

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF COURT  
STAMP AT TIS HAZARI COURTS**

115. SHRI ABDUL GHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements for the sale of Court stamps at the Courts situated at Tis Hazari, Delhi are unsatisfactory and there is at present a scope for black-marketing in their sale; and

(b) if so, whether Government will make suitable arrangements there for the easy sale and purchase of Court stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS): (a) and (b). There are 7 stamps-vendors working at Tis Hazari Courts and this number is considered adequate and satisfactory. Regular inspection of stamp vendors to ensure that they do not indulge in malpractices such as black-marketing etc. is conducted and suitable action taken against stamp vendors committing irregularity. As such there is little scope for black-marketing of court stamps in their sale.

**CHALLANS OF DEFIANCE OF TRAFFIC  
RULES**

116. SHRI ABDUL GHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many challans were made for defiance of traffic rules in the Capital in the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 and what amount was recovered as fines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS):

Period	No. of challans	Amount of fines Rs.
1961-62 . . .	1,51,662	11,35,700
1962-63 . . .	1,05,755	12,54,808
1963-64 (upto to 31-10-65)	47,126	8,58,195

**HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT REGARDING  
PROGRESS OF THIRD PLAN**

117. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he made an important statement at the latest meeting of the Northern Zonal Council at Chandigarh relating to the progress of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table of the House the text of the relevant portion of his speech?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS): (a) and (b) A copy of the opening statement made by the Home Minister at the seventh meeting of the Northern Zonal Council on 14th October 1963 is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Speech of Shri G. L. Nanda, Union Minister of Home Affairs, at the 7th meeting of the Northern Zonal Council at Chandigarh on 14th and 15th October, 1963.*

It gives me great pleasure to be present to-day in your midst and welcome you to this meeting of the Northern Zonal Council.

This is the first time that I am attending a meeting of one of the Zonal Councils, but over the last seven years or so, I have watched with interest their working and progress. These Councils, as you know, were set up to provide a high level forum for developing the habit of co-operative working amongst the States. Emotional integration, shedding of narrow loyalties, intimate collaboration in dealing with matters of common interest, co-operation in ensuring successful and speedy implementation of major development projects, maintenance of an atmosphere conducive to the settlement of disputes, amongst neighbouring States attending to the problems of linguistic minorities and matters

arising out of the reorganisation of the States were the major objectives to which the Zonal Councils were to turn their attention.

The Planning Commission is also anxious to assist the Zonal Councils to the utmost extent it can and would like to draw increasingly on the good offices of the Zonal Councils to step up the tempo of economic and social development throughout the country.

The country has vast economic and social programmes of uplift which have to be executed rapidly. That necessitates frequent pooling and exchange of ideas and experience. The National Development Council operates at the national plane; the Zonal Councils can render valuable assistance in supplementing the efforts of the National Development Council, by giving greater attention to details of planning and development in the Zones so that their swift social and economic progress is ensured. The Zonal Councils should, therefore, play an important role towards the achievement of national targets and the implementation of major planning policies and programmes.

Throughout the country our most urgent need is to strengthen administration and improve administrative methods and procedures and secure greater public participation and co-operation in all development activities. Our success in achieving these objectives will depend on the extent to which we succeed in implementing our plans and creating a sense of satisfaction among the people. There are many ways in which States in this Zone could be of mutual help to one another. For instance, shortages of technical personnel in different fields could be met through a system of mutual inter-change. There could be much more collaboration in evolving plans, for instance, for road development and development of road transport and for neighbouring districts. Wherever possible, efforts should be

made to extend our horizon beyond our own respective States and consider how, by pooling knowledge and data and taking a wider view of development, we could achieve greater results.

The Northern Zonal Council has a number of achievements to its credit. It has in the past considered a number of important issues both in economic and social fields including the sharing of water and power resources and manpower requirements. Like my distinguished predecessors in this office, I am anxious that the Councils should grow in stature and influence and undertake additional tasks and responsibilities in the light of our changing needs and circumstances.

The Council was to have met in July, 1963, but the cloudburst and devastation at Pehalgam necessitated the cancellation of the meeting. Another natural calamity followed at the beginning of September, 1963, in the earthquake at Badgam tehsil in the vicinity of Srinagar. Later on, vast areas of the Punjab particularly in Rohtak district were affected by floods which caused widespread damage to buildings, houses and crops. Some parts of Rajasthan faced scarcity conditions because of delayed monsoons. Later, certain areas in the State were also inundated by the floods in the Ghaggar.

Prompt measures for providing relief, diverting the drainage water to the extent feasible and minimising the damage were taken by the State Governments. The floods in Punjab this year were due mostly to the surface drainage congestion. A comprehensive drainage scheme is being finalised which would protect the areas served by Drains No. 8 and No. 6 and also the Najafgarh Drain in the Punjab and Delhi areas.

The problems of floods and water-logging in the region have been receiving considerable attention. In the

Third Plan a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for flood control and anti-waterlogging schemes in Punjab. As regards Rajasthan, the Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs for flood control measures and schemes for controlling the floods on the Ghaggar river are under preparation.

In my statement in the Lok Sabha, in 1954, I had mentioned that the magnitude of the programme of flood control was so large that it could not be completed in a short time unless the energy of the people and the resources of the nation were mobilised effectively on a large scale. The administrations and the people have both to share the responsibility and to undertake these tasks jointly in order that this problem may be resolved speedily.

In this region the development of power potential also calls for an integrated approach. Development of power is essential for carrying out large industrial programmes. Shortage of power impedes the growth of economy. I am glad that substantial progress has been made in this Zone in the field of generation of power. The major power projects being implemented during the Third Plan in the States of the Northern Zone are Bhakra Right Bank (600 MW) in Punjab, Rana Pratap Sagar (128 MW) and Kotah (100 MW) in Rajasthan, Kalakote thermal station (23MW) in Jammu and Kashmir, and thermal Station extensions (180 MW) in Delhi. Work has also commenced on the Beas project and the construction of a Nuclear Power Station near Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan will commence shortly. The outlay on power projects and the power potential in this region have been on the increase. During the First Plan, the outlay was Rs. 8.8 crores in the three States and the power potential at the end of the Plan was 330 MW. During the Second and Third Plans, the outlay of the three States and Delhi is of the order of Rs. 62.7 crores and Rs. 132.5 crores and the power potential which was

563 MW at the end of the Second Plan is expected to go up to 1233 MW by the end of the Third Plan. It is planned to operate power systems in Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan in an integrated manner so as to make best use of the available power resources of the region. There is already a technical committee of the Council to deal with power resources in this region. I hope this committee will play a positive role in drawing up a coordinated plan of power resources in this region.

As you are aware, the most serious development since the Council met last, which has had a far-reaching impact on our political and economic life, has been the Chinese aggression on our territory. Pledged to peaceful co-existence, and engaged in the great task of planned development of our vast country by democratic methods, we were not prepared for an organised and massive invasion by a powerful and unscrupulous neighbour who returned perfidy for faith and aggression for good neighbourliness. The nation rose united as one man in a supreme effort to face this challenge. This Zone has contributed its share to the defence effort of the country and has proved to be worthy of its high traditions.

There has been no armed conflict on our borders for some time and there may be a tendency amongst some of us to lapse into complacency and slacken our effort. It will, however, be utterly unrealistic to minimise the seriousness of the threat to our territorial integrity. We face a ruthless aggressor with unbridled territorial ambition and unabashedly committed to a national philosophy of war and violence. China has been branded as an aggressor by virtually the entire comity of nations, but her rulers still do not see their way to accept the Colombo proposals as the basis for a negotiated settlement. China's manoeuvres to draw Pakistan, a neighbour with whom we want to have the friendliest relations and whose security

is intimately linked with ours, into her orbit, and the unprincipled alliance which is developing between these two countries adds to our anxieties.

We adhere to our policy of non-alignment, which has stood the test of the times and has been fully vindicated. We still believe in peaceful co-existence; we are not opposed to, and would, in fact, welcome a peaceful settlement, if it is consistent with our national dignity and honour, but we can no longer have placid faith in the professions of peace and expose ourselves to dangers. We have, therefore, to go ahead in all earnestness with the task of strengthening our defences and building up a strong economic base which alone will ultimately guarantee the security of freedom and the integrity of our country.

In view of the emergency, economic development has acquired a new importance and a new orientation has been given to our plans. The emphasis has to be on projects which will yield quick results and increase production. The Planning Commission has recently conducted a mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan and the results will be placed before the National Development Council. There is no denying the fact that the results achieved have not been commensurate with the investments made. The attention of the State Governments has been drawn by the Planning Commission to the disappointing picture about the real impact of the Third Plan on the rate of economic growth, employment position and the living conditions of large sections of the people. Remedies have to be found for lack of the expected response, delayed return on the investments made and the short-falls in utilisation of the benefits provided.

As you are aware, although some areas in this Zone have made considerable progress, lags in agricultural production constitute the main factor

retarding the over-all growth of our economy. The slow pace of agricultural output has had an adverse impact on price structure and industrial development of the country as also on our balance of payments position. Amongst the steps which have been recently taken to provide for the development of agriculture, mention may be made of fixation of minimum price for wheat, rice, paddy, jawar and jute, and increase in the price of cotton; and more recently the establishment of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

The problem, however, has to be tackled mainly at the State level. In order that the necessary momentum may be imparted to the pace of agricultural output, the Planning Commission has suggested certain measures to be adopted for 1964-65 schemes. The agricultural administration has to be geared and strengthened in areas selected for intensive development of cash and other crops, for plant protection, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers. Irrigation facilities have to be fully utilised by a coordinated and harmonised programme. Excavation of field channels, provision of credit and supplies, husbanding of manpower resources, and extension of irrigation have to be done by assigning specific tasks to concerned agencies. Completion of major schemes quickly has to be given the topmost priority so that they start giving returns early. Greater attention has also to be paid to the rural works programme and the implementation of the rural industries projects. The rural works programme is intended to provide employment specially in the slack seasons on as large a scale as can be efficiently implemented. It is largely in the hands of the States how far they succeed in developing opportunities for additional employment in rural areas through this programme.

It is also essential that land reform measures, which have a vital bearing on increased agricultural production,

should be implemented where this has not been done so far.

Although some regions are relatively better off, in each State there are areas which are much less developed. These areas should be identified and, within the framework of State plans, special efforts should be made to intensify their development. Often such areas require not only larger investments in the development of transport facilities, education and other services, but also call for more trained personnel and greater skills. A flow of experience and skill throughout the country is a condition for rapid economic growth. There is all the more reason for facilitating such mobility of trained manpower in this Zone.

This Zone has an extensive international border. The border areas adjoining Tibet are relatively less developed. The socialist objectives of our national economic policy dictate that special attention should be given to these less-privileged sections of the community. Rapid economic development of these areas is also of great importance from the point of view of our defence needs. A major step taken towards the development of the border areas was to create smaller Districts of manageable size and place them in the charge of specially selected and competent officers. The Government of India agreed to find in the form of loans and grants a large proportion of the development expenditure on schemes approved by them. The Districts of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti in Punjab and Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh thus came into existence. A total outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs has so far been approved for the development of these Districts since these measures were taken. For the current financial year, an allocation of Rs. 56 lakhs has been made for giving grants and loans to the Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir States for development. These areas should continue to receive special attention and particularly their man-power needs should be fully at-

750 RSD.—3

tended to so that development is not retarded because of shortage of personnel.

There are two items on the agenda relating to manpower on which I should like to make one or two general observations. It is a matter of great concern to me, as it must be to all of us here that the recruitment of engineers to the Armed Forces has not made satisfactory progress and the Army has not been able so far to secure an appreciable part of its requirements for engineers in commissioned ranks. It is clearly necessary that earnest efforts should be made to promote the recruitment of engineers and persons in civil employment and young engineers passing out from colleges should be encouraged to join army commissions in the present emergency. Another important issue to which I might refer here is the need for giving thought at this stage to manpower planning for the Fourth Plan. The training of personnel in key fields of development takes a long time. We are now in the third year of the Third Plan period, and development programmes in the Fourth Plan at both State and National levels might be impeded if advance action is not taken for ensuring the supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers.

I am confident that our deliberations will help to resolve the difficulties and accelerate progress in respect of the matters to which I have invited your attention and those others which figure on the agenda of the meeting.

#### USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES IN DELHI

118. SHRI LILA DHAR BAROOAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Heads of Government schools are using school buildings for residential purposes in Delhi; if so, how many; and