only the merits of the question, as far as the rules are concerned, are to be examined. If any Member has to give any details of the case to justify the adjournment motion, it must be based on some information printed or published and not on personal information. That has been the custom here for a long time. (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Can any Member give direction to the Chair, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of direction by a Member to the Chair. But has not every hon. Member the right to give his observations or his explanation and then ask the Chair to take a decision? Every hon. Member has got that right and therefore I allowed him.

Shri Goray (Poona). The PSP. has been mentioned. So, shall I not make my submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not referred to what has been done by the party.

Shri Goray: He said that we refused to sign the declaration. I want to say why we refused to do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not at all concerned with whether any party signed it and the others have not. That is not the question before us. The only thing that I am at present required to decide is whether I am going to give my consent to this motion and whether it is to be admitted as an adjournment motion. So far as this case is concerned,—be it violence—even if it be one of a series and two or three incidents might have happened earlier also, even then the police has to take action on that. The court also has to adjudicate on that if there has been something worth adjudication. Therefore by a discussion here we will be rather prejudicing all those things that are to come later.

Moreover, I do not think Parliament is justified in discussing individual cases of such assaults or disturbances. Therefore, for these reasons, I withhold my consent.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point that has been made by Shri Tyagi is that the preliminary observations should be confined only to trying to see whether consent should be given or not. Otherwise, the whole adjournment motion is discussed here and the whole objective is frustrated. What is the need of consent being given if the adjournment motion also is to be discussed?

We proceed to the next item. Papers to be laid on the Table.

ALLEGED TROUBLE IN NEPAL-TIBET BORDER

Raja Mahendra Pratap rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have gone to the next item.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I respect the Chair, but what I mean to say is this. Our frontier is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that and I have sent him the reply what I thought was proper that it is not a definite matter. Therefore it cannot be raised here.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know if I would be in order after what you have said about Raja Mahendra Pratap's motion to give two or three facts which he may not know. There are no Indian soldiers there to begin with. There is no report of any trouble from there.

Some Hon. Members: From where?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nepal-Tibet border. There are some check-posts under the Nepalese Government control where for some little time past, Indian policemen at the request of the Nepalese Government were sent to function and train others there. And they will be called back as soon as it is over. They were under the control of the Nepal Government. Anyhow, there are no soldiers. So, the whole basis of the argument of the hon. Member is not correct.

12 10 hrs

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
FURTHER DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CHINA**

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of further documents exchanged between the Governments of India and China in continuation of the White Paper laid on the Table on the 7th September, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1603/59.]

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) May I say something?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not finished yet. It was my intention to lay another paper, that is, Premier Chou En-lai's letter, which was delivered to us yesterday afternoon. It has already almost wholly appeared in the press, but I thought it would be better for me, as I am not ready with it now, to do it perhaps the day after tomorrow or so.

Then, the other day in this House some hon. Members expressed the wish to see some maps. Now I hope to place these maps somewhere. I do not quite know what will be the best course for hon. Members to look at the maps. It is very difficult for Parliament to look at maps.

Shri Goray (Poona) My submission was that it should be kept in the Central Hall.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) In the Library.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be put in the Library.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can place them in the Library. I am prepared to place them in the Central Hall for a little while and then to send them to the Library. Both Houses are interested in the maps.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram) The Central Hall would be better.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In regard to these maps, some can remain permanently in the Library. But there are one or two Chinese maps of which we have got only one or two copies. So, I should like to have them back after the Members have seen them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For some time they may be left there and then they can be withdrawn.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) It may be put on the notice board.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) I want to know whether Indian maps showing the places occupied by the Chinese are going to be placed in the Library or only the Chinese maps under circulation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Both maps will be there.

Shri Ranga (Tenali) May I ask for a piece of information? This new claim made by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, for such a large area of our territory, has it ever been made earlier and, if so, when was it brought to the notice of our Government? Or is it now being made afresh and the Government had no information at all that they were likely to make this demand?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is not the time for me to deal with this complicated question. We are going to have a debate on this in this House day after tomorrow.

Shri Ranga: I just want the simple piece of information whether this demand has come afresh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That information would also be given. But the present is not the proper time to go into those things. Here I might say one thing. The proposal was that the maps might be placed in the Central Hall. But there is a fear, and some friends yesterday also brought it to my notice, that there are so many strangers there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) C I D

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, perhaps they might be put in the reading room which used to be the Prince's Chamber, instead of the Central Hall. There are a large number of strangers who gather there and perhaps it would not be advisable to allow all of them to have a look.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may so respectfully submit, may I say in answer to Professor Ranga that if he

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

studies the White Paper fairly carefully, he will find a good deal of material to answer his question? Also Premier Chou En-lai's letter and the subsequent papers I am going to place

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura)
The Prime Minister has kindly taken notice of my adjournment motion. So I thank the hon Prime Minister

Shri Tyagi: May I make a suggestion? My hon friend has demanded maps made by India, by our Government, showing what parts have been taken possession by us. I suggest that it is not very fair to make the Government committed to lines etc like that I can understand old maps being put in the Library for exhibition. But to ask for maps about new commitment made by the Government, new lines etc, that will not be very fair.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Order, order, Government would consider it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. There is no question of commitment by anybody. I shall place in the Library the Chinese maps. But presumably nobody there will understand that map it is in Chinese character, this and that. It will be difficult for them to understand it even unless there is somebody else to explain.

Shri Tyagi: Why not give us lecture?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall place a copy of a map prepared by us, reproducing in that what the Chinese say. We do not commit anything in that. We simply reproduce the Chinese map of border territory. We mark in that map, as desired, the names of the passes which are referred to in our treaty as well as such names as have come up here like Longju and Migytun etc. Those places have been marked there.

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

- (i) State No I Eighth Session, 1959 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 76]
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No VII Seventh Session, 1959. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 7A]
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No XI Sixth Session, 1958 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 7B.]
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No XIII Fifth Session, 1958 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 79.]
- (v) Supplementary Statement No XXII Fourth Session, 1957 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 80.]
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No XXII Third Session, 1957 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 81.]
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No XXVIII Second Session, 1957 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 82.]

REPORT OF SHIP REPAIRS COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Ship Repairs Committee. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1611/59.]

AMENDMENTS TO FERTILIZER (CONTROL) ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (c) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No GSR 996 dated the 29th August, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1612/59.]

**AMENDMENT TO ANDHRA PRADESH RICE
(INFORMATION, INSPECTION AND SEI-
ZURE) ORDER**

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No GSR 1019, dated the 5th September, 1959 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, Inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-1613/59]

**FINANCIAL COMMITTEES, 1958-59 (A
REVIEW)**

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Financial Committees, 1958-59 (A Review)'

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary. Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill, 1959, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th September 1959'

**BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA
LAID ON THE TABLE**

Secretary I lay on the Table of the House the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO 219**

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, while replying on the 7th August, 1959, to supplementary questions

arising out of Starred Question No. 219 by Sarvashri Assar and Pahadia and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri regarding foodgrains from USA, I had stated "50 per cent will be under Indian Flag vessel and the rest under vessels of their flag" in answer to a supplementary question by Shri Assar whether all the goods will be brought to India by Indian ships or by foreign ships

The correct reply to this supplementary question should have been:

"50 per cent will be under non-US flag vessels and the rest under vessels of their flag"

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) With your permission, may I put a question? How much out of these 50 per cent. of the foodgrains imported to India from USA is carried by Indian vessels, that is vessels carrying Indian flags?

Shri A M Thomas I have not got the exact information here I only wanted to correct the earlier answer to say that under PL 480 50 per cent. would be carried by ships flying their flags

Shri Tangamani. Out of the other 50 per cent, how much will be Indian?

Shri A. M. Thomas. I cannot say that now

Mr. Deputy-Speaker We will now take up the next item

12 18 hrs

**CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

[Shri A. K. Sen]

This is really a consequential amendment to an Ordinance which was passed in the Defence of India Act days. Under the Government of India Act, an Ordinance was passed called Ordinance No. 38 of 1944, enabling expeditious attachment of property procured by contractors having contracts with Government by dishonest means, namely, bribery, criminal breach of trust and so on. That Ordinance had provided the duration of the period of attachment. At that time, the hon. Members will recall, the Supreme Court was not in existence and, therefore, there was no criminal court of appeal like the Supreme Court. The final court of criminal appeal was the High Court. Therefore, the period of attachment was designed to be made co-extensive with the pendency of proceedings in the High Courts so that immediately after proceedings in the High Court terminated attachment also terminated. Now what happened was that under the Ordinance several prosecutions were launched. Some of them are still proceeding. One ended in conviction of the accused to fourteen years imprisonment and also penalty which was recoverable out of the attached property attached under the Ordinance. The High Court on appeal set aside the order of conviction on a technical ground, namely, that there was a misjoinder of charges.

Now, there was an appeal preferred to the Supreme Court on a certificate granted by the High Court itself. But as the original Ordinance did not provide for the attachment to continue even after the termination of High Court proceedings difficulties have appeared which will also appear in regard to the other prosecutions which are pending because under the Ordinance, as hon. Members will see from the extracts annexed to the Bill—they are extracts from the Ordinance itself—the duration of the attachment pending the proceedings in the High Court is specified. The

proceedings in the High Court are also specified there in section 2, clause (2) of the original Ordinance, namely,—

- "(a) where such proceedings are taken to the High Court, whether in appeal or on revision, the date on which the High Court passes its final orders in such appeal or revision, or
- (b) where such proceedings are not taken to the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of sixty days from the date of the last judgment or order of a criminal court in the proceedings."

What we are seeking to do by the amendment is to include proceedings in the Supreme Court after the termination of the proceedings in the High Court also within section 2, so that the attachment may continue pending proceedings in the Supreme Court and in case the Supreme Court restores the original order of conviction the attachment may not in the meantime get vacated and the properties may not be disposed of. In fact, if the properties are disposed of pending the proceedings in the Supreme Court then the whole purpose of the Ordinance will be frustrated as the properties will go out of the hands of the accused and there will be no means to recover the penalties which would be restored if the Supreme Court restores the judgment of the original court. That is why in section 2 of the original Ordinance we are proposing the amendment indicated in clause 2 of the amending Bill, namely,—

"For the purposes of this Ordinance, the date of the termination of criminal proceedings shall be deemed to be—

- (a) where such proceedings are taken to the Supreme Court in appeal, whether on the certificate of a High Court.."

This is one of such cases; the other cases are still pending in the trial courts—

“whether on the certificate of a High Court or otherwise, the date on which the Supreme Court passes its final orders in such appeal; or

(b) where such proceedings are taken to the High Court and orders are passed thereon and—

(i) no application for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court is made to the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of ninety days from the date on which the High Court passes its final orders;”

Then, in cases where leave to appeal has been refused by the High Court, the date is fixed and where a certificate for leave to appeal has been granted by the High Court but no appeal is lodged in the Supreme Court, it is fixed as the day immediately following the expiry of thirty days from the date of the order granting the certificate. Then, it provides—

“Where such proceedings are not taken to the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of sixty days from the date of the last judgment or order of a criminal court in the proceedings.”

In fact, I now find that immediately after the setting up of the Supreme Court under our Constitution and investing the Supreme Court with criminal appellate jurisdiction, both under articles 134 and 136 of the Constitution, we should have really amended Ordinances like this where the duration of the proceedings taken under the Ordinance was made co-extensive with the duration of the proceedings in the High Courts because after the Supreme Court have been superimposed it is necessary that the attachment proceedings should continue during the pendency of the Supreme Court proceedings

and pending final determination of the matter by the Supreme Court.

The difficulties have now come to the forefront and it has now become necessary to amend the Ordinance. Therefore I submit that it is a measure which is absolutely necessary for safeguarding the properties under attachment from being alienated, pending the proceedings in the Supreme Court not only in the particular case concerned but also in all the other cases which are pending trial under the Ordinance. I, therefore, submit that this motion be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend..

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, may I.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am anticipating that. But let me first place the motion before the House.

Shri Mahanty: I am raising a point of order that we should not proceed with this Bill any further. Out of sheer courtesy we have listened to the hon. Law Minister. My humble-submission is.....

Shri A. K. Sen: A point of order does not show courtesy to anyone.

Shri Mahanty: I said that out of sheer courtesy we have heard the hon. Law Minister without interrupting him. The point of order is that we cannot proceed further.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But let the motion be placed before the House first. I will then ask him to raise it.

Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Mahanty: I do not wish to speak on the Bill. My point is merely a point of order I should better preface it with a remark I am aware that you have been pleased to rule time and again that the *ultra vires* or *intra vires* nature of a piece of legislation may not be considered by you. You do not take the responsibility for it. But

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That apart, the same point of order was raised by the hon Member the other day

Shri Mahanty: The same point of order was raised, but unfortunately there was no satisfactory reply to it because the hon Law Minister did not prefer to reply to those points

Shri A. K. Sen. Which one?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is coming to that

Shri Mahanty. That was in regard to the International Monetary Fund Bill with which the Government came to amend an Ordinance by legislation

Now, my point of order comes under articles 372 of the Constitution. It comes under article 372(2). The fact remains that here by this legislation the Government is seeking to amend an Ordinance which was passed in the year 1944, that is, three years before India attained independence

Shri A. K. Sen. Article 72 did you say?

Shri Mahanty. Article 372(2)

This Ordinance was enacted under the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1940, which means that it takes away the limitation

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not 1940. It is 1946. It is a misprint

Shri Mahanty: That is immaterial for my purpose

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only correcting it

Shri Mahanty: I thank him for the correction. But that is immaterial for my purpose

What I am trying to submit is that there are two very significant aspects of it. The first is that this Ordinance was enacted under the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1946, which takes away the limitations imposed on these Ordinances by section 72 of Schedule IX of the Government of India Act, 1935, namely, that they have to be ratified within a period of six weeks. The India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act takes away that limitation. That is number one. That point has to be remembered. Therefore it continued to be a valid piece of legislation. It was a valid piece of law even though it was an Ordinance and it was not ratified subsequently. But then on the 27th January, 1950, that is, a day after the Indian Constitution came into force, it was provided under article 372(2) of the Constitution that—

“For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by order make such adaptations and modifications of such law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be expedient” etc

Now, my submission is that even though it continued to be a valid piece of legislation after the 26th January, 1950, this law has not been brought in accord with the provisions of the Constitution, namely, article 123 of the Constitution, because Parliament has never ratified it. Secondly, the President has also that power to bring any valid piece of legislation into accord with the provisions of the Constitution only for a period of three years. You may kindly see article 372(3) which says:

"Nothing in clause (2) shall be deemed—

- (a) to empower the President to make any adaptation or modification of any law after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Constitution;"

Therefore here is a legislative enormity that is being perpetrated. Government should have come to this House in 1950. They could have come in 1951, or in 1952. They have waited for these long, long years. Now, because some flaw has been detected somewhere, what they are going to do is that they want to amend the ordinance by a piece of legislation, which, I maintain, at least the Constitution, according to my humble understanding, does not empower the Government, much less this House

It is true we cannot consider the *ultra vires* or *intra vires* nature of the Constitution, but your power is limited within the four corners of the Constitution. You reign supreme inside this House, but you reign supreme within the four corners of the Constitution.

Since this does not fulfil any of the provisions of article 372 of the Constitution and since Government is seeking to amend an ordinance by a piece of legislation, I maintain it is illegal, it is a piece of legislative encroachment into all the accepted canons of the Constitution. Therefore, this should be referred back and we should not proceed any further with this Bill before this point is disposed of.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta East): May I say something on the point of order? I think the point of order is based on a little misunderstanding of the scope of the ordinance-making power and also of the scope of article 372(2). The ordinance was made, not under the Defence of India Act as the hon. Law Minister put it, but under the Ninth Schedule to the

Government of India Act 1955, which re-enacted certain provisions of the previous Government of India Act. Under that schedule.

Shri A. K. Sen: I did not say it was done under the Defence of India Act; I said it was done in the Defence of India Act days.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You also said this. Look into the proceedings.

Shri A. K. Sen: I might have made a mistake, because the ordinance itself says it was done under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule there was no question of ratification by any legislature. The ordinance could be made and it remained in operation for six months and could be extended for six months on each occasion.

Now, the India and Burma (Emergency Powers) Act did away with the limitation of six months in the case of certain ordinances and made it permanent. So under article 372 it is the very first clause, the hon. Member will find, that it keeps in force all laws which were in force previous to the coming into being of this Constitution on 26th January 1950. Therefore that ordinance remained in force.

Now the question is whether it should have been brought in, into conformity with article 123 of the Constitution, and submitted for ratification of the legislature. In my submission that is not the intention of article 372(2); because, article 372(2) really was intended for adapting the laws to the new situation created by the Constitution. One or two examples will suffice for this. For instance, in most Acts there were provisions about the power of the "provincial Government" for doing something. Now, after the coming into operation of the Constitution, there was no longer any provincial Government; there were State Governments. Therefore, for the words "provincial Government" the words "State Government"

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

had to be substituted. Similarly, other changes had to be made in view of the coming into being of the Constitution. That is why article 372(2) provided that adaptations must be made in the laws which remained in force after the operation of the Constitution and fixed a three year term. And I take it that in the course of the three years whatever was necessary—in the ordinance itself or adaptation, if anything was necessary—must have been done. It was done in the case of the other laws, for instance in the case of the Indian Penal Code and so on. That must have been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Wherever it was necessary it ought to have been done, not that it was incumbent and in every case it was to be done.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It has been done. . .

Shri A. K. Sen: It has been done, Sir.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The question here is whether it was necessary to provide for ratification. In my submission it was not, because it was not an ordinance made under article 123 of the Constitution but it was an ordinance made under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act which did not provide for ratification. And an ordinance made under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule need not be brought up for ratification under article 123 of the Constitution. So I submit that the Bill is perfectly competent and may be proceeded with.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very obliged to Shri Sadhan Gupta who has said exactly what I was going to say and who has also corrected a mistake, if I had made one, namely if I had given the impression that this ordinance was passed under the Defence of India Act. It was not. It was done under section 72 of the Government of India Act, after the declaration of emergency.

Frankly speaking, I have not been able to understand the points raised by the hon. Member Shri Mahanty. But so far as I have been able to follow him I shall answer his objections. His first objection is that it is really an ordinance, which requires ratification by the President, after the commencement of the Constitution. Well, let us clear that ground first, because in my submission that objection really arises from a few misunderstandings on the position regarding this ordinance and also on the position regarding ordinances promulgated by the President under article 123 of the Constitution.

This ordinance originated as an ordinance under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act. It would have ceased to be operative after six months from the official declaration, at the end of the emergency, under the Government of India Act, like many other ordinances which were passed during the Defence of India Act days under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act. But because many of these ordinances were regarded as being useful, it was thought necessary by the British Parliament to pass an Act continuing these ordinances even after the expiration of the period of emergency under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): There is no period of emergency but a period of six months from the date of the promulgation.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): It was amended between 1940 and 1946.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us not go into the whole history of it. The hon. Member may take it from me that that is the correct position. And there has to be an official declaration at the end of the emergency. It was done in 1946 and the name of the Act which made it a permanent measure was the India and Burma (Emergency

Provisions) Act, 1946 by which many of the ordinances passed under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act were virtually made permanent measures. It required an Act of Parliament, because under the Government of India Act it was not possible to make it permanent by a law passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly in those days. Therefore a British Act was necessary to make this a permanent statute, though it still went on under the name of ordinances. This is one of those ordinances which became permanent measures under the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act of 1946. So that, when the Indian Independence Act of 1947 came, they were continued in operation by virtue of the Indian Independence Act which continued in operation the existing laws. And, after the commencement of the Constitution, by means of article 372(1) this, along with other ordinances made permanent, were continued in operation even after the commencement of the Constitution.

The position of these measures was that they were permanent statutes in our statute-book. They might have been called ordinances or by some other name. They were not, let us be clear, ordinances passed, after the commencement of the Constitution, by the President under article 123. The Constitution is not retrospective but prospective. An ordinance under article 123 requiring ratification could only be passed after the commencement of the Constitution, which was 26th January 1950. Therefore this was not an ordinance of that species at all. It did not require ratification. There was no question of the President ratifying it. The scope of adaptation under article 372(2) is quite well understood. Adaptation must be one which is warranted by the necessity of modifying the language of the statute which is continued in operation, statutes which were in operation before the Constitution, so as to fit in with the political and governmental structure of the Constitution.

Shri Mahanty: Will the hon. Minister kindly interpret the meaning of the words 'the provisions of this Constitution'?

Shri A. K. Sen: It means all the provisions.

Shri Mahanty: The provision is article 123. It is not a political structure here; we are not concerned with any political structure.

Shri A. K. Sen: With due respect to the hon. Member, I must say that I have not been able to follow him. Perhaps, it is my fault, but I think the matter is as clear as crystal, so far as we are concerned, that there is no question of ratifying an ordinance which is a permanent measure. There is a question of adapting it, no doubt because as Shri Sadhan Gupta has rightly pointed out, you will find that the original ordinance contained provisions like:

"It extends to the whole of British India....". There is no British India after the Constitution. So, that was adapted and struck out. Further, it read:

".... and applies to British subjects and servants of the Crown."

That was struck out, because there were no servants of the Crown and no British subjects, after the Constitution. Then, the words 'Provincial Government' occurred. Those were struck out by the 1950 Adaptation Order and also by the Act of 1951, and the word 'State' was substituted. That happened with regard to adaptation of most of our Acts before the Constitution. This too suffered adaptation, as it must, after the Constitution. But I do not know how clause 2 of article 372 is relevant for this purpose. With adaptations made under the Adaptation Order of 1950 and Act 13 of 1951, this Ordinance has stood as it is today. How can we amend it, if we want to amend it? It is a permanent measure. It can be amended only by

[Shri A. K. Sen]

two processes, either by an ordinance passed by the President or by an Act of Parliament. So far as passing an ordinance by the President is concerned, that is out of the question, because the Houses are in session, and normally we do not amend any permanent measure by an ordinance unless it is absolutely necessary. Therefore, the only other method is to amend it by an Act of Parliament, and that is precisely what we are seeking to do.

Therefore, I submit with due respect to the hon. Member who has raised the point of order, that his point is hardly of any substance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other day also, the hon. Member had raised the same point. Then too, I had decided that there was no force in his point of order.

It is agreed that this was not an ordinance under article 123 which required ratification or the passing of an Act by this Parliament. It was really an ordinance under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule of the Government of India Act, and then the British Parliament had passed an Act which has been referred to.

The confusion arises when it is named ordinance. That creates a misunderstanding, and the hon. Member has that in his mind, and he asks, if it is an ordinance, how it can be replaced by an Act of this Parliament, because it ought to have ceased long ago. But as has been just now argued by Shri Sadhan Gupta, as also by the hon. Law Minister, it was a regular statute on our statute-book, though they had named it as an ordinance, yet it was a regular law on our statute-book and not an ordinance which ought to have been ratified by any legislature.

Therefore, today, what we are doing is this, we are not amending any ordinance passed under article 123 of this Constitution, but a regular statute that is already on our statute-book, and

that is perfectly justified and authorised, and we can do it. So, I see no force in that point of order.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I rise to support this Bill for obvious reasons. The main reason which has prompted this Bill is to keep alive a certain ordinance which as you have just pointed out, and as the Law Minister has pointed out, was made part of our statute-book by an Act of Parliament of the UK. The reason for keeping alive that ordinance was that certain Government officials by devious means had amassed a large fortune, taking advantage of the war situation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill refers to the Burma Government which was functioning from Simla in those days. I know of cases where there was a Burma refugee organisation, and large sums of money were misappropriated by different persons, each particular accused misappropriated lakhs of rupees, one particular accused had misappropriated possibly about Rs 70 lakhs to Rs 80 lakhs. I do not know the amount involved in the case referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But the cases would involve fairly large sums of money, which Government officials had been able to secure by corrupt means, taking advantage of the position in which they were placed and the emergency situation which had arisen in those days.

It is but fair to the country and it is but proper that this kind of improper gains, to put it very mildly, should be seized and should not be allowed to be enjoyed by the persons who made them.

The difficulty arises, as the hon. Law Minister has explained, because the ordinance as it then stood only contemplated the High Court as the end of the proceedings, and naturally so, because except in rare cases, in those days, there was no appeal beyond the

High Court; of course, there might have been an appeal to the Privy Council, but that was very exceptional and in criminal cases, the Privy Council rarely entertained any appeal and so, apparently that was not thought of. Now, the High Court proceedings were taken as the final proceedings, and, therefore, the provision was made that the attachment would terminate when the proceedings terminated in the High Court. That would mean that when the High Court had decided the matter and set aside the conviction, the attachment would end, and if the attachment ends, then the accused persons would be in a position to dispose of their property, and, therefore they would secure and take possession of the property, dispose of the property and get the advantage of the gains they had made. That must be prevented. We have now an appeal to the Supreme Court, and appeals might be admitted, because as a matter of fact criminal appeals are admitted more readily by the Supreme Court than by the Privy Council, so, if it is admitted and ultimately, the conviction of the accused persons is upheld, the conviction that might have been ordered by the trial court is upheld then in such a case, it would be the height of anomaly to enable them to dispose of the property. The penalties would not be recovered and they would be all the better for the corruption they had perpetrated while they were in office. It is to prevent this eventuality that this kind of Bill becomes necessary. Therefore, there are no two opinions as to the necessity of the Bill, there cannot be two opinions as to the necessity of enacting it and keeping alive the provisions of the Ordinance.

But some ancillary questions arise. Now, what is the reason for the great delay in the cases? As a lawyer, I can quite appreciate that there may be certain reasons for prolonging a case even for, say, 7 or 8 years. It is, of course, a little unusual in criminal matters, it is quite usual in civil matters. In my personal case, for instance, one suit which I had

instituted in 1945 ended only about a month or two ago. This happens. But in criminal cases, it is a little unusual to have such protracted proceedings.

This Ordinance was promulgated in 1944 and I take it the Burma Government had shifted to Burma about that time—may be a little later, about 1945 or 1946, I am not sure of the date. 13 years have passed since then. The immediate necessity for bringing this Bill before us relates to something which happened when the Burma Government was functioning in Simla—if I have not misunderstood it. What is the reason why for 13 years this prosecution had not concluded? There may be good reasons. But *prima facie*, it seems to be a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and I am sure the hon. Law Minister will explain how this kind of thing could take place, how many such proceedings are still pending and for what number of years, and what has been responsible for holding up these proceedings so long. Normally, I should think that before the coming into operation of this Constitution, all these proceedings should have been finished. But what is the reason that all these proceedings have been delayed?

I hope a satisfactory answer will be given so that we know where we are, and we know whether anyone is to blame and if so, who, or whether anyone is not to blame. With these words, I again support the Bill and hope the House will accept it.

Shri Mahanty. Normally I would not have paid much attention to this Bill had not its genesis been of a very peculiar character, the more so when this entire legislation is being enacted today to meet certain situations which have arisen in a State known as East Punjab whose political background is too well-known to the House.

Having listened to Shri Sadhan Gupta, I came to feel as if only contractors made money during the

[Shri Mahanty]

second world war and that too only in the State of East Punjab. It is a well-known fact that not only contractors but many persons in many other walks of life have minted tons of money also. Therefore, it is not the ends of social justice, the ends of political justice and the ends of administrative justice that are going to be served by this kind of vindictive witch-hunting of certain contractors. But what is more important in this case is to consider whether Parliament and legislative propriety could abet this kind of vindictiveness. Cases were instituted and the High Court had discharged them because of the misjoinder of charges. Evidently, it proves that the cases were weak. I do not hold any brief for any contractor. But it is a well-known fact that many people in many walks of life have minted money during the second world war.

Therefore, I would like to know what was the genesis of this. Of course, I may be in a minority of one. That does not matter, but in the fitness of things, I should like to record my protest against this House being asked to give its seal of approval to a piece of legislation whose genesis is so unique in its character. We do not know what is the background, who these contractors were, what were the charges against them, what were the judgments on account of which due to the misjoinder of charges they were let off. What is being sought to be done is merely to keep their properties attached. The East Punjab Government has now moved the Supreme Court in appeal, and what is being sought to be done today is to keep the properties of these persons under attachment. We do not know what will be the outcome of these proceedings. It may be that the High Court had adjudged them not guilty; it may be that the Supreme Court may also do so. But what is meant by this—I may be wrong; I will be very happy if I am proved wrong—and what is being sought to be done is merely to bring

some kind of legislative oppression, the tyranny of law, to bear on the persons who have been adjudged not guilty by the High Court. I do not say that they are not guilty; they may have been guilty.

Therefore, if it is said that the ends of administrative and political justice should be brought to bear upon such cases, let us simplify our procedure under the Criminal Procedure Code. That is what Shri Sadhan Gupta has been asking for. Let us simplify it as they have done in People's Courts. Let us try cases on the public pavement, let hands be raised as to whether the accused is guilty or not and let us proceed that way. But if you are going to have the rule of law, I ask in all seriousness: Is this the rule of law? What is the peculiar social, cultural or political background of the State of Punjab?

The other day someone was telling me that in East Punjab the bus routes are not being nationalised because those routes are owned by a particular community which says 'Let all the urban property be nationalised in Punjab', because the urban property belongs to another community. Therefore unless we know the genesis, unless we know about these cases, we have a lurking suspicion that here by this means one set of people are trying to injure or bring under some victimisation another set of people. My only grievance is that for that, the law should not be an abettor; law should not abet this kind of vindictiveness.

Therefore, my grievance is still lingering in spite of all that has been said. In all fairness, the House should have information about the genesis of this. Why are the Government fighting shy of this? What is the High Court judgment? Why did the High Court adjudge them not guilty? I think we are within our rights to know all these things before Government come to this House to amend an Ordinance by a piece of legislation.

There is another thing. The hon. Law Minister stated that he did not understand me. I do not know if there is anything wrong with the acoustics of this House. I think I speak in a fairly pitched voice. Is it that something is wrong with the acoustics or something is wrong with his..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he go into that?

Shri Mahanty: I am not going to press the point?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point he wants to raise?

Shri Mahanty: I am not going to press any point. But since he said that he did not understand me and also said something on the basis of that 'non-understanding', I was trying to explain. I think I owe a personal explanation. I do not know if of late my voice has become hoarse, but I believe I speak in a quite clear voice. I have been accustomed to speak like that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinapur): What he said was that it was perhaps due to his own fault that he could not understand the hon. Member's point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I have put to the hon. Member. Why should he take offence at that?

Shri Mahanty: I am not taking offence. May be it is my fault as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why labour it?

Shri Mahanty: It may be my fault as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That point has been settled. I have given my ruling. He should abide by that. Now what is it that the hon. Member wants?

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13 hrs.

Shri Mahanty: Now, what I am trying to say is this that this is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was this not exactly the point of order that he raised?

Shri Mahanty: That was on various other grounds. The particular ground referred to article 372(2) which the hon. Law Minister said that he could not understand me. Naturally, he did not touch that particular point to which I drew the attention of the House. Sir, I am in your hands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already given my decision and that should be a closed chapter. Now, if the hon. Member has to say anything else he can do so.

Shri Mahanty: I have nothing more to add except to say that this is a lingering grievance that Government should have made known the genesis of this case. We should have known what was the judgment of the High Court. It has a peculiar social, cultural and communal background.

With these words I oppose this Bill with all the force at my command.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the main object of the Ordinance is to prevent the disposal of the attached property pending final disposal of the criminal proceedings and so it is desirable to amend the definition so as to continue any attachment of property pending the decision of the Supreme Court in cases where proceedings may be taken to that court. This is the main object of the Bill.

But, as the Bill is worded, I doubt whether it will serve the purpose for which it is being enacted. It is said in the Bill that it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950 though it is being

[Shri Supakar]

brought before the House in September, 1950. Clause 2 says:

"For sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely —"

Now, I have grave doubts whether, by merely stating that for sub-section (2) of section 2 the amended clause shall be substituted, it will give retrospective effect to the clause so as to prevent the disposal of the attached property. I hope that when the Law Minister replies he will explain whether, by merely stating in clause 1 that it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950, and not in the clause itself, it will make clause 2 of this Bill retrospective.

Coming to the facts on which this Bill is said to be based, I have to make certain comments. It has very often been stated that special tribunals are set up to expedite trials of cases because our ordinary courts take too much time to dispose of cases—and specially criminal cases—because their hands are otherwise full. Apparently, to expedite the disposal of these criminal cases, they were given over to the East Punjab Special Tribunal which was set up for this purpose.

You know the War ended in 1945 and the Burma war a little earlier. Evidently the alleged offences must have taken place some time in the year 1944 or 1945. It has taken nearly 15 years to dispose of only one case out of the several in the High Court. We are told in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the State of Punjab has now obtained leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. We are yet to know what time it will take for the case to be disposed of in the Supreme Court. There are other cases which are yet to be disposed of by the High Court.

It will be for the Supreme Court to say and it is not for us to make any comment whether it will be justified or not to keep the attachment pending, even if the special tribunals set up for the purpose of expediting these criminal cases take as long as 15 years—of course including the High Court stage—to dispose of the cases. On the presumption that because there have been prosecutions launched, therefore, the accused persons must be presumed to be guilty until they are proved otherwise by the High Court or by the Tribunal or by the Supreme Court. Therefore, these properties have to remain attached for decades—more than a decade at least in the present case.

"This Bill is an illustration to show what amount of delay is involved even in cases of the special tribunals. This is an illustration for the necessity to bring forward a special Bill to deal with a few cases which, I believe, could have been disposed of otherwise than by taking recourse to legislation by Parliament and which, perhaps, would have been managed through the ordinary process of criminal law by proper application to the High Court and the Supreme Court in the matter of preventing the disposal of attached property.

It gives us some pain to have the necessity of having special legislation to meet a few cases, however important they may be.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I will make only a minor suggestion and it is this. Will the provision that is now being made for the appeal to the Supreme Court cover the period where leave to appeal to the Supreme Court is refused by the High Court and the application is made to the Supreme Court for special leave? The language of the provision is:

"where such proceedings are taken to the Supreme Court in appeal."

Does it mean cases where appeals have been admitted by the Supreme Court or does it also cover the period where appeals have not yet been admitted but applications have been made for special leave to appeal because the High Court has not given leave to appeal. I am not sure whether it covers that period. Of course, the hon. Law Minister may make it clear. But, I think, this should be made clear that it also covers the period commencing from the date when the High Court has refused leave to appeal till application has been made to the Supreme Court for special leave, and the Supreme Court has pronounced its opinion on that application. That period should also be covered in these proceedings, where such proceedings are taken to the Supreme Court in appeal. It is not clear here whether it covers that period also.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I was rather struck by Shri Mahanty's severe condemnation of this Bill, the reasons for which I had been rather at pains to discover. He has said that it is witch-hunting against the contractors and persecuting them and so on. The only purpose of this Bill is to preserve the properties that are attached, so that pending the final determination of the result of the criminal proceedings taken against the persons concerned the properties may be in proper custody. That is the whole purpose of the Bill. We are not witch-hunting or trying to impose any additional liability or any additional infirmities on the persons concerned. If the Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the High Court, it would not have been proper to allow the accused persons to fritter away the properties now under attachment so that the penalties, if restored, would be incapable of being realised. I am sure the hon. Member does not desire that and that is the result which will follow if this Bill is not accepted by the House. The moment the attachment is vacated, I have no doubt as to what will happen

to this property. Even if the Supreme Court two or three years later restores the conviction and the penalties, the Government will not be able to recover a single penny. I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Supakar, that the proceedings had taken rather too long a time and it is the desire of all of us that proceedings, especially in criminal cases, should be speeded up. In this particular case, the original tribunal passed its judgment on the 31st of March, 1949, imposing the penalties and sentencing the persons concerned. But the High Court passed its judgment on the 15th of January, 1959, just less than ten years by about two months. It took 9 years, 10 months. I cannot speak for the High Court or why the delay has taken place. We know the various methods by which the trials are delayed. I agree with the hon. Member that the delay has been extra-ordinary. This appeal which has ultimately been disposed of on merely technical grounds should not have taken ten years to be disposed of. But, unfortunately, that has been so. But after the High Court judgment, the State has moved quite quickly. So far as the Government is concerned, it applied to the Supreme Court for continuing the attachment. The Supreme Court rightly held, if I may say so with respect, that they had no power to extend the period of statutory attachment. If it were an ordinary attachment, they could have prolonged it. But they have held that this attachment was under a special law and the law having prescribed the duration, it was not open to the Supreme Court to extend its duration.

Shri Supakar: Is it not open to him to fritter away the property in the time between the order passed by the Supreme Court saying that they could not continue the attachment and the bringing up of this Bill here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, it is deemed to have come into force earlier.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is precisely the reason why we are giving retrospective effect from the date of the Constitution. During this vacuum, the attachment would have been affected. The hon. Member is quite right. So far as the delay in the High Court is concerned, it was ten years. It is not for me to explain. It is really for the Court to look into it and find out whether such delays should be allowed to occur in future or not.

Shri Mahanty: The House should have an explanation.

Shri A. K. Sen: We cannot explain for the High Court why it took ten years.

Shri Mahanty: Somebody must place these things before us.

Shri A. K. Sen: The High Court would take note of all these observations and the Government can communicate to the High Court the feelings of this House on this particular matter. That is all that we can do. We do not desire to dictate to the High Court as to how they should decide. All that we can do is to communicate the desire of the House and the entire country that these cases should not take so much time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): This House has been taking steps to see that these arrears are cleared. Conferences are held. Perhaps the arrears are due because there are not enough Judges. There are thousands of cases in the Allahabad High Court which are more than five years.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know. From 1949 to 1959, the work of the Punjab High Court was not very heavy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Allahabad High Court has got a large number of cases more than five years old.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Two cases went to the Supreme Court to my knowledge which were decided after seven years.

Shri A. K. Sen: These are wider questions. But I think the Government has been during the last two years communicating the desire of this House and also the whole country that the cases should be disposed of fairly quickly and I think the Punjab High Court has speeded up its work during the last two years. Four more additional Judges have been appointed and the work has been speeded up. That is a different matter altogether. This is no reason for objecting to this measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of Section 2).

Shri Naldurgkar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 4 and 5,—

for “date of the refusal of the certificate”, substitute “last date which is prescribed for submitting an application for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court”.

Sub-clause (ii) of clause (2) says:

“An application for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court has been refused by the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of sixty days from the date of the refusal of the certificate.”

Sir, there is no provision for the extension of the time that is prescribed

[Shri Naldurgkar]

for leave of appeal to the Supreme Court. It is going to be a permanent statute and my amendment seeks to remedy that defect. It does not do any harm also.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not necessary. If this Bill came before this House first, I would not have minded even accepting this amendment but now if it is accepted, it will have to go to the other House. We cannot do it this session. So, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this amendment as it is not necessary. The Government feels that within sixty days, it can act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment?

Shri Naldurgkar: No, Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is—

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is—

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is—

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13-22 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. N. Datar on the 8th September, 1959, namely—

That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1959."

There is also further consideration of the amendments that have been moved.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, may I know how much time is left?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time now available is 1 hour and 35 minutes, that means we will go up to 3:00.

Shri Supakar: When will the hon. Minister be called?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will conclude by 3:00.

Shri Supakar: When will he begin?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be known just now.

Shri Datar: Sir, at about 2:30 I shall begin to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma—Hon. Members shall be brief now.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, my normal unit of time is 45 minutes in a class room. I shall be in your hands.

An Hon. Member: This is no class room.

13-23 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTSBHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I welcome the appointment of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities. I also welcome the publication of the report of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities. I am glad that the problem of linguistic minorities has been placed at par with the problem of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others. It means that this problem has been looked upon as a problem of social urgency.

But, Sir, I do not understand why political considerations should have been imported into the discussion on this report. As I look at the amended part of the Constitution which refers to this report, I find that it deals with disabilities so far as education is concerned, so far as employment is concerned, so far as culture is concerned, so far as all those things are concerned which can be classified as non-political matters. But while we have been discussing this report we have tried to create an impression that the problem of minorities in our country is a very great problem fraught with political consequences, fraught with political disasters, fraught with political disabilities.

Now, while the order for the formation of this office and submission of the report was issued it was said that nothing would be done which is going to jeopardise the unity and integrity of this country. Therefore, I feel that everything that is going to be said about this report and all the matters that are going to be dealt with by the Commissioner for linguistic minorities are subject to that overriding condition. That thing is very very vital, and it is a pity that while discussing this report we have been

trying to say that this report deals with problems which can lead to oppression and things of that kind. I know one hon. Member went so far as to use the word "genocide". I am very unhappy about it.

I feel that we should look at this report from its proper perspective. The proper angle is this. In the first place, so far as sizable linguistic minorities are concerned and so far as administrative conveniences and administrative exigencies require, we should try to eliminate them. That is to say, a linguistic minority, if it is in conformity with administrative efforts and if it is also not going to change the map of a particular State very much, should be transferred to that area to which it properly belongs. I think this is the only solution, the only worthwhile way of solving this problem. If that is done, the trouble between Bombay and Mysore, the trouble between Bihar and Bengal, the trouble between Bihar and Orissa. . . .

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mysore and Kerala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All these troubles would automatically disappear. I say this, in view of the fact that the problem of linguistic minorities is being approached from a highly agitational point of view and since it is liable to flare up in all kinds of ways, we must find a long range solution of this problem. The long-range solution is this, that we should try to so adjust the boundaries of our States that these linguistic minorities go over to those States where the majorities are to be found.

The second thing that I want to say is this, that our Government has developed an undue affection for retired persons. I have nothing to say against the retired persons, but I do not understand why in every department of our administrative activity we are showing excessive attachment to these retired officers. For instance,

I find that the Commissioner for linguistic minorities is a retired High Court Judge. I have nothing to say against him. I say that he is one of the most eminent Judges. I bow my head in respect to him. I feel convinced about his learning, scholarship, integrity and everything. But I, as speaking about the policy of our Government of India, and it is this, that people who have earned their well-earned rest, people who have earned their goodly pension, people who have put in the normal years of service and people who should be doing something for the other world are brought back into fields of great activity.

Well, there may be some justification for bringing these persons to these fields. I do not deny it. But, Sir, the problem of linguistic minorities is not a problem of adjudication, the problem of linguistic minorities is a problem which does not require an armchair approach but it is a problem which requires a field-work approach. You cannot expect a retired person, whether he is a Governor or a Judge or anybody else to bring that dynamic approach to bear on this problem, which is necessary for solving this problem. We want a younger person for this. We want a person who is more dynamic and more active for this kind of work. But you get hold of a person who looks upon this job from the right angle but who is not physically so active as to tour all the States and do all the work. At the same time, I would tell the Home Minister that you are handicapping this gentleman. Why? Because you do not give him proper implementation machinery. You do not give him a sufficient number of supervisors, inspectors and investigators. You do not give him the right number of those persons who would deliver the goods. Therefore, on the one hand, you take a retired gentleman for this work, and, on the other hand, you give him what I may call a kind of camp office equipment, a kind of skeleton equipment, and you want him to deal with a problem which is a

permanent human problem and a problem which is going to be seized upon by persons who do not like this Government in all kinds of ways. Therefore, I would say that this officer should have been given much more assistance in the matter of inspectors, etc., than has been given.

Now, what has happened? A questionnaire was issued. Very good. We are living in a world of questionnaires and surveys. I think it is good. But the psychological resistance of the States was not overcome properly. Some States do not cooperate. It is because our States generally do not want anybody else to meddle with their affairs. They think that the Government of India officials are poking their noses into their affairs. So, the resistance that was set up by some States was not overcome. Therefore, there was delay.

When we read the preface to this report, we find that it makes a very sorry reading. It talks not only about the delays that have occurred but about the committees which have been formed. A South India Committee has been formed but it has not given its report. All that has been done so far as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is concerned is this. This gentleman has been asked to do his work, tied hand and foot. He is asked to do his work in a way which does not make for the speedy solution of these problems or which does not make for the redress of grievances. I do not want to go into all the grievances.

Even though this is the first report of its kind, even though we expect better reports in the years to come, I would say that the problem of Urdu has remained as it was. What has been done for Urdu? You create an officer and you do not give him powers to achieve anything effective. Urdu remains as it was before. Urdu has not been given its proper place in the linguistic map of India, in the linguistic maps of our States. Why has it not been done? I tell you it is a sore question in respect of some of

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our countrymen. I do not talk in terms of Hindus and Muslims. It is a question which makes many of us unhappy.

Now, you take my State of Punjab. It is a very progressive State. I am very happy to belong to that State. But in Punjab I find that two language formulae are working.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): Three

Shri D. C. Sharma: My friend over there says three. It is a question of arithmetic. He knows arithmetic much more than I do. Therefore, I stick to two. I was saying that two formulae are working in Punjab. One is the well-known Sachar formula which applies to the East Punjab State as they existed at one time. The other is the PEPSU Formula which applies to what was PEPSU at one time. There is now an amalgamation of States. Administrative services are being amalgamated. All along the line we are having one cadre of administrative services. We are having one jurisdiction in all matters of administration over the erstwhile PEPSU State and the erstwhile East Punjab States. But this old relic of PEPSU like the old fort of Delhi is allowed to live so that the people should remember that there was once a State called PEPSU. I do not want to enter into linguistic controversies. Let me make it very clear. I want to tell the Home Minister very clearly that I do not want to enter into linguistic disputes. But I submit very respectfully that linguistic harmony is the basis of all kinds of harmony in any State or in any country. If you introduce linguistic disharmony, you have to reap the consequences. Therefore, I would submit that this PEPSU formula which is a kind of watertight formula—a man who belongs to the Punjabi region should study only Punjabi and a man who belongs to the Hindi region should study only Hindi—should have been done away

with. But it has not been done away with.

The hon. Home Minister made a statement the other day about the Sachar formula. Some deputations have been going to meet the Governor and were going to various places contradicting what he has said. I am not supporting those deputationists. What I mean to say is that the linguistic controversies are there in our country and there are some persons out to make much of them. So, I think such things should be done away with. There are my friends, the Meos, in the Gurgaon district. I think we must do justice to them also.

What is Punjab? Punjab is not only the home of the Punjabi. Punjab is not only the home of Hindi. Punjab is also the home of Urdu. Therefore, I submit that the Commissioner should have thrown some light on this vexed problem, on this ever-recurring problem, on this highly controversial problem, on this problem which has been the source of a lack of harmony in my State for some time. But nothing has been done.

The Commissioner was asked to deal with residential qualifications and other safeguards. The whole debate on the floor of the House dwelt on the linguistic minorities and the border disputes. So far as the services and other safeguards are concerned, I can assure you that the linguistic minorities are not having their share in the States. I say this with due sense of responsibility. They are not having their proper share in the service. I am not talking about one State or the other in particular. Some of my friends may be feeling that I am not saying anything about Punjab in particular. I am not saying anything about my State.

Ch. Rambar Singh (Rohtak): Why is the hon. Member afraid?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid of both of you—Hariana as well as you! I am afraid of them in the healthy sense of the word. I am not only talking of the linguistic minorities in Punjab; I am talking of the overall picture of India. I can assure you that they are not having a proper and fair deal so far as the services are concerned. I would ask the hon. Home Minister to place on the Table of the House the figures showing how many of them have been employed in the services.

So, I would say that this report is a sketchy and inadequate report. It does not give us the schemes about what is going to be done in future. If the other reports are also going to be along the same lines, I am afraid the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities will not be properly employed. I would, therefore, submit that all these things should be dealt with in this report more carefully and more adequately and more satisfactorily. The Government of India has done a great thing in appointing this Commissioner. I think it should make us feel proud, because I do not think there is any other country which has done a thing of this kind. This shows how our Government is careful about the rights of minorities. But appointment is one thing and satisfactory work is another thing. I hope we will get more satisfactory work from this Commissioner and all the necessary machinery will be set up to resolve the problems regarding education, school, mother tongue, services and culture, problems that concern the minorities.

Shri Achar: Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to refer to a linguistic minority in my State of Mysore. (Interruptions). I do not want to enter into that controversy which my Maharashtra friends have raised. I would like to keep out of that controversy, because I feel in this discussion we are concerned with the report dealing with linguistic minorities; we are not discussing the boundary question here.

Of course, we have our own problems with regard to that, both in the north, south and east. So far as Mysore is concerned, we have border problems in all the directions except in the west, where we happen to have the sea. It is said that so far as Karnatak is concerned, there has been aggression from all sides except for the kindness of the Arabian Sea. As I said, I do not want today to enter into that controversy. I am dealing with another problem, with which I am vitally concerned.

Taking the total population as a whole, in South Kanara district, we have got people who are talking a language which probably many of the Members of this House may not have heard of. It is called Tulu. The population of the district is about 13½ lakhs. Out of that, nearly 8 to 9 lakhs are people who talk Tulu. Of course everybody is aware of the four Dravidian languages: Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. But we must remember that the Dravidian languages are not four, but five:
 पञ्चद्रविड The fifth language is Tulu.

Mr Chairman: Is that a written language?

Shri Achar: It has got its own script, though it may not have developed. It may not have much literature, but all the same, we must remember one thing. You are pleased to ask me that question, but it rather embarrasses me. It looks as if everybody seems to be prejudiced against that language. It is asked, is it a written language? Should every language be a written language and also be a language with much literature?

The other day I was reading about the treatment given to the several languages in Soviet Russia in an article. There are a good number of languages and dialects in Russia. I read in that article that they have developed even those languages.

[Shri Achar]

which have no script and no literature. In the same way, so far as the people who talk Tulu is concerned, they have a very well developed language. In fact, experts in language matters and philologists have said that Tulu is one of the very developed languages. It is a very expressive language and it is the language of about 8 to 10 lakhs of people.

Unfortunately this area has been under the domination of some kingdom or other and this language is not used even as a medium of instruction. We have adopted Kannada and I am not saying anything against that. Kannada has been the medium of instruction and it is also used for administrative purposes. But all the same, I think that something must be done to develop this language. Tulu has its own way of expression and a culture of its own. In fact, there was a movement, when different linguistic States were being formed, and there were some people who advocated that there must be a separate Tulu State for 10 lakhs. It is unreasonable and I am not supporting anything of that kind: it is not practical. If I say that, people like Shri Khadilkar will say, it is linguistic fanaticism. I do not know exactly how he exhibited his feelings when he spoke about Belgaum. But all the same, I will not go to that extent. I am only submitting this for the consideration of the hon. Minister as well as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I would request them to consider this aspect of the question and see what could be done to help to improve that language. For instance, there may be a radio centre and things like that to develop Tulu.

Whenever election or anything like that comes, everybody who wants the people to understand things gives a lecture in Tulu. But for other purposes, Kannada or some other language is used. This aspect of the question that Tulu is a language of about 10 lakhs of people must also be

investigated. If I have understood correctly article 350B of the Constitution, it is not merely to correspond with the different States, get their views, analyse them and submit reports. Article 350B says:

"It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities." etc.

I am not reading the entire article, because the main purpose is so clear. One of the main purposes is to investigate the difficulties. This is the first point that I wanted to submit to this House, the Home Minister and to that officer, a highly respected gentleman, Shri Mullick, who comes from Allahabad.

The other point raised by the speaker who preceded me, Shri Sharma, was something about retired servants. I do not agree with that. It is really good thing that the Government have been able to find such an eminent jurist and a very capable man to take up this office. But, as far as the office of the Commissioner is concerned, I have to make one submission. The Office of the Commissioner must be in the middle of the country. I would submit that Allahabad is rather far away, so far as south India is concerned. So, if Nagpur is suggested for that office, I would certainly support it, especially at a time when we hear news about Maharashtra and Gujarat being separated and separate Vidarbha being not formed. Now there is a feeling that Nagpur is being neglected. So, to protect the interests of the minorities Nagpur would be the right place. So, I would suggest that the Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities should be in a central place, not in a place like Allahabad.

Then, I would like to say a few words about the way in which this problem has been dealt with. Some hon. Members have stated that the

problem of linguistic minorities has arisen after the re-organisation of States. I beg to disagree entirely from that point of view. This problem was there from the very beginning. In fact, when the British cut this India into several States, the problem was there. For example, take South Kanara. It was a minority group in Madras State. In fact, most of the Kannada-speaking people were minorities in other States. In Bombay they formed a minority and in Hyderabad they formed a minority. Except in the small feudal State of Mysore the Kannada-speaking people were in a minority. I distinctly remember that the Dhar Committee, which was appointed for the purpose of going into the question whether the Kannada-speaking people could be united into a State, reported that the Kannada-speaking people have suffered everywhere. They have suffered in the State of Madras, they have suffered in Bombay and Hyderabad, because they formed a minority everywhere. Now a Kannada State has been formed though many of the Kannada-speaking areas are still in other States. We find that our problem has not yet been solved. For example, we find a portion of the Kannada area in Kerala. The former Kasargode taluk at least a portion of it, must go to the Mysore State. That has been conceded even by the Communist party. The President of the Malabar Congress Committee has also conceded it. I may state here that the problem was there even before the re-organisation of States. Now after the re-organisations of States, it is still there. Though to a considerable extent the problem of the minorities has been tackled by the re-organisation, I do not agree with the view that the problem has been completely solved. Nor do I agree with the view that once re-organisation is made and boundaries settled the problem would disappear. I do not think so.

There are bilingual areas. Even if these problems are tackled and some solution arrived at, the problem

would still remain. So, I do not agree with the view that the problem would go entirely. But if these problems are properly tackled and a good many areas are integrated in a way whereby most of the people go into the area of the language they are speaking, the difficulties can be lessened. For example, if Kasargode taluk is merged with Mysore State, the difficulties of the Kannada-speaking people there can be mitigated. In regard to the Bombay-Mysore boundary also, it is the same thing. In Sholapur district the Kannada speaking area must go to Mysore. Similarly, some portion of Belgaum has got a predominantly Maharashtrian population. That should go to Maharashtra State or Bombay State. That is possible and that will certainly make things easier. But the problem will still be there to a lesser extent. So, the Commissioner will have to continue and he will have to do his duties.

When I look into the report I find that the problem is not dealt with as speedily as it ought to be. Though the problem is there since the commencement of the Constitution itself—article 29 specifically refers to it—nothing was done till 1956. The Seventh Amendment to the Constitution was passed only in 1956 and the States Re-organisation Act came into force on the 1st of November, 1957. Even though the Act came into force on 1st November, no minority officer was even appointed till July of next year—a delay of nearly nine months. That shows how the problem has been neglected by Government. What I am saying is that the problem was there from the time of the very commencement of the Constitution. So, something should have been done in 1950 or 1951. But nothing was done. Even after the passing of the States Re-organisation Act, nothing was done for nine months. This shows that the problem has not been treated seriously.

More than that, what we find is that the officer is not doing what he is expected to do under the relevant

[Shri Achar]

section What has he done? He has written to Several State Governments after some complaints were received. He got replies from some of them and he had no replies to some others. That does not seem to give a very good account of his work. He has to go to the States, investigate and find out what the difficulties of the minorities are, but no efforts seem to have been made in that direction. I can mention from my own experience some of the grievances. Of course, he deals with some of them. On a former occasion also I dealt with the grievances and difficulties that the people are feeling in Kasargode taluk. Most of them are mentioned in the report. Here I will read only one portion from the report. On page 23 it is stated

"On behalf of the Kannada speaking people a complaint was received about the change made in the railway signboards from Kannada into Malayalam. The complaint has been brought to the notice of the Railway Board for necessary action. It was also pointed out that forms used in courts and other offices are in Malayalam whereas the medium of instruction in almost all the schools, to the north of Chandragiri river is Kannada, that clerks employed in the offices have no knowledge of Kannada and the villagers are therefore, put to great difficulties, that Gram Sevaks and other officials appointed in Manjeswar Block of Community Development do not know Kannada,

"that Inspecting Officers appointed for schools where the medium of instruction is Kannada do not know Kannada, that Government notifications are not published in Kannada newspapers; that Kannada translation of Land Reforms Bill of Kerala Government has not been published..." etc

Therefore I only submit that the Minority Officer should investigate

into these matters and not merely be a recording officer

14 hrs.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री सभापति सहोदय, अब मे कुछ समय पहले इस सदन में भाषा के सम्बन्ध में दो समितियों की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा बनी है। एक तो संसदीय भाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हुई और दूसरी यह अल्पसंख्यक भाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा चल रही है। सीमाध्य में या दुर्भाग्य में दोनों में ही लगभग उस पंजाब की कुछ न कुछ चर्चा आई है, जिस पंजाब का कि मैं यहाँ प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। वह चर्चा अपनी स्वाभाविक भी थी। पंजाब भी भारतवर्ष का एक प्रान्त है और एक ऐसा गौरवपूर्ण प्रान्त है कि भारत की स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के इतिहास में पंजाब का एक बहुत बड़ा और श्रेयस्कर स्थान रहा है। परन्तु जहाँ पर पंजाब का अनीत इतना गौरवशाली रहा वहाँ कई कारणों से उस का वर्तमान धीरे धीरे कुछ धुंधला होता चला जा रहा है। कुछ तो पंजाब की अमर विभाजन ने नाश दी थी और रही सही कमर पंजाब पर अ... कुछ इस प्रकार के राजनीतिक झुंझड़े बाज लगे हैं ताई कि जो पंजाब की शान्ति और पंजाब के अन्न का मापा का आधार बना कर इस प्रकार का वातावरण बना रहे है कि जिस से पंजाब की स्थिति न केवल पंजाब के लिये अपितु सारे भारतवर्ष के लिये धीरे धीरे चिन्ता का विषय बननी जा रही है।

भाषा के आधार पर इस समय पंजाब में लगभग तीन फार्मुले या तीन योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। पहली पंजाब के अन्दर वह योजना चल रही है जिस को सक्कर फार्मुला कह कर पुकारा जाता है, दूसरे पंजाब के अन्दर वह योजना चल रही है कि जिस को पीन्डु फार्मुला कह कर पुकारा जाता है और एक अनी नई योजना बालू हुई है कुछ समय है जिस को क्षेत्रीय योजना या रीजनल फार्मुला कह कर पुकारा जाता है। दुर्भाग्य कुछ पंजाब शक्ति का ऐसा है कि वहाँ की संस्कृत

के सम्बन्ध में भारवर्ष में कुछ भूलें चल रही हैं। समझा ऐसा जाता है कि जैसे महाराष्ट्र के लोगो की भाषा मराठी है, बंगाल के लोगो की भाषा बंगला है, तामिलनाड के लोगो की भाषा तामिल है, गुजरात वालो की भाषा गुजराती है इमी तरह में पंजाब की भाषा भी पंजाबी होनी चाहिये। यह भी कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी के समर्थक क्यो पंजाब के अन्दर व्यर्थ का एक आन्दोलन पैदा कर रहे हैं और क्यो पंजाब के वानावर्ण को शुद्ध करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की एक माधारण भी चर्चा है जो हर व्यक्ति में अस्तिाव को आन्दोलित करती है। लेकिन में निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि पंजाब की समस्या बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तामिलनाड और कर्नाटक से सर्वथा भिन्न है। पंजाब की न्या स्थिति है ?

पहले ता में पंजाब की जनसंख्या के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हू। इस समय पंजाब की पूरी जनसंख्या लगभग १ करोड़ ६१ लाख की है। इस १ करोड़ ६१ लाख में पंजाब के अन्दर दो क्षेत्र माने गये हैं, एक हिन्दी क्षेत्र और दूसरा पंजाबी क्षेत्र। इन क्षेत्रो का गणनेका आधार यह हुआ कि जिस समय सीमा निर्धारण कमिशन ने मार दश का भ्रमण किया तो भ्रमण करने के पश्चात् जहा उस ने अपनी सम्मति दी कि किमी भाषा भाषी एक राज्य में क्या कुछ होना चाहिये वहा यह भी कहा —

“जिस राज्य में समस्त आबादी का ७० प्रतिशत वा उस से अधिक भाग एक भाषा समुदाय वाला हो केवल वही राज्य ही एक भाषा भाषी राज्य स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये जहा कि अल्पसंख्यक आबादी पर्याप्त अर्थात् ३० प्रतिशत वा उस से अधिक हो वह राज्य द्विभाषी अम्ना जाना चाहिये।”

इस आधार पर पंजाब द्विभाषी राज्य माना गया। लेकिन पंजाब की स्थिति, इस प्रकार की है कि पंजाब के जो दो क्षेत्र बनाये गये हैं हिन्दी और पंजाबी क्षेत्र, उस में हिन्दी क्षेत्र की जो कुल जनसंख्या है वह ५७ लाख ७० हजार ८३८ है और इस में से ५५ लाख ४५ हजार १३० व्यक्ति हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं और केवल २ लाख ३२ हजार ७०८ व्यक्ति पंजाबी भाषा भाषी हैं। इसी तरह में जिस को पंजाबी क्षेत्र माना गया है उस की कुल जनसंख्या ७६ लाख ६५ हजार ०५४ है जिस के अन्दर ३४ लाख ७१ हजार ५५२ व्यक्ति तो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं और ४६ लाख ६३ हजार ५०२ पंजाबी भाषा भाषी हैं।

श्री अजित सिंह सरहबो (लुधियाना) :
ये फिगर्स आप कहा में पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : विध्वस्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मैं बता रहा हू।

इस को अगर मैं दूसरे शब्दों में और व्याख्या के साथ कहू तो तो यो कह सकता हू कि उपरोक्त आकड़ो के आधार पर हिन्दी क्षेत्र में ६६ प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दी भाषा समुदाय में और ४ प्रतिशत से कम लोग पंजाबी भाषा समुदाय में आते हैं जब कि पंजाबी क्षेत्र में पंजाबी भाषा समुदाय की संख्या ५७ प्रतिशत के लगभग और हिन्दी भाषा समुदाय की ४२ प्रतिशत के लगभग है ऐसी स्थिति में जैसा कि सीमा निर्धारण समिति ने अपनी सम्मति दी है उस आधार पर पंजाब का पंजाबी क्षेत्र द्विभाषी क्षेत्र बन जाता है क्योंकि वहा पर हिन्दी बोलने वालो की संख्या ४२ प्रतिशत के लगभग बैठती है।

अब इस फार्मूले के विपरीत अल्पसंख्यक भाषा समिति के प्रतिवेदन को देख कर के मुझे बहुत कष्ट हुआ है कि उन्होंने केवल पंजाब

[श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

के सेक्रेटरी ने जो उन को पत्र लिखा है, उसी के आधार पर अपनी सम्मति इस पुस्तिका के अन्दर दे दी है और अपनी ओर से किसी प्रकार की कोई बात जानने की पंजाब के अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषा के सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। उस में उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो फार्मुला चलता है वह पीप्लू फार्मुले और सक्कर फार्मुले के अनुसार चलता है जिन को कि सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया गया है। यह चीज पढ़ कर मुझे और बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और इस चीज को सुन कर इस सदन को और इस सदन के बाहर लोगों को भी अगर यह बात बतलाई जाये तो आश्चर्य हुए बगैर नहीं रहेगा। सर्वसम्मति से कौन स्वीकार हुआ किसने स्वीकार किया कब किया

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कभी एक्सेप्ट नहीं हुआ, न डम हाउस में और न ही पंजाब में।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : सब में आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि सर्वसम्मति शब्द के अतिरिक्त भी अल्पसंख्यक भाषा समिति ने जो अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया है इस में उनका ने यह भी लिखा है कि पंजाब की जो क्षेत्रीय योजना है, रीजनल फार्मुला है, उस का समझ की स्वीकृति प्राप्त है। यह जान कर मुझे महान आश्चर्य हुआ कि मसद् की स्वीकृति इस रीजनल फार्मुले को कब प्राप्त हुई

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मसद् ने कभी रीजनल फार्मुले को पाम नहीं किया।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : यह स्टेट्स रिभाग-नाइजेशन एक्ट का पार्ट है और उस एक्ट को मसद् ने स्वीकार किया था।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : उस का यह पार्ट नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : ऐसा हुआ कि जिस समय यह रीजनल फार्मुले का ड्राफ्ट मदन के अन्दर आया तो उस के पश्चात् दो मसौधन इस पर रखे गये। एक मसौधन तो पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव जी की ओर से रखा गया और दूसरा सरदार बहादुर सिंह जी की तरफ से रखा गया। पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गवजी की तरफ से यह मसौधन रखा गया कि इस फार्मुले में से भाषा सम्बन्धी दोनों धाराओं को हटा कर उस को ६वें शैड्यूल का भग बना लिया जाये और इस तरह से यह एक एक्ट का रूप धारण कर ले। सरदार बहादुर सिंह जी की तरफ से यह मसौधन रखा गया कि इन दोनों धाराओं के सहित इस को ६वें शैड्यूल में शामिल कर लिया जाये और फिर इस को एक एक्ट का रूप दिया जाये। दोनों में से कोई भी मसौधन स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ। उसके पश्चात संसद् में न किसी प्रकार की चर्चा हुई और न किसी प्रकार से इसकी पुष्टि हुई। ऐसी सूरत में किस तरह से मसद् की स्वीकृति इसको प्राप्त हुई मैं नहीं समझ पाया। मैं यह भी नहीं समझ सका कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के सैक्रेट्री ने अल्पसंख्यक भाषा कमेटी के कमिश्नर को यह पत्र किस आधार पर लिखा कि मसद् की स्वीकृति इसको प्राप्त है।

एक और बात जान कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ है। पीप्लू फार्मुले के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि इसके अनुसार दसवीं श्रेणी तक पंजाबी का पठना अनिवार्य है और उसके सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा है कि सविधान के अनुच्छेद ३५०(क) में दिये गये निर्देश के विरुद्ध पढ़ता है। जब सविधान के यह विरुद्ध पढ़ता है तो इससे बचने के लिए धागे चल करके इस समिति की रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है कि यह समझना जरूरी है कि वह पंजाब में क्षेत्रीय समितियों की योजना की रूपरेखा का एक भाग है जो कि क्षेत्रीय फार्मुले के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है और जिसे मसद् ने

स्वीकृत कर दिया है। यह इस प्रकार की बात है कि जिसे ससद् को देखना होगा। वहाँ पर यह स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ है, यहाँ पर इस पर स्वीकृति की मुहर नहीं लगी इस बात को कमिश्नर महोदय को भी देखना चाहिये था। पंजाब के सेक्रेट्री ने इस प्रकार की अल्पसंख्यक भाषा समिति के कमिश्नर को रिपोर्ट दी और उन्होंने ज्यों की त्यों इसको इसके अन्दर रखा दिया। यह ठीक नहीं था।

मैं एक बात को और विशेष रूप से यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ। इसको मैं यो भी उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें सच्चे फार्मुले और वैश्व फार्मुले दोनों की चर्चा हुई है, इस बाबत इसमें एक स्थान पर उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि पंजाब की सरकार ने ये दोनों फार्मुले बनाये हैं और इस आधार पर बनाये हैं कि कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी का इस प्रकार का निश्चय था और उसके साथ साथ केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने शिक्षा मंत्रियों का जो एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था उसमें भी इस प्रकार का निश्चय हुआ था। समापति महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी का यह निश्चय नहीं है और न ही यह शिक्षा मंत्रियों का निश्चय है। कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी के ५ अगस्त, १९४६ के अधिवेशन का जो निश्चय था उसके शब्द मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उसके शब्द ये हैं—

“प्राइमरी स्तर पर बच्चे की शिक्षा मातृभाषा के माध्यम से होगी और इसका निश्चय बच्चे के माता पिता या बालक की इच्छा पर निर्भर होगा।”

ये इतने स्पष्ट शब्द हैं कि इसकी व्याख्या करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मातृभाषा का निर्णय माता पिता करेंगे, इसका निर्णय सरकार नहीं कर सकती है। सरकार विश्व चीज का निर्णय कर सकती है या करेगी वह सरकारी भाषा का होगा, मातृभाषा का

नहीं। मातृभाषा वह होगी जिसका निश्चय माता पिता करेंगे।

शिक्षा मंत्रियों के जिस सम्मेलन की इसमें चर्चा की गई है कि उसके आधार पर पंजाब के अन्दर ये फार्मुले बनें, उसकी बात अब मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन जो कि उसके कुछ ही दिन बाद १९४६ के अन्दर हुआ था, उसके भी शब्द मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह निर्णय वहाँ हुआ था। जूनियर बेंसिक स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम बच्चे की मातृभाषा होनी चाहिये और जहाँ मातृभाषा क्षेत्रीय या राज्य भाषा से भिन्न हो वहाँ मातृभाषा में बच्चे की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये।”

ऐसी स्थिति में पंजाब के उस क्षेत्र में, जहाँ सच्चे फार्मुला लागू है और ४२ प्रतिशत लोग यह कहते हैं कि पंजाबी केवल हमारी बोली है, पंजाबी हमारी भाषा नहीं है, इस फार्मुले को लागू करना और पाचवी श्रेणी तक जबर्दस्ती उन को इस प्रकार की भाषा पढ़ाना जिम में उन के माता पिता की महमति न हो उन के साथ बहुत अन्याय है।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर लाते हुए दो तीन आवश्यक बातों की ओर इस सदन का और विशेष रूप से अल्पसंख्यक भाषा समिति के कमिश्नर महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ, और वह इस नाते से कराना चाहता हूँ कि वह थोड़ा सा इस बात को समझे। वह कहते हैं कि सच्चे फार्मुले से विरोध क्यों है। विरोध इस दृष्टि से है कि पाचवी श्रेणी तक यह कहा जाता है कि मातृभाषा में शिक्षा दी जायेगी। एक ओर बकिंग कमेटी और शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन का निश्चय यह है दूसरी ओर कहा जाता है कि इस को सदन की स्वीकृति प्राप्त है। वह भी स्थिति इस की नहीं है। दूसरी बात सब से बड़ी यह है कि भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति अधिक हैं जो चौथी श्रेणी के बाद अपने

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दिला पाते हैं। पांचवीं श्रेणी तक जिस बच्चे को पंजाबी और गुरुमुखी अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़नी पड़ेगी उसके बाद अगर चौथी श्रेणी तक पढ़कर बच्चा अपने घर में बैठता है तो स्थिति यह होगी कि वह बच्चा हिन्दी से सर्वथा अपरिचित रहेगा और जो हिन्दू धर्मग्रंथ हैं जो कि प्रायः हिन्दी में और विशेषतया देवनागरी लिपि में तथा संस्कृत में हैं उन को वह बच्चा जीवन के अन्दर कभी नहीं पढ़ पायेगा। इसलिये मेरी मांग यह है कि पंजाब के इस भाग में जिस के अन्दर ४२ प्रतिशत अल्पसंख्यक माने गये हैं, उन के बच्चों को पूर्ण रूप से अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़ने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। पंजाब की सरकार से और अल्पसंख्यक भाषायी समिति के कमिश्नर महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे शीघ्र कुछ निश्चय लें।

यहां सर्वसम्मति के शब्द का जो उपयोग किया गया है उसे जान कर मुझे यों आश्चर्य हुआ। इस सदन को इस बात का पता है कि सन् १९५७ में पंजाब के अन्दर भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर एक बड़ा भारी आन्दोलन चला जिम के अन्दर १३ हजार के लगभग आदमी जेलों में गये। १८ आदमी मृत्यु की गोद में जा कर सोये, और ऐसी स्थिति में भी वह कहते हैं कि सर्वसम्मति से यह फार्मुला पंजाब के अन्दर चल रहा है। भाषा के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को ले कर अगर इस तरह से दबाव डालने की कोशिश की जायेगी, या पानी डालने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा तो मेरा निवेदन है कि पंजाब हमारे भारतवर्ष की सीमा का एक प्रान्त है। सीमा के प्रान्त में इसमें भयंकर स्थिति बनेगी और वह संभालनी बड़ी कठिन हो जायेगी।

अन्त में एक चीज कह कर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस में एक स्थान पर लिखा गया है कि पंजाब सरकार ने निश्चय किया कि पंजाब क्षेत्र में दोनों भाषाओं में

सरकारी परिपत्र प्रकाशित होंगे, जो जिस भाषा में आवेदन पत्र देगा या कोई प्रार्थना पत्र देगा, उसे उस की भाषा में उत्तर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, और सदन के अन्दर चुनौती दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज कागजों तक ही सीमित है। पंजाबी क्षेत्र के अन्दर इस का व्यवहारिक रूप कुछ भी नहीं है। अभी पंजाब के अन्दर अक्टूबर में म्यूनिसिपल एलेक्शन होने जा रहे हैं। वहां की चुनाव की लिस्टें या तो अंग्रेजी में हैं या पंजाबी में हैं। हिन्दी में एक भी लिस्ट किसी को नहीं दी गई। इसी तरह से पंजाब क्षेत्र की रीजनल कमेटी है, उस की जितनी रिपोर्टें और सूचनाएँ आती हैं वह गुरुमुखी और पंजाबी में आती हैं या थोड़ी बहुत अंग्रेजी में आती हैं। हिन्दी का वहां नाम नियान नहीं है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जब निर्णय किया गया है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का जब यह कहना है कि कोई भाषा किसी के ऊपर जबरदस्ती नहीं टूँसी जायेगी, किसी एक भाषा को किसी के ऊपर डाला नहीं जा सकता और दूसरी चीज यह कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जब वह यह कहते हैं कि भाषा के प्रश्न का भाग शास्त्री निर्णय करेंगे और पंजाब सरकार ने इसी आधार पर एक बहुत बुद्धिमत्ता का काम किया कि दो व्यक्तियों की, जिन में एक सिख है और एक हिन्दू भी था, सद्भावना समिति बनाई। उस ने रिपोर्ट दी है। जब उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पंजाब की सरकार पंजाब में वातावरण को शान्त करने जा रही है, ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर पंजाब की स्थिति को और बिगाड़ न जाय। भाषा के प्रश्न को राजनीति के अखाड़ेबाजों के हाथों से ले कर भाषाशास्त्रियों के हाथों में दे कर पंजाब की भाषा समस्या का समाधान किया जाय।

श्री राजवृ (नरसापुर) सभापति महोदय, लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटी के ऊपर जितनी चर्चा हुई है वह चर्चा भाषा की माइनारिटी के साथ साथ स्टेट्स के बार्डर की समस्या से भी सम्बन्धित है। इस समस्या के ऊपर सदन में बहुत जोर दिया गया है। लेकिन भेरे क्वाल में यहाँ श्री अचार जी और एक दूसरे सदस्य ने बताया कि अगर किसी स्टेट के बार्डर पर किसी भाषा के बोलने वालों की मैजोरिटी है तो उस को ऐडजस्ट कर देना चाहिये। अगर किसी महाराष्ट्री स्टेट में कन्नड भाषा भाषी ज्यादा हैं तो उस हिस्से को बगल की स्टेट के साथ मिला दिया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह का सजेशन यहाँ भाया। ठीक है, बार्डर के भाषा भाषियों को इस तरह से ऐडजस्ट करने से कुछ सुविधा हो सकती है। लेकिन केवल बार्डर से ही लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज का ताल्लुक नहीं है। अभी पंजाब के आई का जो भाषण हुआ उससे मालूम होता है, कई और भाइयों ने भी बतलाया, कि बार्डर के अलावा कई इंडस्ट्रियल शहरों में या दूसरे क्षेत्रों में दूसरी भाषाओं का माइनारिटीज का भी सवाल है। इसलिये इस लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज की समस्या को हल करने के लिये हमें हमेशा के लिये एक पालिसी तय कर लेनी चाहिये। माइनारिटीज को जितनी गारंटीज कास्टिट्यूशन में दी गई हैं उन के बारे में माइनारिटीज रिपोर्ट में भी बताया गया है। लेकिन हमारे कास्टिट्यूशन में जो गारंटीज दी गई हैं उन के बारे में हम इस रिपोर्ट में ज्यादा पाने की धाशा नहीं करते हैं। कौन कौन सी स्टेट में उन गारंटीज को अमल में आने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं, इस के बारे में हमें कुछ सूचनाओं की जरूरत है, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में हमें बहुत कम सूचना मिलती है। रिपोर्ट में बताया कि किस स्टेट से कौन सी कम्प्लेंट आई है और किस को क्या लिखा गया। लेकिन इस के अलावा अगर इस रिपोर्ट में यह बताया जाय कि किस बार्डर पर किस भाषी व किन भाषाभाषियों की है, उन की अपनी कीसरी

के लिये स्कूलों का क्या इन्तजाम है तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। लेकिन इस तरह की कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है। इसके अलावा भी कास्टिट्यूशन में जो गारंटीज दी गई हैं उन पर कुछ अमल हुआ या नहीं, उन का कुछ क्वाल किया जाता है या नहीं, यह भी हम कुछ समझ नहीं पाते हैं। इस लिये कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ हम देखना चाहते हैं वह नहीं है और उन की रिकमेन्डेशंस भी इस में नहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मध्य के लोग मैसूर स्टेट में कोलार डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कई जगह ५० परसेन्ट से ज्यादा है। उन लोगों के लिये वहाँ कितने स्कूल हैं, उन के बच्चों को मातृ भाषा में पढ़ाने के लिये कोई इन्तजाम है या नहीं इस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं बताई गई है। वैसे ही उड़ीसा के बार्डर पर गजम जिला है, उस का एक हिस्सा कोरापेट है, उस के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है इस के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं है। इसी तरह से मध्य स्टेट में कन्नड माइनारिटी या उडिया माइनारिटी के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है, यह इन्फार्मेशन भी नहीं है, न इन के बारे में कुछ रिकमेन्डेशन दी गई है।

इसी सिलसिले में जो इंडस्ट्रियल शहर हैं, बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता ऐसे कई शहर हैं। हर जगह माइनारिटीज का सवाल था रहा है। बच्चों को मातृ भाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा पाने का हक कास्टिट्यूशन से मिला हुआ है, लेकिन इस का इन्तजाम काफी तौर से नहीं हो रहा है। इस के बारे में इस सदन के जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य श्री पाणिग्रही हैं उन्होंने अपनी राय दी कि इस का क्या हल होगा। कांग्रेस के सदस्य भी पाठे ने कहा कि उन को एक ही भाषा सीखनी होगी और वह हिन्दी होगी। हिन्दी जरूर सीखनी चाहिये क्योंकि एक भाषा बननी है। हम हिन्दी को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मजबूर कर के, लोगों को मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा दे कर के, जोर डाल कर हिन्दी को नहीं बढ़ाने बढ़ाया जा सकता। इससे इस देश का मुक्तान होना और देश की यूनिटी को

[श्री रामधर]

बदला जायेगा। इसलिये ऐसा निर्णय नहीं करना चाहिये। भारत में हर राज्य के लिये अपनी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा देने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। ऐसा न कर के हिन्दी पढ़ने पर ही जोर देना ठीक नहीं है, मुसलमानी हिन्दी को सब लोग प्यार करते हैं और उस को सीखने पर जोर देते हैं। भाषा की वृद्धि के प्रयत्न से ही महात्मा जी ने नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी में हिन्दी का प्रचार किया और अपने आप हुए उन्होंने हिन्दी को लोक किया। लेकिन अब तो हिन्दी इस तरह के बढ़ाई जा रही है कि हिन्दी को मदद नहीं मिलती है। इससे हिन्दी के विकास कुछ रियलेशन हो रहा है। इस बात को हिन्दी भाषियों को समझना चाहिए। दूसरे लोगों की विपत्त को उन्हें देखना चाहिए और अपनी बात पर जोर नही देना चाहिए। और हिन्दी वालों को सुविधा देते हुए भारत की नेशनल भाषा को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए पर देखा क्याल उम्मा नहीं है।

इतना ही नहीं, कल श्री भक्त दर्शन ने हिन्दी और उर्दू के झगड़े के बारे में बोलते हुए कहा कि वह दक्षिण वालों की सुविधा के लिए ही हिन्दी में संस्कृत को ला रहे हैं, नहीं तो वह उर्दू के शब्दों को नहीं जोड़ते। लेकिन जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ कि ग्राजकल जो संस्कृत के पद हिन्दी में आ रहे हैं उनसे भी दक्षिण वालों को विपत्त पैदा हो रही है। लोग उन का स्वागत नहीं करते। ऐसे पद हिन्दी में इस्तेमाल होते हैं जिनको वहाँ कोई नहीं समझता। दक्षिण की हर भाषा में संस्कृत के कुछ पद इस्तेमाल होते हैं लेकिन ग्राजकल हिन्दी में ऐसे पद लाए जाते हैं जिनको कोई नहीं समझता। उदाहरण के लिए, इस सदन में अपोजीशन के मेम्बरो को विरोधी सदस्य कहा जाता है। संस्कृत का ज्ञान केवल हिन्दी भाषियों को ही नहीं है बल्कि हर स्टेट की भाषा वालों को संस्कृत का कुछ ज्ञान है। अब जो यहाँ विरोधी सदस्य का

इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो "विरोधी" में एंगीनी को साउंड-भाती है। हम विरोधी के लिए प्रतिपक्षी का इस्तेमाल करें तो उम्मा प्रच्छा होगा। जब संस्कृत के किसी शब्द का हिन्दी में इस्तेमाल किया जाए तो उसके बारे में बम्बई, बंगाल, आन्ध्र, केरल आदि राज्यों के पंडितों से भी सलाह ले ली जायें, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाय। कोरिया और इन्डोनेशिया के पंडितों को बुलाए जायें और उनको सलाह देते हैं। तो इस से पंडितों को बहुत विपत्त होती है।

कुछ लोग यहाँ उर्दू के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। लेकिन दक्षिण में उर्दू का कोई मुसलमानी नहीं है। दक्षिण की भाषाओं में जिस तरह संस्कृत और अरबी के शब्द इस्तेमाल होते हैं उसी तरह से उर्दू के शब्द भी इस्तेमाल होते हैं। आन्ध्र में भी लोग उर्दू के सैकड़ों शब्दों को समझते हैं। उर्दू के शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनको बोलते हैं। उर्दू के और संस्कृत के पद शब्दों को लोग आसानी से समझ सकते हैं और जो भाषा में चल रहे हैं उनको सिलेक्ट करना चाहिए। ऐसे शब्दों से हिन्दी को मदद मिलेगी। जब हिन्दुस्तान में उर्दू का प्रचार हुआ तो उर्दू के बहुत से शब्द यहाँ की दूसरी भाषाओं में मिल गये जैसे कि संस्कृत के शब्द मिल गये। हिन्दी की रूपरेखा इस तरह नहीं बनानी चाहिए कि कुछ लोग अपनी पसन्द के संस्कृत के शब्द उस में मिला दें। उदाहरण के लिए भाषण के लिए हिन्दी में व्याख्यान शब्द इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जब कि हम लोग व्याख्यान का अर्थ कमेंट समझते हैं या उपमास समझते हैं। इसी तरह से विरोधी शब्द की भी बात है। मेरी सलाह है कि इस काम के लिए सब प्रांतों की भाषा के पंडितों की एक समिति बनानी चाहिए जिसमें यूनीवर्सिटी और कॉलेजों के भी पंडित शामिल हों और उनकी सलाह लेने के बाद ही हिन्दी में संस्कृत

शब्दों को मिलाना चाहिए । अपने मन के मुताबिक करने से हिन्दी का विरोध खड़ा हो सकता है । जब हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाने के लिए आरगूमेंट हुआ था उस समय कहा गया था कि उर्दू और हिन्दी एक ही हैं, बहुत नजदीक हैं । लेकिन अब उर्दू हिन्दी के बीच विरुद्ध भावना पैदा हो रही है । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक हो सके हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी बनाने में उर्दू के वे शब्द जो आसानी से समझे जा सकते हैं ले लेने चाहिए और दूसरे राज्यों के पंडितों की सलाह से संस्कृत के भी शब्द ले लेने चाहिए । ऐसा करने से आसानी होगी और भाषा की समस्या भी हल होगी ।

श्री अब्दुल लतीफ (बिजनौर) : जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बेइन्तिहा मशकूर व ममनून हूँ कि आपने मुझको इस मसले पर बोलने की इजाजत दी ।

इस वक्त माइनारिटी लेंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पेश है उस पर यह बहस है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त तक जो तकरीरें हुई हैं वह इतनी मुफसिल और मुकम्मिल हैं कि अब मज्जीद बहस की कोई जरूरत बाकी नहीं रही । हाउस में जिस कदर बहस इस वक्त तक हुई है, सिवाय एक दो तकरीरों के, पूरी बहस इतनी संजीदगी के साथ हुई है कि इसकी तारीफ ही की जा सकती है । चन्द मिनट पहले एक तकरीर हुई है जिसमें कुछ कशीदगी के आसार पाये जाते हैं ।

जबान का मसला ऐसा नहीं है कि जिसमें तलखी और तुर्शी पैदा की जाये । जबानों के मसले बहुत अहम होते हैं । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत एक जबान है, वह जबानों की मां है, और दूसरी जबानें उसकी बेटियां हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की मुख्तलिफ भाषाएं हैं । हुकूमत का फ़र्ज है कि वह उन तमाम जबानों का तहफ़ुज करे । अगर यही तलखी जो कि आज पंजाब में नुमायां है चलती रही तो जो एक तलखी पाकिस्तान की शबल में पैदा हुई थी वह फिर पैदा हो सकती है ।

कफस के सानहे को मुद्तें गुजरीं,
मगर अब तक चमकती है जो बिजली
आशियां मालूम होती है ।

वह तबाही और बरखादी जो मुल्क के अन्दर हुई है वह जिस वक्त सामने आती है और जो यह कंट्रोवरसी सामने आती है तो दिल कांपता है कि यह शकलें फिर पैदा हो रही हैं । हर जगह पर महात्मा जी को कोट किया जाता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन हालात में खासकर इस हाउस में महात्मा जी का नाम न आये तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो । वह तो कहते थे :

शक्ति भी भक्ति भी भक्तों के गीत में है,
घरती के वासियों की मुक्ति प्रीत में है ।
काहूते कडुवे वचन कहो न कबहूँ जान,
तुरत मनुज के हृदय में चुभत हैं जनु वाण ।

वहां तो सिर्फ प्रेम और मुहब्बत थी । यहां जबान के मामले में भी तलखी और तुर्शी है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो अपना बयान दिया उन्होंने कहा है कि उर्दू जहां पली, बड़ी और जहां इस ने परवरिश पाई और वो सिर्फ चन्द सूबे हैं यानी बिहार है, उत्तर प्रदेश है और दिल्ली है तो अब बिहार के लोगों ने जो तकरीरें की हैं वह हजूर के सामने हैं और दिल्ली में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह भी आपके सामने है । मैं सिर्फ यू० पी० के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है :—

“दिल के फफोले जल उठे सीने के
दास से, इस घर को आग लग गई
घर के चिराग से ।”

अब आज यू० पी० में उर्दू यतीम है लेकिन अब मैं तफसील में नहीं चाहता इस वास्ते कि इस वक्त आफिशिएल लेंग्वेज कमेटी ने होम मिनिस्ट्री का जो उर्दू के मुताल्लिक ऐलान हुआ है उसको कबूल कर लिया है और अब उसको एक कानूनी हैसियत हासिल हो गई है । चाहता सिर्फ यह हूँ कि उसका यू० पी० में जल्दी निफाज हो जाय और वह जल्द

श्री प्रभुल लतीक]

अब बन्द प्रमल में आ जाव । मैं सिर्फ इतना धर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि आफिसिएल लैंग्वेज कमेटी ने होम मिनिस्ट्री का जो ऐलान हुआ है उर्दू के खिलाफिले में उसको कबूल कर लिया है और उसको शामिल कर लिया है और इसलिए उसकी कानूनी हैसियत हो गई है । उसका निफाज उन सूबों में और ससूनन यू० पी० में हो जाना चाहिए । मैं उसके मुताबिक सिर्फ इतना ही धर्म करना चाहता हूँ ।

कल इस के बारे में बन्द तकरीरें हुईं और मैं श्री अकत दर्शन को उनकी कल की तकरीर के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ । बड़ी सुलझो हुईं तकरार थीं और वह सब उनका नहीं था जो कि: मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दी ज़ेमेयों का अक्सर होता है । सहाँ सब तो लिव एंड लैट लिव भा ही हो सकता है । जिन्दा रहो और जिन्दा रहने दो ।

आज हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है । यकीन रखिये कि राष्ट्रभाषा को हम जिन्दा रखेंगे और उसमें कबीर और खानखाना जैसे लोग पैदा होंगे । लेकिन अगर हमारा सही सब न रहा और यह एकावट वाला सब कायम रहा जो कि आज नजर आता है तो यकीन मानिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी जवान जिन्दा नहीं रहेगी और हर जवान तबाह हो जायगी और मुल्क में गड़बड़ी पैदा हो जायगी ।

दजिन में आज क्या हो रहा है । आज वहाँ हिन्दी के खिलाफ जिहाद चल रहा है । पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है ?

“बुल्लो बुल्लुची का गिला बुल्लुले बुल्लु सहजा न कर तु गिरफ्तार हुई अपनी सदा के बायस”

यह जो कुछ हो रहा है मुझे यह कहने के लिए भाग किया जाय कि एक गलत सब की बिना घर हो रहा है ।

अब मेरी तो हज़ूर एक तजवीज है जो कि मैं आपके सामने धर्म करना चाहता हूँ । बकत कम है क्योंकि पहले मकसिल तकरीरें हो चुकी हैं और सब कुछ कहलिया चुका है । मुझे कुछ ज्यादा कहना भी नहीं है । मेरी दरखास्त सिर्फ यह है कि दिल्ली या यू० पी० के अन्दर एक उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की जाय जिसका कि जरिया तालीम सिर्फ उर्दू हो । जब हर एक जवान के वास्ते एक यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करने की कोशिश हो रही है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उर्दू की यूनिवर्सिटी भी कायम होनी चाहिए । मेरी तजवीज यह है कि दिल्ली या यू० पी० में एक उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी कायम होनी चाहिए जिसमें कि जरिया तालीम उर्दू हो । उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी के खत्म हो जाने के बाद उर्दू के जरिये तालीम की कोई यूनिवर्सिटी मुल्क में बाकी नहीं रही है और यह बहुत तकलीफदेह चीज है

एक मानवीय सबत्य : अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी जो है ?

श्री प्रभुल लतीक : यह उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है ।

मेरा भावना यह है कि जवान के मसले में जो कुछ मैंने आप से धर्म किया है वह मसला ऐसा अग्रहम है कि उस में तलबी और तुरखी नहीं आनी चाहिए और प्रेम और मुहब्बत होनी चाहिए । आज पंजाब सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक जगह है जहाँ कि यह चीज पैदा हो रही है । सरहदो सूबा है । वहाँ पर इस क्लिम की कंट्रोलरी तकलीफदेह और नाफाबिले बर्दास्त है और जो सब है तकरीरों का और बहर्तों का वह अपनी जगह पर है जो कि आज बिलकुल गलत है और जिसके कि नतायज बहुत बुरे होने वाले हैं । मैं आप से यह धर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तलबी और तुरखी को रोकना जाय । मैं श्री दीवान बन्द चर्मा, श्री गोरे और दूसरे साहबान को उनकी कल की तकरीरों के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ । इन तकरीरों में बहुत

سبزیبانی کے ساتھ اس مسئلے کو لیا گیا ہے پھر
 اردو کی حیثیت میں جو انہوں نے اپنی ترقی کے
 کارہائے اس کے لیے انہیں مبارکباد دینا
 ہے۔ ان ترقیوں کے ساتھ اس کے متعلق
 کچھ پیدا کرنے کے لیے ضرورت نہیں
 ہے۔ سبزیبانی کی وجہ سے ترقی کرنا
 ہوتا ہے اور یہ کہ ایک بار اپنے
 اختیار سے لے کر اس کے لیے
 کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کے لیے
 کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کے لیے
 کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کے لیے

[عبداللطیف (بھولے)] جناب چھتر
 صاحب - میں آپ کا بے انتہا مشکور
 و ممنون ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے کو اس
 مسئلے پر بولنے کی اجازت دی -

اس وقت سائنس کی ترقی
 کمیشن کی رپورٹ ہے - اس پر
 یہ بحث ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
 اس وقت تک جو تقریریں ہوئی ہیں
 وہ اتنی ہی اور مکمل ہیں کہ اب
 مزید بحث کی کوئی ضرورت باقی
 نہیں رہی - ہاؤس میں جس قدر بحث
 اس وقت تک ہوئی ہے - سو ایک دو
 تقریروں کے - پوری بحث اتنی
 سلیجیڈگی کے ساتھ ہوئی ہے کہ اس
 کی تعریف ہی کی جا سکتی ہے -
 جلد ملت پہلے ایک تقریر ہوئی ہے -
 جس میں کچھ کھینچی کے آثار پائے
 گئے -

زبان کا مسئلہ ایسا نہیں ہے کہ جس
 میں ترقی اور ترقی پیدا کی جائے -
 یہ زبانوں کے مسئلے بہت اہم ہوتے
 ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سائنس

ایک زبان ہے - وہ زبانوں کی ماں ہے -
 اور ترقی زبانوں اس کی بہنیں
 ہیں - جو کہ ہندوستان کی مختلف
 بہنیں ہیں - حکومت کا فرض ہے
 کہ وہ ان تمام زبانوں کا تحفظ کرے -
 اگر یہی ترقی جو کہ آج پنجاب میں
 نہیں ہے قائم رہی - تو جو ایک
 ترقی پاکستان کی شکل میں پیدا
 ہوئی تھی وہ پھر پیدا ہو سکتی ہے
 جس کے ساتھ کہ مدتیں گزر رہی ہیں -
 مگر اب تک چمکتی ہے جو بہنیں
 آج بھی معلوم ہوتی ہے -

وہ ترقی اور بہنیں جو
 ملک کے اندر ہوئی ہیں -
 وہ جس وقت سامنے آتی ہے اور جو یہ
 کئی ترقی سامنے آتی ہے - تو دل
 لگتا ہے کہ یہ شکلیں پھر پیدا ہو
 رہی ہیں - ہر جگہ پر مہارتا جی کو
 کھٹ کہا جاتا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں
 کہ ان حالات میں خاص کر اس ہاؤس
 میں مہارتا جی کا نام نہ آئے تو زیادہ
 اچھا ہو وہ تو کہتے تھے -

شکستہ تھی بہکتی تھی بہکتوں کے
 گھٹ میں ہے - دھرتی کے ہاتھوں کی
 مکتی پوریت میں ہے - کافر نے کروے
 بچوں کو نہ کہہوں جان - توت ملیج
 کے ہونے میں چھت ہوں چلو ہان -
 وہاں تو صرف پریم اور محبت
 تھی - یہاں زبان کے معاملے میں بھی
 ترقی اور ترقی ہے -

مستتر صاحب نے جو اپنا بیان
 دیا ہے انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ اردو چہاں

[شری مہدالالہا]

پلی بڑھی اور جہاں اس نے پرورش پائی وہ صرف جلد صوبے میں یعنی بہار ہے - اتہر پردیش ہے اور نئی ہے تو اب بہار کے لوگوں نے جو تقریریں کی ہیں وہ حضور کے سامنے ہیں اور دعویٰ میں جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے وہ یہی ہے آپ کے سامنے ہے - میں صرف یہ - ہی - کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے -

دل کے پھوٹے جل آتے سہلے کے داغ سے اس گہر کو آگ لگ گئی گہر کے چرلے سے -

آج یہ - ہی - میں اردو متہم ہے لیکن - اب میں تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا اس واسطے اس وقت آٹھواں لیکچر بیچ کمیٹی نے ہوم منسٹری کا جو اردو نے متعلق اعلان ہوا ہے اس کو قبول کر لیا ہے اور اب اس کو ایک قانونی حیثیت حاصل ہو گئی ہے - چاہتا صرف یہ ہوں کہ اس کا یہ - ہی - میں جلد نفاذ ہو جائے اور وہ جلد از جلد عمل میں آجائے - میں صرف اتنا عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آٹھواں لیکچر بیچ کمیٹی نے ہوم منسٹری کا جو اعلان ہوا ہے اردو کے سلسلے میں اسکو قبول کر لیا ہے اور اس کو شامل کر لیا ہے اور اس لئے اس کی قانونی حیثیت ہو گئی ہے - اس کا نفاذ لین صوبوں میں اور خصوصاً یہ - ہی - میں ہو جانا چاہئے - میں اس کے متعلق صرف اتنا ہی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

کل اس کے بارے میں جلد ہی تقریریں ہونگی اور میں - شری بھکت دوشی کو ان کی کل انکی تقریر کے لئے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں - یہی سلیجی ہوئی تقریر تھی اور وہ رخ ان کا نہیں تھا جو کہ مجھے آفسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہندی پریسوں کا اکثر ہوتا ہے - صحیح رخ تو لہو ایلڈ لیمت لہو کا ہی ہو سکتا ہے (زندہ رہو اور زندہ رہیے دو) -

آج ہمارے دیس کی راجتربہاشا ہندی ہے - ہتھن رکھنے کے اشارہاں کو ہم زندہ رکھتے اور اس میں کبیر اور خاندانان جیسے لوگ پیدا ہوں گے لیکن اگر ہمارا صحیح رخ نہ رہا اور یہ رکاوٹ والا رخ رہا جو کہ آج زہر آتا ہے تو ہتھن مانہہ کہ ہندوستان میں کوئی یہی زبان زندہ نہیں رہیگی اور ہر زبان تباہ ہو جائیگی اور ملک میں کوہڑی پیدا ہو جائیگی -

دکن میں آج کیا ہو رہا ہے - آج وہاں ہندی کے خلاف جہاد چل رہا ہے - پنجاب میں کیا ہو رہا ہے -

کل گلچمن کا گلہ بلبل خوشی لہجہ نہ کر - تو گرفتار ہوئی اہلی صدا کے باعث -

یہ جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے مجھے یہ کہنے کے لئے معاف کہا جائے کہ ایک غلط رخ کے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے - اب میں تو حضور ایک تھوڑے ہیں جو کہ میں آپ کے سامنے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

وقت کم ہے کیوں کہ اس سے پہلے
منفصل تقریریں ہو چکی ہیں اور سب
کچھ کہا جا چکا ہے۔ مجھے کچھ زیادہ
کہنا بھی نہیں ہے۔ مہری تو پوچھو اسے
صرف یہ ہے کہ دلی یا یو۔ پی۔ کے
اندر ایک اردو یونیورسٹی قائم کی
جائے جس کا کہ ذریعہ تعلیم صرف
اردو ہو۔ جب ہر ایک زبان کے واسطے
ایک یونیورسٹی قائم کرنے کی کوشش
ہو رہی ہے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
اردو کی یونیورسٹی بھی قائم ہونی
چاہئے۔ مہری تجویز یہ ہے کہ دلی
یا یو۔ پی۔ میں ایک اردو یونیورسٹی
قائم ہونی چاہئے جس میں کہ ذریعہ
تعلیم اردو ہو۔

عثمانیہ یونیورسٹی کے ختم ہو جانے
کے بعد اردو کے ذریعہ تعلیم کی کوئی
یونیورسٹی ملک میں باقی نہیں رہی
ہے اور یہ بہت تکلیف دہ چیز ہے۔
ایک ماں توہہ سدسے۔ ملی گروہ
یونیورسٹی جو ہے۔

شری عبداللطیف یہ اردو یونیورسٹی
نہیں ہے۔ مہرا معروضہ یہ ہے کہ زبان
کے مسئلہ میں جو کچھ میں نے آپ
سے عرض کیا ہے وہ مسئلہ ایسا اہم ہے
کہ اس میں تلخی اور توشی نہیں آتی
چاہئے اور یروم اور مصمت ہونی چاہئے۔
آج پنجاب سب سے زیادہ خطرناک جگہ
ہے جہاں کہ یہ چیز پیدا ہو چکی ہے۔
سرخسی صوبہ ہے۔ وہاں پو۔ ایس۔ ایم
کی یونیورسٹی تکلیف دہ ہے اور ناگوار

ہرداشت ہے اور جو رخ ہے تقریروں کا
اور بحثوں کا وہ اپنی جگہ پر ہے جو
کہ آج بالکل غلط ہے اور جس کے کہ
نتائج بہت برے ہونے والے ہیں۔
میں آپ سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ اس تلخی اور توشی کو روکا جائے۔
میں شری دیوان جلد شرماسہری کو رو۔
اور دوسرے صاحبان کو ان کی کل کی
تقریروں کے لئے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔
ان تقریروں میں آپ نے بہت
سلیجھتی کے ساتھ اس مسئلہ کو لیا ہے
اور اردو کی حیثیت میں آج انہوں نے
اپنی تقریر میں فرمایا اس کے لئے
انہیں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ ان تقریروں
کے بعد مجھے اس کے متعلق کچھ
زیادہ عرض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں رہی
صرف تجویز کی وجہ سے تقریر کرنا گوارا
کہا اور میں پھر ایک بار آپ کا شکریہ
ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا
موقعہ دیا لیکن میں پورا وقت لینا
شہروں میں سمجھتا۔ اور اپنی تقریر
ختم کرتا ہوں۔]

Mr. Chairman: The hon Minister

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Mani-
pur). None from our Group has
spoken I request that I may be
allowed at least five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I tried as much as
possible to squeeze in some more
Members. His name was not there in
the beginning. I tried, but I am sorry.
We must have the benefit of the
Minister's reply.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I want only
five minutes.

Shri. Datar: No, Sir. I have now
only 25 minutes, not even 30.

[Shri Datar]

Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to the hon. Members for the numerous constructive and valuable suggestions they have made. They have also pointed out certain deficiencies in the Report.

The point that has been stressed by numerous hon. Members is that the Report is neither complete nor satisfactory. After anticipating this objection, I pointed out how the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities had to deal with this subject for the first year under certain difficulties. The difficulties were that this was a new problem to the State Governments and, therefore, he had to depend entirely on their replies. Sometimes, these replies came rather late. That is the first point which has to be properly appreciated.

Secondly, the information required is in respect of matters not relating to urban centres but concerning various rural centres throughout the length and breadth of the States. Take, for example, the question of primary education. In such cases, naturally the information has to be collected by the various State Governments from their officers at the lower, and perhaps even the lowest, levels. As this was entirely a new subject which had been introduced for the first time, certain difficulties arose. There was some delay in receiving replies. But that does not detract from the value of the Report to the extent that it is there.

I may also point out in this connection that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is in the same position as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. My hon. friend, Shri Goray, will kindly note that the wording used in articles 338 and 350B is almost identical. There is no such distinction as the one that he sought to make out. There is one special circumstance in the former case. That is that we make grants to State Governments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is a factor which naturally weighs with State Governments.

Therefore, in some cases the position of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is better than that of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. Here there is no question of any grants as such. All that has to be done by him is to investigate and report. Let the House understand the position very clearly, as I have pointed out on numerous occasions in connection with the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, let it be clearly understood that the executive agency is the State Government. This is a State matter. What has been done by us is to institute a particular machinery for the purpose of collecting all necessary material in the first instance, and secondly for undertaking such investigation as is possible in the circumstances of each case. After such investigation has been made and after his opinion has been duly recorded, it is sent to the State Governments for proper action. We follow this up with a request to them that inasmuch as this is a matter that has been investigated by an independent officer—in this case an officer who had held one of the highest judicial posts in the land—his conclusions are entitled to weight. My hon. friend, Prof. Sharma said that a younger officer, younger in spirits, according to him, or age, would have done the job better. But, in this particular case, there are certain definite points involved. We are aware that oftentimes controversies are raised. Two sides are often there. And, when there are two sides, it is natural and it is advisable to have as our Commissioner an officer who knows how to bring a judicial outlook to bear upon the differences between the two parties and who can be expected or trusted to settle the matter according to the highest canons of judicial dictum.

These are the points which have to be taken into account and that is the reason why this high officer was persuaded to accept this office. It is quite correct that in the years which follow we shall have a fuller report

and we shall have a report which deals with the various subjects.

Secondly, the purport of investigation should also be understood. So far as this investigation is concerned, it is carried on by the officer on the basis first of information supplied. Sometimes complaints that are made or representations that are despatched are either one-sided or exaggerated. It is, therefore, necessary for him to find out the other side. That he can do by visiting the various States, by meeting the representatives of the various delegations. We have an officer who carries on this work in as judicial a manner as possible.

14.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have also pointed out that he has visited some places already. And, whenever he feels that he should visit any particular place, he is entitled to do so; and, I am quite confident that when there are grounds for a reasonable belief that there are genuine differences between parties and parties based on linguistic considerations, he will surely go there and find out what the particular difficulties are.

The other side also should be noted in this connection. It would not be right, neither would it be desirable on the part of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to undertake what we may call a roving tour throughout the State inviting people to give their representations or complaints. That would not be proper also because thereby it is likely that a large number of bogus claims from both sides—I am not prepared to say that it is only from one side—are likely to come up.

The object we have in laying down these safeguards and wishing the State Governments to implement them as far as possible is to keep the minority communities as contented as possible. This can be done

by removing all their legitimate grievances. But, as I have said, the minority communities should not always think that they are a separate entity by themselves and that for their development, for their existence, for all time to come, they have to depend only upon the safeguards. After all, they are honourable members of the society in the various States; they are entitled to all the rights. And, I hope, they will, subject to the implementation of proper safeguards, try to harmonise themselves with the majority community as well. That is the proper standard which we have to take into account.

Certain hon. Members made specific references to certain complaints. My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty brought in the accusation of genocide. I am afraid that he has used that expression which is entirely irrelevant so far as the facts of this are concerned. After all, all the people are one—Oriyas, Biharis, Bengalis or Andhras. After all, we have the proud privilege of belonging to the same country and, therefore, language should not be made the ground of distinction or difference. It ought to be a unifying factor as well. But, if there are really any such instances, then, surely, they will be looked into.

In respect of certain territories that my hon. friend made a reference to, I may point out here that the Commissioner did not receive any such complaints at all. Whenever he receives any such complaints it is his duty to go into them and find out the reactions of the State Government and then come to a correct decision.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Were the terms of reference of the Linguistic Commissioner known? Did he ever invite delegations? It was all done in an atmosphere of secrecy.

Shri Datar: That was what I was pointing out. The appointment of the Linguistic Commissioner was a matter which was known to all because it was discussed here. A number of

[Shri Datar]

Questions also were put relating to the work done by the Commissioner and they were answered on the floor of this House. I know that whatever happens on the floor of Parliament receives the widest circulation. Often-times, whenever certain questions were asked and answered in a particular way, I received letters from the corners of India as to why I gave the answers in a particular way. That gives me the greatest sense of satisfaction that our people are alert. Therefore, it is difficult to believe that none know of the appointment of such an officer. All the same, I may also point out that whenever the officer goes on tour, he gives intimation to the persons who have made representations about his programme. In some cases, through the seven States he has toured, he met various delegations also. These delegations could not have met him unless as they knew his tour programme or his time table. All the same, I may point out to my hon. friend that everything possible will be done so far as this is concerned.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): One thing I want to ask. If the hon. Minister refers to my speech he will find that I have referred to certain parts in the district of Singhbhum.

Shri Datar: Will the hon. Member speak a little loudly? I cannot follow him.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I have referred in my speech to some parts of Singhbhum district. I may just inform him that some complaints were sent to the Home Minister regarding their grievances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that in this connection the copies of the debate that has gone on in this House for two days and in the other House today will be sent to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with a direction that he should look into all these cases—cases

of commission and omission. And, I am confident that he will deal with all these questions as expeditiously as possible.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar made a reference to the question—and Shri Goray also brought in that—of border adjustments. So far as that is concerned, it is a territorial matter and I am not going into the details of it for the simple reason that it is irrelevant to the question that we have before us. That is a larger question which can be considered apart but not in connection with the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. Here what we are dealing with is the right or the safeguards of the linguistic minorities as they are either in Bombay or Mysore or in any of the 14 States and territories. My hon. friend has contended that Kannada was being pushed up and Marathi was being neglected. That is not correct. What is being done is that the principle which is being followed everywhere is also followed here. Wherever there are schools for linguistic minorities, then the regional language is taught to them as the second compulsory language. The mother tongue is there. In fact in the four districts of the former Bombay State, the number of Marathi schools has increased after the States reorganisation. On one point, my hon. friend was entirely misguided or misinformed. He brought in this Parvati Devi College and stated that it was not receiving any grant at all.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmedabad): Sir on a point of personal explanation. I have never said that it was not receiving any grant, I have got the official version here. I have said that there are two grievances; firstly, affiliation to the Poona University.

Shri Datar: I am not dealing with affiliation here.

Shri Khadilkar: I will read the relevant passage; I have the original with me.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has made a specific reference.

Shri Khadilkar: The hon. Minister is perhaps, carried away by local feelings.

Shri Datar: I am not carried by anything. I am not carried by local feelings at all.

Shri Khadilkar: I will not take the time of the House. I will just read one or two sentences. I have said:

"This college used to get funds from the former Bombay State and it was part of the Bombay State. Today it is difficult to get aid . . ."

Shri Datar: That is entirely wrong.

Shri Khadilkar: I said further:

"It is laid down that there should not be a step-motherly attitude towards these educational institutions. But it is not getting enough aid."

So, my information is quite correct.

Shri Datar: I shall give the official information.

Shri Khadilkar: The Bombay Government stood security for a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the State Co-operative Bank. Now, the loan is mature and your State Government is not furnishing that security and therefore, they are in difficulties. I do not know whether you have got some connections but I have some connections with the educational institutions . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be such a long speech.

Shri Datar: It is entirely unfair. I am afraid that his statement is not borne out by facts because I have got the figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, he qualifies the word 'aid' by the word 'enough'. Whatever is given is not enough.

Shri Datar: Even if it is qualified by the word 'enough', it is not correct. In 1956-57, Rani Parvati Devi College was getting Rs. 22,065. After the reorganisation took place in November, 1956, we continued the grant on the Bombay-scale and in 1956-57 the grant given was Rs. 23,986. In the next year, that is 1958-59, the amount has been increased by nearly Rs. 5,000 and they got Rs. 28,379.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member will say that the need for grants is more.

Shri Khadilkar: The number of students has gone up.

Shri Datar: He is my personal friend and I know him well. We were together in the jail for one year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now appreciate why the rub is there.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend has entirely been swayed away by information which is far from correct—I shall put it at the mildest. So far as the other questions are concerned, they are being considered and they will be considered. This question is common to all. The Poona University Act and the Karnataka University Act were passed by the same Legislature. They have got the same rule—I believe it is section 5, if I mistake not—according to which if a college has to be affiliated to a University outside the limits of the particular State, the Governor or the Government—I am subject to correction—should do it. Therefore, at that level it can be considered. But so long as the college is there, no discrimination has been made in regard to the grants. In fact the grant is being increased.

In another thing also, my hon. friend is—may I use the word, hopelessly—misguided. I refer to the Marathi Training College, Belgaum. Shri Khadilkar has stated that the trainees from the Marathi area, that is, outside Mysore State, are not allowed to be taken to that college and the number

[Shri Datar]

of Marathi teachers joining the college from the Mysore State is not enough so that the college is suffering for want of strength. The Director of Education says that they can depute as many teachers as the college wants from the Mysore State itself because there are enough Marathi schools in the State. For the edification of my hon friend I may say that there is another very big college in Belgaum, the Lingaraj College which has got a Marathi Division by itself. There are students who take Marathi language. No injustice or hardship is caused to them at all. It is our policy that wherever they live, they are entitled to some safeguards.

Shri Khadilkar: On a small personal explanation

Shri Datar: I would like to finish, Sir. There is very little time . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not giving way.

Shri Datar. want to consider other areas also and finish—other areas than Belgaum and Mysore. From other areas also, I have received information from the various State Governments. Something was said about the Mahasamund Tehsil of Raipur District. Some hon Member gave a population figure which was not correct. The Oriya speaking population comes to 1.97 lakhs or 36 per cent of the population.

Shri Mahanty: May I interrupt?

Shri Datar: I have requested the State Government to look into complaints, if any, and the State Government are looking into the matter and they will furnish a report, in due course, to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Some hon Member has stated that the population of the Darjeeling district was 90 per cent Nepalese-speaking. I am afraid it is not correct.

It is only about 30 per cent or so. The State Government are trying their best to introduce there the benefits to which they are entitled.

So far as the Bihar-Orissa border is concerned, these complaints were forwarded to the State Government. We received them and we sent them there. I may read out the reply of the Bihar State Government in respect of the claims made about injustice to the Oriya language.

"According to the policy of the State Government throughout the primary and middle school stages, the medium of instruction is the mother tongue of the child subject to the condition that the number of students speaking a minority language should be at least 40 in the whole school or at least 10 in a class."

In so far as Bengali primary schools of Chandil, Ichagarh and Patamda Thanas of Distt Singbhum, the Chief Minister has observed as follows:

"Far from closing schools in which the medium of instruction is Bengali."

Shri B. Das Gupta: We demanded that there should be an enquiry, because it was misleading.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon Minister is not yielding.

15 hrs

Shri Datar: The Chief Minister has observed:

"Far from closing schools in which the medium of instruction is Bengali or converting them into Hindi schools, several new Bengali medium schools (9) have been opened in those areas, existing schools upgraded (4) and a number of Bangla knowing teachers appointed."

Sir, I would not like to go into all the complaints. Had these complaints come to us earlier we would have requested the Commissioner for Lin-

guistic Minorities to look into them properly and to let us have the benefit of his own advice. I would request hon. Members, whenever they have any *prima facie* satisfactory material for such complaints they may kindly pass it on to me. I shall have the matter fully enquired into.

So far as India is concerned, Sir, India is one. We have no desire to have the interests of the minorities sacrificed in any place. I am anxious that the linguistic minorities also treat themselves as full members of the community of the State concerned. It is only that way that we shall be able to bring about unity.

One hon. Member, I believe it was Shri Goray, rightly pointed out that language has been raising questions larger, more vehement and perhaps more controversial than even religion. Let us try to take a lesson from the precaution that my hon. friend has rightly given. I agree that this question should be approached solely from the view point of the legitimate educational and other needs of the linguistic minorities. Let there be no fanaticism on either side. I again repeat that the majority community has to win the confidence of the minority community, otherwise things will not be good.

Sir, I again thank all the hon. Members for the suggestions that they have made. I am quite confident that the next year's report will contain more information and will have the effect of settling a number of points that now are before the various linguistic minorities. I am also confident that they will bring together and cement the ties of cordiality and brotherhood between the majority community on the one hand and the minorities on the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“and is of the opinion that—

- (a) the Report is an incomplete one and does neither cover the period nor the terms of reference in full, as directed by the President, under article 350B of the Constitution and to that extent is unconstitutional;
- (b) the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for in the Constitution;
- (c) the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate the suppression of cultural and other rights guaranteed to the Oriya minorities in Seraikella and Singbhum Sadar Sub-divisions in Bihar and in the Mahasamund tehsil of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh.”

(1)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“and regrets the failure in implementing the safeguards for linguistic minorities, in the case of Bengali and Oriya speaking minorities in the State of Bihar.”

(2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1959.”

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

**MOTION RE ACCIDENT TO THE
HOIST CHAMBER OF A TUNNEL
AT THE BHAKRA DAM**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the next item on the agenda—Accident to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam. Sardar Iqbal Singh may move his motion.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and 7th September, 1959 regarding the damage caused by the accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam."

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, भाखड़ा हिन्दुस्तान का एक प्राइज है। वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक फायदा की चीज है और पंजाब के लिए वह एक नेमत है। १९०७ में सब से पहले भाखड़ा का कनसेप्शन पंजाब के एंग्लो चैफ इंजीनियर के विभाग में पैदा हुआ। १९१६ और १९२५ में इस डैम का सर्वे हुआ और १९३८ के बाद इस डैम की कन्क्रीट शकल सामने आने लगी। लेकिन वे सब प्रिलिमिनरी स्टेजिंग थीं और १९४८ के बाद इस डैम ने एक नया रूप धारण किया। पंजाब की तत्कालीन सरकार ने ईस्ट पंजाब में आवश्यकता के जरिये काम शुरू किया और उस के बाद भाखड़ा हिन्दुस्तान और पंजाब के लोगों के लिए एक उम्मीद—एक आस—बना हुआ है। उम्मीदों में इस पर भरोसा है कि एक दिन यह डैम बनेगा और इस की नहरें चरगी, बिजली पैदा चलेगी, जिस से पंजाब और राजस्थान की जिन्दगी—देहात की जिन्दगी—तर्द्वल हो जायगी। जहाँ लोगों को इस पर फ़ख्र है, वहाँ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो सालों में दो तान इन्सीडेंट्स भाखड़ा पर हुए, जिन की वजह

से पंजाब के लोगों में खासकर और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में भी इस की निस्वत एक अजीब किस्म के ख्यालात पैदा होनी हैं। आखिर यह डैम हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा डैम है। दुनिया का सब से ऊंचा डैम है, जिस को हिन्दुस्तान के और बाहर के बेहतरीन इंजीनियर्स बना रहे हैं और जिस से पंजाब की किस्मत बदलने वाली है। इन इन्सीडेंट्स से लोगों की विश्वास में दिन-ब-दिन कामों हॉती नजर आती है। इसी लिये मैं ने यह डिस्काशन इस हाउस में खड़ी की है, ताकि इस हाउस को और इस हाउस के जरिये इस मुल्क के लोगों को पता चले कि असलियत क्या है और डैम पर जो इन्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं, उन का किस ढंग से उपाय हो सकता है, ताकि दोबारा उस किस्म के इन्सीडेंट्स न हों।

पिछले साल स्पिलवे वाल इस डैम से गिर पड़ा। जब सब से पहले दिन डैम में पानी छोड़ा गया तो जो स्पिलवे वाल डैम को डिवाइड करती थी, वह चन्द घंटे भी न ठहर सकी और वह गिर गई। उस के बाद राइट साइड पर एक राक गिर गई। तबसरा मेजर इन्सीडेंट जो इस डैम पर बाक हुआ, वह हौस्ट चेम्बर के बारे में है। इस बारे में इस हाउस में सवाल किये गये। भाखड़ा डैम की कन्स्ट्रक्शन का काम हिन्दुस्तान और बाहर के बेहतरीन इंजीनियर्स के हाथ में है। पहले उस पर आने वाली कीमत का अन्दाजा १७० करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया था, लेकिन दिन-ब-दिन वह कीमत बढ़ती गई। जहाँ तक फंड्स मिलना का ताल्लुक है, वे दिन-ब-दिन कम होना चला गई। डैम पर जितना खर्चा लगता है, वह पंजाब सरकार ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से ऋण लिया है और पंजाब सरकार के उस ऋण को पंजाब के लोगों ने वापस करना है, चाहे वह बिजली के रेट्स का शकल में हो, चाहे आबियाने की शकल में हो, चाहे वह वाटर-रेट्स की शकल में हो और चाहे वॉटरमेंट लेवी की शकल में हो। इसी लिए पंजाब के हर किसान इस डैम के बनने के लिए ख्वाहिशमन्द है और वह चाहता

है कि यह डैम इस ढंग से बने कि वह ज्यादा इकानोमिकल हो और उस के फायदे ज्यादा हों। वह इस बात का भी स्वाहिशमन्द है कि उस के फायदे जल्दी से जल्दी उसे मिलें बिजली और पानी की शक्ल में। लेकिन इन इन्सीडेंट्स ने उस के दिमाग में एक तज्जलजल पैदा कर दिया है—एक किस्म की हलचल पैदा कर दी है और इसी तज्जलजल को दूर करने के लिए इस हाउस में यह डिस्कशन मांगी गई है। सब से पहले होयस्ट चैम्बर को भावड़ा कंट्रोल बोर्ड की मॉर्टिंग में १९५२ में एपरूब किया गया। फिर जून, १९५४ की मॉर्टिंग में एपरूब किया गया और १९५८ में यह होयस्ट चैम्बर बना। यह ठीक है कि इस का डैम के साथ डायरेक्ट लिंक नहीं था, लेकिन एक गैलरी के जरिये यह कनेक्टिड था। होयस्ट चैम्बर इसलिए बनाया गया था कि जो डैम का पानी है वह रेग्युलेटिड ढंग से छोड़ा जा सके, ताकि सरहिन्द कैनाल को व जो भावड़ा मेनलाइन है, उसे रेग्युलेटिड ढंग से पानी मिल सके। लेकिन जो डैम में कुल ऊंचाई पानी की पिछले साल थी वह सिर्फ १३५६ एकड़ फीट थी लेकिन इस साल जिस ढंग से वह भरता गया उसके मुताबिक वह १४३२ एकड़ फीट तक ही पहुंच सकी और इतना होने पर ही होयस्ट चैम्बर कोलेप्स हो गया। इस होयस्ट चैम्बर को जब बनाया गया था तो कहा गया था कि यह इतना मजबूत है कि १५०० एकड़ फीट तक जब पानी जायेगा तो भी यह कायम रह सकेगा, उसके गेट कायम रह सके और उसके जरिये पानी को रेग्युलेटिड सप्लाई हो सकेगा। लेकिन जब १४३२ एकड़ फीट पानी को ऊंचाई हुई तो कुल डैम में जो पानी था वह १६ लाख एकड़ फीट के करीब था और जो होयस्ट चैम्बर बनाया गया था वह २४ लाख एकड़ फीट पानी को ध्यान में रख कर बनाया गया था। तो सब से पहली बात यह उठती है हर हिन्दुस्तानी के दिल में, हर इन्जान के दिल में, हर धंधाले के रहने वाले के दिल में कि जो होयस्ट चैम्बर २४०० एकड़ फीट तक के पानी के

प्रेसर को बरदाश्त कर सकता था तो क्यों वह १६०० एकड़ फीट पानी के प्रेशर से कोलेप्स हो गया जो नुकसान हुआ वह तो हुआ, लेकिन क्यों और किस तरह से यह हुआ, यह देखने वाली बात है। यहां पर हम ने हिन्दुस्तान के और दुनिया के बेहतरीन इंजीनियर्स रखे हुए हैं। क्या वे उस वक्त नहीं सोच सकते थे कि जब २४०० एकड़ फीट के प्रेशर के लिए इसको बनाया जा रहा था तो क्या १५०० एकड़ फीट तक लेवल पानी का राइज हो जायेगा तो भी क्या वह इसको सहन कर सकेगा और उसको तो इसे आसानी से सहन कर लेना चाहिये था। लेकिन १४३२ एकड़ फीट पर ही पानी आता है और होयस्ट चैम्बर कोलेप्स हो जाता है। इसके पीछे दो तीन बातें हैं जिन को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मैं इस बात को छोड़ देता हूँ कि इन्क्वायरी कमेटी क्या कहेगी या क्या नहीं कहेगी। एक बात जरूर है। होयस्ट चैम्बर जिस दिन कोलेप्स हुआ उस चैम्बर के सिरे पर एक होल बोर किया गया। उस बोरिंग में दो बातें बिल्कुल नुमायां तौर पर जाहिर हुई हैं। जब बोर होयस्ट चैम्बर में जाता है उस वक्त होयस्ट चैम्बर में २३ फीट हवा थी और उसके नीचे पानी था। जब हवा का प्रेशर लीक हो गया तो पानी एक दम सौ फुट उस बोर के ऊपर चला गया। यह इंजीनियरिंग का एक फार्मुला है कि जब किसी डैम में या किसी जगह जहां से पानी बिल्कुल भर कर जाना है, उस जगह पर आप हवा के लिए जगह नहीं छोड़ते हैं तो वह पानी डबल प्रेशर जिसे इंजीनियरिंग में कहते हैं, डिवेलेप कर जाता है और उसके बाद वह डैम टूट सकता है। यह जवाब दिया जा सकता है कि चार इंच का पाइप दिया गया था लेकिन चार इंच का पाइप मेरे खयाल में इतने बड़े होयस्ट चैम्बर के लिये और हवा के प्रेशर के लिये काफी नहीं था। एक बात यह भी हो सकती है कि जिस वक्त यह होयस्ट चैम्बर बनाया

[सरकार इकबाल सिंह]

गया तो पहले सोचा नहीं गया कि डैम की ऊंचाई १२५२ फीट से ऊपर चली गई है। और फिर एक टनल के खरिये से होयस्ट चैम्बर बनाया गया। अगर यह पहले सोचा जाता और पहले खयाल किया जाता कि रेस्प्लेण्डिंग वाटर सप्लाई देनी है तो जब डैम बहुत नीचा था उस वक्त भी एक बड़ी सुरंग से यह चीज बनाई जा सकती थी और उस वक्त शायद जो तमाम का तमाम सिमेंट वहां ले जाया गया और जब उस गेलैरी के खरिये ले जाया गया तो यह भी मुम्किन हो सकता था कि उस सिमेंट का प्रेशर उतना न रहा हो कि उस तरीके से वह होयस्ट चैम्बर के लिये काफी हो। ये सब इंजीनियर्स के सोचने की बातें हैं। मैं तो एक लेमैन की हैसियत से यह सब बातें आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जिस डैम की देखभाल हिन्दुस्तान के बेहतरीन इंजीनियर्स के हाथ में है, उस के बनाने में भी, उस की टेक्नीकैलिटीज में भी इस तरह की गलतिया हो सकती हैं तो जो छोटे छोटे डैम हैं, जहां पर इतने काबिल इंजीनियर्स काम नहीं करते हैं, जहां पर इतने काबिल इंजीनियर्स नहीं हैं, इतने धक्के कसलट्टेस नहीं हैं, उन का क्या हाल हो सकता है, इस का अंदाज आप खुद लगा सकते हैं।

यह भी मुम्किन है कि जब पानी इकट्ठा होना शुरू हुआ तो उस का जो प्रेशर डिबेलेप होना था वह सब से पहले डैम पर होना था और उस के बाद दूसरी और पहाड़िया जो वहां हैं, उन पर डिबेलेप होना था। पहाड़ियों में बहुत शॉर्क ग किया गया। लेकिन एक बात अब भी मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ। बाबड़वा डैम की बम्बत सरकार जो कुछ भी करना चाहती है उस को सीधे डैम से किया जाय और पब्लिक को कॉन्फिडेंस में लिया जाय और पब्लिक को बतसाया

जाय कि इतना इस पर खर्चा होगा, इस पंद्रह साल तक शॉर्टिंग करना पड़ेगा और ये ये दूसरे काम करने पड़ेंगे ताकि लोग जानें और समझें कि वाकई मैं इतनी चीज जरूर करनी पड़ेगी।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप को एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आप में और पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव जी ने तथा दूसरे दोस्तों ने आज से दो साल पहले यह कहा था कि यह डैम जिस ढंग से बन रहा है, जिस ढंग से इस पर काम चल रहा है, उस ढंग से ही अगर चलता रहा तो लाजिमी तौर पर यह डेढ डेढ साल देरी में बनेगा। इस को सरकार ने नहीं माना...। जिस दिन यह हादसा हुआ उस से एक दिन पहले सरकार ने माना था कि एक साल की डिले पैदा हो गई है। अब आप चाहे कुदरत को दोष दें चाहे किसी और को, यह कहा गया है कि डेढ पीने दो साल की डिले हो जायगी। इस डैम पर तमाम मुल्क के लोगों की नज़रे हैं और लोगों को मैं चाहता हूँ कि कॉन्फिडेंस में लिया जाय और सही सही बात उन को बतलाई जाय। पहाड़ियों पर प्रेशर डिबेलेप हुआ और जो पहाड़िया कमजोर पाई गई हैं वहा पर कोर बाल्ड बनाई गईं। इन पर जो काफी सा रुपया लगाना पडा, उस के साथ ही सब से बीकेस्ट प्वाइंट यह रह गया कि जो टनल १५०० की बुलन्दी के लिये बनाई गई थी वह १४३२ पर आ कर के कोलेप्स हो गई। इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, इस का भी फैसला होना है।

अब एक कमेटी इंजीनियर्स की बनाई गई है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, किस्मत की बात देखें कि जो धावमी इस डैम को बनाने वाले हैं, वही इन्क्वायरी कमेटी में लिये गये हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि ये बेहतरीन इंजीनियर्स हैं। मैं यह भी कह सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान अब पर फुल कर सकता है। लेकिन यह न्याय की बात नहीं है, पब्लिक के दिनों में कॉन्फि-

कान्क्रिडेंस पैदा करने वाली बात नहीं है कि जो भादमी डैम को बनाये, उन्ही की कमेटी बनाई जाय। साथ ही साथ जो यह टूट गया है, इस को ठीक किम ढग से किया जा सकता है, कैसे इस को करना है, उस के लिये भी फिर उन्ही की कमेटी बनाई जाती है और उस को कहा जाता है कि आप जो बाहे सो करे। आप मामूली मामूली बातों के लिये जजिब रख कर कमेटी बना देते हैं, दूसरे दूसरे जो लोग होते हैं उन को उस में रख लेते हैं लेकिन यहा आप ने इस तरह की बात नहीं की है।

आज आप अगर पंजाब के गावों में जायें तो पायेंगे कि वहा एक ही बात की चर्चा होती है। कहा जा रहा है कि कहीं बाध, कहीं डैम टूट तो नहीं जायगा और अगर टूट जायगा तो हमारे घर में पानी कितना आ जायगा, नुांधयाना में कितना होगा, फिरोज़पुर में कितना होगा पटियाला में कितना होगा, हरियाना में कितना होगा।

हमारे कुछ दोस्त भी हैं जिन को डैम से कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, पंजाब के लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं है और वे हमारे कंगुनिरट भाई हैं जोकि पहले यह कहा करते थे कि पानी में से बिजली निकाल ली गई है और अब इस से भी और अधिक जोरों का प्रचार इस बारे में करते हैं। इन वास्ते में कहना चाहता हू कि जो कमेटी बनी है कम से कम उस में उन आदमियों को न रखा जाता जोकि बोर्ड आफ कमलटेंड्स में हैं क्योंकि वे अपने आप पर इन्क्वायरी नहीं कर सकते हैं और अगर आप ऐसा करते हैं तो न अपने साथ आप न्याय करते हैं और न ही पब्लिक के साथ न्याय करते हैं और ऐसी दूरत में इन्क्वायरी कमेटी पर लोगों का विषवास नहीं हो सकता है। यह डैम की बेहतरी आहने वालों के हित में भी बात नहीं हो

सकती है। इस वास्ते इन्क्वायरी कमेटी में वे लोग नहीं होने चाहियें जोकि बोर्ड आफ कमलटेंड्स में हो। इसलिये मैं चाहता हू कि कम से कम दो तीन आदमियों को जिन का कि डैम से ताल्लुक रहा है, उन्हें इन्क्वायरी कमेटी में नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं यह इस वास्ते नहीं कहता कि मेरी राय उन के खिलाफ है, या मैं यह बात एज ए मैन उन के बारे में कहता हू बल्कि इसलिये कहता हू कि पब्लिक कान्क्रिडेंस इन्क्वायरी कमेटी में रेस्टोर हो और भाइदा ऐसी गलती न हो और भाखड़ा डैम पर जो एतमाद, जो विश्वास लोगों का है, वह बना रहे और जा उम्मीदे वे इन से वाधे हुए है, वे उम्मीदें उन की खत्म न हो जायें।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हू कि इन इन्क्वायरी कमेटी में कम से कम जो चेंबरमैन हो वह किसी झाई कोर्ट का जज होना चाहिये और उस के साथ साथ दो तीन ऐसे इंजीनियर हो जिन का भाखड़ा डैम के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रहा है। चाहे ये रिटायर्ड इंजीनियर हो या कोई और इंजीनियर हा, लेकिन उनका लिया जाना इन वास्ते जरूरी है ताकि जो कमिया हैं वे बाहर आ सकें।

एक दान यह भी है कि जो इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनी है उस की एक भ सीटिंग अभी तक नहीं हुई है, इस ने एक कागज का भी जाब पडताल नहीं की है और इस ने कहा है कि जब डैम खाली होगा तो हम होयस्ट चेंबर को देखेंगे और बतायेंगे कि क्या हुआ है। लेकिन यह चीज क्यों हुई, किस ढग से हुई, कौन बनाने वाले थे, क्या क्या गलती हुई, कैसे हुई, कैसे फाइलें चलीं इस सब के बारे में उन का फ्रंड था कि वे पता लगाए

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

घौर कागजात को अपने कब्जे में लेते और एन्क्वायरी करते ताकि पब्लिक काम्पिडन बिल कमेटी में रेस्टोर होता। लेकिन वह बात नहीं की गई है। अभी तक तो यही कहा गया है कि डैम खाली होगा।

पेंडल ठकुर हाल भागब (हिसार)
चन्द माह में वह खाली होगा।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह चन्द माह लगे या इस से भी देरी नग, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी को बदल दिया जाय। यह इस मिनिसट्री के हक में हागा, यह भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड के हक में हागा और लागा के इन्टेस्ट में हागा कि इस एन्क्वायरी कमेटी के बजाय दूसरी एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनाई जाय। आप जानते हैं कि भाखरा के मिल-सिले में इस से पहल एक दुलत कमेटी बनी लेकिन इस दुलत कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आज तक शायी नहीं की गई। जिस दुलत कमेटी ने भाखरा नहरा के निर्णामले में इनना कुछ कहा गया वह आज तक शायी नहीं की गई। चीफ इंजीनियर की कई कमेटिया इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने बनाई, इन क बावजूद भी लोगो को कुछ नहीं बताया गया। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उन को शायी नहीं किया जाता और काल्ड स्टारेज में रक्खा गया है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाई कोर्ट के जजेज का एक बोर्ड बने। बगक आप उस में किसी इंजीनियर को ले ले, किसी हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के इंजीनियर को ले लें इन एन्क्वायरी बोर्ड में। लेकिन इस डैम के स्ट्रक्चर में जो बहुत गलतिया हुई है उन को आप जरूर देखें। अगर मिनिसटर साहब ने इस से सबक लिया तो इस से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

इस के बाद मैं भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड के सिलसिले में, जोकि भाखरा को कंट्रोल करता है, एक दो बार्ने कहा चाहता हूँ। १७०

करोड ६० का कर्जा पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के जिम्मे है, हालांकि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट का हाथ इस में सबसे कम है। भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है। जो कुछ मिनिसट्री आफ इरि-गेशन एंड पावर चाहती है वह हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर इतना कर्जा डाला जा रहा है तो इस एन्क्वायरी कमेटी को बनाते वक्त क्या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से पूछा गया, पंजाब के किसी आदमी से पूछा गया। भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड के चेअरमैन पंजाब के गवर्नर हैं। हम उन की बहुत इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन जब तक वह गवर्नर हैं हम उन के लिये कुछ कह नहीं सकते कि यह गलतिया भाखरा के सिलसिले में हुई हैं, और इस चीज से भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड को सबक हासिल करना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बोर्ड का चेअर-मैन कोई दूसरा आदमी हाना चाहिये था। अगर इस क चेअरमैन हमारे हाकिम जी होते तो हम महा पर उन से क्वेश्चन कर सकते अगर वहा पर पंजाब के चीफ मिनिसटर या इरिगेशन मिनिसटर होते तो पंजाब की असेम्बली में उन से लोग पूछ सकते। मैं एक पुरानी मिसाल देना हूँ। पाच या छ साल हुए पब्लिक प्रवाउट्स कमेटी ने भाखरा के चीफ इंजीनियर से पूछा कि बताइये घार के हिमाब किनाब का क्या सिलमिला है। उस चीफ इंजीनियर ने कहा कि मैं आप के नीचे नहीं हूँ। मेट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहनी है कि वह हमारे नीचे नहीं है, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि वह हमारे नीचे नहीं है। यह पता नहीं लगता है कि घालिर वह किस के नीचे है। किसी डग से वह किमी के कंट्रोल में नहीं है। मेरी बिल्कुल यह राय है कि इस चीज को बदल देना चाहिये, इस के कास्टिड्युशन को बदल देना चाहिये। इस का चेअरमैन या तो पंजाब के चीफ मिनिसटर या किसी और मिनिसटर को बनायें या फिर सेटर के इरि-गेशन एंड पावर मिनिसटर को बनायें ताकि कंट्रोल बोर्ड के लिये किसी के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी

हो। कहीं पर इस बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट रखी जाय और हम उसे डिस्कस कर सकें कि हमारा ३० या ४० करोड़ रुपया है वह किस तरह से खर्च होता है। आप तो चूँकि यह इडिपेंडेंट बाडी हैं इस लिये हम उस में दखल नहीं दे सकते। ठीक है, लेकिन इस में जो इंजीनियरिंग होती है, जो खानिया होती है, उन का असर पड़ता है पंजाब के लोगों पर। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने आज तक जो फवशन किया है वह किया, लेकिन उस बाडी पर किसी का कंट्रोल नहीं है। उस को चलाने के लिये अच्छे ढंग की बाडी बनाई जानी चाहिये। और दूसरी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये भी कुछ सबक हागिल करना चाहिये कि इस किस्म की बाडी बनाने से कोई अच्छाई नहीं हो सकती।

६ नारीक को कंट्रोल बोर्ड की मीटिंग होती है, बोर्ड कंसल्टेंट्स की मीटिंग होती है, उस में पहले तो यह कहा गया कि आज तक ५५ लाख का घाटा है, फिर वह कहते हैं कि ५५ लाख २० का हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज चाहिये। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जिस चीज में ५५ लाख २० का फारेन एक्सचेंज लगना हो उस का घाटा ५५ लाख ही नहीं हो सकता जो मशीनरी ५५ लाख २० की शायदगी उस में खर्च को मिला कर कहीं ज्यादा रुपये की दरकार है। इस लिये गवर्नमेंट को कम से कम अपनी तौर पर सब बातों का पता लगाना चाहिये। कंट्रोल बोर्ड की मीटिंग हो चुकी, बोर्ड आफ कंसल्टेंट्स की मीटिंग हो चुकी, तब इस का अन्दाजा हो जाना चाहिये कि इतना नुक्सान हुआ और अब इस ढंग से काम किया जाना है। इस के साथ इस कंट्रोल बोर्ड में एक और बात की गई। जो टेनेल है उस को ठीक करने का कोई रास्ता नहीं हो सकता है, इस लिये एक और टेनेल फिर बनाई जाय और इस के जरिये पानी को कंट्रोल किया जाय, और इस में खासा रुपया लगेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई और तरीका नहीं तो फिर वही तरीका हो सकता है कि और उस में

कम से कम कई लाख रुपया लगेगा। दूसरा तरीका यह हो सकता है कि उस में दुबारा सीमेंट डाल कर टेनेल को बन्द किया जाय। मुझे पता नहीं यह कदा तक एफेक्टिव हो सकता है लेकिन इस का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि जिस जगह पर ५५ लाख २० फारेन एक्सचेंज में लग सकता है तो उस काम को करने में २ करोड़ २० लक्ष लगेगा। यही नहीं, गवर्नमेंट ने पहले कहा था कि तीन साल में यह हो जायेगा, कम से कम सन् १९६० में हो जायेगा, लेकिन पिछले महीने की ३१ तारीख को यह कहा गया कि यह सन् १९६१ में पूरा होगा। इस बारे में भी गवर्नमेंट को पूरा खयाल रखना चाहिये क्योंकि पंजाब की सारी इन्जिनियरिंग मशीनरी पर निर्भर करता है। इस के बाद यह कहा जाता है कि अब तक दाहिने तरफ का पावर हाउस नहीं बनेगा तब तक यह डैम एकानमिकल नहीं हो सकता, एफेक्टिव नहीं हो सकता और पंजाब के लोगों के लिये लाभदायक नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये इस चीज को भी इस के साथ लिया जाय। इस के अलावा इस मामले पर जिनना चर्चा आना है, जितने टाइम में इन्जिनियरिंग होना है, इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट को एक स्टेटमेंट लाना चाहिये और लोगों में कहना चाहिये कि पंजाब को क्या फायदा होगा। हम पंजाब के असलबागों में पढ़ते हैं कि अगर डैम को ड्रेन करना पड़ा तो ६ करोड़ रुपया बिल्कुल जाया जायेगा। तीन महीने में सरहिंद केनाल और बालरा डैम केनाल बन्द रहेगी तो उस में कुछ और घाटा हो जायेगा। इस के बाद जहाँ तक पावर हाउस का साल्लुक है एक मोटा लेजर किया गया उस से कुछ नहीं हो सका, दूसरा लेजर करने की कोशिश है। इस बान्ते शायद वह काम हो जाय, लेकिन अगर नहीं हुआ तो पंजाब में जो टेनेल लगनी है उनका बहुत सा नुक्सान हुआ है। उन की लाइफ जरूर कम हुई है। वह ठीक किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उन के नुक्सान का कितना अन्दाजा है इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट को स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये।

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

इस के सिवा इस डैम में जो रुपया लगा है, वह लोगों को बेटरमेंट लेवी के जरिये से वापस देना पड़ता है। जो गलतियां हुई हैं, बोर्ड आफ कंसल्टेंट्स से जो गलतियां हुई हैं, इसलिये कि इंजीनियर्स ने गलत मसिवरा दिया है, इस के लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से रुपया बसूल न कर के सेट्टल गवर्नमेंट को ग्रांट देना चाहिये। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर यह कर्जा नहीं लादा जाना चाहिये। इंजीनियर्स जो गलती करते हैं, गलत मसिवरा देते हैं, गलत फैसले करते हैं उस के लिये पंजाब के किसानों से कह दिया जाय कि तुम्हारे ऊपर १७० करोड़ २० का कर्जा है, इस लिये तुम बेटरमेंट लेवी दो, यह कहा तक जायज है? कम से कम कंट्रोल बोर्ड की वजह से जितने रुपये का नुकसान होता है उतनी रकम तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को ग्रांट की शकल में देना चाहिये। पंजाब के किसानों से उसे लेने का आप को कोई हक नहीं है। जो गलती यहां के लोगों की हो, यहां के इंजीनियर्स की हो, उन का खामयाजा पंजाब का किसान क्यों भुगतें ?

इसलिये मैं ने इस डिमकशन की मांग की थी कि पंजाब के लोगों को आप के ऊपर एतमाद हो। इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि जितना डैम का नुकसान हुआ है, जितना नुकसान होने का खयाल है हम के लिये गवर्नमेंट को एक अनक्वालिफाइड स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये। इस के बाद इस कमेटी आफ एन्क्वायरी को बदलना चाहिये। जो नुकसान हो उसे पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को ग्रांट के तौर पर देना चाहिये क्योंकि पंजाब के किसानों से उसे लेने का आप को कोई हक नहीं है।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपने मोशन को मूव करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and

7th September, 1959 regarding the damage caused by the accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam."

May I have an idea as to how many Members want to participate? There are 13 Members. The mover has taken half an hour. May I have an indication of the time that will be required by the Minister?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): My time shall depend upon what I hear (Interruptions).

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): You are going to hear a lot.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the most we have got 1½ hours for other Members to participate. Should I fix 10 minutes as the time limit for each? The whole amount has to be shared by all the Members here. I have no objection to giving more time. But then only fewer Members could be accommodated and there might be grievances on that score. I think hon Members will be able to condense whatever they want to say within ten minutes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I just submit one point for your consideration? We have already seen the statements of the hon Minister, which were made three times in this House. We have read them all. The time of the House could be utilized in a much better way if the hon Minister is asked to give us factual information of the position as it exists today. If he speaks first and gives us an inkling of what he knows, then the discussion will be more profitable and, at the same time, our time will be utilized in a better way. Otherwise, the same thing will be repeated. Let him give us information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if the Minister gives us more details, facts

and figures, then too the same thing would be repeated here. Now I call on Ch. Ranbir Singh. The time limit of ten minutes will have to be strictly enforced.

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भालड़ा डैम का नाम हमने तब से सुनना शुरू किया था जब कि हम छोटे छोटे बच्चे थे और जैसे जैसे हम बड़े होते गये त्यों त्यों उसका नाम और जिक्र भी ज्यादा बढ़ता गया और जब देश आजाद हुआ तो भालड़ा डैम बनने का स्वप्न कुछ पूरा होता हुआ दिखाई देने लगा और यह आशा होने लगी कि जिस बात को आज तक हम सुनते आये हैं वह अब अमल में आयेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस वक्त यह भालड़ा डैम का नाम शुरू हुआ था उस वक्त इसके मुतालिक पंजाब लेजिस्लेटिव कांसिल में जो चर्चा हुई थी और बहस हुई थी उसको अगर पढ़ा जाय तो आप पायेंगे कि उस वक्त यह माना जाता था कि पंजाब का यह जन्ूबी हिस्सा जिसको कि आज हिन्दी रीजन कहते हैं और जो एक सूबा हुआ इलाका था उसको मर्राब करने के लिये सतलुज के अन्दर एक डैम बनाया जायगा ताकि उस इलाके को सुशाल बनाया जा सके। अब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ और जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम के अन्दर कई किसम के दबाव पड़ते हैं और जब यह दबाव यहां भी पड़ने शुरू हो गए और उसका नकशा बदलना शुरू हो गया। जो उसकी ऊंचाई के अदाजे का नकशा था वह भी बदला और उसका पानी कहां जायगा उसका भी नकशा बदला जिस इलाके के सैराब करने के वास्ते यह डैम बनाने का विचार किया गया था वह केवल के एक तिहाई ही रह गया और उसके बाकी दो हिस्से इस डैम से सैराब होंगे वह पंजाब का दूसरा इलाका सैराब करने के लिये मसूस किया गया। अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना नहीं चाहता कि शायद यही एक कारण हो कि वह जो बहुत बड़ा बाकया हुआ

हादसा हुआ वह इस पालिसी के बदलने के बायस हुआ सही या गलत तौर पर बदला, शायद यह उसी का नतीजा हो . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मेम्बर साहब की यह सब कहने से यह मंशा है कि उस इलाके की बदतुआ लग गई जो यह हादसा हुआ ?

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : बदतुआ की कोई बात नहीं है। हम तो सब में ही हमदर्दी रखते हैं। और जैसे कि हम अपने गरीब भाइयों से हमदर्दी रखते हैं वैसे ही दूसरों इलाके के भी गरीब भाइयों से भी हम पूरी पूरी हमदर्दी रखते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब इस से पहले कि मैं कोई और बात कहूं मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि वहां के इंजीनियर्स ने एक बहुत बड़ा काम हिन्दुस्तान के लिए किया और जिन इंजीनियरों ने उस काम को प्रागे बढ़ाया उनका नाम हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में हमेशा जिन्दा रहेगा इस में मुझे कोई शक नहीं है। इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस देश के अन्दर केवल एक डैम ही नहीं बना और केवल एक ही मल्टीपरपज प्रोजेक्ट नहीं बना था बल्कि और भी कई थे। दामोदर बैली का और हीराकुड डैम भी थे जो कि इतने बड़े तो शायद नहीं होंगे लेकिन यह सही है कि डैम बनने के बाद भी वहां का जो पानी है वह आज तक इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। अगर किसी डैम ने अपने वहां के एक एक चुल्लू पानी का भी इस्तेमाल किया है तो वह केवल भालड़ा डैम ही है और जिस में कि वहां के किसानों की भी मदद है। वहां के कास्तकार लोग कभी इस बात से नहीं घबराये कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले लोग आकर उन्हें क्या क्या बहकाते हैं और बरपसाने की कोशिश करते हैं। कि उन पर कितना सारा बेटरमेंट टैक्स लगेगा या उस पानी का उन्हें लाभ भी होगा तो कितना। वहां के कास्तकारों ने जितना भी पानी भयस्सर वा जितनी भी पानी की कंपैसिटी

[ची० रणबीर सिंह]

थी उस तमाम पानी का इस्तेमाल किया है और उसके इस्तेमाल करने के वास्ते पंजाब के इंजीनियरों ने नहरें बनाई और इसलिये मैं वहाँ के इंजीनियरों को बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि दूसरे इलाकों में जो बड़े बड़े बांध बन रहे हैं उनके मुकाबिले में यहाँ क इंजीनियर्स ने ज्यादा अक्लमंदी से काम करना शुरू किया और अभी जब कि बांध बन ही रहा है और उसका बनना खत्म नहीं हुआ है, लाखों एकड़ जमीन को सैराब करने में उसका फायदा उठाया गया है और पहले की अपेक्षा करोड़ों मन गल्ला अधिक पैदा किया है। गल्ला ही क्यों कपास भी पहले से अधिक पैदा की गई और चीनी पैदा करने का भी इंतजाम हुआ है। देश को उस बांध से बहुत अधिक लाभ पहुंचा है। इस बड़े डैम को बनाने के लिये अमरीकी विशेषज्ञों को यहाँ पर बुलाया और उनकी मदद ली यह तो ठीक ही किया लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहे बगैर भी नहीं रह सकता कि एक छोटी सी बात जो कि एक छोटे से किसान क दिमाग में आ सकती है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि वह बात इतने बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञों के दिमाग में क्यों नहीं आई? जैसा कि अभी सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने बताया कि जब टनल बनने लगा तो चैम्बर बनाने की जो तजवीज थी वह उनके दिमाग में उस समय नहीं आई और जो तजवीज उनके दिमाग में आई वह कुछ पीछे आई।

इसके अलावा भाखड़ा और नांगल के दो डैम हैं। अब नांगल डैम के अन्दर आप जायें तो वह जो केबुल गैलरी है उस गैलरी के दो रास्ते हैं एक नीचे से और एक ऊपर से रास्ता है। अब उस होआएस्ट चैम्बर को हम ऊपर से खोलते तो शायद वह मशीन ठीक जगह निशानों पर नहीं टिकती। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इतने बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञ थे वह आसानी से सोच सकते थे कि जहाँ तक कि मशीन के लगाने का ताल्लुक है वह उसी होआएस्ट चैम्बर से लगायें और वहीं से फिट करें लेकिन जहाँ तक होआएस्ट चैम्बर से ताल्लुक कायम

करने का सवाल है उसको ऊपर से भी किया जा सकता था और लिफ्ट के जरिए भी किया जा सकता था। मैं मानता हूँ कि मुरम्मत का जो काम से कम खर्चा पड़ने का अन्दाजा दिया गया है ५५ लाख रुपये का वह ५५ लाख से कम ही होता। मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आता कि जहाँ इतने बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स और विशेषज्ञ हों, वहाँ उनके दिल में यह खयाल तक न आये कि उस होआएस्ट चैम्बर से ताल्लुक हम ऊपर से हम क्यों न करें और यदि हमें केबुल गैलरी के जरिए पहुंचना हो तो उस गैलरी को जल्दी से बन्द करें और लिफ्ट से आयें इसका फायदा यह होता कि वहाँ पहुंचने में कम वक्त लगता।

इसके अलावा आज जिन बातों के ऊपर सोचा जाता है वह जरा देर में सोचा जाता है और जैसे कि उसकी दीवारों को तोड़ कर के पानी निकालने का दो जगह से इंतजाम किया गया और अब जाकर यह कहा जा रहा है कि पावर हाउस के अन्दर पानी को आने से जब रोक सकेंगे तभी काम चलेगा अन्यथा नहीं तो क्या यह बात पहले से नहीं सोची जा सकती थी। लेकिन यहाँ पर एक बात मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि ऐसे बहुत ही थोड़े भाई होंगे जोकि भाखड़ा डैम की स्थिति का स्वयं अध्ययन करने वहाँ पर जायेंगे और शायद उनके दिल में यह खयाल पैदा हो गया हो कि भाखड़ा डैम का सारा ही काम बंद हो गया है तो मैं उनकी इस आशंका का निवारण करना चाहता हूँ और उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। भाखड़ा बांध को जहाँ तक ऊंचा करने का सवाल है वह काम जारी है और वह उसी स्पीड से जारी है जिस स्पीड से कि यह नुकसान होने से पहले शुरू किया गया था। अलबत्ता जहाँ तक उसके पावर हाउस बनाने का ताल्लुक है उसका काम जरूर रका हुआ है और जब तक वहाँ पानी खुशक नहीं होगा तब तक पावर हाउस का काम दुबारा शुरू नहीं किया जा सकता है

अब उन्होंने इसके लिए रोक लगाने की सोची है और उनके लिए कोशिश शुरू हो गई है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह सेफ्टी वाल्व के तौर पर पहले क्यों नहीं बनाया गया और इतने बड़े बड़े इंजीनियरों वहाँ पर मौजूद थे उनके विभाग में पहले यह चीज क्यों नहीं आई? कि अगर भगवान न करे कभी कोई हादसा हो जाय तो उसका क्या इंतजाम होगा।

आखिर इन्सान के काम के अन्दर बहुत सारी खराबियाँ आ सकती हैं और उनके लिए सेफ्टी वाल्व छोड़े जाते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस के लिए सेफ्टी वाल्व क्यों नहीं छोड़े गए।

अब पानी रोकने का मवाल है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि पहाड़ के बड़े बड़े टुकड़े डालने से यह काम हो सकता है। आज जो पानी का खतरा है उसमें तो एक तरह से आर्टिजन वैल्व की शक्ल ले ली है। अगर पहाड़ के टुकड़े डाले जाए तो वह एक मकान है। वह तो फव्वारा सा हो गया है। टनल को बन्द करने से नुकसान तो होगा लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होगा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक टनल को बन्द करने का काम है उसको जल्दी में जल्दी करना चाहिए। उस में बड़ बड़ पहाड़ के टुकड़े या सीमेंट के बैग डाले जाए और टनल को जल्द में जल्द बन्द किया जाए।

इसके अलावा मैं एक चीज और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। एक यह तजवीज है कि उस टनल का रास्ता एक छोटी टनल बना कर, हाइड्रॉ चैम्बर को छोड़ते हुए, आग्निरी टेल के साथ जोड़ें। उस टनल के बनाने में दो-तीन माह का बजट लगेगा। उस टनल को भी उसी तरह बना सकते हैं जैसा कि पहली टनल बनी। लेकिन जो आखिर का टुकड़ा है उसको उड़ा कर वह उसका रास्ता जोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के ऊपर गौर किया जाए। जैसा कि सरदार अजित सिंह जी ने जिक्र किया पहले ब्लास्ट करने से पहले कमजोर हो गया था। और वह उसी

का नतीजा है कि यह पानी आ गया। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि इसकी टनल से पहले इस पर शान्ति से गौर कर लिया जाए।

15.42 hrs.

Shri Goray (Poona). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must confess that it is very difficult for the House to discuss this issue because none of us, neither the hon Ministers who are sitting opposite nor any one of us, is a qualified engineer. But it is the duty of this House to voice the sentiments of the people and to give expression to the misgivings and the doubts that the people at large are harbouring. At the same time I would like to say that this discussion should not start a witchhunt because the engineers who are taking care of the Bhakra Dam are some of the best engineers that we have and whatever their faults might be I think we shall have to depend on them for the future development of this country.

We feel concerned very much about this accident because the Bhakra Dam is considered to be the crowning achievement of our engineering fraternity. The hon Prime Minister, when he visited that dam, I think, described it as a modern place of pilgrimage. That is how we look at it and therefore when we hear of some damage we feel naturally perturbed.

You may be remembering, Sir, that this is not the first time that things have gone wrong in Bhakra. Last year we heard about some damage to the central spillway. But we were assured that that did not amount to much. We also heard that the Public Accounts Committee of the Punjab State unearthed something fishy about the whole thing. As one of our hon colleagues said here, that report has yet to see the light of the day. Then there was the Dulat Committee enquiry and they also said that there was corruption to the tune of some crores of rupees. I am pointing out these things because people feel that

[Shri Goray]

something has been going wrong in Bhakra and it is not allowed to see the light of the day.

We also hear that because of the unpredictable difficulties in drilling and grouting the completion of this work will have to be postponed from February 1960 to the summer of 1961. The cost estimates have now been calculated at Rs. 170 crores instead of Rs. 75 crores. So, these are all the facts which pile up to a formidable case against what is happening in Bhakra, namely, whether the estimates have been correct, whether proper attention is being paid and whether this dam which we consider as the pride of our nation is going to withstand the ravages of time and the pressure of the water that we are going to impound.

Yesterday we had the benefit of listening to Shri Khosla. I wish that the whole of his statement was taken down and circularised amongst the Members of Parliament so that it would have been easier for us today to discuss these things in a realistic manner.

About the hoist chamber and the tunnel I wish I had the self-assurance of my hon. friend, Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh, who spoke just now and told the House that if the engineers had the commonsense of a peasant they would have done something else. I have not that self-assurance. I think that the engineers must have done what they did there in erecting the hoist chamber after a lot of consultations and deliberations. But it is too early for us to say as to what exactly went wrong with the hoist chamber. I tried to find it out from Shri Khosla and the hon. Deputy Minister and they said that "the whole thing is submerged under water and we do not know where exactly it gave way, and what happened". So, we do not know anything. But I would say that there are certain things which have to be clarified as early as possible

because, as my hon. friends from Punjab very rightly said, the people of Punjab, the peasants feel that their destiny is bound with the destiny of Bhakra-Nangal and they have to pay for its cost. Therefore some of these things which have been voiced through the daily press and by some people here and outside should be clarified.

One of the suspicions is that due to the pressure from the Punjab Government storage in the Gobindsagar Dam was expedited. It ought to have been allowed to settle down for a year or so and after that storage should have been restored to but because there was pressure from the Punjab Government they started early and therefore the tunnel and the hoist chamber were not ready to receive the pressure of water that was stored there.

The other thing is that there is a reference in the papers that have been given to us to coytee blasting. I appeal to you, Sir, to understand our difficulties in discussing the subject because I am quite sure that even the hon. Minister will not be able to tell us what these particular words mean, that is, this coytee blasting, wooden flume and all that. We do not know what exactly they mean. But it is said that some people have expressed these doubts that because of the coytee blasting damage might have been done to the tunnel or to the hoist chamber. I do not know exactly what has happened but it is something that should be gone into because they said that this coytee blasting has been suspended or discontinued. Now, we want to know whether it is due to this or due to the fact that sufficient care was not taken to see that coytee blasting was not done near about the place that this damage has been done.

Then, one more thing that perturbs us is that water is gushing through the galleries and it has not been found possible to stop the flow of water. We have been assured that as this hoist chamber is about 150 feet away from

the dam, the dam has nothing to fear, it is not likely to be damaged. But, after all, in such a big reservoir 150 feet is not very far off, it is not a very big distance.

The other thing is this. When we are told that there is no likelihood of any damage to the dam itself, I would like to ask this: what is happening to the water which is gushing through the galleries? Because it is going right through the dam, and we were told that the water will continue to gush through the galleries, the length of which may be miles—I do not know how long the galleries are. If this water goes on continuously gushing through the galleries down to the power house for weeks and months together, I would like to be assured once again that no harm will come to the dam.

There are the things. As I said, I do not want to start a witch-hunt or say that our engineers are incapable or derelict in their duty. But I would say this, that from this we shall have to draw some lessons, that we shall have to take very great care, because these engineers who were building these dams were compared to Bhagirath of ancient times who brought the Ganges and made the Gangetic plain fertile. If you want that glory you will have to be very watchful. I would therefore request the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power and the Deputy Minister and all the engineers to be more careful and to take the earliest steps to assure the people, not to give some sort of cock-and-bull story, but to tell us facts and tell us what is the damage, what is the cost of the damage, how soon it can be repaired, whether it can be repaired at all. These are the things about which the House should be informed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when a patient is dangerously ill you do not depend entirely on the family physician; you try to get expert advice from some specialist, whether from your own

country or from other countries. Our Bhakra project is in a perilous state. There is no doubt about it. This is the third disaster that is happening to it, and as one newspaper has said, it is a project which is being dogged by ill-luck. God forbid that we should be dogged by ill-luck.

But the fact of the matter is this, that without looking at it from the point of view of a Punjabi and without narrowing the scope of the discussion and saying that it is concerned only with the Punjabi peasant and without saying that some part of the money which has been given to Punjab as loan should be remitted, I would say that the Bhakra project is our international show piece and it should be looked at from that angle. The whole world is watching this Bhakra project. And if the Bhakra project goes wrong, I think it is not only the Punjabi peasant who will suffer, a bad deal he will get, no doubt, he will suffer in prestige and our irrigation engineers will suffer in prestige, but I tell you the prestige of India will suffer. Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that this whole thing should be looked at from an emergency angle.

I have looked through this statement which has been placed on the Table of this House. I have read every word of it, I have underlined them. I have also looked at the statement which has been given to us by the Lok Sabha Secretariat today. And I find that these statements are like soothing syrup given to the Members of Parliament. In vain I have looked into these statements for this note of 'national emergency', the note of 'national disaster', all these statements are made in a routine way, in the routine language and in the routine manner.

15.55 hrs.

[PANDIT TEAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

And I am very unhappy to read the report which has been given to us.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

What is this report? I think this report is the report on which is going to be based the whole fate of this disaster and which is going to mend the disaster. I have read this report. It deals with bonus to workmen—of course I honour those workmen who have lost their lives—, financial compensation and so on. This report is written in the style of a business concern which is having a normal routine meeting and which is discussing a normal routine business.

Nothing is given in this report to show that any concrete, positive, fruit-bearing steps are going to be taken. The disaster took place on the 21st August, if I am right. And today is the 10th of September. And I find from the *Hindustan Times* this morning a very alarming report. And that report is based upon what the Special Correspondent had been told by the people on the spot. It says that no headway has yet been made. We are groping in the dark for a remedy. We are trying to find some way of putting right this disaster. But, Sir, nothing has happened.

I say, I am an Indian, proud of my Indian engineers, proud of my country, proud of everybody. I would say to the hon. Minister that the time has come when we should lay aside our pride and when we should get hold of engineers from outside to guide the whole thing, to find out the real defects.

Now, they say that we shall appoint an enquiry committee afterwards to find out the causes. Well, unless you know the causes how can you cure the disease? I say the whole thing is being done in an *ad hoc* manner and no proper thought is being applied to a very difficult situation.

Today we are told that the dam is all right, the dam is going up like anything, but the power-house has been affected, still the water is flowing in

the channels. We are told all these things. But what I mean to say is this, that we are afraid, we are terribly afraid and we are full of misgivings, we are full of apprehensions. Our misgivings may be misplaced, but there are misgivings in my mind. I know about an hon. Member of this House who said to me, "Who knows, the water may be flowing in my bedroom some day." This is what an hon. Member of this House told me—I do not want to mention his name.

So what I mean to say is that the whole problem should be placed on a war footing and we should not attach too much importance to the technical knowledge and to the building ability of all those men who are here. We are proud of them, but the time has come when we should get hold of some outside experts. They should examine the thing. They should tell us what should be done. Because, unless that is done, I think the public will not feel reassured and the public will not feel happy in any way. This is the first thing that I want to say.

The second thing is this. We must do some re-thinking so far as the technical set-up of the Bhakra Board is concerned. We should also do some re-thinking so far as the Bhakra Control Board is concerned. We should do our re-thinking on both these problems. I know when I was fighting my election in 1952 and Bhakra was at that time part of my constituency, I found a lot of groupism there. I ask the hon. Minister, has this groupism stopped? Certainly not. These engineers tell us that fifty-five lakhs are required, and they say to their friends that five crores will be required. They say one thing for our good and another thing for the delectation of their friends. They prepare one statement to be given to the Members of Parliament and other statements which are given to their friends in their drawing rooms and elsewhere. I suggest respectfully that we should try to have this Board reconstituted straightway. We should not stand

upon ceremony, because it is a time of emergency now. The board should be reconstituted, so far as the set-up is concerned, we must make radical changes in it. I have no animus against anybody, I respect all the engineers that have made and that are making Bhakra today. But I sound a note of warning that this thing is not being done as efficiently as it should be done, and that we are facing a very drastic situation, and a drastic situation requires a drastic remedy.

16 hrs.

I hope the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power will rise to the occasion. If he does not rise to the occasion, if, God forbid, all the forebodings of the people come out to be true, even partially, even to the extent of ten per cent, I tell you that the people's faith will be shaken in it. Therefore, I would say that it is not only a question of Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 5 crores, it is not a question of the Governor of the State or the Chief Engineer of the State, but it is a question of restoring the faith of the people in the great projects that we have undertaken, and that faith will not be restored by giving us these statements, colourless, and lifeless statements, which do not give us any hope, which do not give us any courage to face the future.

I would, therefore, suggest that something should be done and the whole thing should be put on a war footing and an emergency footing.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): When a calamity falls upon the country, the first thing that we expect to do is to get over the calamity; therefore, we should look at the Bhakra-Nangal dam from that point of view. Even though that must be so yet we have a duty to perform as Members of the Opposition, and to be very vigilant about the whole thing. It is in that spirit, and with a view to understanding the thing, that I would like to raise certain points.

The first point that I would like to raise is this, that when there is a

matter like the Mundhra affair, or there is a thing like rising of prices, what happens is that the Minister feels that he has failed and he resigns, or if there are any failures, an inquiry is instituted with regard to those officers who are responsible for it. Therefore, if this matter is to be viewed seriously, I would suggest that the hon. Minister should very seriously think about it and tender his resignation, and likewise, even the chairman of the consulting board or control board should submit his resignation accordingly. And when the things would be over, then they may be brought in very gracefully, having regard to the finding of the inquiry committee.

My second point is this. We have been told that there is no damage to the dam, we have been told that the work will go according to the schedule. That is all right, but we are also told that they are not able to trace the causes of this mishap. Now, the paradox is this, to my mind, it is a paradox. How is it that when they do not know the causes of the mishap, they are on surer grounds and they tell this Parliament and also the public that everything is okay and everything will go according to the schedule? How is it that they are saying that there will be no damage to the dam when they do not know anything with regard to the main causes of this mishap? I think the best thing would have been to say that they have not been able to trace the causes, and until that is done, they are not prepared to say anything as to whether the thing is safe or not. But they are going further and they are suggesting to us that along with this repair work, even the construction will go on as if there were no emergency whatever, that is to say, both the things will go on simultaneously. As a matter of fact, the whole attention and the whole energy should be concentrated on that part which relates to the emergency, but that is not happening.

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

My hon. friend, Shri Goray, made a reference to coytee blasting. What are the precise consequences of this kind of coytee blasting? Was advice given that there should be milder methods applied? What are the consequences and what is the pressure of water and whether the dam is in a position to bear the pressure of the water? All these things must be revealed to the House. The hon. Member went to the spot. He saw the thing. He should at least have given us details of what he saw himself. That is also not done. The Director himself went to the scene immediately on hearing the news. Very good. He went. He inspected. He must have found certain things with regard to the mishap. At least that information should have been made available to us. But that is not done. There are statements made and from those statements we do not find anything which will enlighten us with regard to the actual position about this mishap.

There is another interesting thing about what we are told with regard to the right diversion tunnel. In this mishap, this tunnel occupies a very important position. It was to be soon plugged. We are also told that the water level has been sufficiently raised, that the level of the dam is sufficiently raised and what they had expected had happened, that is, the inner flow of water also had started. If this was so, we would like to know the precise time when actually the inlet water was going on smoothly. There is a kind of inaccuracy. We are told that this was going on smoothly in the year 1938. If this is so—I concede that immediate steps were taken to plug this tunnel now—why did they wait for such a long time?

The time at my disposal is short and other hon. Members are also desirous of speaking. What I would suggest is that the present Inquiry Board should be completely

recast and certain Members of this House should be associated with the inquiry—certain Members from the Opposition should be associated. Also one or two eminent Judges should be associated with this inquiry. Otherwise, how can those engineers and others who are somehow or other responsible or not—I am not going to say anything at this stage—those who are actually working there, institute an inquiry which will be full-fledged and impartial? Therefore, I suggest that inasmuch as grave concern is felt throughout the country—there have been editorial comments and other comments in the newspapers—inasmuch as grave concern is felt by the public at large, there should be a full-fledged inquiry by a fully reconstituted Inquiry Board.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I would not be as pessimistic as many of my hon. friends who have preceded me. The mishap is certainly a very serious matter. It is unfortunate too. But we have the highest appreciation for the engineering staff as well as other service personnel there for the manner in which they have met the situation. They have complete confidence that they will be able to meet the situation. I do not think there is any reason to be panicky; at the same time, we cannot be complacent either. We have to have the realistic picture of the situation. It is not the first mishap. It is the third in the history of the Bhakra Dam and it certainly creates apprehension in the minds of all people about the safety, stability and security of the dam. But my personal feeling is that so far as the safety and stability of the dam is concerned, we need not have any doubt.

I concede that it is premature to say about its stability for the water in the reservoir has not reached its target, nor has the dam gone up to its target. At present the stress and strain on

the dam is only 25 per cent. of what it would be ultimately. Therefore, it is too early to say about the safety and stability. Yet taking into consideration all the cautions and precautions that we have taken, I am sure the dam would be absolutely safe.

But, what I have got apprehensions about is this. It may not be safe in the way the Maginot line was safe and may be penetrated in the right flank. The engineering officers of the Ministry would appreciate that the right flank is certainly weak. I need not go over the history. It has been pointed out that it is the right shoulder that had been grouted. I may be wrong. I believe that the Grouting Chart, when they injected the right shoulder and the left shoulder with cement would show whether the right shoulder is weak or strong where the hoist chamber is, particularly in the light of the fact that we had an accident last time when a rock fell from this very right shoulder. I need not go into the details, that is the job of an expert.

But one basic fact is obvious that at present the water is in the galleries, passing through the galleries, in the hoist chamber going with all the velocity and force to the gallery through a tunnel which they have made for the purpose of this hoist chamber. When it is going with all the velocity what damage it would have done to the rock is one of the points to be considered. The fact that the rock is safe cannot be said at present because the pressure of the water in the reservoir has kept it safe. But when the water goes down and the rock is open to sun and wind with all the saturation therein, what will be its condition then has to be seen. I know that the engineering staff is doing its best. But I think it is too early to assess the damage or the loss or even the data. It is for the engineering staff to see. I am sure that the Ministry is alive to the situation.

But there is one thing which I want to say. I have got the greatest regard for the present advisers, about their capabilities as India's few best men, I have got the greatest regard. I saw that before the 24th Shri A. N. Khosla and Shri Kanwar Sain went and inspected the dam. On the 24th the Minister said that it was not possible to state the exact causes of the accident to the hoist chamber.

"This can be done when the mouth of the right tunnel is closed after the level of the reservoir goes down and water is drained from the hoist chamber. It is only then that access to it becomes possible."

This may take some months. At that time on the 24th August when the statement was made, they definitely came to the conclusion that water would go down and the mouth of the right tunnel would be closed down after level goes down. That was what was said on the 24th. But they have changed the position now. I feel the apprehension has become real because the galleries are not meant for exigencies of the free flow of water and I believe that to measure the stress and strain in the gallery there must be some instruments embedded in the galleries to understand the seepage, the strength, the strain etc. With the water at present level in the reservoir all that would have been washed away by this time and it would have become useless. How could they get a correct assessment or measure of the strength of the dam?

These are the points for consideration. On the 24th the advice to the Ministry was that the tunnel would be closed only when the water goes down. Now they say that the tunnel is going to be closed by a process of flowing boulders from above by some process or other. You cannot stop water coming and the rock is getting daily weaker and weaker, because of the velocity of the water coming from the hoist chamber to the galleries. We

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

are checking the intake in a limited capacity. That is a technical point. The situation is certainly one which, without being panicky but without being complacent also, calls for drastic remedies. It is not a layman's job. It is an expert's job. The expert assistance must be obtained. Our experts are good. They have done their best. But misfortunes have occurred. The point is this: What are we to do at this stage? I would request the Minister to take the best advice available, not only in India, but in the world. The note that has been circulated gives the names of foreign consultants and experts who were there in 1953 and before. Why should we or our experts stand on formality? Let them give the advice and assistance of the world experts. I agree with Sardar Iqbal Singh, who sponsored this motion. We should analyse the situation by hearing further about it. I have regard for Shri Khosla, with all his capability, knowledge and the services he has put in. But he and his colleagues can be witnesses and the Judge can analyse. That will be the best solution. At the time when England was being attacked a situation arose which Mr Churchill describes in his *Memoirs*—Third Volume. He had different type of intelligence about the German Air Force and he could not come to a conclusion as to how to meet the situation. There was the military intelligence. Then there was the aircraft intelligence and two or three other intelligence sources also. He appointed Justice Singleton as the Chairman who heard everybody and came to his own conclusions. Later on his conclusions happened to be correct. I certainly support Sardar Iqbal Singh. We should have a Tribunal with a Judge as its chairman so that it can come to proper conclusions. I do not want to be pessimistic. I have faith. Provided we devote time and look at the problem, we can solve the problem. Take the right flank. Another small dam can also be built. It is a matter of expenditure. I sub-

mit that the probe should be thorough and independent. It is very unfortunate. I do not in the least doubt the integrity of the people who have been appointed. They are very honest people. They are patriots; they are Indians. They know that Bhakra has got its own importance in the country and in the world. But the question is: how are we to meet the situation? There is no harm done if you have a probe by an independent tribunal. I would suggest that each one of the board of consultants who were there since 1950, should be called and their evidence taken. They may be cross-examined by the Judge. Of course, it will take many months before the water goes down. I should say that you are meeting the situation very well but we must see that certain things are done.

Mr Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I had been there. A gate had been put at 8 O'clock in the morning to stop the water going to the power house. I am grateful to the people there who gave us all facilities to see that. But when we went there at 11 O'clock along with six others from the Lok Sabha, we were not told that the gate had been washed off. I read that news next morning after we came here to Delhi. I do not say there is concealment. Possibly they thought that we were laymen and so they need not tell us.

All the same, Sir, there are certain facts. Therefore, I beg with all humility and with all the emphasis at my command that some drastic step will have to be taken. The fate of Punjab is linked up with the Bhakra Dam. The future of the Punjab peasants depends on the strength, security and stability of the Dam. The power potential and irrigation potential of the country depend on it. The country's honour is dependent on this. As my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma put it, drastic things will have to be

met with drastic measures. You have a probe by independent people, independent judges and you have the best wishes of the country with you.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Mr. Chairman, by now the facts are very clear to our mind and I think certain tentative conclusions can be drawn. I was first shocked to hear that the hoist chamber had collapsed, but I was more shocked when I read the dimensions and the strength of the hoist chamber and I was told that the walls were 7 ft. thick of highly reinforced concrete and that the rocks behind the walls had been grouted under pressure to depths of 30 ft. to 40 ft. It seems very strange, therefore, how a collapse of the kind should have occurred.

The position on 21st August was that the reservoir level was at 1432 ft. The left diversion tunnel had already been blocked and the hoist chamber was being used temporarily to regulate the flow of the right diversion tunnel. The intention was to block this tunnel as soon as the reservoir impounded sufficient water to enable the lower rear outlet at an elevation of 1320 ft. to function. The structural failure occurred as a result of which the galleries as well as the power house have been flooded. The worst part of it is that the generator and the half erected installations have been submerged. We know that electric equipment is particularly allergic to water.

Sir, it seems from the scanty data that has been given to us that from the very start there was a certain lacuna in the designs of the hoist chamber. An emergency gate to segregate the hoist chamber from the galleries was not provided for. I am surprised why that was not done. No emergency gate of suitable design was provided at a suitable point in the cable galleries against emergency of the power house being flooded. The hoist chamber had only one gate to

prevent flooding of the chambers with waters from the right tunnel. No stand-by or emergency duplicate gate was provided not only to meet such emergencies but even for carrying out repairs, if necessary, to the main gate of the hoist chamber. The Minister has got to explain this obvious lacunae in the designs.

Sir, the problem now before the engineers is that they have got first to stop the water gushing into the power house, and to relieve the power house two holes have been blasted in the cable gallery facing the spillway. But still the discharge in the galleries seems to be of the order of 5000 causecs, which is an exceptionally heavy discharge for galleries which were not intended to hold water. Unless, therefore, the 50 ft. entrance of the tunnel is blocked the water will continue to run into galleries and there will be an eroding action of stones which this deluge brings into galleries and which rush past the galleries.

The issues before the authorities were whether they should block the tunnel and save water for the rabi crop or whether the reservoir should be allowed to be denuded to a level so as to make the operation of blocking the tunnel easier at the cost of the rabi crop. The decision has been taken to maintain a suitable reservoir level and block the tunnel, which cannot be done fully as experts agree. Even after everything is done the water flowing through the tunnel will be of the order of 3000 causecs which will be quite a volume of water.

As a step in aid a bypass tunnel with an approach tunnel is being constructed. I doubt the soundness of this construction of a bypass tunnel. By the time this bypass tunnel is finished the reservoir level, through normal release of water and intervening dry season, might reduce itself to a level when the work of completely blocking the right tunnel could be

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

undertaken. Therefore, it is very doubtful whether it is worth-while having this by-pass tunnel which will be nearly 1,400 ft long and take nine months to construct. We have been told that other measures are being taken such as plugging the damaged hoist chamber which cannot be done for months together.

Administrative measures have also been taken such as foreign exchange has been released, procurement procedures have been simplified, priorities have been arranged; additional staff has been sanctioned and the regulation of releases of water has been left to the General Manager who may, if he thinks fit, so release the waters that there would be nothing left for the rabi crop! It almost seems to me that these are panicky measures, though some of the Members have spoken about placing the whole thing on a war-time footing. The Minister appears to have abdicated his authority in favour of the experts.

What are the reasons for the failure? The experts have closed their mouth. Structural failure is admitted. Having regard to the 7' thick concrete lining, it is obvious that the failure was due to the constructional material not being according to specifications. I think that the cement intended for the hoist chamber has gone elsewhere. It is very necessary now to have an exploratory borings and determine the composition of the core of the dam.

I want to ask the hon. Minister certain questions. How long will it take to stop the water flowing into the power house? How long will it take to block the upstream portal of the right diversion tunnel? How long will it take to clear the damage done to the hoist chamber? What hope is there of retrieving the electrical equipment? Such a damage obviously cannot be of the order of Rs 55 lakhs. As the hon. Member said, Rs 45 lakhs constitutes the foreign

exchange component. Additional salary for another thousand men who will be kept on the job will have to be provided, and the cost of a by-pass tunnel, an approach tunnel and a new hoist chamber will have to be provided. The cost of blocking up the upstream portal of the right tunnel would be necessary. Additional staff for various directors of the Bhakra Dam is necessary. What is more, it will be absolutely impossible to retrieve most of the electrical equipment the value of which runs into crores of rupees. That will be practically a dead loss to us.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri). All told, how much will it come to according to the hon. Member's calculation?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It all depends on how quickly they can stop the water flowing into the power house. The policy of the Bhakra administration is to retail to the public bad news of serious losses by instalments so that the public can digest it.

As to the rest of it, I agree with the hon. Members who have said that the enquiry should be such as to command the confidence of the public. A judicial enquiry is necessary and those who are connected either with the administration or management or consultation machinery of the Bhakra Dam should figure only as witnesses.

I hope that the Government will at least do something to fix the responsibility and not take this mishap which is a gigantic one as if it is an ordinary routine affair.

Dr. Atchmamba (Vijayawada): I have been hearing speeches made here by hon. friends. Of course, the Bhakra Dam is a great venture of ours and whenever we get foreigners from all over the world we take them to see the dam and we are very proud of it. The disaster that has occurred has certainly shocked us and we are very sorry about it. In fact, we are concerned about the matter, so to say

But what we have to see is this There is no use of running away and frightening the public and make the disaster much worse than what it really is.

First of all, unless we understand something of the technique, we will not clearly understand how difficult it is for the engineers whom we are blaming so much—of course we have also given them praise—to come to a definite conclusion and find a solution There are the right and the left diversion tunnels We have closed the left tunnel but the right tunnel is open We have left it open because while we are constructing the dam—in between we have now come up to about 330 ft or so and we have to go up to 550 ft and before we finish it, we want to give water to the kisans During the construction, we want to give water to them That is one thing Whether we are right or wrong we have to decide later on But it is because of that that we have left the right tunnel open Then, in order to raise the level so that water may be freely given to the kisans, the hoist, the gate and all that are constructed Of course, we have these outlets Otherwise, we would have closed the right tunnel and only let out the water as the dam increases in height Because of this disaster, we have to come to the conclusion that it was not the right thing to do But what we have to see is, how we are going to face this disaster and get over it

We know the tunnel is more than 300 feet deep They have given the information in the report that the hoist chamber is 300 feet below the earth That means the tunnel is much deeper We can imagine water rushing down 300 feet Somebody said the velocity was about 80 miles When the chamber has broken and the water has come up through the galleries into the left side, we can imagine how difficult it is One can understand the velocity and pressure of water, if one sees how Krishna and Godavari cut across the Eastern Ghats When water

rushes with such great velocity, it is very difficult even for expert engineers to stop it They have to think and do something Mr Slocum has been summoned. He is a foreign expert and he is giving advice

Of course, the Ministry is very alive to the situation They have run up and given all the assistance they can possibly give Naturally, they are also very anxious that it should be stopped The electric machines are there and they do want those machines to be damaged So far as getting expert advice from foreign countries is concerned, certainly as and when necessary, it will be done One thing is certain To think that only in our country, in regard to work done by our engineers, such damage has been done is wrong, because the other day I saw in the papers that a whole dam has been washed away in America Not that we should be complacent, but we not at the same time be over-anxious, be frightened and run away I do not want that, because the public are all lay people Most of us are also lay. But when we, the representatives of the people, get so alarmed and it comes in the papers, naturally the people will be much more alarmed, they will not be in a position, as it were, to accept any construction in future Thus being our first attempt, naturally we are very anxious and frightened. But such disasters and errors have occurred all over the world, whether it is Russia, America or any other country Only they might not have come in the papers or such publicity may not have been possible

Leaving alone that, in the Parliament itself many Members have time in and time out raised the question that foreign assistance has been taken so much more than what is necessary and that we are paying enormous amounts for foreign assistance So, to say that we are not taking foreign assistance is quite wrong On the other hand, our engineers, most of whom have been recognised as inter-

[Dr. Atchmamba]

national experts all over the world, are also looking into this thing. Certainly it will take time. If we are in a hurry and ask, "Why are we not tackling this quickly?", it is very difficult. Suppose there is a doctor attending to a patient suffering from typhoid, with all its complications. If the relations ask the doctor, "Why have you not stopped these complications? Why have not done this or that?" it is not possible, because the disease has to take its course.

Shri C. E. Narasimhan: The patient has got to be patient.

Dr. Atchmamba: The relations also have to be patient. We have to learn two things from this. For any lesson that we have to learn we have to pay. It is costly when we learn such a big thing. The lesson we have to learn is, hereafter for any structure, major or minor, we must have the best engineers and the best intellect. There should be a committee to see the possible difficulties and disasters, why they occur and how we can prevent them. Nowadays medicine is more concentrated on prophylactics. So, here also we have to think more of prophylactics. We have to go into this and take the necessary precautions, so that we may not be troubled further with difficulties in the case of other projects.

Another thing is that we should not press the engineers too much. We cannot tell them: "We are spending so much; so please give us water quickly". If only we have not hurried them, difficulties would not have arisen in the case of the hoist chamber. If only we had a little patience and we had waited till the whole dam work was over, this disaster would not have occurred. If we press the engineers too much, naturally they would be anxious to show results and so they would take recourse to such measures which are not in the best interests of the dam or project. So, we have to be a little patient with our engineers and we have to help them in their work so that they may perform their duties with care.

Another thing which I want to mention is this. This is the first major project that we have taken up. So, instead of thinking of completing it at a stretch we have to do it in stages. For example, the Nagarjunasagar project is being taken up in stages—only when one stage is completed is the other stage taken up. In that case, with the experience that we have gained we will be able to do much better in future. In the end I will say that we should not alarm the public much more than what is necessary and we should see how best we can use this lesson to help improve the work in the matter of other projects in this country.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

16.36 hrs.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, भाखड़ा बांध के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कोई बहुत सच्चा चीड़ा वक्तव्य न देते हुये कुछ आवश्यक सुझाव प्रस्तावक रूप में सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय के सामने उपस्थित करने हैं।

भाखड़ा बांध का आकार लगभग इस प्रकार का है जंसाकि एक बोतल का होता है। गोविन्द सागर जलागार के बन जाने के बाद जहां से पानी निकलने का द्वार है वह स्थान छोटा सा है जिससे उसकी स्थिति बोतल के समान हो गई है। धीरे उसी के दबाव के परिणामस्वरूप यह दुर्घटना हुई है।

इस सम्बन्ध में जो विशेष बात मैं माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इस हाउस में यह चर्चा चलने से पूर्व ही सारा पत्र व्यवहार मिस्टर स्कीकम का संसद् सदस्यों के सामने आना चाहिये। जब से उन्होंने इस दायित्व को अपने कंधों पर लिया तब से बीच बीच में जो उनका पत्र व्यवहार गवर्नर, प्रधान मंत्री या पंजाब के सिंचाई मंत्री से हुआ, उन्होंने उनको जो पत्र लिखे धीरे जो आदेश समय समय पर दिये उन सबको सदन के सामने अवश्य आना

चाहिये जिससे कि पता चल सके कि मिस्टर स्लोकम की बीच-बीच में क्या क्या सम्मतिवाची थीं जिनके न मानने के कारण यह भयकर दुर्घटना हुई है ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि मिस्टर स्लोकम जो इस योजना के चीफ कंसल्टिंग इंजिनियर हैं इस दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में उनका कोई बक्तव्य समाचार पत्रों में नहीं आया है यद्यपि धीरे-धीरे कई बक्तव्य इन सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं । जब मिस्टर स्लोकम सबसे मुख्य परामर्शदाता थे तो उनका बक्तव्य ससब सदस्यों के सामने प्रबन्ध भ्रान्त चाहिये था जिससे यह जानकारी प्राप्त हो सकती कि इस दुर्घटना के मूल में क्या कारण है और किस प्रकार से यह दुर्घटना घटी ।

तीसरी बात जिसको मैं विशद रूप से उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ वह उन निरीह मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में है जिनकी जाने इस दुर्घटना में गई । जब कि यह दुर्घटना होन वाली थी उससे पहले वहाँ के इंजिनियरों को भान हो गया था कि पानी रिसने लगा है और खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी जिसके कारण जो ४०० मजदूरों का शिफ्ट काम कर रहा था उसको हटा लिया गया था । केवल एक ओवरसियर और दस मजदूरों की वहाँ पर ड्यूटी लगा दी गई थी ताकि वे समय-समय पर सूचना देते रहे कि क्या स्थिति हो रही है । सबसे बड़े आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि एक ओवरसियर की तकनिकल योग्यता ही कितनी होती है कि जिसके आधार पर वह यह जानकारी दे सकता था कि किस प्रकार से अब बाध धीरे-धीरे खतरनाक स्थिति में चलता जा रहा है । इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि वह लोग ड्यूटी पर तैनात रहे और उनका बलिदान हो गया । हमको उनकी सराहना करनी चाहिये और उनको शाबाश कहना चाहिये क्योंकि वे लोग मौत की सामने भाते देख कर भी अपने

दायित्व से पीछे नहीं हटे । मुझे इस बात को कहने में कोई तकल्लुब नहीं है कि जिस तरह से भारतीय सेना में कमी-कमी लोभों को प्रशोक चक्र और परम वीर चक्र प्रदान किये जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार जो लोग इस प्रकार के निर्माण कार्यों में अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर भी काम करते हैं और अपना बलिदान तक कर देते हैं उनको भी परमवीर चक्र और प्रशोक चक्र प्रदान किये जाने चाहिये । वहाँ पर जो वे दस मजदूर मरे हैं इसकी जिम्मेदारी वहाँ के जो जनरल मनेजर हैं और कस्ट्रक्शन के इंजिनियर हैं वे नहीं बच सकते । जब उन को पहले पता लग गया था कि वहाँ दुर्घटना होने वाली है, तो उन निरीह दस मजदूरों और एक ओवरसियर को, जिन की योग्यता बहुत सीमित थी, सारा दायित्व सौंप कर बाकी सब क्यो हट गये, इस बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी इस सबब को प्रबन्ध मिलनी चाहिये । मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकार ने जो एन्क्वायरी कमेटी नियुक्त की है, वह इस सम्बन्ध में भी एन्क्वायरी करेगी कि क्यो इतनी छोटी योग्यता के व्यक्तियों को इस खतरनाक प्लायट पर रखा गया और कोई दूसरा अधिक योग्यता वाला बड़ा अधिकारी वहाँ पर उपस्थित क्यो नहीं रहा ।

सरकार का कहना है कि दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप केवल पचास लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है । लेकिन अभी कुछ दिन पहले पंजाब के प्रमुख समाचार पत्र "ट्रिब्यून" में, जो कि भ्रमाला में छपता है, मुखपृष्ठ पर बार्डर दे कर किसी एक व्यक्ति ने, जिस ने अपने नाम को प्रकट नहीं किया है, यह समाचार दिया है कि मैं आच्छड़ा बाध से सम्बन्धित एक निकटतम व्यक्ति हूँ और मैं जान-बूझ कर अपना नाम नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि इस बाध में अब तक जो हानि

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

हुई है, उस की पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कम के कम की करोड़ रुपये का मुसलान हुआ है। उस ने इस प्रकार की सम्मति दी है। अगर बोड़ी देर के लिये यह सोचा भी जाये कि यह उस की अपनी निजी सम्मति होगी और यह पता नहीं कि वह कोई टेक्निकल हैड है या नहीं और चूंकि उसका नाम सामने नहीं आया है, इसलिये उसकी सम्मति पर अधिकृत रूप से विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस पर विचार अवश्य करना चाहिये कि बांध को जिस समय बनना था और पावर-हाउस को जिस समय चालू होना था, वह उस समय नहीं हो सकेगा। वह इससे पीछे हट गया है। अगर नियत समय पर उस को चालू करना चाहेंगे, तो मजदूरों की सख्या बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, कार्यशक्ति को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उस के साथ ही सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि अगर इन मजदूरों को और एक प्रोविसियर को, जिन की मृत्यु हुई है, किसी प्रकार से विशेष सहायता न दी गई, तो जो मजदूर आगे बहाँ पर काम करने वाले हैं, उन के होसले टूट जायेंगे, उन की हिम्मत समाप्त हो जायेगी। इस लिये येरा कहना यह है कि उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रतिरिक्त भी जो इस प्रकार के सम्भावित पदक या पुरस्कार होते हैं, वे भाखड़ा के इन मजदूरों के लिये अवश्य आने चाहिए। जबकि विश्व का एक बड़ा बांध बन रहा है और उस में जिन लोगों ने अपना बलिदान दिया है, उन की स्मृति में केवल पत्थर लगाने से कि भाखड़ा बांध के निर्माण में जो लोग शहीद हुये उन वीरों की स्मृति में यह स्मारक स्थापित किया जा रहा है, सरकार को सतोष नहीं हो जाना चाहिये।

एम्पायरा कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक आवश्यक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के जो इजीनियर भाखड़ा बांध पर काम कर रहे हैं, हम को उन की कार्यशक्ति की सराहना करनी चाहिये, लेकिन जैसा कि श्री पंजाब के सक्को ने आपके सामने यह उपस्थित किया है, जिस से कि मैं सर्वाथ में सहमत हूँ, यह भाखड़ा बांध जो विश्व का इतना बड़ा बांध बनने जा रहा है, अगर कल को उस पर किसी प्रकार की दुर्घटना होती है, तो पंजाब प्रांत को तो क्षतरा होगा ही, बल्कि भारत को भी बड़ा संकट उपस्थित हो जायगा और हमारी घरबो की सम्पत्ति पानी में बह जायगी और न जाने किस किस प्रकार के संकट पैदा हो जायेंगे। हमारे बगल में पाकिस्तान छोटा सा देश है, जो कल तक हमारा ही भाग था। उस में इस समय दो बांध बन रहे हैं। एक बांध तो बह है, जिसके बारे में हमारी सरकार विरोध कर रही है, लेकिन उस विरोध के बावजूद जिस का काम विधिवत् चल रहा है, और वह है मगला बांध। उस के लिये १५० करोड़ रुपये का टेंडर निकाला गया और विदेशों के लोगों को निमंत्रण दिया गया कि वे आयें और इस बांध को बनायें। बड़े अच्छे और कुशल इजीनियर विदेशों से आयें हैं। दूसरा बांध वारविक बांध है, जिस पर ५०० कैपेडियन काम कर रहे हैं। येरे कहने का यह अभिप्राय कदापि न समझ लिया जाये कि भारतीय इजीनियरों की योग्यता में, या उन की नीयत में मैं सन्देह कर रहा हूँ, जो कि भाखड़ा बांध पर काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि परीक्षणार्थक दृष्टि से उन के हाथ इतने अनुभवी नहीं हैं, जितने कि विदेशियों के हो सकते हैं। मि० स्कोकम पहले डायरेक्टर आफ कन्स्ट्रक्शन बनाये गये थे। कुछ साल बाद क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी कि उनको केवल चीफ कन्सल्टेटिव आफिसर

बना कर रख दिया गया और बीच बीच में उन की जो सम्मतिया जाती रही, उनकी उपेक्षा की जाती रही, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि वह उधर से उपेक्षित और उदासीन होते चले गये। मैंने इसी लिये कहा है कि जब से मि० स्लोकम डायरेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त हुये थे, तब से आज तक का उन का सारा पत्र-व्यवहार गवर्नमेंट को प्रकाशित करना चाहिये, जिससे सदस्यों को पता लग सके कि स्थिति क्या है और कहा कमजोरी हुई, जिस के कारण इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना हुई।

वहां पर एक विस्फोट भी हुआ था, जिस में नब्बे टन बारूद और दूसरा पाउडर था। उस विस्फोट के बारे में यहा पर अभी चर्चा की गई है। उस के सम्बन्ध में स्लोकम साहब की क्या सम्मति थी, वह भी सदन के सम्मुख आनी चाहिये। मेरा यह निश्चित विश्वास है कि हमारे सिचार्ड मंत्री, श्री हाफ्रिन्ड जी अथवा श्री हाथी, इस बात को प्रकट करेंगे कि इस विस्फोट के बारे में मि० स्लोकम की क्या सम्मति थी। इस भयंकर विस्फोट के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में चर्चा चली थी कि उस से बांध की बुनियादें हिल गई हैं। वे हिल गई हों या न हिली हों, लेकिन इतना अवश्य हुआ कि उस पहाड़ के ज्यादातर, जोड़ हिल गये, जिस में यह दुर्घटना घटी है, हालाकि उस के लिये फिर इन्वेक्शन लगाये गये, उस में सीमेंट भरा गया, लेकिन जो स्वाभाविक मजबूती होती है, उस विस्फोट के बाद वह नहीं रही। इस का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि आज से लगभग डेढ़ साल पहले जहा ब्लॉस्टिंग हुआ था, वहा तीन हजार क्यूबिक फीट की चट्टान फिसल कर नीचे गिरी। आज को यह पता होगा। समाचार पत्रों में यह बात आई थी। इस ब्लॉस्टिंग ने यह स्थिति पैदा कर दी और अब सुना जा रहा

है कि उस को रोकने के लिये एक साइड ट्रेन्स उठी पहाड़ से निकाली जायगी। जब वह पहाड़ इतना कमजोर हो गया है, तो जो साइड ट्रेन्स निकाली जायगी, जिस से पानी रिस रिस कर जायगा, जो कि पत्रों में प्रकाशित की होगी, मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि उस से और भी कमजोरी आती जायगी।

जो चटना घटी है, उस के सम्बन्ध में अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जो एन्वॉयरी कमेटी रही गई है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि उस में भारतवर्ष के प्रमुख प्रमुख इंजीनियरों के प्रतिरिक्त विदेशों के दो इंजीनियर अवश्य जायें, जो कि निष्पक्ष रूप से जांच कर के अपनी राय इस सदन और सरकार को दें सकें। इस समय जो जांच कमेटी है, उस पर हमको सन्देह है कि वह निष्पक्ष रूप से जांच कर सकेगी या नहीं। मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में मैंने अभी प्राप से निवेदन किया है। घन्ट में मैं कुछ पावर हाउस की मशीनों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं जो कि वहा पर पानी में डूबी हुई पड़ी हैं वे इतनी नाजुक मशीनें हैं कि जिन के बारे में इंजीनियर-टैनिनकल हैंड—अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि पावर हाउस की मशीनों को ओस की बून्द से भी बचाना चाहिये। जो मशीनें ओस की बून्दों से बचाई जाती हैं, वे मशीनों से पानी में डूबी पड़ी हैं और हम निश्चिन्तता के साथ यह कह रहे हैं कि उन पर ओस लगाई जा रही है, उन को सम्भाला जा रहा है और पानी एकदम हट जायगा। यह उपहास की सी बात है। मेरा विशेष निवेदन है कि मि० स्लोकम के सारे पत्रव्यवहार को प्रकाशित किया जाय, और जो उन्होंने आज तक समय समय पर निर्देश दिये हैं, उनको भी प्रकाशित किया जाये। दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में आसड़ा बांध के बांध

[श्री प्रकाश शीर साहनी]

कन्स्ट्रक्टिव प्राक्सिसर लि० स्कोकम की सम्मति प्रकाशित की जाये। जो जो जांच सम्मति बनी है, उस में बाहर के दो इंजीनियर भी रखे जायें, ताकि वह समिति निष्पक्ष रूप से अपनी राय दे और फिर उस पर इस सदन में विचार हो।

Shri Karnal Singhji (Bikaner): The tragedy of the Bhakra dam is indeed a great one, and, no matter what may be said, the gravity of the situation cannot be minimised. To North India, in particular Punjab and Rajasthan, this bad news is a very great setback and disappointment as we depend on the Bhakra for both our irrigation and power supply.

A great deal has been said about the reasons and the causes for this mishap. But I am quite sure that there are other fundamental underlying causes which we have to try and find out; and in my humble opinion one of the causes is the corruption that prevails in our Public Works Departments. I need hardly say, Sir, that the corruption which today has gone to undermine everything in our country and has become a national failing is a thing which we have to put right first and foremost. You do not have to go very far to see that all these new roads we are making today require repairs at the end of the year. You build lovely new buildings, but they are leaking even before you occupy them. Obviously, it proves that there is something fundamentally wrong. I would like to know how much of the cement and other good material that has been allocated for Bhakra and for which the nation has been paying has gone into building the homes of other people who had no right to use them. I have no doubt, Sir, if we follow the suggestion of our friend here, that when we have the enquiry if one or two outside people are also associated with it we will find out many new things as to why this happened. There may be many a skeleton in the cupboard which an

enquiry of our own local officers may not be able to find.

I would also like to know why we are hesitating to give Mr. Slocum, who is supposed to be an authority, full powers to go into this matter. Your inquiries may reveal anything, but one thing is a fact that India is a country which is growing fast, and we shall depend on our construction and our P.W.D.'s and our materials to build up this great nation; and if such a tremendous amount of corruption is there, we shall never be able to build up a great country.

We talk about three losses; Bhakra dam is only an episode in our country. I only hope that we shall be able to take stock of the situation and pull ourselves together and do something about it, because this may not be the last one. What has happened is bad enough, but the question now is how we are going to prevent more such Bhakra-dam-type scandals.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के दिन हमारे चालीस साल की उम्मीदों पर पानी फिर गया है। इस डैम के बारे में चौधरी रणवीर सिंह कहते हैं कि वह बच्चे थे जब से सुनते थे—मैं जब से जवान हुआ तब से इसका झगड़ा करता आया हूँ। और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पिछले चालीस बरस में जितनी मैंने धकेले कोशिश की है शायद किसी ने की हो। मैं इसकी हिस्ट्री में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ और न यह उसमें जाने का मौका है। लेकिन मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि भाखड़ा डैम सास तीर पर हिसार जिले के बास्ते बनाया गया था, उसके बास्ते इसके बनाने की तजवीज थी और वह भी इसलिये कि वहाँ पर हर तीसरे साल कहत पड़ता है और उस कहत से बचने के लिये जरूरी था कि वहाँ पानी दिया जाये। बुनाई जितनी इसकी इंटीगेशन केपेस्टी है उसमें से २६ लाख एकड़ सास हिसार के अन्दर है, वह देना परिया है

कि जिस को सेराब करना था। हम लोग कितने इस नवर्गमेंट के धीरे अपने इंजीनियर्स के शुक्रगुबार हैं इसका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं। जब पहली बार पानी हिसार जिले में गया तो लोग उसी तरह से छलांगें लगाने लग गये जिस तरह से कि बरसात के दिनों में बछड़ा अपनी पूंछ उठाकर छलांगें लगाता फिरता है। इसी तरह से लोगों ने वहाँ छलांगे लगाईं। इस कदर बहा के लोग खुश थे कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि शायद कोई धीरे नेशनल कलेमिटी, इतनी जबर्दस्त कलेमिटी पहले कभी नहीं हुई जितनी कि भाखड़ा डैम पर जो मीजदा हादसा हुआ है, उससे हुई है धीरे लोगों के दिलों में सन्देह पैदा हो गया है। आप भ्रान्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि हर एक होम में जहा कही भी हम जाते हैं आज क्या हालत है। वे लोग डरे हुये हैं धीरे समझते हैं कि बात उनसे छिपाई जा रही है, जो भ्रमनी चीज है उसको छिपाया जा रहा है धीरे इस डैम को नुकसान पहुंचा है। यह एक ग्राम स्थाल है। अगर उनको यह विश्वास दिलाया जा सके कि भ्रसनी डैम को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा है तो यह बड़ा रि-एडयोरिंग होगा। आप कहते हैं कि ५५ लाख का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसमें ज्यादा या पाब या सात करोड़ का भी नुकसान हुआ है, तो भी यह इतनी मँटीरियल बात नहीं है। जो मँटीरियल बात है वह यह है कि कही डैम ही खत्म न हो जाये धीरे जो भ्रान्ददा प्रासपैरिटी भ्राने वाली है, वह ही कही खत्म न हो जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर डैम को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा है तो इतने धबराने की यह बात नहीं है।

अब कहा गया है कि एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई गई है। आप कोई भी कमेटी बिठायें, हमारा तजुर्बा बतलाता है कि इस तरह से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। हमने देख लिया है कि एल० आई० सी० में जो स्कॅडल हुआ था धीरे जिसमें देश का बस साथ रुपया था

उससे भी अधिक रुपया बरबाद हुआ था धीरे किस तरह से देश का जो कागून था उसकी बेहुरमती की गई, लेकिन उसका भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। इसका भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है धीरे न किसी शरस के खिलाफ कुछ होने वाला है। आप कमेटी बिठायें या न बिठायें लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पानी को रोकने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं। २१ जून से लेकर आज तक आप पानी को रोक नहीं पाये हैं। टनल में उसी तरह से पानी भरता जा रहा है। ५,००० क्यूसेक पानी जो जमीन के ३०० फीट नीचे चला गया है उसके बावजूद भी आप कहते हैं कि डैम सेफ है, यह ऐसी बात है जिस पर यकीन नहीं किया जा सकता है। हम कोई इंजीनियर नहीं हैं। हम तो लेमैन हैं। लेमैन की हँसियत से हम नहीं समझ पाये हैं जब आप यह कहते हैं कि कि होयस्ट चँम्बर की छत अभी तक कायम है। आप हमको रिएशोर करते हैं लेकिन हमारा जो शुबहा है वह बढ़ता ही जाता है। आप कहते हैं कि छोटी छोटी मशीनरी को निकाल लिया गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों को जो छोटी छोटी हैं, छोड़ दें, आप मशीनरी निकालें या न निकालें जो भ्रसली चीज है वह यह है कि न आप पानी बन्द कर सके हैं धीरे न ही लोगों को यकीन दिला सके हैं कि दरभ्रसल में जो सबस्टेंस डैम है वह ठीक है।

आज लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि इसकी मियाद को, इस डैम को बनाने की मियाद को डेढ बरस, दो बरस या इससे भी अधिक बढ़ा दिया गया। मैं आपको बतसाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्कीम थी यह सन् १९२२ में शुरू हुई है। तब कहा गया था कि यह भ्राने वाला है। १९४७ में हम नेहरू जी की निवद-भत में पेश हुये धीरे उन्होंने हमें कहा कि डैम १९५१ तक बन जायेगा। वह साल गुजरा १९५२ गुजरा १९५४ गुजरा, पानी के साथ साथ बिजली की बात भी उसके साथ जोड़ दी गई। इस तरह से बस गुजरता चला गया

[पण्डित ठाकुर दास भागवत]

श्रीर घब १९५९ में वह पक्की बात थी कि हुगुना पानी मिल जायेगा। घब यह १९६० हुआ, १९६१ हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ घाप १९६३ कर दीजिये। लेकिन घाप साफ साफ बताये कि मामला क्या है।

मेरे दोस्त ने एक दो बाकात् आपके सामने रखे हैं। मैं भी एक बाका आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आपने हुकम दिया कि जिला हिसार में फला दिन पानी प्रायेगा। लोग खुशिया मनाने लग गये। एक जगह से जहा पानी आना था, वहा पर एक बडा साइ-फिन बना था, जिसमें से पानी गुजरता था, वह सारी की सारी बैठ गई और इसकी बजह यह थी कि आपके इंजीनियर्स ने वहा पर सिमेंट के बजाय मिट्टी लगा दी थी। इसका बजह से दस दिन तक काम ठप्प रहा, काम डिले हो गया। यही एक बाकया नहीं है। मैं एक और बाकया बयान करना चाहता हूँ। जिला हिसार मे सिमेंट के मकान नहीं बना था। आज वहा पर घाप जा कर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि किनने ही सिमेंट के मकान खडे हो चुके हैं। इसका क्या बजह है? इसका बजह यह है कि वहा पर आपका कर्नेबारेण व उकेदावों ने सिमेंट बेबा है जिसका लागो ने खरीदा और मकान खडे कर लिये और घापके लागो ने सिमेंट को जगह पर मिट्टी लगा दी। कई सौ बार इस तरह से बेचे गये। इंजीनियर्स को ही बात नहीं, बडे से बडे मैम्बर के बारे में यहा पर इम छाउस में कहा गया, मिनिस्टर्स को बाबत यहा कहा गया, एक करोड रुपये के गबन को बात का गई लेकिन कितना कोई परवा नहीं की। मामला खत्म कर दिया गया। अख्तल बर्जे का कारखान हई और इतना खर्च किया गया जिसका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं। खैर जा हुआ सो हुआ। लेकिन आज के दिन जब तक घाप एसाअर न कर दें कि डैम छाउंड है लोगो को तखल्ली नहीं हो सकती, हिसार के गरीब

लोगों को सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता है। आपने इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि एल० घाई० सी० की तरह से ही इससे कुछ नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा, किन्ती पर रिस्-पासिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं इस बात में यकीन नहीं करता हूँ कि घापके जो बडे बडे इंजीनियर्स हैं, मि० खोसला है, मि० सेन हैं, उनमें से कोई भी ऐसा शक्स है जोकि देश का नुकसान करना चाहता हो। कोई भी नहीं चाहता कि देश का नुकसान हो। मुझे अपने इंजीनियर्स पर पूरा भरोसा है, बेहद एनबार है। एक बार मीका आया था और मैंने हीराकुड और दामोदर बैलो को भी स्टडी किया था वहा पर मैंने देखा कि आपके अपने ही इंजीनियर्स मे, हिन्दुस्तान के इंजीनियर्स में ही भगडा हुआ गया जिन के नर्नजे के तारे पर बाहर से इंजीनियर्स को मगाना पडा। बडा भारी तनक्वाह उनका दी गई। सारा क्रेडिट उस चीज का उनका गया। यह भी इंजीनियर्स का काम है। हमारे इंजीनियर्स भी इसका अच्छी तरह से कर सकन हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमको अपने पर धायद यकीन कम हा गया। इस वास्ते मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कितना भी खर्चा हा, घाप बाहर से स्लॉकम से भी बढ़िया किती आदमी को मगाये बैसे इंजीनियर को मगाये लेकिन एक बार घाप जरूर इन डैम को माउड-नैव का घाप टेस्ट करवा दे। अगर एक बार डैम के अन्दर पानी जाना शुरू हा गया और डैम का कोई नुकसान पहुचा ता मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इतना भारी नुस्तान हागा कि जो बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है। आपका १७० कराड रुपया जाया हो जायेगा। खैर उन रुपये का तः घाप टेक्स लगा कर लोगो मे वसूल कर लेंगे। लेकिन जो हजारो करोडा आदमियो का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा, इलाको के इलाकों का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा उसे कितने ही बरसी तक हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। स वास्ते सब से पहली चीज यह

है कि बर्ड के बैस्ट एक्सपर्ट्स को बुला कर इस बात की तसल्ली करें कि प्राया जो डैम है यह साउंड है वा नहीं है। अगर इसके अन्दर कोई कमी है तो प्राप धारमाये नहीं कि लोग क्या कहेंगे लेकिन बात का साफ़ तौर से लोगों को बताये और जो असर्जन्स चीज है उसे उनके सामने रखें। प्राप सब से पहले इस तरह तय्यजह दें कि डैम साउंड है या नहीं। अगर इस चीज का प्राप कनफर्म कर ले तो हम सब बातों का भूल जायेंगे। लेकिन हम इसकी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सका कि डैम खत्म हो जाय और हम तरह से न सिर्फ़ रुपया ख़ाया जाय बल्कि सारा कुछ ही खत्म हो जाय।

जहां तक बंटरमेट फोर्स का सवाल है, उसके बारे में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हू कि प्राप इ-वी शर्म तो करे कि प्राप जो बंटरमेट फोर्स के तौर पर भाग रहे हैं उसे देने का हम तैयार हैं। हमने कभी भी इस पर एतराज नहीं किया। अगर एतराज करने की बात हो तो पचासियों तरह के एतराज उठाये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन कभी भी कोई एतराज नहीं उठाया गया है। हम पञ्जाब की साख़ को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। पञ्जाब गवर्नमेंट ने जो रुपया प्रापको देना है, हम चाहते हैं कि वह उसे प्रापको भेदा कर दे। हम किसी तरह की हुज्जत नहीं करने। लेकिन किस मुह से प्राप रुपया मांगेंगे जबकि प्रापने सिमेंट की जगह पर मिट्टी लगाई और जो इंजीनियर्स ये भी प्रापस में लड़ते रहे और भाव ही साब प्राज के दिन वह काम जो पूरा होना था पूरा नहीं हो सका। मैं किसी को बांध नहीं देता। दाप दू भी फिम को। हमारे जो मिनिस्टर माट्रिब इस महकमे में हैं, राज तबदोल होने चाहते हैं और हर एक मिनिस्टर पूरी काशिषा करता है, इंजीनियर्स पूरी काशिषा करत है। लेकिन जो हुआ है वह अनकार्गुनेट है जिसके बास्त किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराना मुश्किल है। अब जब ऐसी मुसीबत पड़ी, नैशनल डिजास्टर पडा, उसको हम देखें। जो नुकसान हुआ वह सरीहन गफ-

लन से हुआ। यह सब है, लेकिन इस वक़्त जो बात प्रापको सोचनी है वह यह है कि प्राप किस तरह से पहले इस पानी को बन्द कर सकेंगे। अगर यह पानी बन्द नहीं हुआ, जैसा कि प्राज मुझे जल्द बन्द होता हुआ नजर नहीं आता, तो मुझे डर है कि इतना नुकसान होगा जिसका हमें प्राज ध्यान नहीं है।

17 hrs.

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि अगर इस डैम की कायम रखने में हम कामयाब भी हुये तो जैसा कि चीफ़ इंजीनियर का कहना है, कम से कम छ महीने तक हायस्ट चैम्बर तक नहीं जाया जा सकता और जब तक बहा जाया नहीं जा सकता तब तक पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि किस का कुसूर था। जो एन्व्वायरी अमेटी बेंडेगी वह पता भी लगा ले तो सवाल ही जायगा कि यह एक एरर प्राफ़ जलमैट था। इसलिये जो एन्व्वायरी की बात कही जाती है मैं उसके कोई हक में नहीं हू। मैं इस हक में हू कि जैसे भी हो सके इस पानी को सबकी काशिषा से बन्द किया जाय। इस से डैम ठीक रहेगा और मर्जीद नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि बराय मेहरबानी जरा उन गरीबों पर ता रहम कीजिये, जिन में प्राप बंटरमेट लेबो लेना चाहते हैं, जिन का प्रास्पेरिटी खत्म हो चुकी है। मैं समझता हू कि पञ्जाब प्राज ऐसा सूबा है जिसमें सब से कम इस्ट्रोज़ हैं। राजस्थान भी हमारे साथ का ही एक सूबा है। वह हमारे साथ लगा हुआ है। बद-किस्मती से वह भी हम से अछ्छा नहीं है। जिस सूजे के अन्दर इतनी इन्स्ट्रोज़ही, उस सूजे के अन्दर बिजली की इतनी कर्मा हो जाब, बिजली का साग सिस्टम खत्म हो जाय यह एक बैशनल डिजास्टर है। इसलिये मैं गवर्न-मेंट की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक बंटरमेट लेबो का सवाल है उस में मेहरबानी करके थोड़ी सी रियायत दीजिये। प्राज बहा के लोगों का इतना नुकसान हुआ है जिसकी

[बंधित छापर वास भागब]

इन्साह नहीं है। जो कुछ पंजाब के लिये एलोकेशन हुआ है, उसका जो नुकसान हो रहा है, मैं उसको जिम्मेदारी किसी खास आदमी पर नहीं रखता। बदकिस्मती हमारी है, लेकिन यह भाप के सोचने के काबिल चीज है कि जिस प्राबिस को इतना नुकसान हुआ है उसका भाप कुछ तो ब्याल कोजिये।

श्री० प्र० सि० शीलता (मज्जर) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह डैम जो दुनिया का प्रजुवा है, हिन्दुस्तान की धान है और पजाब और राजस्थान की जान है, आज एक मुनीबत का शिकार है। दुस्त है कि यह मुनीबत एक बैशनल कोलेमिटी है, मुल्की नुबान है। लेकिन पजाब के लोगो के लिये यह जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है। मुझे २३ बरन पहले का वह दिन याद है जब मेरे सयामी गुड मरहूम चौबरी छोटे राम बिलासपुर में महाराजा से मिलने के लिये गये। हालांकि कि महाराजा बिलासपुर ने कहा कि मैं श्रीवा हल्के में दामिल नहीं हूंगा और चौबरी का टूट राम ने कहा कि मैं बिलासपुर के हलाने में हरगिज नहीं जाऊंगा, और इम नदो में बौब मे बैडर यह तय हुआ कि पजाब के ३३ डैम के लिये महाराजा बिलासपुर केने जमीन दे। मे उस दिन दस्तखत के बक्त मौजूद था। सब से पहले भाबरा के लिये दस्तखत यूनाइटेड पजाब की मिनिस्ट्री ने दिये थे। ६ जनवरी, १९४५ को मरहूम सर छोटे राम की डेव हुई और २ जनवरी, १९४५ को, भाबरा की फाइल को भाप देख सकते हैं, उनके दस्तखत है। दस्तखत करते ही पजाब की उस बडो आत्मा ने कहा, "अब हे मालिक, जाहे उठा लो, मैं अपना कर्ज पूरा कर चुका।" मुझे दुख है कि वह भ्रमागा डैम आज टूटा है। इस बक्त भाबरा नहीं टूटा, लोगो का विश्वास टूट गया हम सब से। यह किसी पार्टी या किसी तगदिली का सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन जो भी यहां के हुकमरा साहबे एकतवार कहलाते हैं, उनमें जनता का विश्वास सब से उठ गया,

जाहे वह इचर के बैठने वाले हों या उचर के बैठने वाले हों। यह एक ऐसा हुंगामा है जिस को महज मजाकिया इटरप्लान्त से एक कामन चीज नहीं समझा जा सकता। अगर हमारी कोई मैम्बोर्ड नेशन होती तो आज तक मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस्तीफा दे दिया होता। खुद जो कंट्रोलर है, जो मालिक है, जो जिम्मेदार है, वह अपना रेजिनेशन देते, अगर हम मैम्बोर्ड नेशन होते। हमें मालूम है कि इस हुंगामे को हमने उस सजीदगी से नहीं लिया जिस सजीदगी से हमे इसे लेना चाहिये था। बहरहाल मैं इस बात में आते हुये भ्रज करना चाहता हू कि जो बयानात मोहतरम बजोर साहब की तरफ से माने रहे वह बिल्कुल नातसल्लीबकश है हिन्दुस्तानी, पजाबी, राजस्थानी और तमाम लोगो के लिये। जो जरूरी सवालात हैं उनमें से एक का भी जबाब नहीं है इन बयानात में। हम साफ साफ जानना चाहते हैं कि यह डैम टूटा क्यों। नहीं बताया जाता। डैम का टूटना हमारी बदनसंबी है, लेकिन उससे बडो बदनसंबी यह है कि हमारे इंजीनियर और हमारे हुकमरा यह न जाने कि यह डैम टूटा क्यों।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य · डैम नहीं टूटा ।

श्री० प्र० सि० शीलता . मैं हैरान हू । मैं २३ साल से इस चीज को देखता रहा हू । कोई गलतफहमी में न रहे । जब पहली बीबार गिरी उस बक्त यहां बताया गया कि कुछ नहीं, यह बीबार तो फालू थी, टूट गई, कुछ नहीं हुआ । सब से पहली चीज टनेल बनी । सब से पहले हम ने टनेल पर ध्यान दिया था जो कि पहला कंस्ट्रक्शन था । आज उस का गेट टूट गया, उस गेट के टूटने के साथ जो केबल गैलरी कहलाती है और उस डैम के बीचोबीच जाती है, उस केबल गैलरी से पानी जाता है । उस गैलरी से नजदीक की पहाड़ियों में सीमेंट इंजेक्शन करने के लिये बैरियां बनी हुई हैं । उन बैरियां में भी

पानी जा रहा है, धाज डैम की कोई चीज नहीं है जिस में पानी न गया हो। इस हकीकत को छिपाने से कोई साम नहीं है। हर मीके पर कहा जाता है कि डैम मजबूत है। मुझे यही बात याद आती है कि टांग भी टूट गई, खोपड़ी भी टूट गई, पर सांस तो आती है। लेकिन इस से कोई फायदा नहीं है कि लोगों को गलतफहमीयाँ में रक्खा जाये। चीज यह है कि धाज के दिन पंजाब के सामने दो सवाल हैं। जब एक बड़ा काम करते हैं तो उस में एक जुभा होता है। अगर काम कामयाब हो जाये तो पी बारह, लेकिन अगर कामयाबी न हो सके, काम फेल हो जाये तो उस का खतरा उतना ही बड़ा होता है। पहले पंजाब के लिये जब डैम ऊपर उठ रहा है, राजस्थान के लिये ऊपर उठ रहा है तब हम सोचते थे कि हमें पानी मिलेगा, लेकिन हम यह भी सोचते थे कि अगर सीमेंट में खराबी हुई या इजीनियर्स में लड़ाई रही या फारेन एक्स्पर्ट और लोकल इजीनियर्स में जेलसी रही या कोई भी चीज हो गई किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी हो गई तो पंजाब और राजस्थान के लोगो की जरा भी खैर नहीं है। धाज के दिन जो पोजीशन है उसको देखिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि धाज यह पोजीशन आ गई है कि हमें कामयाबी नहीं हुई है और डैम खतरे में है, राजस्थान और पंजाब के लोग खतरे में है। इस वक्त मसला जजबाती नहीं है जैसे कि धाप बयानात दे रहे हैं। जिन में कहा जाता है कि स्लोकम का यह रिस्ता था बाकी इजीनियर्स से। यह स्लोकम धाज कहता है कि हम को सुप्रीम कमान्ड बनाओ। क्या पहले वह सुप्रीम कमान्ड में नहीं था। अगर नहीं था तो धाप ने इतना बड़ा सफेद हाथी इतनों दामो पर क्यों बाँधा हुआ था? जब वह कहता है कि सुप्रीम कमान्ड दो तो धाप बयान निकालते हैं गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कि स्लोकम क्या चाहता है यह हम नहीं जान सके। उस की स्पेसिफिक डिमांड है कि मुझे सुप्रीम कमान्ड बनाओ और बेरे इन्फेक्शन में यह काम हो। गवर्नमेंट ने इसको मंजूर किया था नहीं इसे धाप साफ

क्यों नहीं बतलाते? हाँ और बाँये करते हैं कि धाज की मीटिंग में स्लोकम ने यह बात मान ली। इस से कोई तसल्ली नहीं होगी।

एक सवाल है, हमें इस मीके को किसी तंगदिली के साथ या तगनजरी के साथ नहीं देखना चाहिये। यह एक कौमी मुसीबत है। लोगो के जो शकूक है, मैं धानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि वह उन की तरदीद करें। भिसाल के तौर पर सब यह जानते हैं कि यह गेट तब टूटा जब यह गेट डाला गया। पानी का प्रेशर आ रहा था जब यह डाला गया। इजीनियर हमें समझाते हैं, मैं गया ३ तारीख को तब वह समझाते हैं कि इस लिये गेट डाला गया कि यह जो प्रेशर है वह कम हो जाये फलो की वजह से। मैं इस चीज को नहीं समझ सका, थोड़ी सी साइस पढ़ी है, स्कूल में पढ़ा था, किसी का चेज में तो नहीं, जब दरवाजा खुला हो तब प्रेशर ज्यादा हो और बन्द हो जाये तो हायैस्ट पर प्रेशर कम हो जाये। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने रिट कबूल किया है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट उस वक्त तक बेंटरमेंट लेवी रिभलाइज नहीं कर सकंगी जब तक पानी खेतो में नहीं पहुँचगा। क्या यह बात दुस्त नहीं है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की मर्जी से यह गेट नीचे डाला गया ताकि पानी स्टोर हो और खेतो में पहुँचे ताकि वह बेंटरमेंट लेवी रिभलाइज करे? परमात्मा करे वह गलत हो, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को इस की तरदीद करनी चाहिये।

कुछ धाननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री प्र० सिंह० बील्लता : जो लोग गवर्नमेंट की हर बात में हाँ मिलते हैं, हाँ कहे तो वह हाँ कहेंगे और ना करे तो ना कहेंगे, उन की बात से जनता को तसल्ली नहीं होती। इसलिये मैं धानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा यह धानरेबल मैम्बर्स तो यह चाहते हैं कि उन की बातें भल्लारों में खरें जिन को कैरो साहब पक में कि म्हाँ पर वह यह बोले।

[श्री प्र० सि० दीलसा]

लेकिन इस से कुछ हासिल नहीं होगा। मुल्क भाग मुसीबत में है, जजबादी तीर पर राजस्थान में मुसीबत है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की ऐसी हिदायत थी या नहीं या इंजीनियर ने अपनी मर्जी से गेट ढाला। मैं उन इंजीनियर्स को दाद दे रहा हूँ। वह भागे बड़ रहे हैं, बहुत धक्के इंजीनियर हैं, उन इंजीनियरों में मेरा भी विश्वास है, लेकिन मैं उन को इस काम के लिये दाद देने को तैयार नहीं हूँ जो कि उन की नाकामी हमारे सामने पड़ी है अब मैं कैसे दाद दे दू जब कि मेरे सामने डैम टूट रहा है और उस हालत में हम कैसे उनकी तात्पीम के लिये सिर झुका दे ? मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पहली दीवार टूटी तो हमारा विश्वास टूटा और अब जब टनल टूटा तो हमारा विश्वास और भी रहा सहा टूट गया। आज मैं यह साफ तीर पर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि भ्राम जनता के दिल में इन इंजीनियर साहबान के लिये रिस्पेक्ट नहीं है। अब चूँकि मेरा वक्त खत्म हो चला है इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा न कह कर सिर्फ यही कहना चाहूँगा कि आप जो इनक्वायरी कराये वह ऐसी कराये जो कि तसल्लीबक्खा हो और ऐसी इनक्वायरी न हो जैसी कि अब तक होती रही है कि जो उसके कसटुकशन के लिये जिम्मेदार थे वही लोग इनक्वायरी भी कर रहे थे।

सब से प्रथम बात और उसूल की बात मेरे मोहतरिम बुजुर्ग जो कि हिंसार से आते हैं उन्होंने अभी हाउम के सामने अर्ज की है और वह यह है कि "हू बिल पे फॉर दिस लीस" ? क्या यह इंटरमेंट लेवी पंजाब के किसानों से ली जायेगी या यह इंटरमेंट लेवी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया पे करेगी ? पहले चीफ इंजीनियर भाखड़ा के मिस्टर शर्मा और दूसरे बहुत सारे इंजीनियर करप्शन की बिना पर पकड़े गये थे और इनी बिना पर पकड़े गये थे कि उस डैम में करप्शन है मगर जैसा कि अक्सर गवर्नमेंट

इन्क्वायरी में होता है कि बड़े बड़े अक्सर बच जाया करते हैं तो यहां भी जो इनक्वायरी हुई उसमें बड़े बड़े अफसरान तो बच गये और छोटे लोग फंस गये जैसे कि हवेसा छोटे लोग बरबाद हुआ करते हैं। लेकिन आज भाखड़ा में उनका करप्शन फूट निकला है। अब भाखड़ा के बारे में जो इनक्वायरी बिठायी जानी है तो वह ऐसी इनक्वायरी हो जिसमें जनता का विश्वास पैदा हो। साथ ही जो नुकसान हुआ है उसके पेमेंट के बारे में यह साफ हो जावे कि उसके लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पे करेगी और पंजाब या राजस्थान के लोग इंटरमेंट लेवी नहीं देंगे। मुझे तो डर है कि इंटरमेंट लेवी के जमाने में जिन देवियों और मवेशियों को गोलियों से मारा गया क्या उनकी ग्राह भाखड़ा में तो नहीं है। इस इंटरमेंट लेवी के सिलसिले में १००० लोगों को जेलों में डाल दिया गया। अब चूँकि मेरा वक्त खत्म हो चुका है इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए सिर्फ यही अर्ज करूँगा कि पंजाब के लोगों को और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को विश्वास दिलाने के लिये आपको एक ऐसी इनक्वायरी बँठानी होगी जिस पर कि जनता का पूर्ण विश्वास हो और जैसी इनक्वायरी आपने बँठाई थी उससे लोगों को तसल्ली नहीं होगी।

हाकिम मुहम्मद इब्नाहीब : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, एक फिकरा मुझ को याद आता है जो कि मैं शुरू में अर्ज करता हूँ ताकि जिब पोजीशन में मैं इस वक्त हूँ उसका कुछ अन्दाजा हो सके और वह यह है -

"वक्त कोताह, किस्ता तूलानी"।

जो वक्त मेरे पास इस वक्त है यहां बोलने के लिये वह मेरे नजदीक इतना काफी नहीं है कि मैं उन समय बातों को इस हाउस के सामने इस थोड़े वक्त में रख सकूँ जिनका कि रखना मेरे नजदीक बहुत जरूरी है। एक दरखास्त आपके जरिये से मैं मैम्बर साहबान से कर्ना

कि अगर उनको मुझ से कुछ पूछना हो या सफाई प्रलंब करनी हो तो उस वक्त तक मुझे भाफ फरमाये जब तक कि मैं अपनी गुजारिश खत्म न कर लू । प्रलंबता जिस वक्त मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर लू तो धानरेबुल बेम्बर्स मुझ से सवालात पूछ सकते हैं और मैं उनको जहाँ तक मुझ से बन पड़ेगा ब्लेयरिफाई करने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

खैर मैं यह भ्रज कर रहा था कि जो बात मुझ भ्रज करनी है उसके लिये वक्त काफी नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी भ्रज करना है और सब से पहले मैं इस ऐवान का और इस हाउस के मेम्बरान का बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया भ्रदा करता हू कि उन्होंने एक ऐमी जरूरी चीज की तरफ इननी तबज्जह की जितनी कि तबज्जह उनको करनी चाहिये थी और उन्होंने यह चाहा कि वह मुझ को और गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले के अन्दर कोई रास्ता दिखलाये । लेकिन बदकिस्मती है मेरी कि बावजूद सब सुनने के मैं अपनी मजबूरी भ्रज करूंगा भाफी भागने हुए कि मुझ को वह रास्ता नजर नहीं आता है ।

जो तकरीरे मैंने अभी सुनी उनका नतीजा जो है वह मैं हुजूर के और इम ऐवान के सामने अभी रखता हू । उनमें इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा जा सकता है कि आया वाकई हमने कोई सही रास्ता उस चीज के हासिल करने का, जिसका कि यज्ञा जिक्र हुआ है, पा लिया कि नहीं पा लिया । सही है कि मैंने इस वाक्ये के मुताल्लिक चार बयान इस हाउस में दिये और उनकी निस्बत आज मैंने सुना भी कि वह कुछ नाकारा बयान थे और उनके अन्दर वह कुछ नहीं था जो कि मुझ को इस हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहिए था । मेरी बदकिस्मती है मगर मुझ को इसका अफसोस है कि मैंने अपने भाई मुघजिज मेम्बरान से भी वह नहीं सुना जिसके कि सुनने की मुझ को तबकको

थी कि क्या किया जाय इस मामले के अन्दर । भाखडा डैम मेरे नजदीक हिन्दुस्तान की एक अहमियत वाली चीज है । सिर्फ पंजाब का ही नहीं है और जहाँ तक मैं हू मेरा ताल्लुक भाखडा डैम में हकीकी ताल्लुक जो है वह आज इस दिन्लो में एक मिनिस्टर बनकर आने से नहीं हो गया है बल्कि म उससे दिलचस्पी रखता रहा हू उस जमाने से जिम जमाने से कि उसके बनाने की कार्यवाही शुरू हुई और मैं कल्प इसको कि यहाँ आया, दो दफे में वहा गया, उससे पहले मैं तीन दफे भाखडा डैम गया हू और भाखडा डैम की तामीर मैं जो इंजीनियर साहबान इसोसिएटेड रहे हैं उनसे भी अपना ताल्लुक रखता रहा हू और इसकी निस्बत मैं मालूमात हासिल करता रहा हू ताकि उसमें मुझ को भी कुछ रोशनी हासिल हो । मगर उस हमदर्दी और उस ताल्लुक को जो भाखडा डैम से मेरे दोस्तो ने यहाँ जाहिर किया और जो वाबई है और उनकी निस्बत कोई शक नहीं हो सक्ता है कि पंजाब की ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक बहुत बड़े इलाके की अगर आयन्दा किस्मत बनाने का ताल्लुक है तो वह उस डैम से है । अगर वह बिगड जाता है और नहीं बनता है तो मुद्दन के लिए वह इलाका का इलाका बिगड जाता है और बर्बाद हो जाता है । यह एक जाहिर बात है । यह मैंने इसलिए भ्रज किया कि मैं उस मामले को किस प्वाएट आफ व्यू से देखता हूँ किस निगाह से देखता हूँ और मैं हुजूर के जरिए उन मेम्बर साहबान को जिनको कि बहुत ज्यादा दिलचस्पी इम मामले से है यह यकीन दिलाता चाहता हू कि मैं उसकी अहमियत और जरूरत के अहसास में उनसे किसी तरह पीछे नहीं हूँ ।

अब यह वाकया हुआ और उस वाक्ये की बिना पर उसको पहले दो वाक्यो से मुताल्लिक करके एक बड़ी डरावनी तस्बीर हाउस के सामने कायम कर ली गई, आखो के सामने एक ऐसा तारीक पहलू एक डार्क साइड आगई जिससे कि उम्मीदो के बजाय उन पर

[शक्तिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

साक पड़ जाये और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रथम पर और उस पंजाब के रहने वालों की तबियतों पर वह असर हो कि आज उनके अन्दर जो हिम्मतें बची हुई हैं वह हिम्मतें टूट जायें और वह उस हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर काम करने वाले जो उनके मुसाजिम भाई हैं, उनसे मायूस होकर यह समझे कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की किस्मत खूब गई है और देश सम्भल नहीं सकता। मेरा कहना है कि यह सही बात नहीं है और यह तरीका सही नहीं हो सकता। उस मामले को उस नजर से देखना जिस नजर से कि देखा गया है उसकी निस्वत में यह अर्ज करता हूँ और बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला इस तरह से देखने के काबिल नहीं है। वह तो इस हँसियत से देखने के काबिल है कि जिन से हम काम कराते हैं वह हमारे इंजिनियर हैं, उनका नाम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर है, वह बड़े इंजिनियर हैं। ताज्जुब यह है कि पंजाब के आदमी यह कहे कि हमारे इंजिनियर नालायक हैं। मैं वह हूँ कि जो पंजाब के इंजिनियरों की अपने दिल में कद्र करता हूँ, उनकी काबिलियत की, उनके इत्म की, और उनके ऊपर ऐतमाद करता हूँ। जब भी कोई ऐसा मामला मुल्क के सामने अंश भावेगा तो वह इब्राहीम की राय पर नहीं चलेगा बल्कि उनकी राय पर चलेगा जो कि उस काम को जानने वाले हैं। और जो उसकी निस्वत राय दे सकते हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनमें बेहतर इंजिनियर है जिनके ऊपर यह मुल्क रिलाई करना चाहता है, तो मैं उन पर रिलाई करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, उनसे बातें करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, उनमें रोशनी लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ, उनकी हिदायत मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ और जो आदमी इस काम को करते हैं उनको उस रास्ते पर लगाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन मज्ज इस किस्म की बातें करके तो आप उन सरविसेज का मोराल खत्म कर रहे हैं जिनके ऊपर इस मुल्क की किस्मत

का आरोमवार है। जो यहाँ तकरीरों की गयी हैं उनसे तो उनको आप डिमारेलाइज कर रहे हैं।

इतने बड़े काम में किसी जगह एक कम्बल पहाड़ का टुकड़ा टूट गया। उसके बाद क्या हुआ? उसके बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर एक बाल का हिस्सा टूट गया। और उस बाल का हिस्सा टूटना और पहाड़ का हिस्सा टूटना मृतात्सिक हो गया इस बात से कि इसकी जड़ें खोसली हैं। और कहा जाता है कि इसके बाद डैम का नम्बर धाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बात बैकार है। डैम से और इस वाक से कोई कहीं वास्ता नहीं है। मैंने आज भी और इससे पहले भी यह नहीं सुना कि किसी ने कहा हो कि तुम गलत कहते हो, उससे तो डैम का ताल्लुक है। कोई शक्य यह नहीं कहता कि डैम को नुकसान पहुंचा है। वहाँ मेम्बरान भी गए मुआइना करने के लिए, इंजिनियर भी गए मुआइना करने के लिए और दुनिया भी गई मुआइना करने के लिए, मैं खुद भी वहा गया और मैंने भी सब कुछ अपनी आंखों से देखा। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कहना कि इस डैम को नुकसान होगा बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। कोई ताल्लुक है ही नहीं इससे डैम का।

अब क्या है? एक कमेटी बनाया है। कहा जाता है वह गलत है। मैंने हम हाउस में अर्ज किया कि हमने एक कमेटी बनाया है इसलिए कि वह एन्क्वायरी करे। किसकी हों वह कमेटी? कौन उसके मेम्बरान हों? सोचिए जरा।

एक बात और कही जा रही है। इस हाउस में भी कहा गया है और बाहर भी कहा जा रहा है कि अभी तक यह नहीं मालूम हो सका है कि इसका काज क्या है। जिनका इस तरह के कामों से कोई ताल्लुक न रहा हो वही इस तरह की बातें कह सकते हैं। जिनका इस तरह के कामों में ताल्लुक रहा हो और जिन्होंने

इस तरह के काम किए हैं उनके दिल में इस वजह से कोई नाराजगी पैदा नहीं हो सकती कि अभी तक काज क्यों नहीं मालूम हो सका। आज वह भीषण पानी के भन्दर दबी हुई है और उसके भन्दर जो कुछ है वह पानी के भन्दर छिपा हुआ है। उसमें जाकर कोई काम नहीं कर सकता। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि कोई उसका काज कैसे बतला सकता है। क्या कोई इंजिनियर है जो यह कहता हो कि वह आज उस काज को निकालकर बता सकता है। आज तक किसी ने ऐसा नहीं कहा। न जाने कहा से लोगो को इंस्पिरेशंस मिलता है, कहा से खबर मिलती है, कहा से दिमागो मे रोशनी आ रही है कि उसका काज मालूम हो गया है। पहले ही दिन मैंने भर्ज कर दिया था कि यह उस वक्त मालूम होगा जिस वक्त भी पानी हट जाएगा। हो सकता है कि दस रोज में हो, १२ रोज में हो, १५ रोज में हो, जब कि यह कार्रवाई खत्म हो जाएगी। इस में मायूस होने की कोई वजह नहीं है। वहा पर काम हो रहा है। मैंने पहले ही इस हाउस में भर्ज कर दिया कि वहा जो पानी आता था उसका आवागो डाइवर्ट कर दिया जा चुका, वह आधा पानी पावर हाउस के पास भ्रब जाता नहीं। जो आधा पानी बाकी है उसको हटाने के लिए इन्तिजाम हो रहा है और हमको तबको है कि वह इन्तिजाम कामयाब होगा। और मैंने यह भी भर्ज कर दिया था कि वह बाँज भी तैयार हो गयी है, उसमे कर्रेंट डाली गयी है, उसके खुलक होने मे तीन चार दिन लगेगे तब वह इस काबिल होगी कि उस पर बोझा रखा जा सके। इस वजह से वह काम अभी नहीं हो पाया है। वह धाम भी पूरा हो जाएगा और वह आधा पानी भी बन्द हो जाएगा।

कुछ टेकनिकल बातें मैंने सुनीं, लेकिन मेरे पास उनका जवाब देने का वक्त नहीं है। जिन साहिबान ने यह टेकनिकल बातें कही हैं, मैं उनकी दाबत देता हूँ आपके जरिए कि वह मेरे पास तथरीक लायें। मैं खुद उनकी उन बातों का जवाब दूंगा। मैं इन वक्त भी

उन टेकनिकल बातों का जवाब दे सकता हूँ लेकिन वक्त कम है और मुझे कुछ बोड़ी सी और बात भी कहनी है। लेकिन मैं उन साहिबान को दाबत देता हूँ कि वह मेरे पास तथरीक लाएं।

इसी सिलसिले में स्लोकम साहब का जिक्र आया। वह भ्रमरीका के एक नामी इंजिनियर है। वह यहा आए। मैं भर्ज कर चुका हू पूरे तौर पर अपने स्टेटमेंट में और भ्रब आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हू कि जितने किस्से आजतक स्लोकम साहब की मुखालिफत के बारे में मशहूर हुए हैं उनमें से एक भी सही नहीं है कोई नाइतिफाकी नहीं है। यहा पर यह कहा गया कि पहले जितनी गडबडी हुई और जितना काम हुआ उसके भन्दर स्लोकम साहब का इतिफाक नहीं था। लेकिन यह सही नहीं है। मैं भर्ज करू कि अगर चार वकील एक मुकदमे को लेकर बैठने है तो हो सकता है कि कुछ प्वाइंट्स पर उनकी मुस्तलिफ राय हो लेकिन आखिर मैं उनमें इतिफाक हो जाता है और तभी वह मुकदमा आगे चलता है। इसी तरह से हो सधता है कि इन काम में भी कुछ छोटी बातों में पहले कुछ राय में फर्क रहा हो लेकिन आखिर में वह एक ही नतीजे पर पहुँचे। तो स्लोकम साहब का एक किस्सा बन गया, एक झकड़ाना बन गया। इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक बार याद आ गया :

बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का जो चौरा तो एक कतरए खून निकला।

मेरे पास वक्त कम है लेकिन मैं तो इन बातों को देखते हुए इस नतीजे पर पहुँचता हू कि जो कुछ देखता हूँ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . आप आराम से अपना वक्त ले।

श्री आबब (बारानकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप आगे बंटे का समय और बढ़ा दे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको जवाब देने के लिए पूरा मौका दिया जाएगा।

हाकिम मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अब स्कोकम साहब के बारे में मैं यह भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपना स्थान कभी कुछ जाहिर किया हो, लेकिन रिकार्ड में वे सामने हैं जिसमें लिखा है कि उनके इतिहास से हर बात होती आयी है। और फिर यह किस्सा सुनने में आया कि वह डिक्टेटरी चाहते हैं, एम्बोल्यूट पावर चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद आप सबने सुन लिया कि बोर्ड की बैठक में उन्होंने इतिहास किया और जिस बैसियत में वह पहले थे उसी हैसियत को मजूर हैक्या और जो बातें उनके सामने रखी गयीं उनसे इतिहास करते हुए उन पर अपने दस्तखत कर दिए। तो मैं भर्ज करूँ कि यह किस्सा इस बाबिल नहीं था कि इसको ग्रहभियत दी जाती और उसको इस हाउस में लाया जाता। मैं आपकी जरिए अपने भाइया से भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका इस हाउस में इस बात का कहना कुछ माना खता है। वह जो यहाँ पर जिम्मेवार बन कर आए हैं उनके लफ्जों को मानो यहाँ और दुनिया के अन्दर बहुत होते हैं। अगर कोई दूसरा आदमी इस बात को कहता हो तो उसके लफ्जों को वह मानी नहीं होगी जो एक मेम्बर की बात के होंगे। अगर दूसरे २५ आदमा कहें कि बाघ तबाह हो गया तो उसकी उतनी बुककत नहीं होगी जितनी कि एक मेम्बर को यह कहने की। मेम्बर साहब हमारे बुजुग हैं, हमारे रङ्गनुमा हैं, हमारे लॉडर हैं, हमको रास्ता दिखाने वाले हैं, हमारी खिदमत करते हैं। क्या उनकी बात का ऐतबार नहीं किया जाएगा। इसलिए मैंने भर्ज किया कि हमें यहाँ कोई बात कहने में ग्रहतियात की बहुत जरूरत है।

शैर, स्कोकम साहब को छोड़ दीजिये। और टेकनिकल प्वाइंट्स को भी मैं छोड़ी

देर के लिये छोड़ देता हूँ। अब कहा जाता है कि एक कमेटी बनायी जाये जो बच्चों की हो। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई। मैं कलमन इस बात को नहीं समझा और मैं ने उस कहने के साथ मैं कोई दलीलें भी इस बात की नहीं सुनी कि इस इस बजह से और इस इस आयुमेंट की बिना के ऊपर यह बात मौजू और माकूल समझी जाती है कि इस काम के मुताल्लिक तहकीकात करने वाली कमेटी जज की हो—उस में एक जज हो और उस के साथ और आदमी हो। यह भी कहा गया कि उस कमेटी में ऐसा कोई शख्स न हो, जिस का किसी किस्म का कुछ ताल्लुक उससे रहा हो। जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिस के मेम्बरान के नाम में ने यहाँ पडे, अगर मेम्बर साहबान उन को मुलाह्जिजा फरमायें, तो उन को मालूम होगा कि उन में सब ऐसे ही आदमी हैं सिवाय एक शख्स के और वह है खोसला साहब। खोसला साहब का ताल्लुक बोर्ड आफ कनसल्टेन्ट्स से रहा है। मैं हजूर के सामने भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस तरफ तबज्जह फरमाये कि एक कमेटी बनाई गई है एक मामले की तहकीकात करने को और तहकीकात कर के उस के मुताल्लिक कुछ राये देने और तदवीरे बताने के लिये। जो शख्स उस की पहली हिस्ट्री से बाकिफ हो, जिन का उस से बराबर ताल्लुक रहा हो, उन में से एक एक को चुन चुन कर खारिज कर दूँ और उन आदमियों को मेम्बर बनाऊँ, जिनका बिल्कुल किसी किस्म का ताल्लुक नहीं है, तो मैं क्या समझू इस बात को? जो फैक्ट्स हैं, इन को कौन रखेगा उन के सामने एक ही आदमी रखे गये हैं खोसला साहब और वह इस लिये रखे गये हैं कि वह उन फैक्ट्स को—पहली बातों को, जो कि हो चुकी हैं, हुई हैं, बाकी लोगों को बतायें और उन के बारे में अपनी राय दे। बाकी मेम्बर उस को सुनेंगे और फिर जैसा मुनासिब हो, वह फैसला करेंगे, और राय देगे। और लोग उन के भातहत तो हैं नहीं कि उन से सब कर राय दे देंगे। इसलिये मैं इस मतीजे पर नहीं पहुँचा

कि जो कमेटी तजवीज की गई है, उस को बदल दिया जाये। मैं ने पहले भी कहा है और मैं फिर कहता हूं कि मेम्बर साहबान मेरे पास आ कर सजेस्ट करें कि फला इजीनियर है, फला इजीनियर नहीं है? तो मैं सोचू, उस पर गौर कहां।

उस के अलावा है रुपये का मामला— खर्चा क्या होगा? किस कदम रुपया हम में इन्वाल्ड है, इस मामले की निस्वत सफाई कुछ मेम्बर साहबान चाहते हैं। मैं ने इस हाउस में अपने स्टेटमेंट में अर्ज किया कि जहा तक डैमेज का टाल्लुक है, उस के सिलसिले में तो ५५ लाख रुपया खर्च होगा और उस के ऊपर कोई एक करोड रुपया और खर्च हो जायेगा। यह खर्च मैं ने अर्ज किया। उन के मुकाबले में भाती है रकमों नौ करोड रुपयो की, आठ करोड रुपयो की। मेरी निस्वत यह फरमाया गया कि मैं ने कुछ दलीले इस बात की नहीं दी कि वह ५५ लाख या एक करोड रुपया क्या खर्च होगा, लेकिन जवाब में मैं ने कोई दलील नहीं सुनी कि नौ करोड रुपया किस तरीके से खर्च होगा। मैं ने तो उस का मुस्तकिल डिनायल किया है और आज फिर हाउस में खड़े हो कर कहता हू कि वह बान बेबुनियाद और गलत है और सही नहीं है। मैं जानता हू कि ये बातें कहा से चलती हैं। लेकिन इस हाउस में मैं कहने का नहीं हू। मगर हू मैं इसी दुनिया का भादमी। इस दुनिया का कुछ न कुछ जानता हू और समझता हू और इस लिये कह सकता हू कि कहा से चलती है। मेम्बर साहबान मेरे घर बैठें या अपने घर बिठा कर बातें करें। मैं तो दाबत खाने को भी तैयार हू और खिलाने को भी तैयार हू—दोनों के लिये तैयार हू।

श्री अजयराव सिंह (फिरोजाबाद)
पहले दीजिये।

हाकिम मुहम्मद इब्राहीम . जरूर
बीजिये—जिस वक्त चाहे, दाबत चाहिये।

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लेकिन मेम्बर साहबान अगर हिदायत दे मुझे को, तो मैं उस हिदायत को ठुकरा नहीं सकता। मेरा शुक ने यह तरीका रखा है और मैं उस को बड़ी वकत देता हू और जहां तक मुझ से हो सकता है, मैं उस बात को पूरा करने की भी कोशिश करता हू। मैं गुफनगू कर लूंगा, बतला दूंगा, जो कुछ मेरा ख्याल है, वह भी अर्ज कर दूंगा। सुन भी लूंगा, जो कुछ मेम्बर साहबान फरमाते हैं और बिल्कुल गैरजानिबदारी से इस मामले को देखूंगा। लेकिन जो इस वक्त किया है और जो कुछ इस वक्त हम को यहां करना है, उस के लिये जो कुछ कदम उठाना जरूरी है, उस के होते हुए भी अगर इस बात की जरूरत महसूस की जाये कि उस कमेटी को तब्दील कर दो और उस के बजाये और कोई कमेटी बना दो, या जिन इजीनियरों के साथ में इस वक्त यह काम है, उस से नै कर और इजीनियर के हाथ में दे दो, तो मैं अर्ज करू कि दूसरा धाने का नहीं है। अगर आप दूसरे को बुलायें, तो वह धाने का नहीं है। जो पहले का—अपने प्रिडिमेमर का—हथ देख लेगा, उस की हिम्मत कभी भी नहीं होगी धाने की और वह समझेगा कि

निकलना खुद से धादम का सुनते धाये है
लेकिन
बहुत बे-धाबह हो कर तेरे कूचे से हथ
निकले

यह देख कर वह कभी धाने का नहीं है। मैं इजीनियरो को बुलाऊं, तो उन दिक्कतों और उन मुश्किलात को भी सामने रखना चाहिये, जो कि मेरे सामने भाती है और उन लोगों के सामने भाती है, जो कि उन कामों को करते हैं।

इस मामले को हमदर्दी और टाल्लुक के साथ सबको देखना चाहिये, इस पर सब को इतिफाक है। कोई इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। इजीनियर मुलाजिम हो या न मुलाजिम हो, वह बात पंजाब में रहता हो, या

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं और रहता हो, सब को भाखड़ा बाघ भोजी है और वह बिल्कुल हमारी दिलोजान है। हम उस के लिए सब कुछ करने के लिये तैयार हैं। कोई मेम्बर इस हाउस में नहीं मिलेगा, जो कि इस से इन्तिलाफ रखता हो। लेकिन नेशन में ना-उम्मीदी पैदा करना, कीम में डीमारालाइ-जेशन पैदा करना, मैं नहीं समझता कि वह सही हो सकता है और उसको बन्द करना चाहिये। जहा तक गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिमों को हिदायत देने की, बतलाने की जरूरत का ताल्लुक है, उसका तरीका मैंने अर्ज किया है और उस तरीके को अस्तियार कर के उस में कामयाबी हो सकती है। उससे हमदर्दी भी हासिल की जा सकती है। ठीक दिल से काम भी हो सकता है। इस लिये मैं आप के जरिये से मेम्बर माहबान की खिदमत में यही अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि जहा तक भाखड़ा का ताल्लुक है, भाखड़ा गरीब को बदनाम न किया जाये। वह ऐसी रफी-उबशान मजिल बन रही है हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कि दुनिया देखेगी उस को और समझेगी कि हा, हिन्दुस्तानी भी कुछ हैं, उनकी कुछ हकीकत है, कुछ इल्म रखते हैं और कुछ वाकफियत भी रखते हैं। अभी मेरे दोस्त कह रहे थे कि क्यों नहीं अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में एक्सपर्ट्स को बुलाते। मैं इस बात को अच्छा समझता हूँ कि मेरा हिन्दुस्तान का इजीनियर दम दफा ठीकर खा कर गिरे, लेकिन वह अपनी काबलियत से इस काम को पूरा करे। मैं तो वह भादमी हूँ। मैं किसी इजीनियर से काम बिगड़ने पर उसका ना अहल नहीं करार देता।

श. डी० ए० शर्मा अगर यही बात है, तो स्लोकम को क्यों बुलाया है ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम अगर उन को बुलाया, तो मैं यह कब कह रहा हूँ कि ठीक किया। मेरे अर्ज करने का जो मतलब है, उसके जो नतीजे निकलते हैं उनको हर एक

साहित्ये अच्छा समझ सकता है कि उस का क्या नतीजा निकलता है। मुझे कहने और सुनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक फारसी का शेर है, जिस के मानी में अर्ज कर दूंगा, वह इस तरह है—“हक्का कि बा उकूबत दोखल बराबर अस्त”, यानी कसम खाता हूँ खुदा की कि दोखल के बराबर है, क्या ? “रफतन बपाये मदिये हमसाया दा बहिश्त”—जन्नत में जाना पडोमी की मदद से। मैं अमरीका का मरहून-मन्नत, उसका पाबन्द बनूँ, उसकी खिदमत करता फिल, कोशिश करके उसमें मदद हासिल करूँ, औरों की हासिल करूँ, तो जो कुछ मैं अपनी जवामर्दी में कर सकता हूँ, वह क्यों न करूँ ? मैं मेम्बरान से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इसको अपने मामने रखें और अपनी मविसिज की खराबियों के बावजूद, बावजूद उन नुस्तानों के, बावजूद उन एतराजों के, जो उन पर किये जाते हैं, उनकी कीमत को ममझे और समझ कर इस बात की कोशिश करें कि वे दिल में काम करें।

बाकी जो आपका फरमाना है, इस हाउस का कहना है, उसके सामने मैं कोई चीज नहीं हूँ। यहा पर जो चीज पाम कर दी जाये, मेरी क्या मजान है कि मैं कहीं एक कदम भी हिल सकता हूँ—मैं उसके खिलाफ कभी नहीं जा सकता हूँ। यह अर्ज करन का मौका है, इसलिये मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेम्बर साहिबान इस तरफ तबज्जह फरमायेग और इसके साथ-साथ मैं इस बात को एक बार फिर दोहराता हूँ कि भाखड़ा डैम जो है, वह बिल्कुल सही है, बिल्कुल महफूज है, उसका कुछ भी बिगड़ा नहीं है। मैं खुदा से दरख्वास्त करना हूँ कि उसका कभी भी कुछ न बिगड़े और बिगड़ेगा भी नहीं। कोई बात ऐसी नहीं होगी और न हम कोई ऐसी बात होने देंगे। हम इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे कि वह बिगड़े, वह तबाह हो और हिन्दुस्तान को जो इससे फायदा पहुँचने वाला है, उससे वह महरूम हो जाये या वह फायदा उसको न पहुँचे। इन्सान

भरोसा रख और भरोसा रख कर आगे बढ़ जो काम आज नहीं हो सका है, उसको हम कल कर लेंगे, जो आज नहीं हो सका है, उसको सुबह कर लेंगे। हमको यकीन अपने ऊपर होना चाहिये कि हम सब काम कर लेंगे, अगर अब नहीं कर सके हैं, तो अगली सुबह कर लेंगे। हमें अपनी हिम्मत को कायम रखना है। जो कदम अब नहीं उठे हैं, वे कल उठ जायेंगे अगले मिनट में उठ जायेंगे।

उन अलफाज के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतना वक्त दिया और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मैम्बर साहिबान को भी पूरा इत्मीनान हो गया होगा पूरी तसल्ली हो गई होगी।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) On a point of clarification Immediately after Mr Slocum's arrival here after the mishap, there were many controversial paper reports that there was a cold war developing between Mr Slocum and the engineers here. Of course, it is not believed, but I would like to know whether that is over now and there is complete unanimity between them.

Mr Deputy-Speaker He has answered that already.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim I have explained that already.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कोई झगडा स्लोकम और बाकी इंजीनियर्स में नहीं है। पूरे इत्तिफाक में फँसने हो रहे हैं। जिन बातों का फँसने होते हैं पूरा इत्तिफाक में होते हैं, और जो बातें आज तक की हैं, वे आपमें में मरिबने से की हैं। कोई फर्क नहीं उनमें आया है।

Shri Warrior (Trichur) I would request that those of us who have not understood the speech of the hon Minister in Hindi may get the translation of it in English.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has told us that everything is being decided by mutual consultation, and there are absolutely no differences between Mr Slocum and the other engineers. The difference had arisen at a particular moment, but now adjustments have been made, and he has agreed to everything that has so far happened.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Thank you very much.

श्री प्र० सि० बीबता मनी महोदय ने कहा है कि डैम को कोई खतरा नहीं है। डैम का सवाल नहीं है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कैटिगोरिकली गवर्नमेंट में जानना चाहते हैं माफ तौर पर जानना चाहते हैं कि जो बगल की पहाडियाँ अगर वे लज हो गई और उनमें पानी बह गया तो क्या होगा? डैम बहम में नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि जो बगल की पहाडियाँ हैं उनको इतना थोथा ना नहीं कर दिया गया है कि उनको कहीं पानी तो नहीं तोच सकेगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इसके बारे में कौन कुछ कह सकता है।

क्या सरदार इकबाल सिंह का अब कुछ कहना है?

सरदार इकबाल सिंह मैं एक दो मिनट में खत्म कर दगा।

जिन मैम्बर साहिबान ने इस बहम में भाग लिया है मैं उनका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। जा बड़ा हादसा हुआ था इसके बारे में इस हाउस को और इस हाउस के जरिये सारे मुल्क की गटेशन डाइवर्ट करने की कोशिश की गई है। जहाँ तक भाखडा डैम के इंजीनियर्स का ताल्लुक है मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ जो काम करने वाले हैं, वे बहुत ही बेहतरीन इंजीनियर्स हैं और बहुत ही बेहतरीन काम करने वाले वे लोग हैं। हमें उन पर फकर है, उनके काम पर फकर है। इन्वैयरी कमेटी के बारे में मैंने इस बास्ते अपनी बात नहीं कही है कि मुझे

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

उन पर एतनाद नहीं है। जहा तक जनरल मैनेजर और दूसरे इंजीनियर्स का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने ईस्ट काम किया है और उन पर पंजाब के लोग और शासन फरज कर सकते हैं।

जहा तक भालड़ा डैम से खुशाहाली होने का ताल्लुक है, जो खुशाहाली उसके साथ कम से कम पंजाब के लोगों की वावस्ता है, उससे सब लोग वाकिफ हैं। इसलिये जो उसके बारे में एकशन और रिएकशन हो रहा है, वह लाजिमी तौर पर पंजाब के लोगों पर आता है। इन तीन चीजों को महेनजर रखते हुये इस डिसकशन की भाग की गई थी और साथ ही साथ जो दस वर्क्स वहा पर मरे हैं उनको कम से कम हमें अपनी बचाई भेजनी चाहिये कि उन्होंने बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ आखिरी वक्त तक जब मौत भी उनको नजर आ रही थी, अपनी ड्यूटी निभाई है, ड्यूटी पर वे डटे रहे हैं और इस काम के लिये उन्होंने अपनी जाने दी हैं।

उच्चायक महोदय यह पहले भी मिनिस्टर साहब कह चुके हैं और इसको किया जा चुका है। हम सब को इस बात पर फरज है कि उन लोगों ने अपनी जानो पर खेल करके भी अपनी ड्यूटी भदा की है, अपनी जाने कुर्बान की हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारो को हमारी हमदर्दी पहुंचा दी जायेगी।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछना है और आपकी आज्ञा हो तो . . .

उच्चायक महोदय सवाल का बक्त चला गया। मेरा सवाल अब आप सुनिये।

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and 7th September, 1959, regarding

the damage caused by the accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam".

The motion was adopted

17.46 hrs.

*TUNGABHADRA HIGH LEVEL
CANAL

Shri Ramji Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I express my gratitude to you for the opportunity you have given me to raise this discussion in spite of heavy pressure of work before the House.

Three points arise for discussion in regard to this Tungabhadra High Level Canal. They are

- (a) Elimination of Chitravathu anicut and Pulivendla Canal from the scheme;
- (b) The capacity of the Mid-Pennar reservoir and the Mid-Pennar South Canal and its head sluice, and
- (c) The Phasing of the scheme itself into two phases

I am confining my remarks purely to these three aspects, because of the shortness of the time at my disposal. This scheme is intended to benefit the famine-stricken areas of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Bellary districts. These are famine-stricken areas. Here the rainfall is the lowest in the south. The per capita income is also the lowest; though the people are very hard-working, they have no other source of irrigation. This area is subject to famine once in every two or three years. Therefore, the composite Madras State contemplated this High Level Canal scheme for the benefit of these four districts. This has been under contemplation of the composite Madras State for over 100 years. Several investigations had been done, and for a proper appreciation of the three points I have raised, I may

try to recapitulate certain facts very briefly about the history of this High Level Canal scheme.

As I said, this scheme was under investigation for over 100 years. About the year 1902 or 1903, Mr. Mackenzie investigated that scheme and he prepared a report about the scheme. Under that scheme, besides other districts, five taluks in the Cuddapah district, namely, Jamalamadugu, Kamalapuram, Cuddapah, Pulivandla and Prodattur, were also included in this scheme. Under that scheme, Pulivandla taluk alone was expected to be irrigated to the extent of over one lakh acres. That was the position under the Mackenzie scheme.

Then it underwent several revisions and in the year 1954, the scheme was finally approved and estimates prepared. Even under this scheme of 1954, besides the Bellary and Anantapur districts, these five taluks of Cudappah district—Pulivandla, Jamalamadugu, Kamalapuram, Prodattur and Cuddappah were expected to be benefited, though the Pulivandla taluk would have been benefited only to the extent of 55,000 acres as against a little over 1 lakh acres contemplated under the Mackenzie scheme. Therefore, under the 1954 scheme, which was expected to cost about Rs. 26 crores, the ayacut was reduced from about 1 lakh acres under the Mackenzie scheme to about 55,000 acres. That was the position in 1954. Under that scheme the ayacuts in the other 4 taluks also were considerably reduced. Then, in 1956, after prolonged negotiations between the Mysore and the Andhra Governments, they came to some arrangement and they prepared a so-called revised scheme as it exists today, a scheme costing about Rs 22 crores.

17.50 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

'Under this scheme, I learn that the Chitravati anicut, the Pulivendala canal and the Papagni regulator and

the Papagni canal, the latter two benefiting the taluk, have all been completely eliminated. The ayacuts in the other taluks also were considerably reduced. Therefore, the position in regard to this Chitravati anicut and the Pulivendala canal boils down to this. Under the Mackenzie scheme about a lakh of acres were expected to be benefited; under the 1954 scheme, it was reduced to 55,000 acres. Now, under the existing scheme, the scheme technically approved by the Centre, the Pulivendala canal and the Chitravati anicut are completely eliminated. As I said, the ayacuts in the other taluks have also been considerably reduced.

The Andhra Government has been pressing on the Centre to sanction the scheme for over 5 to 6 years. But the Centre did not condescend to sanction the scheme. In the year 1958, they suggested that this revised scheme of 1956 might be developed in two stages, that is, stage one costing about Rs. 13 crores and the second stage costing about Rs 9 crores.

Under this scheme, in the first stage, only 5 or 6 works are contemplated, namely, the Mid-Pennar regulator, the mam canal for about 118 miles, Mid-Pennar South Canal and North Canal, the Tadpatri branch. These alone are included in the first phase. The Gandikota weir, the other north canal and the south canal and the Guntakal branch, these things, are omitted from the first phase. These things are expected to be taken up in the second phase. That means that in the first phase, Cudappah district does not stand to benefit at all. It totally stands to lose.

In the 1956 scheme, the Pulivendala taluk is eliminated, the Cudappah taluk, namely the Papagni regulator and the Papagni canal are eliminated. This is the position as regards the scheme as it affects the Cudappah district.

As a result of this several representations have been made both to the

[Shri Ramji Reddy]

State Government and to the Centre to sanction the old scheme, that is both the phases and to include the Pulivendla canal, the Chitravati anicut also though the expenditure might be spread over a number of years—say 7 or 8 years. It does not matter. But, even that the Central Government has not been pleased to sanction

In this connection, I would like to refer to starred question No. 641 which was answered on 21st August, 1959 in regard to the second point that I have raised, namely, the Mid-Pennar canals before and after reduction. From a reading of the answers given to this question, I understand that the capacity of the Mid-Pennar south canal under the scheme of 1954, that is the scheme costing Rs. 26 crores where the Pulivendla canal was included, was 1298 cusecs. Under the revised scheme, though the Mid-Pennar south canal is not expected to feed the Pulivendla canal the capacity of the canal is kept as 1298 cusecs. It is to enable the State Government to develop the Papagni canal and the Chitravati anicut in future by utilising the Pennar waters available at Mid-Pennar reservoir. In reply to the unstarred question No. 2275, answered on 7th September 1959 the hon. Minister has stated

"In 1956, the revised estimates were proposed to include works like the Pulivendla Canal, Chitravati anicut, Papagni regulator and canal, which were intended to utilise the water of Pennar river."

The Andhra Government proposed that these four works might be included in the High Level Canal Scheme proper for utilisation of Pennar waters for benefiting Pulivendla and Cuddepah taluks but the Central Government advised the Andhra Government that they might be developed as a separate scheme. As I understand it, it is for this purpose that the capacity of the Mid-Pennar south canal is kept at 1298 cusecs, without reducing its

capacity, so that it might carry the water available to the Mid-Pennar reservoir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any assessment of the availability of Pennar waters at Mid-Pennar reservoir was made and if so what is the quantity and also whether that quantity would be sufficient to irrigate the Pulivendla block which was expected to be benefited by Chitravati anicut and Pulivendla canal. The capacity of the canal has been kept intact as per the original scheme of 1954. But unless the capacity of the Mid-Pennar reservoir is kept as per the original estimate, it will not be possible to develop that area though the capacity of this canal might be kept intact. So, I would like the hon. Minister to make this position clear whether the capacity of the Mid-Pennar reservoir is to be kept as per the original estimate. Now, coming to the first and second phases of the work, some works like the bridges, culverts, sluices and all the other masonry works are permanent structures. They have to be constructed in the first phase itself across the Mid-Pennar South Canal as also along the other channels. Unless these permanent structures are constructed as per the original estimate it may not be possible to undertake the second phase. I would also request the hon. Minister to make this position clear. This is a scheme which does not involve any foreign exchange. This scheme benefits areas which are very often affected by famine. If only you remember the miserable plight of the people of this district, you will know its importance. There was famine for three years successively in this area till 1952-53. Then water could not be had from the wells even for drinking purposes and military assistance had to be sought for deepening the wells. Gruel centres had to be started by the State Government and I understand about Rs. 4 crores were spent in one year alone for the distribution of gruel and for starting some relief works. This is the miserable plight of the people of this district. Therefore, I would

request the hon. Minister to see that the Pulivendla Canal, Chitravati anicut, Papagni regulator and Papagni Canal are included in the scheme, and the whole scheme consisting of both the phases, phases 1 and 2, including Pulivendla Canal and Chitravati anicut is sanctioned now itself so that the State Government may be able to provide irrigation facilities to these areas also. As I said, Sir, the Mackenzie Scheme provided irrigation facilities for one lakh acres. Later on it was reduced to 55,000 acres, then the Pulivendla Block was eliminated and ultimately the Cuddapah District has totally been eliminated under the first phase. Therefore, the people have come to entertain some doubts and fears as to whether the second phase would be taken up at all, whether the Pulivendla canal would be taken up at all as a separate scheme.

18 hrs.

The point now is, no target date has been fixed for the completion of the first phase. It is not known when they are going to complete the first phase, whether it is going to be completed in the middle of the Third Plan. No phasing has yet been done. Therefore, we do not know when the first phase will be completed. After completion of the first phase, the Central Government has again to be approached by the State Government for sanction of the second phase. Then the Central Government may advance so many reasons like financial difficulty and so on. We would, therefore, request that the entire scheme may be sanctioned even though the scheme may be executed over a number of years. No finance is involved in sanctioning the whole scheme, because we are not requesting the Centre to provide financial allocation to the extent of all the Rs. 22 crores now itself.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to use his good offices and influence to get the Pulivendla canal and Chitravati anicut included in the scheme and the whole scheme sanctioned now itself so that there may not be any difficulties in future.

Shri Nagi Reddy rose—

Mr. Chairman: The scope of the discussion is very limited. The hon. Member may just put a question. There is another Half-an-hour Discussion. The Minister must have time to reply.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I want to put only two questions. I would like to know from the Minister as to what was the total estimated cultivable land under the high level canal in the 1954 scheme and what is the present estimated acreage to be covered under the 1958 scheme after the first and second phases are over. From my understanding it looks as though the acreage is almost the same in the first 1954 plan and in the 1958 plan even though Pulivendla canal has been eliminated in the second plan. I would like to know whether it is a fact that both the 1954 plan and the 1958 plan cover almost the same acreage except probably for about 8,000 or 9,000 acres. If that is so, I would like to ask whether really Pulivendla canal is there in the plan at all. If the acreage is the same, Pulivendla canal cannot be had because the water is almost the same. Secondly, I would ask, if there is really a Pulivendla canal possible in the high level canal, why it has been eliminated even from the second phase of the plan? I can understand it if they eliminate it from the first phase, but why has it been eliminated from the second phase and why are we told today that it can be had later? Probably it may be that they do not know whether it will be in the third phase, fourth phase, fifth phase or the sixth phase. I would like to have a clear-cut answer. I do not want the people to be bamboozled by saying that it exists and it does not exist. This Hamletian business has become too much for the people of Rayalaseema to go through.

Shri D. V. Rao rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is a half-an-hour discussion. The

[Mr Chairman]

Minister has very little time to reply. Then there is another half-an-hour discussion. I do not think we should go further and beyond the half-hour fixed for the subject. The Minister has got only ten minutes left for his reply. The hon. Member may, however, put his question in just one sentence.

Shri D. V. Eao (Nalgonda). During the budget session, the hon. Minister was kind enough to assure us that the entire scheme had been approved. Does not that assurance given to us by the Minister include this part of the scheme, namely, the Pulivendla and Chitravati scheme?

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri) On this matter, may I know what were the views that the Andhra Government took?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): This question about the Tungabhadra high level canal has been raised in this House a number of times in the Question Hour, during the budget discussions and also in December, 1958. We had also a half-an-hour discussion on this very particular subject.

The whole point that has been made out is whether the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme as a whole is sanctioned or whether it is only one scheme that is sanctioned. What will be the fate of the second stage and whether the areas which are intended to be served by the Pulivendla canal and the Chitravathi anicut would be included in the second phase or not? Again, whether that area will get irrigation and, if so, when? I think these are the main points which exercise the mind of hon. Members.

The area which is to be irrigated by the Tungabhadra high level canal is a scarcity area and it needs water no doubt. Therefore, although the return of this project is only 1.6 per cent., the Planning Commission has agreed

to take up this scheme. Generally, the productivity of a scheme is taken into consideration only if the returns are three or four per cent. in which case there is no objection to the scheme being taken. But we do not want merely to be guided by the yardstick of the return in terms of percentage. After all, the need of an area is to be judged and assessed, and if any area needs water badly, where there is no irrigation and where even perhaps drinking water is also scarce, we should not stick to the yardstick in terms of percentage. It is for that reason that although the percentage of return is 1.6—the scheme is unproductive in that way—the Planning Commission, as a special case, has looked to the needs of the area and has taken up the scheme.

The question is whether it is the whole scheme or whether it is in part. The scheme as such, as a whole, as I have stated a number of times—I mean the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme—is considered acceptable by the Planning Commission technically. That is, technically, the scheme is approved. There is no question that further estimates or further scrutiny or further negotiations between the two States have to be gone into. So far as the distribution of water is concerned, that ratio is there, it is fixed. We have so arranged that in the first stage, the consumption or the utilisation of the water will be in the same ratio. Out of the total area to be irrigated in both the States, one half will be irrigated in the first stage for Mysore, similarly, one half will be irrigated so far as Andhra is concerned. In the second stage, the remaining one half out of 3.8 lakh acres, viz., 1,36,000 acres are to be irrigated in Mysore. Out of that 68,000 acres will be irrigated in the first stage in Mysore and the remaining 68,000 acres in the second stage. Similarly out of the balance of 3.8 lakh acres remaining, i.e., 3.8 lacs minus 1,36,000 acres for Andhra Pradesh, nearly one half will be irrigated in the first stage and the other

will be in the second stage. So, that position is clear.

The only thing that the Planning Commission has said is, because of the financial resources position, it will not be possible to sanction the whole scheme financially. After you go ahead and irrigate 68,000 acres in Mysore and a lakh and some acres in Andhra Pradesh, those lands begin yielding results and by that time, we can go ahead with the second stage. So, if there is any apprehension on the part of Members that the second stage is going to be shelved, I would like to make it clear that technically the whole scheme is approved. It has been considered acceptable technically. There is no difficulty about it. But it is naturally the question of allotment of finance that comes in the way. I think the Members on both sides of the House will agree that it is better that if we have a project, we go on taking the maximum benefit from the completed part and go on adding to that project whenever it becomes possible for us, having regard to the financial position. So, if there is anything, it is only this that they have sanctioned the first stage for inclusion from the financial point of view. Then comes the second stage.

The next question is, they want to know about the areas which are to be irrigated from the other two canals and whether they are also included. I have explained the point during the Question Hour, but not at length. In the second stage, those canals have been eliminated. They have not been kept in the second stage because it is a question of utilising the water of the Pennar. But we have made provision in the plan that whenever the Andhra Government takes up that project as a separate scheme, water would be available for that. That is at the Pennar regulator and at the main canals, the discharges have been kept so as to fit in the co-ordinated planning, the over-all integration and the economic development of the region as a whole. For example it

is 1,298 cusecs ultimately. That means that at the time when the first stage is complete, even side by side supposing another scheme is taken along with this and they want to start that scheme, it will not be technically impossible. It will be technically possible to take those two canals also and to start the work immediately. But it is only a question of arranging priority for inclusion in the plan.

The other question was about the masonry works and other things. So far as the canals are concerned, in the initial stages, the main canals will not be lined. It will be 2,300 cusecs. But in the second stage, it will be lined. The canal's capacity will be increased. It will be widened to make the discharge 4,000 cusecs. The other masonry works will be so constructed so that no expenditure would be involved at the time of taking up the second stage. We plan that way. The ultimate aim is, of course, the development of the area. The ultimate aim is the area which was sought to be irrigated should be irrigated and for that purpose, all the masonry works that have to be constructed on the canals will be so constructed that in future there should be no difficulty about that. I think that was the point on which he wanted further clarification.

So far as the area is concerned, we have so arranged that both Mysore and Andhra will get half the benefits in the first stage and the other half in the later stage. That was a scheme which was evolved after discussion with the Andhra Government and the Mysore Government, and that is what the present scheme aims at.

Shri Narasimhan: But Cudappah has been let down.

Shri Hathi: It has not been let down. It is an area to be commanded by the high level canal. The only question is of stages. I want to make that quite clear—Cudappah area is not going to be eliminated from the

[Shri Hathi]

scheme of the Tungabhadra High-level canal. It is only a question of phasing it. It may not find a place in the first stage. But when you expand the scope and when you take it to the second stage that area would be included. So, there should be no apprehension that it is being eliminated. It is only a question of phasing.

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question has not been answered. In 1954 when the Pulivendla canal part of the scheme was being considered the total area to be covered under the high level canal was the same as the total area that is going to be covered now. So, I want to know from where the water is going to come now to irrigate another 60,000 acres of land, which would be the excess acreage to be covered than that included in the 1954 plan.

Shri Hathi: That area is not going to be irrigated now.

Shri Ram Reddy: My point was whether assessment has been made in Pennar as to whether water is available for the Pulivendla canal.

Shri Hathi: I think water is available.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion, half an hour discussion, on the Hassan-Mangalore Railway Line. Shri Achar.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I am really happy ..

Shri Narasimhan: There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: Let us wait. The quorum bell is being rung.

Shri Warior: Let us take it that the quorum is there. Those who are interested in it are remaining here.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I have no objection. I did not raise the question.

Shri Narasimhan: Is it open to me to withdraw the objection?

Mr. Chairman: No. I find that there is no quorum.

18 20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday September 11 1959/Bhadra 20 1881 (Saka)

[Thursday, September, 10, 1959/Bhadra 19, 1881 (Saka)]

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1313	Nautical Engineering Colleges . . .	7376—79
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1324	Allotment of wagons	7403—05
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1344	Railway line from Pandu to Siju	7420
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1347	Export of animals	7421
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1350	Electricity in Orissa	7422—23
1351	Work on Najafgarh Nallah, Delhi	7423—24
1352	Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac	7424—25
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1353	Black Market in Postal Articles	7426—27
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2588	Private Air Operators	7478-79
2589	Primary Health Centres in C.D Blocks	7479
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2595	Attempted murder in train	7481-82
2596.	Railway quarters	7482-83
2597.	Parking meters	7483
2598.	Cooperative movement in fisheries in Orissa	7483-84
2599.	Eighth Congress of International Association for Hydraulic Research at Montreal	7484
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2601.	Unusable milk powder in Delhi	7485
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2603	Post and Telegraph Offices in Jammu and Kashmir	7486
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2605	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	7487-88
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2608	Retired employees of F and NE Railways	7490
2609	Rural electrification in Tripura	7490-91
2610	Shamoga oil	7491-92
2611	Tenders for purchase of Sugar	7492
2612	Sale of sugar through tenders	7492
2613	Black-marketing of rice in Tripura	7493
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2618.	Landless labourers in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore	7495
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2620	Capsizing of goods wagons on Southern Railway	7496-97
2621.	Sugar factories in Mysore State	7497
2622.	River Training Scheme from U.P.	7498
2623	Regional Directorate (Food), Eastern Zone	7498
2624	P & T building, Pithoragarh	7499
2625	Delhi Milk Supply Scheme	7499-7500
2626	Godowns in Bombay State	7500
2626-A	Designs for new dams	7500
2626-B	Town Hall Building at Agartala	7501
2626-C	Superintendent, medical service, Delhi	7501
2626-D	Superintendent, medical services, Delhi	7501-02
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT		7502-06
The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri P. T. Punoose, K. K. Warior and T. C. N. Menon regarding the reported attacks in Kerala on people welcoming Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad		
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		7506-11
(1) Copy of further documents exchanged between the Governments of India and China in continuation of the White Paper laid on the Table on the 7th September, 1959		

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PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd

- (2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha
- (i) Statement No I Eight Session, 1959
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No VII Seventh Session, 1959
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No XI Sixth Session 1958
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No XIII Fifth Session 1958
- (v) Supplementary Statement No XXII Fourth Session 1958
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No XXII Third Session 1957
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No XXVIII Second Session 1957
- (3) A copy of the Report the Ship Repair Committee
- (4) A copy of Notification No G S R 996 dated the 29th August, 1959 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendment to the Fertilizer (Control) Order 1957
- (5) A copy of Notification No G S R 1019 dated the 5th September, 1959, under sub-section(6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, Inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd

- (6) A copy of the 'Financial Committees' 1958-59 (A Review)

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA

7511

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 7th September, 1959, Rajya Sabha had passed the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill 1959

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA
SABHA LAID ON THE
TABLE

7511

Secretary laid on the Table the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha

STATEMENT BY MINI-
STER

7511-12

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M Thomas) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 7th August, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri Premji R Assar on Starred Question No 219 regarding Foodgrains from U S A

BILL PASSED

7512-34

The Minister of Law (Shri A K Sen) moved for the consideration of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE REPORT OF
COMMISSIONER FOR
LINGUISTIC MINO-
RITIES

7539-84

Further discussion on the motion re Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities concluded. The motion was adopted.

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**MOTION RE. ACCIDENT
TO THE HOIST CHAM-
BER OF A TUNNEL AT
THE BHAKRA DAM** 7589—7666

Sardar Iqbal Singh moved a motion *re.* Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at Bhakra Dam. The discussion was concluded and the motion was adopted.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DIS-
CUSSION** 7666—78

Shri Ram Reddy raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 17th August, 1959 to Starred Question No

COLUMNS

**HALF-AN-HOUR DIS-
CUSSION—contd.**

498 regarding Tunga-
bhadra High Level Canal

The Deputy Minister of Ir-
rigation and Power (Shri
Hathi) replied to the de-
bate.

**AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1959/
BHADRA 20, 1881(SAKA)**

Discussion on the motion
re. Report of the State
Trading Corporation of
India Limited and con-
sideration of the Private
Members' Bills.