

November 14, 1957

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

VOLUME VIII

(11th November to 22nd November, 1957)



**THIRD
SECOND SESSION, 1957**

(Vol. VIII contains Nos., 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 14th November, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सीमेंट का कोटा

* १२८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाचिक्य सभा उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से राज्य सीमेंट के अपने पूरे कोटे को कारखानों से नहीं उठा पाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो १६५५-५६ और १६५६-५७ में किन-किन राज्यों ने सीमेंट का अपना पूरा कोटा नहीं लिया; और

(ग) न लिये गये सीमेंट के इस कोटे को सरकार ने राज्यों को किस आधार पर पुनः वितरित किया है ?

उच्चोग मंत्री (श्री अनुभाई शाह) :

(क) कारखानों को आँडर देने और अलाट किये गये कोटों का माल उठाने में देर होने की कृप्ति शिकायतें तो आई हैं लेकिन ऐसा कोई सास मामले देखने में नहीं आये हैं जिन में राज्यों ने अलाट किये गये पूरे कोटे का माल न उठाया हो ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने सीमेंट का बंटवारा हर स्टेट पापुलेशन के के बेसिस पर रक्खा है या उन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार रक्खा है ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : उन की आवश्यकता और भूतकाल में वे कितना कोटा उठा रहे थे, उस मिकवार को देखते हुए रक्खा गया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में सरकार ने पब्लिक सेक्टर में कितना रक्खा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिये कितना रक्खा है ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : वह इस तरीके से नहीं बांटा जाता है बल्कि वह प्रोजेक्ट बाइबंट बांटा जाता है और ऐसी कोशिश की जाती है कि सब को कुछ मिले । पब्लिक सेक्टर में वह तकरीबन ७० परसेन्ट डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हो गया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आम जनता के सर्वे के लिये सरकार कितने परसेन्ट सीमेंट का बटवारा करती है ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : उस की परसेन्टेज नहीं है लेकिन हर एक स्टेट को बन्यूमर्स कोटा दिया गया है और सब मिला कर वह करीब सालाना ६, ७ लाख का हो जाता है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात का पता लगाती है कि जो सीमेंट की दरखास्तें कुंएं बगैर बनाने के लिये जेठ और असाढ़ के महीनों में दी जाती हैं उन पर आज तक भी विचार नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : जहाँ तक कुंएं बगैराह बनाने का तालिकू है, स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स उनको देती है लेकिन हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को ज्यादा प्रीफेस दिया जाय और इस किस्म की हिदायत सब स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को दे दी गई है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन हिदायतों का पालन भी होता है ?

सो भूवाई जाह : आम तौर पर पासन होता है कि भवर कोई ऐसी तकलीफ कहीं पर हुई हो तो भवर साहबान हमारे नोटिस में लायें और हम अहर उन के बारे में आंच करेंगे ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know on what basis the quota for consumers is allotted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, the basis is neither population nor the quantum of production, but the past off-take, and also the public sector projects and the high development projects in each State.

Shri Tangamani: For the Madras State, the monthly quota allotted is 26,000 tons. In view of the fact that more than 70,000 tons are being produced in Madras State, may I know whether the quota for Madras will be increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Quotas are not distributed according to the location of factories. If that were the consideration, perhaps, a few States will take away the entire quota of cement production in this country. The quotas are fixed on the basis of the past off-take of the States and the different priorities.

Shri Damani: The quotas allotted to dealers often go into undesirable channels, and in this way, they get higher prices. May I know whether such cases have been detected, and if so, what action has been taken so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, cement control is a statutory control. And if anybody indulges in any practice which is not correct under the law, the State Governments concerned do take action. Actually, every release is against a permit.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that some States are experiencing difficulties in regard to cement for their various State projects, and they have made representations to the Government of

India and yet the difficulties have not been remedied so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is generally true, because today the demand for cement is much higher than the production. And every State wants more than what we can give. But as the production is rising, the relief given to every State is much larger than before.

Roads in Nepal

↑

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
*129. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1650 on the 10th September, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the proposal to have an agreement between the Governments of Nepal, India and U.S.A. for construction of some roads in Nepal has been finalised;

(b) the nature of the agreement concluded;

(c) whether any specific plan and programme for road construction have been drawn up; and

(d) if so, their important features?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

धी विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अभी हाल में भारतवर्ष, भरतीय और नेपाल के माथ मिल कर के वहां पर सड़कें बनाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member has asked about the finalising of the agreement. The agreement is not finalised yet.

धी विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि एमीसेट कब तक फाइनलाइज होगा ?

अध्यक्ष भूवाई : जल्दी होगा ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not possible to indicate when it will be finalised. There have been many drafts in regard to this agreement, and the fourth draft is under consideration now.

धी विभूति विष्य : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि.....

Mr. Speaker: How far will these questions as to when it will be finalised and so on lead us? Let us go to the next question now.

Indians in Burma

†

*130. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 630 on 5th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to the number of Indian nationals who have been or not been paid compensation for their lands nationalised in Burma, has been obtained from the Burmese Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Compensation had been paid to 168 Indian nationals till 30th September, 1957. The figures in regard to those who have not been paid compensation, are not yet available, as the relevant data from the different District Compensation Officers in Burma have not yet been collected and compiled.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know at what rate the compensation is being paid and whether the Indian nationals have expressed their dissatisfaction with that, and if so, what action has been taken to remove the dissatisfaction?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The method of payment of compensation is as follows. Cash payment of 2,500 kyats will be made towards the total amount of compensation payable for all lands nationalised from each land-owner. If

the total amount of compensation exceeds 2,500 kyats, but it is within 2,600 kyats, a fraction will be paid in cash. For the balance of compensation, Government of the Union of Burma bonds in denominations of 1,000 kyats, 500 kyats and 100 kyats will be issued.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether our Government have any machinery there to see to it that the compensation is paid in due time, and if so, what it is?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As the hon. Member knows, our Embassy is there. And the Embassy looks after the interests of the Indian nationals there. Besides, I believe there is an association known as the Chettiar Association, Rangoon, which is attending to the admission of applications pursuing claims etc., and also looking after the interests of the non-Chettiar.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know the total compensation that is payable to Indian nationals who have been dispossessed of their land, and how much of it has been paid so far?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Unofficially, we are told that 2,72,526 kyats have so far been paid to 168 Indian nationals.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether our Government have signified their acceptance of the offer of compensation made by the Burmese Government? Are they satisfied that this is a just offer?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am unable to say now exactly what the attitude has been in this matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the money paid as compensation is allowed to be brought to India without the foreign exchange restrictions?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Some agents of the owners of the nationalised lands have applied for exchange facilities for cash compensation, and our Embassy in Rangoon has recommended their cases. I believe that these applications are under the consideration of the Exchange Control Authorities there.

Shri Goray: Is it not true that recently there have been amendments to the Emigration and Foreigners' Registration Act in Burma; and they also verge on expropriation?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I submit that that does not arise out of this question.

Border Raids

†

*131. { **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:**
 { **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border raids by Pakistani forces during this year on the Rajasthan border;

(b) whether the three Indian nationals kidnapped by the Pakistanis in the second week of September, 1957 from the villages near Mithalan in Banur district (Rajasthan) have since been recovered; and

(c) the number of cattle taken away by the Pakistanis during the above incident?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) There were two raids during the period from 1st January 1957 to 15th October 1957 in which Pakistani forces were involved.

(b) 'Mithalan' and 'Banur' district, refer, presumably, to village Mithdau in District Barmer of Rajasthan. No incident involving kidnapping of three Indian nationals by Pakistanis took place in this village in the second week of September, 1957.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Is it a fact that Mangal Singh and Banwar Singh, two dacoits, are taking shelter in Pakistan near the border and have formed a gang which is responsible for most of the border raids?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That does not arise from this question at all.

Shri Kasitwal: May I know whether in the previous raids in which some members of the Pakistani Army were involved, as the hon. Minister has said, there were instances of cattle lifting, and if so, have the Government of India asked for any compensation to be paid in respect of those cattle?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There were only two raids, as has been pointed out, in which the Pakistan armed forces were involved, one on the 8th March 1957 and the other on the 28th August 1957.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether there has been any increase or decrease in the border raids, and what are the reasons therefore?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the security of the border is the responsibility of the Central Government or of the Rajasthan Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Of both.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What assistance is being given in this matter by the Central Government in patrolling the border?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is the Rajasthan Armed Police as well as any other aid that the Rajasthan Government might seek in order to protect the border against raids from Pakistan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Rajasthan Government has been representing all these years to strengthen its hands in guarding the border? If so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government in this matter?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The same question has been answered many times on the floor of the House and I have nothing more to add.

Dandakaranya Scheme

132. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of specialists is going to survey the areas selected for Dandakaranya Scheme; and

(b) An expert on forestry is include a specialist in this team to advise Government on methodical preservation of the precious flora and fauna of this area and of their further development?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) An expert on forestry is included in the team.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Is it a fact that an aerial survey is being conducted there for determining the suitability of the land there? And may I know who is doing it and which Ministry of Government is meeting the cost?

Shri P. S. Naskar: At the moment, the Dandakaranya scheme is administered by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. A Chief Executive Officer has recently been appointed and a team of experts will very shortly be visiting the place to survey it.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Which Government is sharing the cost?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Government of India.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Which Ministry?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Ministry of Rehabilitation administers the scheme.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Panigrahi.

Shri V. C. Shukla: What about the Survey of India?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Survey of India does not come into the picture as so far the survey by the team of experts is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Other hon. Members may go on rising and asking questions. The hon. Minister need not reply to them. I have al-

ready asked another hon. Member to ask his question. It is not also right for other hon. Members to go on asking questions. I do not want to allow a single hon. Member to monopolise all the time.

Shri Panigrahi: It was decided that before carrying out this scheme, a pilot project will be carried out near about. It was decided that 500 refugee workers would be taken to that area and they would begin work. May I know whether the 500 refugees have gone there and the pilot project taken up?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It has been decided that we will take up certain pilot schemes in certain areas. For example, I can say that we have decided to take them up in the Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa and the contiguous area of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh. Survey is going to be carried out very shortly.

Shri Panigrahi: That was not my question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may kindly answer straightway. There is no difficulty. If they have not been sent there so far, he can easily say that.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I should first like to know whether the team of specialists have already been there and survey of the area has started. Secondly, whether these refugees will be sent there after this team of specialists have reported or even before.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The team of specialists was supposed to go by the beginning of this month, but weather conditions did not permit it. They will leave very shortly, by the end of this month. First, a survey will be made. Then the suitability of the area will be found out. Then the refugees will be taken there to develop the lands themselves.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether under this Dandakaranya scheme the specialists are going to survey the entire area and whether the suitability of the soil will be one of the main factors dealt with in

the report which will be submitted by them?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The specialists will go round the area. This question of the suitability of the soil will also be examined.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Have Government set a time-limit for submission of the report by this survey team?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The specialists will take up certain areas and survey those areas. They will take about three to four weeks.

Nangal Fertilizers Factory

{ Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 | Shri D. C. Sharma:
 *134. { Shri Heda:
 | Shri Shivananjappa:
 | Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 528 on the 31st July, 1957 and state whether the construction work of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. is proceeding according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Yes, Sir. Except for a small time lag in the placement of orders for some sections of the plant, progress on the Project has been generally maintained in accordance with the time schedule.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether construction work of the main plant has been undertaken or not?

Shri Satish Chandra: Contracts have been awarded for the electrolyser plant and the fertiliser group of plants. Tenders received for electrical equipment are under consideration. The actual construction of the building etc. and the residential colony at the site is being undertaken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this project will not be delayed on account of non-availability of foreign exchange, and if so, how long will it be delayed?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no likelihood of any delay in the completion of this project due to the foreign exchange position.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether any contracts have been awarded for the construction of the heavy water plant?

Shri Satish Chandra: The last date for receiving tenders for the heavy water plant is tomorrow and it is hoped that the contracts will be awarded in January.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether, having stated that everything is proceeding according to schedule, the hold-up in those excepted articles and plants will not cause upsetting of the whole schedule itself?

Shri Satish Chandra: The contracts with the firms which are to supply and erect these plants have been entered into on a package deal basis. There are penalty clauses also, if they are not completed by the scheduled time.

Shri T. N. Singh: My question has not been answered.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How soon after the signing of the contract, the building materials for the plant will start coming?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Immediately afterwards.

Investments in Private Sector

*135. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investments by the Private Sector in the purchase of capital goods from foreign countries have shown an increase over the estimated amounts for the period of the Second Five Year Plan so far;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the break-up for such investments in purchases from (i) U.S.A. (ii) U.K. (iii) U.S.S.R. (iv) West Germany (v) Japan till the 15th August, 1957 in the Second Plan period; and
- (d) the steps, if any, that had been taken to ensure that the private sector did not commit itself to spending more than the estimated amount of foreign exchange in purchasing capital goods for approved projects under the Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 58.]

(d) Strict control on the release of foreign exchange is maintained by Government through import control.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It was reported in the "Statesman" of the 14th September that against an import target allowed and fixed for the private sector at Rs. 750 crores for the entire Plan period, imports by the private sector by the end of this year itself would be about Rs. 820 crores. Do I take it that that statement is incorrect?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I may say that the hon. Member is not correct in that statement. As a matter of fact, in the Second Five Year Plan, no definite target for import by the private sector was fixed, but tentatively it was estimated that the private sector would require about Rs. 450 crores. Out of that, they have so far utilised about Rs. 267 crores. Therefore, this question does not arise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was not asking about import of capital machinery alone. I was asking for details about the entire import allowed to the private sector.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not possible to give definite figures about the imports allowed to the private sector because there was the open general licence system and it is mainly controlled by the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports. It is difficult to get correct figures in less than three years' time, because licenses mature in three years time in many cases.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What is the use of having the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports then?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member's question, part (a) refers to capital goods. Now he wants to put a question with reference to all goods.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was trying to ask how much of the increased imports of the private sector as reported in the 'Statesman' would be accounted for by the import of capital goods by the private sector. My question was specifically in relation to capital goods. I wanted to know how the import of capital machinery would affect the report in the Press.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member presumes that the hon. Minister has already looked into that particular statement. Evidently, he has got no information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to the statement given it appears that the private sector has utilised at least 60 per cent of the target for the entire second Five Year Plan in 1½ years—I mean foreign exchange. Out of Rs. 450 crores, they have taken about Rs. 260 crores.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that we are in such a great difficulty about foreign exchange, how is it that the private sector has been allowed to use 60 per cent of the foreign exchange meant for the entire Second Five Year Plan during the first year and a half?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The private sector has definitely utilised about Rs. 267 crores and that is within the target fixed for them. The private sector has done the job well. And, so far as control for the future is concerned, strict control is being maintained on the use of foreign exchange sources there are a number of devices worked out for that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the statement I find that the imports from April 1956 to June 1957 have been to the extent of Rs. 48.93 crores for vehicles. I would like to know what category of vehicles have been included in this; whether they are only passenger buses and trucks or whether they relate to other vehicles also.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): It is a generic term, machinery and vehicles! It becomes very difficult to disentangle the transport portion of it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: So I take it that is capital goods.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes mostly.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know if the Rs. 267 crores total refers to actual imports or does it refer to licences for capital goods for the private sector? If it does refer to the total imports what was the figure for the imports in the private sector for which licences have been issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): May I intervene? As far as capital goods during the current year are concerned, for which the hon. Members have shown some anxiety, about Rs. 112 crores worth of capital goods have been licensed of which about Rs. 60.9 crores are under deferred payment.

Middle Class Family Budget

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*136. *Shri A. K. Gopalan:*
Shri T. B. Vital Rao:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 392 on the 27th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey has commenced;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Various authorities had to be consulted regarding the details of the Scheme and its financial implications. The Scheme has now been finalised and approved. The preliminary field work in regard to the Survey is likely to start soon.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether this survey will include rural areas also or will it be concentrated in the urban areas or towns?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: At the moment the survey will only be there in the urban areas.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What will be the cities in which this will be undertaken?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are many; there are about 45 cities. May I read out? -

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In all these sample surveys hundreds of hard spots are chosen so that a good uniform average can be obtained.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi

†

*138. { *Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:*
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Central Government Departments are likely to be shifted from Delhi;

(b) the floor space required by these Departments; and

(c) which of the States have responded to the communication of the Central Government on the subject and to what effect?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) and (b). Though there are proposals to shift some offices from Delhi, final decisions have yet to be taken. Information regarding the offices to be shifted and the floor space required by them will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(c) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan were requested by us to indicate the accommodation likely to be rendered surplus in the cities that had ceased to be State capitals, consequent on the re-organisation of States from 1-11-1956; but we have not been offered any appreciable accommodation except in Nagpur, by the Government of Bombay.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what reference has been made to the State Governments? Until and unless the Central Government knows its requirements how can they do it? It appears that the Central Government has not yet decided what offices are to be shifted and what space is required. So, is the reference in vague terms or was any specific requirement communicated?

Mr. Speaker: It may be the other way also.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We could not take a decision to shift offices unless we know what accommodation is available outside unless, of course, we decide to build outside Delhi.

Shri Thimmaiah: Which of the Central Ministries have come forward to shift some of their offices to places other than Delhi?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to wait. As I have already indicated, a statement

will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Dalhousie and Simla will be taken into consideration when the question of shifting of offices from Delhi is taken up?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually, any place where accommodation is available will be considered. With regard to Simla, we have already got a very big office of the Central Government there, the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, which is occupying quite a considerable space. We have made enquiries from the Punjab Government also. They have indicated that there is no appreciable accommodation available in Simla.

At Dalhousie, I do not think that any accommodation suitable for office is available. There may be some residential houses but there is no accommodation worth the name so far as offices are concerned.

श्री भवत दर्शन : अमी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि विभिन्न विभागों से पूछताछ की जा रही है। क्या इस का यह अर्थ है कि जो दिल्ली से बाहर दफ्तर भेजने की पहली योजना थी, उस को समाप्त कर दिया गया है और अब नये सिरे से यह प्रश्न खड़ा जा रहा है?

सरदार स्वरां तिह : नहीं, उसे समाप्त नहीं किया गया है। यह उसी के कंटीन्युएशन में है।

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the statement that suitable accommodation is available in Nagpur, is Government contemplating shifting any department of the Central Government to Nagpur and, if so, which department?

Mr. Speaker: It has already been answered.

Shri Nath Pai: He said that accommodation is available. I ask which departments Government is contemplating shifting to Nagpur. Have they decided?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No final decision has been taken as yet with regard to that. But one or two offices of Government have already shifted to Nagpur. I think the Controller of Insurance and the Commissioner for National Savings have already shifted to Nagpur.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Is it not a fact that ample accommodation is available at Bangalore and do Government think of shifting offices there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would very much like to utilise the accommodation in Bangalore if available. I think Bangalore has been complaining that we have located far too many offices in Bangalore. That seems to be the attitude the Mysore Government has always been taking whenever I went there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about Hyderabad?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

मानसरोवर ने तीर्थयात्री

*१३६: श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ में जब से तिब्बत के संबंध में भारत व चीन की सरकारों के बीच समझौता हुआ है, तब से प्रतिवर्ष अब तक कितने भारतीयों ने कैलाश-मानसरोवर की यात्रा की है ;

(ल) उन तीर्थयात्रियों की कठिनाईयां दूर करने के संबंध में चीन सरकार से जो आत्मीत चल रही थी, उस के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) उक्त समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार चीन की सरकार ने भारतीय तीर्थयात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिये अब तक कौन-कौन से कार्य किये हैं ?

बैंडेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बेंडल) : (क) चीन-भारत करार ही जाने के बाद जिन तीर्थयात्रियों ने कैलाश और मानसरोवर की यात्रा की, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :

१९५४	११८३
१९५५	४१६
१९५६	३८४
१९५७	२३८

(ल) तथा (ग) . आत्मीत के फलस्वरूप चीन सरकार ने पीकिंग में हमारे राजदूतावास को मूर्चना दी कि भारत से आने वाले तीर्थयात्री एक रास्ते से हो कर तिब्बत में दाखिल हो सकते हैं और दूसरे से वापस जा सकते हैं और यह कि तीर्थयात्री एक से अधिक बार तीर्थस्थानों पर जा सकते हैं । चीन सरकार ने तिब्बत के स्थानीय अधिकारियों को भी कहा है कि वे यात्रियों की जांच-पड़ताल करने के तरीके को आसान बनायें । हाल की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि पिछले साल से काफी तरक्की हुई है और इस साल यात्रियों की शिकायतें कम रही हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय उप-मंत्रियी जी ने अभी जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उन से यह स्पष्ट है कि सन् १९५४ से अब तक प्रतिवर्ष कैलाश मानसरोवर जाने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों की संख्या घटती चली जा रही है । जबकि चीन सरकार यह कह रही है कि उन्हें अधिकाधिक सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि यह संख्या क्यों घट रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री दृष्टि बैंडेशिरु-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : यह तो अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जवाब में सुना कि पहले शिकायतें थीं और शिकायतों को चीनी सरकार के सामने रखा गया था और उस में अब तरक्की हुई है । इस में कोई शक नहीं

कि पहले ११०० लोग गये थे और अब २५०, ३०० तक पहुंच गये हैं। इन आंकड़ों को देखते हुए इस में कोई वाक नहीं कि कुछ दिक्कतें होंगी, तभी यह कभी हुई। हम ने इस बारे में कोशिश की और हम से कहा गया है कि अब वे दिक्कतें हट गई हैं। चीनी सरकार ने तो कहा ही है, लेकिन वहां हमारे जो नुमायन्दे हैं, उन्होंने भी कहा है कि रास्ता अब पहले से आसान हो गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : भारत की सीमा के इस ओर भारत सरकार की सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार सड़कों और विश्रामगृहों के सुधार में काफी अच्छा प्रयत्न कर रही है, जब कि दूसरी ओर इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई सास कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारे जो अधिकारी वहां हैं, उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष रिपोर्ट दी ही है?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : किस सम्बन्ध में?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : विश्रामगृहों और सड़कों के बारे में।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य किस तरफ की बात कह रहे हैं—हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ या चीन की तरफ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा मतलब यह है कि हिमालय के इस ओर—भारत की ओर—तो काफी सुधार हुआ है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से काफी सुधार किया है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर अभी भी सड़कों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है और रेस्ट-हाउस नहीं बनाये गए हैं, जो कि एसीमेंट में एक सास शर्त थी।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : एक बात में माननीय सदस्य से कह दूँ। वह आंकड़ों का जिक कर रहे थे कि सन् १९५४ में ज्यादा लोग गये थे, लेकिन सन् १९५४ एक बहुत सास साल था—एक मेले का साल था,

इसलिये भी ज्यादा लोग गये थे। लेकिन गालिबन यह सही बात होगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने रेस्ट हाउसिंज बगीराह का ज्यादा प्रबन्ध किया है और उधर कम हुआ है। कुछ उधर भी हुआ है। जाहिर है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस की ज्यादा फ़िक्र है बनिस्वत चीनी सरकार के।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या अगला यात्रा सीजन आने से पहले अर्थात् १९५८ की गर्मियों से पहले जो थोड़ी बहुत शिकायतें रही हुई हैं, वे भी दूर कर दी जायेंगी? क्या इस बारे में फिर चीन सरकार पर ज़ोर दिया जारेगा?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : इस का जवाब तो दे चुका हूँ।

Regional Museums

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*140. *Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Barman:*

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any or all of the proposed Regional Museums of Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare will be set up during the Second Five Year Plan for northern, eastern and southern regions;

(b) if so, the estimate of expenditure for the purpose;

(c) the nature of co-ordination they will have with the Central Labour Institute;

(d) whether there will be training arrangements; and

(e) if so, for whom?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) All, subject to availability of equipment.

(b) Rs. 30 lakhs (excluding cost of land).

(c) The Museums will meet the specialised needs of their respective industrial areas with the Central Labour Institute serving as the focal point of a planned programme.

(d) Yes.

(e) Training programmes covering all aspects of Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare will be conducted. Different types of programmes are contemplated to meet the requirements of Industry, Labour and Government Departments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these museums will be under the direct supervision of the Central Labour Institute at Bombay?

Shri Abid Ali: They will all be under the supervision of the Chief Adviser of Factories.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the labour officers of the Government department will also be there or only ordinary workers will be given facilities?

Shri Abid Ali: Both workers and labour officers and also Government labour officers.

Shri Barman: What are the main hazards in the mining industry for which educative exhibits will be installed in these museums and will Government lay on the Table a complete plan of these museums?

Shri Abid Ali: They will be mainly for factory establishments. Others also will be taken up subsequently when an expanded programme is possible. Information concerning the work to be done has already been published in the report circulated.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments have already handed over the land that has been required by the Ministry?

Shri Abid Ali: The Bombay Government has already handed over the land. The land required at Coimbatore also is likely to be given to us in

the near future. At Calcutta and Kanpur, arrangement is being made to take over the land.

Messrs. Atul Industries, Bulsar

*142. / **Shri Morarka:**
/ **Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan and/or financial help given to Messrs. Atul Industries of Bulsar so far; and

(b) whether any further loan or financial help is contemplated to be given to this concern?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 crores to Messrs. Atul Products to enable them to undertake their expansion programmes. They have so far drawn Rs. 1.32 crores against this loan.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether they have recently signed an agreement with the Imperial Chemical Industries for the manufacture of dye intermediates and for that purpose they have applied for a big loan from the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have recently signed an agreement for certain things such as Vat colours, Bon-Acid, etc., etc. So far, they have not approached us for any extra loan.

Shri Morarka: Has the Government fixed any maximum limit on loans that can be given to any single industry in the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies from industry to industry. For instance, we have gone to the extent of giving the iron and steel industry about Rs. 10-15 crores and chemical industries upto Rs. 4-5 crores. Generally speaking, to units controlled by the same party not more than Rs. 3 crores—that is the normal limit.

Shri Morarka: May I know the terms on which this loan had been sanctioned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Eleven years for repayment and 4.5 per cent annual rate of interest.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: He has just stated that Rs. 10 crores had been given to the iron and steel industry. Is it a fact that in the agreement signed between the Government and this industry, there is no specific date for repayment of the loan and also no mention of the rate of interest?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The agreement is quite perfect. The rate of interest and the date of repayability, because of the uncertainty of the programme of development of that particular industry, had been left a little vague. But it has been done with a clear understanding that, whatever the Government finally decides, will have to be accepted by the party.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What I wanted to know is this. There is no date as to when this loan will be repaid. The agreement does not also specify any interest at all. I would like to know why it is called a loan. It should be called outright payment.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a distinction. The period of repayment of a Government loan should not normally exceed fifteen years and all these loans have to bear an interest. As we were not certain when this development programme would go through, we left it vague and we had not made a provision about the rate of interest or when the first instalment will start to be repaid but it is with a clear understanding that whatever the Government decides after seeing the development programme will have to be accepted by the party. We are not either foregoing the interest or repayments on due date.

Shri T. N. Singh: As the Government had created so many credit agencies, why is this policy of granting

aid in the form of direct loans by the Government being pursued?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are varying sizes of loans. Some are beyond the competence of any credit institution in the country and this has been the practice all over the world. When the loans are higher than one crore, the IFC has to come to the Government and get it approved. When the loan is more than three crores, we do not encourage the IFC to go into that. It is for the Government to see directly whether it is an economic unit and whether it can bear such a loan and also whether it is in the national interest and so on.

Shri T. N. Singh: Has the Government got any policy which guides the grant of such individual loans to individual industries? Would they also seek the approval of this House before granting some money from the Consolidated Fund in this manner?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the House is concerned, this body is supreme; the budget comes here and the allocations are indicated, and the House can always give directions to the Government. I can say that a very well laid-out policy and rules are there, to govern this matter and the loans to be given to them. The higher priority industries are given such loans.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know how many chemical firms are there which have been allotted Rs. 3 crores as loans from Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as I can remember, one is the FACT—the Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals; the other is the Atul Industries which have been given Rs. 3 crores. Less than Rs. 1 crore is generally the orbit of the IFC and there are many chemical firms which have been given loans by the IFC.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know the total capital of this Atul Industries to which Rs. 3 crores have been given?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores now, and the paid-up capital is about Rs. 2 crores.

Export of Textiles to Argentina

*143. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Venezuelan Textile Industry has demanded higher tariffs against foreign Textiles exported to Argentina; and

(b) if so, what is the position in relation to Indian textiles?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government have no information. It is not, however, clear from the question how Venezuelan textile industry can demand higher tariffs against exports of foreign textiles to another country viz. Argentina.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what was the total amount of exports made to Venezuela last year?

Shri Kanungo: There was no export to Venezuela last year. Sometime in 1954, I suppose, there was just a little export amounting to .03 million yards.

Evacuee Properties

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*145. { **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended the date for removal or disposal of the personal and household properties left by the evacuees with their friends and relatives in India;

(b) the special reasons for the extension of this date; and

(c) the amount of the jewellery sent from India to Pakistan during the last six months under this rule?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minor-

ity Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, upto 31st December, 1957.

(b) With a view to giving a further opportunity to displaced persons who had not yet availed of this concession to retrieve their personal and household effects.

(c) This concession does not now apply to jewellery left with friends and relations. Export of such jewellery is subject to normal customs regulations with effect from 1st January, 1957.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know if such extensions were given in the past and, if so, the number of such extensions?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, Sir. Such extensions were given in the past from time to time. This time we have extended it up to the 31st December, 1957, and it is not proposed to extend this date.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the amount of the jewellery got from Pakistan during this period?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I cannot give any separate break-up regarding the value of the jewellery sent from Pakistan to India.

Aluminium Industry

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*147. { **Shri S. V. Ramaswami:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the Starred Question No. 23 on the 15th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the bauxite reserves at Shevaroy Hills in Salem District have been completed; and

(b) if so, the programme contemplated in connection with the setting up of an aluminium factory at Mettur Dam?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This will depend upon the result of the studies relating to bauxite resources and the availability of satisfactory terms of technical and financial collaboration from abroad.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: May I know how long it will take to complete the investigations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the investigations are concerned, we are completely convinced that the site is good. It is only the financial terms which are to be negotiated.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Several samples were sent to several countries like the U.S.A., West Germany and other countries. May I know whether the reports have arrived?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Some of them have arrived, but by far, in general, our own analysis of the bauxite shows that it is of a good quality.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Madras Government have sent any proposal about the site of the aluminium factory at Mettur, or is there any other proposal for the construction of the factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No proposal is received from the State Government, but, as I said earlier in the House, whenever sites for the public sector projects are determined, generally the State Governments are taken into confidence at the time when the sites are decided upon.

Shri Biren Roy: Will the Government think of manufacturing duralumin sheets in the new factory proposed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One of the proposals is to make duralumin sheets.

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

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 Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:

*148. Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Ministry of Rehabilitation has made an announcement that migrants or displaced persons coming from West Pakistan hereafter will be given no aid or grant of rehabilitation benefit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes; excepting in case of those who are at present lodged in the Lahore Camp.

(b) The reasons are given in the Press Note dated 1st September, 1957, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 59].

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know the remaining number of refugees in West Pakistan who want to come here?

Shri P. S. Naskar: That is a fresh question which may be put separately. There cannot be many refugees; maybe some refugee families in the Lahore Camp. There are four persons; that much I can say.

Small Scale Industries in Andhra

*149. **Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any systematic study of the conditions of Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh has been made by the Central Investigation Team consisting of economists and engineers constituted in July, 1955; and

(b) if so, whether the team have recommended any Small Scale Industries of Andhra Pradesh to be eligible to obtain credit facilities from the State Bank of India under its "Pilot Scheme" drawn up in 1955-56?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Team has recommended the Bicycle and Parts Industry at Hyderabad as eligible to obtain credit

facilities from the State Bank of India. In addition, on the basis of joint investigations conducted by the State Bank and the Team, units engaged in the following industries in Andhra Pradesh have been given loans by the State Bank:—

Manufacture of agricultural implements and tools, tobacco curing furnaces, machinery parts, street light fixtures, pulleys, steel trunks, sewing machines, cabinets, dolls, fountain pens, glass scientific apparatus, domestic utensils and tyre retreading.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what special help is being considered to be given to the fountain-pen industry now existing in Rajahmundry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rajahmundry is not included in the State Bank scheme. Only Vijayawada, Adoni, Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam are the four places in Andhra selected by the State Bank.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if there is a scheme with the Government of India for such surveys in other parts of the country and, if so, what is the programme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: At about 34 centres all over India, we have had the surveys conducted for the State Bank of India scheme.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is a fountain-pen industry in Rajahmundry which has been carried on for so many years. I do not know why the Central scheme as well as the Andhra State and other organisations have not selected this industry there.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I can explain, the main objective of this Team was to select places not from the point of view of particular industries but to give the maximum benefit of the pilot scheme to a large number of small-scale industries in any urban area, and that is why each State has been allocated some centres. In all there are 34 centres. Andhra was allocated four out of the 34 in the whole of

India, and Rajahmundry is not included. However, I can assure the hon. Member that if the fountain-pen industry in Rajahmundry requires any assistance, the State Industries Act in Andhra and the central assistance for the small-scale industries can certainly provide the credit facilities for that industry.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the amount that has been paid by the State Bank of India to the small-scale industries in Madras under the pilot scheme—Vijayawada, Coimbatore and Madras?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Vijayawada is in Andhra and Coimbatore is in Madras.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: I mean the Madras circle of the State Bank.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this is concerned, there is nothing like a circle. The Andhra State has been allocated Rs. 5,67,000 under the pilot scheme so far.

Anti-Indian Demonstrations in Dacca

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*150.	Shri Radha Raman: Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Shivananjappa: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Assar:
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Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khaksar processionists held demonstrations in front of the office of the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca on the 11th October, 1957 and used abusive language against India and made threatening speeches;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Pakistan Government to this protest?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Their reply is awaited.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether these demonstrators were the same or had anything to do with the earlier notice which was given to Pakistan Government that they should be allowed to march into India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Does the hon. Member ask what are the relations between a citizen of Pakistan and his Government?

Shri Radha Raman: I wanted to know whether these demonstrators had anything to do with an earlier notice which was given to Pakistan Government that they want to march into India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is referring to the gentleman known as Allama Mashriqui. We cannot give any answer about contacts between various people. I believe the Allama is still in prison, but he did go there and land himself there. As I once stated in this House, in spite of his high-sounding title, I believe he is mentally not quite sound.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government of Pakistan has taken any steps against these demonstrators who participated in the demonstration there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They have sent them to prison.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I wanted to know whether the Government of Pakistan has taken any steps against them.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Allama has been rearrested and put into prison. Besides the District Magistrates of Lahore and Sialkot have issued orders prohibiting arranging of camps, processions and drill in the

military formations in the border areas of West Pakistan and mass movements towards Indo-Pakistan border. It has also been reported that the police have wound up the camps in the border districts.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He is referring to the demonstrators in Dacca and not the Allama.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am coming to that. In other districts like Montgomery, Hyderabad and Sheikhpura, the Razakars are reported to have closed down their camps voluntarily. These measures should have repercussions on the organisation's activities in East Pakistan also.

Raw Films

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*152. { **Shri Biren Roy:**
 { **Shri A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much footage of raw films has been premitted to be imported during the period from July to December, 1957;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(c) the present position with regard to the establishment of a raw film production factory in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Import licences for raw films are not issued for footage but for value. Licences for the value of Rs. 76 lakhs have been issued from 1st July, 1957 to 2nd November, 1957.

(c) Certain tentative proposals received for the manufacture of cinematographic films, X-Ray films and photographic paper are under examination.

Shri Biren Roy: Is it not a fact that nearly 300 feature films are produced on an average every year in India since 1948 and this country has lost

nearly Rs. 15 crores of foreign exchange on that by not including the raw film industry in the first Five Year Plan?

Shri Satish Chandra: Every effort is being made to establish the raw film industry in the country. The technical know-how is the preserve of a few foreign companies. Negotiations are going on and every effort is being made to establish the industry here.

Shri Biren Roy: Is it a fact that in 1948-49 when in West Germany the industry was not at the level that it is today, the German technicians with the know-how were available at a very cheap price and raw materials being available in India, the factory could have been included in the first Five Year Plan at a much cheaper rate than it would be today?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): There is no use of saying what could have been done in 1949. It was not done; that is a fact.

Shri Goray: Is it not true that it will take 9 years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The coating of the casting will be done within 4½ years and making of costing and A to Z raw films within 9 years.

State Trading Corporation

*153. **Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation charges any commission on imports payment for which is made in rupees; and

(b) if so, the rate of commission charged and the services rendered by the Corporation for charging such commission?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation charges a fee for

services rendered to buyers and/or sellers where such services are asked for. The charges necessarily vary according to the nature and volume of the transactions. The relationship of the State Trading Corporation with its clients is fiduciary in character. It is not the normal business practice either to disclose the details about the rates of commission charged or the services rendered. Any such disclosure is likely to affect adversely the business interests of the State Trading Corporation.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Is the hon. Minister aware that for imports for which payments are made in rupees and in regard to which the State Trading Corporation renders no service whatsoever, commission is charged merely because the payment is made in rupees and if so, will the Government take steps to see that the commission is not charged, as it results in raising the prices to the consumers?

Shri Kanungo: No commission is charged unless some specific service is rendered.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the hon. Minister enquire about it? I can say about medicines for which the State Trading Corporation does not offer any service; the private parties import but merely because the payment is made in rupees, a commission is charged. Will the hon. Minister enquire and find out?

Shri Kanungo: If specific cases are brought to my notice, I will certainly enquire.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: That is not the question. May I draw your attention to the fact that the question was, whether any commission is charged where imports are paid for in rupees.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I explain to the hon. Minister? If the imports were paid in foreign currencies, no commission would have been charged. Merely because the payment is made in rupees, commissions are charged.

Shri Kanungo: I have said no commission is charged where no service is rendered. If any case is brought to my notice, I will make enquiries.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): We will make enquiries ourselves if that is so.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that even on the export of iron ore and manganese, if it is done by a private party, the State Trading Corporation charges 7½ per cent. without rendering any service?

Shri Kanungo: It does render service. If a specific question is asked I will examine the service rendered.

Handloom Cloth

*154. { **Shri Jadhav:**
 { **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to reduce the amount of rebate on handloom products from the 1st December, 1957;

(b) the reason for the reduction of the amount of rebate;

(c) whether Government are aware of the strong opposition by the handloom weavers about the reduction; and

(d) whether Government are aware that handloom cloth will not be able to stand in competition with the mill-made cloth as a result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the fact that it is essential to spend more funds on other development schemes in the handloom industry it has been found necessary to reduce the rate of rebate.

(c) Government have received some representations protesting against the reduction.

(d) Government do not consider that this reduction will result in any serious disadvantage to the Handloom industry.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is to be discontinued next year in toto?

Shri Kannungo: We will see about it. At present we have reduced it. The intention is to reduce it gradually and eliminate it completely.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister said that there have been protests from different quarters, particularly from Madras State where there are nearly 200,000 looms under the co-operative societies. Many societies have protested that if this rebate is reduced from 1½ annas to 6 paise, it will considerably affect the business. In view of these protests, will Government consider revising this out in the rebate?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that there are protests, but we anticipate that there will not be much reduction in production or sale by the reduction in the rebate, because the other steps which we have taken—developmental activities etc.—and which would gain momentum will give more facilities.

Shri Tangamani: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the Madras State Assembly, the Minister of Industries said that he does not know why this rebate has been cut? Is the Minister aware also whether a number of Members expressed concern over the cut in the rebate that it will ultimately lead to reduction of handloom goods available in the market?

Shri Kanungo: I do not agree with the last anticipation. I know there have been objections and protests also. As I said, we anticipate that by the larger input into developmental activities, neither production nor sales will be affected.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether in view of the reduction in the rebate given to the handloom

industry, there will be any reduction in the taxes on mill cloth?

Shri Kunango: There is no relation between that and this question.

Shri Shankaraiya: Is it because the production centres have been asked to give subsidy that the reduction in the rebate is recommended?

Shri Kunango: Not necessarily. Subsidies, grants and loans are being increasingly given with the result that they will be more substantial aid than this rebate.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मकान के किराये

*१३३. श्री नवल प्रसादर : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अत्यसंलग्नक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के मकानों के लिये नियत किये गये किराये हाल ही में कम कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो उस में कितने प्रतिशत कमी की गई है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अत्यसंलग्नक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री पू. शे. नास्कर) :

(क) जी नहीं, केवल कुछ दुकानों के किराये कम किये गये हैं ।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Newsprint Factory, Nizamabad
(Andhra Pradesh)

*137. [Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 153 on the 18th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for securing suitable terms of collaboration in regard to setting up of a

news-print factory at Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh, have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to secure satisfactory terms of foreign collaboration.

Indians in Ceylon

*141. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether deportation of Indians from Ceylon is on the increase; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps Government are taking in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes.

(b) This is partly due to an increase in illicit immigration from India to Ceylon in the current year, as against last year, and partly because of the tightening up of Ceylon Government's measures for deporting persons from the island who have over-stayed the period specified in their Temporary Residence Permits.

The High Commission of India in Ceylon, which maintains a representative at Talaimannar, arranges in every instance, to reduce the period of detention, after arrest, to the minimum possible, and has successfully interceded in a number of instances, in the case of Temporary Residence Permit holders, to have their period of stay extended to enable them to wind up their affairs.

Distribution of Imported Silk at Banaras

*144. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is giving imported silk to the U.P. Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. Kanpur to distribute the same at Banaras; and

(b) If so, what is the system of distribution?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kansange): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.P. Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd. distributes imported raw silk to registered silk weavers through silk merchants' associations, cooperative societies, etc. according to the instructions of the District Supply Officer, Varanasi who in turn is guided by the Silk Yarn Distribution Advisory Committee set up for this purpose by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

A.I.R. Station at Chattisgarh

*144. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any radio station in Madhya Pradesh from where the Chattisgarh programme of any suitable type is broadcast;

(b) if so, from which stations and for how many hours daily; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to establish a radio station within Chattisgarh area, in the Second Plan?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Nagpur station of All India Radio has been broadcasting folk programmes for the Chattisgarh zone to the extent that suitable material was available. Chattisgarh is now in the programme zone of Indore-Bhopal stations, but some programmes will continue to be broadcast from Nagpur Station also.

(c) No, Sir, but the 10 k.w. short-wave transmitter which is being erected at Bhopal, will cover Chattisgarh area adequately.

Foreign Exchange

*151. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange estimated to be saved by restrictions on imports during the next six months;

(b) to what extent, if any, deferred payments have been arranged for the import of plants and machinery and industrial raw material in the same period;

(c) how far would the quantum of such payments be enhanced by reason of rising interest rates abroad; and

(d) how much foreign exchange is involved in the utilisation of outstanding import licences during the said six month period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Approximately Rs. 70 crores on a half yearly basis in respect of commercial licencing excluding Iron and Steel. The entire saving is not likely to accrue during the next six months, but will be spread over a longer period depending on the utilisation of licences.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to forecast the extent of licencing on deferred payment terms during the next six months, and the rate of interest on which deferred payment will be obtained.

(d) It is not possible to estimate the likely utilisation of outstanding import licences during the next six months.

Indian Goodwill Mission

*155. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 742 on the 16th August, 1955 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Indian Goodwill Mission to the Middle East Countries which have been accepted by Government;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the trade; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given in Lok Sabha on 20th December, 1955 to Starred Question No. 1028. The principal recommendations of the Mission requiring Government action related to setting up of show-rooms and holding of exhibitions in West Asian countries. This has been implemented to the extent possible within the finances available. Councils have also been set up to promote exports of non-traditional items such as engineering products, plastic goods, leather goods, tobacco and silk rayon textiles.

(b) and (c). A statement showing comparative trade figures with these countries is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 60.]

Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement

*156. *[Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:*

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1373 on the 2nd September, 1957 and state the result of the recent discussions on the conclusion of an Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The question of concluding a Trade Agreement with Japan is still under consideration and discussion between the two Governments.

Algeria

*157. *Shri D. C. Sharma:* Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1028 on the 21st August, 1957, and state whether the question of Algeria has been inscribed on the agenda and would be discussed at the twelfth regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakhmi Menon): The question of Algeria has been included in the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. Discussion on it is expected to begin in the Political Committee.

विदेशी के निये आवंटन वित्त

*158. **श्री नवनीत प्रभाकर :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अत्यस्तक्षण-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के लिये एक नई आवंटन समिति बनाई गई है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस का गठन किस आधार पर किया गया है;

(ग) इस में कितने संसद सदस्य सम्मिलित किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

पुनर्वास तथा अत्यस्तक्षण-कार्य मंत्री के समान्तराल (श्री पू० झ० नास्कर) :

(क) से (घ), दिल्ली में मकानों आदि की एलाटमेंट का काम जब पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने फरवरी १९५७ में लिया था, तब भूतपूर्व दिल्ली राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई एलाटमेंट कमेटी खत्म हो गई। क्योंकि दिल्ली में जरणालयों के लिये बनाये गये मकानों/टेनेमेट्स/दुकानों की एलाटमेंट का काम काफी समाप्त हो चुका था, इसलिये केवल पांच सरकारी सदस्यों की एक छोटी भी कमेटी बना ली गयी है।

Kanpur Textile Mills

*159. *Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:* Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of cotton cloth were lying unsold in the textile mills of Kanpur in September 1957;

(b) if so, the causes therefor; and

(c) the stock position of cotton cloth in those mills now?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Textile Mills of Kanpur carried a total unsold stock of 63,753 bales of cloth at the end of September, 1957. This stock was somewhat excessive due to lower offtake and general imbalance between demand and availability.

(c) The stock position remains more or less the same.

Cashewnuts

*160. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of cashew-nuts have earned more dollars in 1956-57 as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the amount of Central aid, if any, given?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). I place on the Table of this Sabha, a statement showing the dollars earned by exporting cashewnuts during the years 53-54 to 56-57 [See Appendix I, annexure No. 61].

(c) The Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion council has been given grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 78,000 since the Council was set up in May 1955. Government of India are also giving loans to the State Governments to enable them to grant advances to private growers at the rate of Rs. 150 for every additional acre planted with cashewnut. Rs. 20,41,95,200 have thus been allotted to the States during the years 56-57 and 57-58.

प्रेस परिषद् विषयक

*161. **श्री भक्त इशन्तः** क्या सूखना और प्रसारण मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९५७ के सारांकित प्रेस संस्था ६२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेस परिषद् विषयक को

पुनः संसद् के समक्ष लाने के प्रश्ने पर इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जाने की आशा है ?

सूखना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डॉ. जैसकर) : (क) तथा (ख). जैसकि १४ अगस्त, १९५७ के प्रेस के उत्तर में मैंने बताया था, सरकार प्रेस को सिल बिल पेश करने का विचार रखती है, बशर्ते कि अल्बारी दुनिया के विभिन्न दलों में इस बारे में आपसी मतभेद कम हो जाए। चूंकि समाचार पत्र इधर उधर ज्यादा जरूरी कामों में व्यस्त रहे, इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सका। इस समय यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि विधेयक कब दोबारा पेश किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

National Industrial Development Corporation

*162. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 373 on the 26th July, 1957, and state:

(a) the progress so far made about the different projects under investigation by the National Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) whether any of these projects would be started in collaboration with foreign experts; and

(c) if so, the names of the foreign collaborators and the nature of such collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The intention is to enter into collaboration with suitable firms overseas in the case of each of the projects under investigation and there have been fair indications that in many cases this

would be available. Technical aspects and projects details of most of the N.I.D.C. schemes are almost finalised. Apart from technical collaboration availability of foreign capital or suitable long-term payment facilities for plant and machinery is a vital factor and this is under active negotiations.

Hindustan Cable Factory

***163. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether order has been placed to procure an additional plant to be erected at the Rupnarainpur Hindustan Cable Factory to manufacture Co-axial and Switch board cables;

(b) if so, when it is expected to come and what is its estimated price; and

(c) whether people will be trained to handle the plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Orders have been placed for additional plant required for the manufacture of Coaxial Cables. A programme for the manufacture of Switchboard cables in the factory has not yet been taken up and no plant has been ordered for this purpose.

(b) The additional plant for Co-axial cables is expected to be completely shipped from the United Kingdom by September, 1958 and its estimated price is Rs. 27 lakhs. It will go into production in April, 1959.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Waterproof Fabrics

***164. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of water-proof fabrics in the country is commensurate with the demand;

(b) if not, the quantity that has been imported in the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure self-sufficiency in the commodity?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last two years imports of water-proofed clothing have been negligible.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Hosiery Industry

***165. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hosiery Industry of India is meeting keen competition from Japan in many Asian Countries; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to encourage and help the Industry to withstand that competition?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Hosiery Industry is meeting keen competition not only from Japan but from Hong-kong also.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 62].

LL.O.

***166. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Labour Organisation has made a study of the problem of unemployment in India;

(b) if so, their main recommendations;

(c) whether Government has considered this report; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the main recommendations is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 63.]

(c) Yes.

(d) The recommendations have been taken note of.

Cement Economy in Building Constructions

*167. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the extent to which suggestions made in the report of the Committee on economy in the use of cement in building construction have been carried out and found effective?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): As the Report was circulated to the various State Governments and others on the 30th June, 1957, it is too early yet to assess the extent to which the recommendations made have been used and found effective. Most of the recommendations have, however, been adopted, with advantage, by the Central Public Works Department in their building programmes.

Export of Cashew Kernels

*168. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote the export of processed Cashew Kernels from India; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken to ensure that factories get imported raw nuts at reasonable prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64].

(b) Since the factories are getting raw nuts at reasonable prices, no action is called for just now.

मोटर परिवहन शिविर

१६६. { श्री भवत दत्त
 { श्री इंद्रबर माध्यर

क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री ६ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७५१ के उल्लंघन के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोटर परिवहन शिविरों के मोटर चलाने के घटे नियत करने के बारे में जो त्रिपक्षीय समिति विचार कर रही थी, क्या उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ग) उन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये यदि कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं, तो वे क्या हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय हो जाने की संभावना हैं?

भ्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आविष्ट शर्मी) :

(क) मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट के कर्मचारियों के बारे में कानून बनाने के सबाल पर जो समिति विचार कर रही थी उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है, लेकिन अभी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की है।

"(ल) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Export Promotion Council for Cashew and Pepper

178. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of persons chosen for the Export Promotion Council for Cashew and Pepper with an indication of the representative character of each and their connection with the production, trade, or industry concerned?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement showing particulars of the Government representatives nominated by the Government and members chosen by the Cashew & Pepper Industry is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 65.]

Export of Iron Ore and Mica

179. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial fall in the export of iron ore and mica from the three major ports viz. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras during August, 1957 in comparison with the previous months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Cloth and Yarn Production

180. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether cloth and yarn production in August, 1957 received a severe setback in comparison with the production in the previous month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Cloth and yarn production in August, 1957 showed some decline as compared to the production in the previous month. The production figures are given below:

Cotton Cloth Cotton Yarn

July 1957:	458.8 million yards	150.2 million lbs.
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August 1957:	420.5 million yards	144.1 million lbs
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(b) The slight decrease in the production of cloth and yarn in August, 1957 may be attributed to two extra holidays on the 15th and 16th August, 1957.

Ambar Charkha Scheme

181. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Orissa State as grants and loans for the implementation of the Ambar Charkha scheme from the date of its introduction;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Central assistance given to the institutions, societies etc. in the Orissa States through the Orissa Khadi & Village Industries Board as grants and loans are as under:—

	Grants	Loans
1956-57	Rs. 1,53,950	Rs. 1,98,560
1957-58 (as on 5-11-57)	Rs. 1,05,000	Rs. 1,54,300

(b) Details of disbursements made by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board and of the actual utilisation of funds by the institutions are not available.

(c) A statement showing the results achieved based on information received from the Khadi & Village Industries Commission is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix I, annexure No. 66]

N.E.S. Blocks and Community Projects

182. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation officer has been appointed to examine the

progress of development works in National Extension Service Blocks and Community Projects in Punjab State;

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report; and

(c) the main recommendations made by him?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Project Evaluation Officers are functioning in Punjab—one at Batala and the other at Sonepat. They evaluate the different aspects of Community Development and N.E.S. Programmes.

(b) and (c). Reports of observations made by the Project Evaluation Officers are received regularly and are taken into account in preparing the annual reports of the Programme Evaluation Organisation. Copies of the annual reports have been circulated to Members of Parliament, and are also available in the Library of the House. Individual project reports are published as separate volumes and copies of these are also available in the Library of the House.

Employment Exchanges

183. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 { **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Central Government, State undertakings, State Governments, Private Companies getting Government Finance, Local Authorities and other Employers have so far utilised the Services of Employment Exchanges; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken to see that all these authorities fully utilise the Exchanges in respect of their requirements of personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abd Ali): (a) During the twelve months October 1956—September 1957, the average number of vacancies notified to Employment

Exchanges every month by various classes of establishments is given below:

Central Government establishments	7,673.
State Government establishments	10,272.
Quasi-Government establishments and Local Bodies	2,443.
Other establishments	3,961
	24,349.

(b) The authorities concerned are approached from time to time to ensure that the Employment Exchanges are fully utilised.

Atomic Research

184. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any liaison between the Department of Atomic Energy and similar bodies in other countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy is in close collaboration with similar bodies in several other countries in the field of atomic research and has formal agreements with some of them. Liaison is maintained by exchange of scientists and technical information.

(b) The countries include Canada, France, U.K. and U.S.A.

Indians in Pakistan

185. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have information regarding the number of Indian citizens earning their livelihood in Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government do not have the information.

Research in Nuclear Science

186. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount so far given by way of assistance to Indian Universities for carrying out fundamental research in Nuclear Science?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4,53,818/- has been given, to end of October, 1957, to Indian Universities for carrying out fundamental research in Nuclear Science.

Ambar Charkha Programme

187. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the programme for Ambar Charkha; and

(b) the latest position regarding the supply of Charkhas, training of personnel to work on them and the yarn produced during 1957 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the progress made in the implementation of the Ambar Charkha programme up to the 30th September, 1957 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 67]. This statement also gives the latest position in regard to supply of charkhas, training of personnel and the yarn produced.

Tea Industry

188. **{ Shri Barman:**
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Directorate to collect data of production costs in the tea industry has been set up; and

(b) if so, the principal data and the proportionate costs collected by it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Transmitter at Calcutta

189. **{ Shri Barman:**
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the progress in installing the 100 K.W. transmitter at Calcutta?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshav): No transmitter of 100 K.W. power is proposed to be installed at Calcutta during the Second Five Year Plan.

विहीन में निष्कात व्यवस्थाओं के बारे

१९०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंलग्नक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में निष्कात सम्पत्ति के कस्टोडियन के नियन्त्रण में जो मकान है, वे बहुत बुरी हालत में हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मकान गिर गये हैं;

(ग) पिछले दस सालों में कितने मकानों की मरम्मत की गई है; और

(घ) गिरे हुये मकानों में रहने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये कहां-कहां जगह की व्यवस्था की गई है?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंलग्नक-कार्य मंत्री के समाचार (श्री ०० श्री ० नारकर): (क) सब मकान नहीं, लेकिन कुछ बे-मरम्मत हालत में हैं।

(ख) २१३ मकान।

(ग) ७,००० मकानों को मरम्मत कराने को भंगूरी दी गयी थी।

(च) यद्यपि सरकार ऐसे सब लोगों को मकान देने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेती, फिर भी अस्त्यन्त पात्र शरणार्थियों को दूसरी बागह मकान दिये जाने की अवस्था की गयी है।

दिल्ली में मकान-कर

१६१. की वक्तव्य प्रभावकर : क्या पुनर्वास सभा अस्त्यन्त-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पुनर्वास मंत्रालय डारा बनाये गये मकानों पर मकान-कर के रूप में कितना रुपया लिया जा रहा है;

(ख) उस धन-राशि में से प्रत्येक नगरपालिका को कितना धन दिया गया; और

(ग) कितना देना बाकी है?

पुनर्वास सभा अस्त्यन्त-कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (आं ३० श० नामकर) : (क) से (ग). आनकारी लक्षित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Portuguese Case in International Court

१६२. { Shri Keshava:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Rameshwari Tantia:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the names of the foreign counsels engaged by the Government of India to assist the Advocate General of India to conduct the case connected with Goa at the Hague Court.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The names of the foreign Counsel are:—

1. Sir Frank Soskice, ex-Attorney General of the United Kingdom.

2. Mr. C. H. M. Waldock, Professor of International Law at Oxford.

3. Mr. Guggenheim, Professor of International Law, Geneva.

4. Mr. Godfrey Le Quesne, Barrister at Law, London.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Displaced Persons

१६३. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number at present of displaced persons from East Pakistan requiring rehabilitation from Government;

(b) the number of those for whom rehabilitation facilities are presently available in West Bengal;

(c) the number of those for whom such facilities are presently available in States outside West Bengal; and

(d) the number of those whose rehabilitation will have to wait upon completion of Dandakanya and other schemes?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naakar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 68].

Narsing Girji Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Sholapur

१६४. Shri T. B. Vittai Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Narsing Girji Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Sholapur, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the Committee?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in Rajabhat Tea Garden

195. Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a labour strike is going on in Rajabhat Tea Garden in North Bengal from the 26th August, 1957;

(b) the number of workers involved in the strike;

(c) the cause of such a prolonged strike; and

(d) the steps taken to settle the dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The strike was called off on 23rd September, 1957.

(b) 900.

(c) The workers went on strike because the management did not agree to concede a number of workers' demands relating to reinstatement of several dismissed workers, fixation of wages and allowances, etc.

(d) At the intervention of the Officers of the Government of West Bengal the dispute was finally settled. Some of the demands were referred to a Tribunal for adjudication. The State Government are also considering the question of referring some more issues connected with this dispute to a tribunal for adjudication.

Officers in A.I.R.

196: Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the present Gazetted Officers of the A.I.R. are still temporary; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to make those officers permanent?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Out

of 300 Gazetted Officers in All India Radio, 217 officers have either been confirmed in their present posts or in some lower posts.

(b) 60 per cent. of the long-term temporary posts in A.I.R. were converted into permanent ones with effect from 31st October, 1956, and confirmations against most of these posts have since been made. It is not possible to make an officer permanent unless a permanent post is vacant. The conversion of more temporary posts into permanent ones is under examination.

Displaced Persons in U.P.

197. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan in U.P.; and

(b) whether all of them have been rehabilitated?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) 6,000.

(b) 4,000 have been rehabilitated in the Government sponsored colony in the Nainital Tarai area. The remaining 2,000 displaced persons have settled in the State on their own initiative and their requests for rehabilitation assistance are considered as and when they are received.

Activated Charcoal Plants

198. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many activated charcoal plants are working in India and how many of them are in Madras State;

(b) what is the productive capacity of these plants at present; and

(c) what is the required quantity of activated charcoal per annum?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There are two plants operating in India of these one is in Madras State.

(b) 25 tons per mensem.
(c) 300 tons per annum.

काबुल में राजदूतावास भवन

१६६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार काबुल में भारतीय राजदूतावास तथा उसके कर्मचारियों के लिये निवास की व्यवस्था करने के हेतु अपना निजी भवन बनाने का विचार कर रही है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेशीक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्गुरुतात्मनं नेत्रः) : इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

अफगानिस्तान के साथ व्यापार

२००. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह धताने की हृषा करेंगे कि भारत और अफगानिस्तान के बीच आयात तथा निर्यात के व्यापार की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरारामी बेसाई) : एक विवरण मध्ये के पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें १९५५-५६ और १९५६-५७ के वर्षों तथा अप्रैल १९५७ के महीने में अफगानिस्तान को हुये निर्यात और वहां से आये आयात के प्राकड़े दिये गये हैं। [वैस्त्रिय परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]

Manipuri Programme in A.I.R.

२०१. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any representation from Manipur listeners to increase the time allotted for Manipuri Programme broadcast from the Gauhati Station of the All India Radio; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the time for broadcasting news at least upto five minutes daily?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 15-minute composite programme in Manipuri, of News, Music, Talks, Dramas, etc. is broadcast daily from the Gauhati Station of All India Radio. Though the average duration of news in this programme is about 3 minutes, it depends upon the availability of news items of interest to listeners in Manipur. Extension of the programme in Manipuri is not possible at present as the station has to cater for a large number of tribal languages and the time available is strictly limited.

Synthetic Gem Factory, Mettupalayam (Madras)

२०२. Shri R. S. Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the Synthetic Gem Factory at Mettupalayam (Madras) will go into production;

(b) what will be its likely output; and

(c) how far it will meet the requirements of the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The factory has already gone into production on 5th October, 1957.

(b) The factory will attain production of 40 kilograms per day in the course of a month or so.

(c) Approximately 60 to 70 per cent. of the requirements of the country will be met by the production envisaged in this unit.

Fibre Mats

२०३. Shri Manlyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for the manufacture of fibre

mate from the fibre of pineapple leaves was submitted to Government by a concern called "Thom Fibre Works, Kottayam";

(b) whether Government have examined the scheme; and

(c) if so, the result of the examination?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme is under examination.

Aid for Industrial Development

204. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to Demand No. 2, Industrial Development Grants to private parties on page 13 of Demands for Grants for the year 1957-58, Vol. I and lay a statement showing the names of parties and the amount paid to each of them by the Government of India as grants State-wise during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 70].

Karnatak Khadi Board

205. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1478 on the 10th September, 1957 regarding Karnatak Khadi Board and state:

(a) whether the Information sought for has since been collected and will be laid on the Table;

(b) whether there is only one board for Khadi and Village Industries for the whole of the New Mysore State; and

(c) the headquarters of each zonal branch?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There are no zonal branches of the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board which is headquartered at Bangalore. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has, however, a zonal office located at Dharwar for the Mysore State.

Conference of State Ministers of Industries

206. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total expenses incurred so far as the Government of India is concerned on the Conference of Industries Ministers of States held recently in Delhi in connection with development of the small scale industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): No conference of the Industries Ministers of the States was recently held in New Delhi to discuss problems for the development of small scale industries. The ninth meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board was however, held in New Delhi on the 28th and 29th September, 1957, to consider the measures to be adopted for the development of Small Scale Industries. Apart from the members of the Board who had attended the meeting, Ministers of Industries of some of the State Governments attended by special invitation. Their T.A. and D.A. are met by the State Governments concerned.

Figures regarding total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on account of payment of T.A. and D.A. to Central Government Officers coming from outside Delhi, and non-official members are not yet available. An expenditure of Rs. 706/- had been incurred by the Government of India on some of the items.

**Central Sericultural Research Station,
Berhampore**

207. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of service for the post of Director of the Central Sericultural Research Station at Berhampore, West Bengal;

(b) whether the appointment of the present incumbent for the post of the Director was made on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 71].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The post of Director of Research which was created in December, 1956, could not be kept vacant, pending recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission in the public interest. Therefore, as an interim arrangement, the then Deputy Director of Industries (Sericulture) of the Government of West Bengal, who was also, till then the Officer-in-charge of the Central Sericultural Research Station, was appointed to the post, and the Union Public Service Commission were requested to select a suitable candidate

सूरी बृत्र मिन, विहंगे

208. श्री र० क० वर्मा : क्या अम और रोजगार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई अधिसूचना निकाली थी कि राष्ट्रीय दिवस 11 नाने के लिये धौधोयिक श्रमिकों को १६ प्रगत्त, १६५७ की कृदी दी जाये; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली की सूती वस्त्रों की मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को उस राष्ट्रीय दिवस पर कृदी दी गई थी?

अम उमरमंडी (श्री आबिद अरी) :
(क) जो नहीं।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Closure of Cotton Mills

209. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state,

(a) the number of cotton mills closed at present;

(b) the number of workers out of employment on account of such closures; and

(c) the steps Government are taking in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Fourteen during the last one year.

(b) 15,539.

(c) Most of the mills were closed either due to financial difficulties or uneconomic working. The general action taken by the Government in such cases is:

I. For mills which require finance for rehabilitation in order to ensure future continued working on economic lines, loans are granted from the National Industries Development Corporation after conducting necessary investigation by the special team working under the Textile Commissioner. Vigorous steps are being taken up by Government for expediting the grant of these loans.

II. Wherever there are complaints about mismanagement of any mill, appropriate action is taken either under the relevant provisions of the Company Law or under the Industries (Development and Regulation Act), 1951, for a thorough investigation into the affairs of the mill for taking remedial steps wherever possible.

III. Workers are provided some relief by way of compensation for loss of employment under the provisions

of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1957, which also acts as a factor discouraging the closures in general.

Textile Mills

210. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of co-operative concerns that applied for licences for setting up Textile Mills in Punjab during 1956 and 1957; and

(b) the names of those concerns which were refused such licences and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 72.]

Handloom Industry

211. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes for the development of the handloom industry have been approved by Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government for the implementation of these schemes, with break-up State-wise and item-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). No new schemes outside the accepted pattern of assistance have been sanctioned during the current financial year for the development of the Handloom Industry. However, a statement of all the schemes sanctioned during the period 1st April to 31st August 1957 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 73].

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

212. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of persons who have been given ex class III appointments in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory from 1956 upto the end of October, 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): 301.

कार्यालयों नो शिमला स्थानान्तरित करना

213. धी पदम देव: कथा निर्माण, आवास और संरचन मंत्री यह वर्ताने की छुपा करेंगे कि

(क) कथा मरकार को जात है कि हाल ही मराठ्वाय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग और बांसा निगम का कार्यालय शिमला से नागपुर स्थानान्तरित कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) कथा मरकार को यह भी जात है कि दिल्ली में जगह की बहुत कमी है; और

(ग) कुछ कार्यालयों को शिमला स्थानान्तरित करने के सम्बन्ध में मरकार का कार्यालय कह रही है?

इसपात, खान और ईंवंन रंडी (सरदार रथां सिंह)। (क) नहीं। जो कार्यालय शिमला से नागपुर स्थानान्तरित किया गया है वह राष्ट्रीय वर्चत दमिन्शर का कार्यालय है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) मरकार इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है।

रेडियो संगीत सम्मेलन

214. श्री बाबरेदो : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष हाल ही में आकाशवाणी द्वारा आयोजित "रेडियो संगीत सम्मेलन" पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई;

(ल) गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष आयोजित सम्मेलन की क्या विशेषता थी?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डॉ. चेसकर) : (क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा आयोजित रेडियो संगीत सम्मेलन पर खर्च हुई नागरक का ठीक ठीक व्यापा देना सम्भव नहीं है अर्थोंकि यह लागत उस कुल खर्च का प्रंश है जो विभिन्न केन्द्रों ने अपने समस्त कार्यक्रमों पर किया।

(ब) (१) कर्नाटक मणीत विभाग में कुछ कार्यक्रम तिरही और विजयवाडा स्टेशनों से प्रसारित किये गये, जबकि गत वर्ष इस विभाग के भारे कार्यक्रम मद्रास से प्रसारित हुए थे।

(२) मणीत गोपनियों के लिये, अनुभवी कलाकारों के प्रतिरिक्षण या और होनहार कलाकारों को भूधिक मरम्मा में दृश्याया गया।

East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Madhya Pradesh

215. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Union Government for a grant and a loan for expenditure on settlement of the East Pakistan displaced persons in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme prepared by the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 74.]

Manufacture of Radio sets and Motor cars

216. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Industrialists in Madras State have sought help from the Government of India to manufacture and sell Radio sets and Motor cars; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore

217. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karwar Port on the West Coast has been used recently to export iron ore from Bellary district via Hubli;

(b) how many tons of ore were exported through Karwar Port in September and October, 1957; and

(c) how many wagons per day on the average were utilised for this purpose in the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No exports of Iron Ore have so far been effected from the port of Karwar.

(c) Movement of Iron Ore from Hospet for Karwar port started from the 20th of October, 1957. During the period 28th October to 31st October,

1957, on an average, 23 wagons per day (388 tons) were moved.

Influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan

218. Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan sent to camps since January, 1957;

(b) the number of those who have been sent to camps outside Bengal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 4698 persons.

(b) 4319 persons.

Compensation to Displaced Persons

219. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) total number of displaced persons from West Pakistan who have been paid compensation so far;

(b) total amount of compensation paid so far; and

(c) the number of persons, who would be paid compensation this year, out of the total number of claim-holders?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 2,25,771 upto the end of September, 1957.

(b) Rs. 68.47 crores upto the end of September, 1957.

(c) About 1,00,000

Indians in Madagascar

220. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians in Madagascar;

(b) total number of Indians who have acquired the citizenship of that Island;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints of ill-treatment or racial discriminations; and **

(d) step taken by the Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) the total number of Indians in Madagascar is estimated to be 14,000.

(b) According to 1954 statistics, 1366 Indians had acquired French citizenship

(c) and (d). There have been no complaints of ill-treatment or racial discrimination of Indians in Madagascar. However, some hardship is being caused to them by the rigid implementation of the new immigration policy and this matter is receiving the attention of Government.

Displaced Persons Colonies in Punjab

221. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the number and names of colonies so far built exclusively for displaced persons under the various Rehabilitation schemes in the Punjab State?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Local Development Works

222. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the schemes submitted by Punjab State for local development works during 1956-57; and

(b) whether total amount allotted during the above period has been fully utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Total value of

local development works approved by Punjab State during 1956-57 was Rs. 36,79,403.

(b) Against an allocation of Rs. 22,350 lakhs to Punjab for 1956-57, the Central grant utilised is reported to be Rs. 5.05 lakhs.

Trade Delegations

223. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 117 on the 17th May, 1957 and state:

(a) how many trade delegations have visited this country since May, 1957; and

(b) the agreements, if any, reached at Government level?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 75.]

Film Music

224. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether some committees have been set up for selection of film music records for A.I.R.;

(b) if so, the number of such committees and for which languages;

(c) basis on which records are selected;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12—Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Assamese, Oriya, Punjabi, (There are two for Hindi).

(c) Songs which are considered to be suitable from the point of view of text and musical qualities are selected for broadcast.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Raw Wool

225. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of raw wool during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) its internal consumption during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Production of raw wool has varied from 50 to 60 m. lbs per annum since 1952 onwards.

(b) Consumption of the same from the organised Mill Sector from 1955 onwards is as under:

1955	..	6.60	millions lbs.
1956	..	6.82	" "
1957 (Jan.-June)		3.65	" "

There are no reliable figures available with regard to consumption of the same by the Cottage and Carpet Sectors; it is, however, estimated to be 16 m. lbs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE SECOND FINANCE COMMISSION

12.00 hrs.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of article 281 of the Constitution, a copy of the Report of the Second Finance Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-341/57]

PUBLIC DEBT RULES

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944, a copy of the Public Debt Rules, 1948 as amended up to date. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-342/57]

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar) on behalf of **Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2515/R/Amndt/XVII, dated the 3rd August, 1957, making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-343/57]

Shri P. S. Naskar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3062/R/Amndt/XVIII, dated the 28th September, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-344/57]

AMENDMENTS TO THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957:—

(1) S.R.O. 3051, dated the 28th September, 1957.

(2) S.R.O. 3333, dated the 19th October, 1957.

(3) S.R.O. 3336, dated the 9th November, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-345/57]

AMENDMENT TO RUBBER RULES

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3329, dated the 19th October, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-348/57]

PATASKAR REPORTS ON THE ANDHRA PRADESH—MADRAS BORDER DISPUTE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the two Reports by Shri H. V. Pataskar on the border dispute between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras in pursuance of an assurance given on the 12th September, 1957 in reply to Starred Question No. 1724 regarding Madras-Andhra Border dispute. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-347/57]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation (Private) Limited along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation for the year ended the 31st December, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-348/57]

COAL MINES REGULATIONS

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952, a copy of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 3419, dated the 24th October, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-349/57]

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

Shri L. N. Mishra: I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the summary of proceedings of the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in New Delhi in July, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-350/37]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43-B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(1) SRO No. 3141, dated the 5th October, 1957.

(2) SRO No. 3142, dated the 5th October, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Zip Fateners) Rules, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-351/57]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

BREACHES CAUSED TO RAILWAY TRACK IN VIJAYAWADA—MADRAS SECTION

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Situation resulting from breaches caused to the railway track at Vijayawada-Madras section of Southern Railway."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding breaches on Madras-Gudur section of the Southern Railway. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 76].

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion.....

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May we have a discussion on it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may first go through the statement.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1957. Out of two hours allotted for all the stages of the Bill, 29 minutes have already been availed of and one hour and thirtyone minutes now remains. I will now call Mr. V. P. Nayar.

An Hon. Member: The motion has formally to be placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: I now place the consideration motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): As I heard the hon. Minister yesterday, I was not at all convinced of the arguments which he advanced for affording protection to the automobile industry. I concede the need for protecting an industry in order to save that industry during its course of development; more so, when such an industry is faced with very serious competition from monopoly manufacturers of other countries.

But, then, when we decide whether an industry is to be protected or not, it should not be considered merely on the circumstances which prevail in respect of that industry at present. We should also have some regard for the development of the industry. We should try to find out why the industry has not developed and why it is necessary that the industry should be given protection.

As you know, the automobile industry of India made its beginning by about 1944. It is surprising for us to know that even today there is not a single unit either for assembling or for manufacture, without collaboration from foreign monopolists. And it is not the ordinary type of foreign manufacturer who is in collaboration with the Indian firms.

If you take, for example, the Hindustan Motors, which is supposed to be leading the field in the matter of production of automobiles, it is in the grip

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of the two world monopoly concerns, viz. the Studebaker Corporation and the Morris Group. In the case of every manufacturing unit and in the case of every assembling unit, I find that there are agreements. I also find that the Tariff Commission has not cared to analyse those agreements to find out how, in the face of these agreements, nothing more could be done. I understand—I speak subject to correction by the hon. Minister—that in the case of the agreement between Morris Motors of UK and the Hindustan Motors of India, there are restrictive conditions by which it is incumbent on the Hindustan Motors to get any small part which they manufacture approved by the Morris Motors. Similar is the case with the Premier Automobiles. Similar is the case with Mahindra and Mahindra, who are supposed to assemble or manufacture jeeps.

Under such circumstances, it is very difficult for our industry to progress, so long as these restrictive conditions are here. I concede that at the time when the companies were formed, when they thought of automobile production in our country, it was necessary to get into agreements with foreign firms. But today the situation has changed, and vastly changed. What efforts have been made by either these manufacturers or the Government to change these agreements to suit the present context and the context of our growing economy? I do not for a moment say that the automobile industry is not a very important industry. It is very vital to our development.

But what do we find now? After 13 years since a beginning has been made, it was revealed to our surprise this morning by the Minister for Planning that even last year, from April, 1956 to June, 1957, we were forced to import vehicles worth about Rs. 49 to Rs. 50 crores. That is the position to which the automobile industry has taken us now. What is this due to? Have we, at any time during the course of development of

the automobile industry in India, given priority for the manufacture of commercial vehicles and buses? We have not. You will find that in every unit many different types of cars are being manufactured.

I will give you only one instance. Take, for example, the Hindustan Motors. I find from the Tariff Commission's report that it has advanced very much in the matter of production. They originally started with 10 H. P. Hindustan. They switched on to 14 H. P. Hindustan. Then, in the course of another year, they changed to 16 H.P. Hindustan. Besides Hindustan, they used to assemble Studebaker Champion and Studebaker Commander within the course of 4-5 years. Now, in this context when the automobile manufacturers make different types of vehicles, it is difficult for any auxiliary industry to develop because the moment a pattern is changed, the moment dimension or specification is changed, then the auxiliary industry has necessarily to invest a huge amount on re-tooling their machinery in order to manufacture the new part. That was the case with India Pistons. I was amazed when the hon. Minister read out yesterday that India Pistons Limited has produced about 40 to 50 per cent. of the pistons or more. It is very good of them. But, does he for a moment say that India Pistons are able to produce all the pistons required in this country? Certainly not. He cannot say that. If that be the case, why is it not possible for the Indian Pistons to produce all the pistons? As you know, in other countries, the automobile industry is very highly developed. Techniques of mass production have to be necessarily to be restored to. In order to have economic production, it must first be available to the consumer at a fair price? What is the price of an automobile today? How many of us can go in for an automobile? This is because the Government, during the course of the last five or ten years, did not have a consistent policy, did not assign any priority

for a type of vehicle which was absolutely necessary to meet the growing demands of our economic development. This is one matter which the Tariff Commission, in its report, has failed to take note of. I am not very much surprised also because the Tariff Commission says in a particular portion that they had not the benefit of a technical examination of the entire issue. Automobile, I thought, was a matter which required a very technical examination. The Tariff Commission could confine itself only to the services of a Technical Adviser named Mr. Romer—I do not know where he came from. He was Managing Director of the Associated Equipment Co. Ltd. Here, it is stated categorically in the para devoted to Hindustan Motors Ltd.—I shall just read one sentence—that the Tariff Commission themselves did not have any idea. It is stated in page 24—

"It has not been possible for us to arrange for a technical investigation into the capacity of any of the manufacturing units".

How, then, did they ask for protection?

I find, to my surprise, that in the matter of this investigation of a very very technical nature, one Member of the Tariff Commission,—I see from page 2—

"Shri C. Ramasubban, Member, visited several automobile factories and ancillary units in Italy, West Germany and the United Kingdom during November and December, 1955."

I thought that at least Shri Ramasubban, Member, would have known some thing technical about automobiles. As I had no other way out, I referred to the Times of India Who is Who and found the following description of Shri Ramasubban and I was wondering how he could pay a visit to the manufacturing units in order to assess the importance of a particular machinery or the necessity to have another type of machinery in the process of the manufacture of automobile at a cheaper rate. As the

Directory says, Shri Ramasubban's published works are in English and Tamil on Music Social customs, Socio-economic problems and customs. He joined as an Assistant in the Imperial Bank and retired as a Class I Officer. Much to our regret, the Tariff Commission had to say that they did not have the technical investigation which was necessary. How then do we say that it is a matter in which we have to afford protection on the arguments which the hon. Minister advanced? I submit that the entire automobile policy of this Government has been basically wrong.

If the Government had any sense of the future requirements of this country in the matter of automobiles, even when they sanctioned the projects, they should have seen to it that this country did not waste its talent and its money in making luxury cars. We ought to have confined our passenger cars to one model. I find the hon. Prime Minister going out in a Hindustan. Normally he goes about in a medium-sized car. I wonder whether any one else in this country requires more luxury than the Prime Minister requires, and at this age. I fail to see why the Government permitted various assembling units to manufacture cars like Plymouth in Bombay or Studebaker in Calcutta, when the needs of our country required a different type of vehicle which could carry goods and passengers from place to place. The result being, while we rest content with the fact that we do not import cars now, we are going in for commercial vehicles to the extent of Rs. 50 crores a year. I am sure this demand is bound to increase because production is increasing. If, with this perspective, the Government had planned the automobile industry, there would have been no occasion to come and advance the arguments which my hon. friend Shri Manubhai Shah did yesterday, to my surprise.

The automobile industry, I suggest, should be considered in the perspective of our demands, more so, in the

[**Shri V. P. Nayar**]

nature of our demands under the Second Plan. I would suggest to the hon. Minister not to think of developing one small car at Bombay, another at Madras and a third one at Calcutta. For all purposes, let us concede that a small car is something which is very essential. Let us, for all purposes, develop one small car. Let us not develop three small cars, one of each variety, whether a Fiat or a Baby Hindustan or Standard at three places. Let us pool all the resources of these factories and develop one small car, one medium car, one three ton petrol truck and one five ton diesel truck. They should satisfy all our demands. Does Government have a plan for that? Unless we do it, the automobile industry is an entirely different footing.

Even our foreign collaborators or our foreign helpers have not passed on the know how in any of the departments of the automobile industry. And, with their collaboration, as it is today, it is not possible for us to think in terms of mass production, and the techniques of mass production which will bring down prices to any appreciable limit. I shall just quote one instance. I found from the book, *Economics of American Industry*, how one of our partners, partners of Messrs Premier Automobiles and Advisers, work their plant in Detroit I find,—

"In the Plymouth plant at Detroit—for example—cylinder blocks are rough bored, two at a time, by a six spindle boring machine. A multiple spindle drill press drills 110 holes simultaneously into the top and s.d.s of the block. A special automatic six spindle grinder faces the hard valve seats at the rate of 90 motor blocks per hour."

I have seen the Premier Automobile factory once, incognito though. I found nothing of the kind there. It was all primitive. Their collaborators elsewhere are using the most up-to-date machinery. We are confining ourselves to this and then say that there is no demand. There can-

not be any demand for a variety of cars in this country, especially in this context, unless we switch over the entire production to the making of one or two specific models. The hon. Minister said, for the time being, we have agreed that there should be only one 10 h.p. car namely Fiat, another 8 h.p. Morris, we will have one Studebaker, one Plymouth and all that. Let him forget for the time being that we have to cater such luxury automobiles to the people. We have only to give the means of cheap transport and a transport for their goods. If the Government switches over to a policy in which they will allow the production of one small car, one medium car, it is not at all difficult. If a Standard 10 is being made at Madras, it is not at all difficult. It may not require the colossal investment as is contemplated to change over the factory to the production of 10 h.p. Fiat.

Mr. Speaker: Other hon. Members also want to speak.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In a two hour debate, the hon. Minister has already taken 30 minutes. He may take another 25 minutes for a reply. What is left is hardly one hour for all of us. I may be kindly permitted another five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have already given him 20 minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In another five minutes . . .

Mr. Speaker: The arguments that he has addressed only go to show that I must ask him to stop immediately.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why?

Mr. Speaker: All right. He complains of want of time and wants to take the remaining time to himself.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was submitting that in a view of the importance of this industry, the time may be extended in which case, I am entitled to five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was submitting that whatever the hon. Minister said about production is not very relevant in this context because, firstly, even a technical investigation has been denied to the Tariff Commission and secondly, even when the Tariff Commission, based on the little technical information that they had, made certain recommendations in 1953, they have been grossly violated by the Government. Because, I find that in the 1953, report, there was a categorical statement that jeeps should not be allowed to be assembled in this country. But, in 1954 we find the Government permitting a firm by name Mahindra and Mahindra to assemble jeeps. In the case of every unit supposed to be manufacturing in the automobile field, the progress report says it is no where near the target except in the case of Hindustan. This has come about according to me because of the very defective policy of the Government in respect of automobiles. So, I would make a very humble suggestion to the hon. Minister. He must think in terms of amalgamating all these companies. We have done so in 1953 in the case of the two steel companies. I still remember the speech made by my hon. friend who is now the Finance Minister on the needs of amalgamating these two companies, for making them work more efficiently for national prosperity.

Here is a case of a very vital industry in which there are various manufacturing units which are not able to cater to the demands, which are not able to bring in the latest techniques in production, which are not able to manufacture component parts at a cheap rate as would justify any sizeable reduction in prices. Therefore, he should think in terms of amalgamating these companies, and Government should take over the entire control.

We have got the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, we have got the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, the Integral Coach factory etc. If these factories could be run without any foreign col-

laboration or advice of the type which we have in the automobile industry, there is no rhyme or reason why this foreign collaboration is still necessary and for a period of ten years this should be protected.

I am not against protection of the industry, but would earnestly urge that they should revise their automobile policy, insist upon the manufacture of utility articles now, and not waste either effort or money on the manufacture of anything which can be called luxury goods till the Second and Third Plans are over, and they should also have ultimate control over the various manufacturing units so that the knowledge of one unit may be passed on to the other to the advantage of production. If there is such a concerted effort, I am sure the hon. Minister after two or three years will come and say: "The automobile industry is on a very sound footing, and protection is no longer necessary." I would request him to take these concrete suggestions, as I believe them to be, into consideration when he replies.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar-Reserved- Sch. Castes): I whole-heartedly welcome our aim of fostering private industry so as to supplement the production of the materials and necessities of our country which we are importing from outside at present. I have also the idea that side by side with the encouragement of private industry in fulfilling the necessities in various departments of our economic life, we should at least have one factory of each type in the public sector.

My reasons are briefly these. We find in the report itself that under the plan of Government and the industry combined a certain percentage of the components was to be produced within the country by a certain period which the industry has not been able to fulfil. The Hindustan Motors, as has been stated in the report, is now making almost all the components within

[**Shri Barman**]

the country, but the others are far behind. The hon. Minister has not given us any reason why the other companies could not fulfil their part of the agreement so far as manufacturing components indigenously is concerned. From that I have an apprehension in my mind that so long as the industry thinks that importing components at a cheaper price would give them more profit, it will not be interested in staking its capital in making components within the country, since at least during the initial period they will have to run at a loss in the matter of these components. But, whatever might be the cost in the initial period, it is in the interests of the country to be self-sufficient in components made within the country in the shortest possible time. To see that the private industry to which this task is allotted does its job fairly and squarely, we should have at least one unit in the public sector to judge whether they are doing their part well or not.

I am quite in agreement with the policy of the Government that for ten years, that is for a longer period, protection should be afforded to this industry. Unless the industry knows that it is protected for a sufficient number of years, it cannot stake its capital and invest it. So, there I completely agree with the policy of Government, but I am a bit suspicious about the arrangement under the present policy by which industry is given a free hand to charge its own rates without being controlled by Government.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

The industry has undertaken this job with the main motive of profit. It is very difficult for us to know their production cost and the profit they are charging. The Government has stipulated that before they charge any new price they will have to give one month's notice, but I doubt very much whether the Government has got the machinery competent to judge whether the figures given as regards cost

and components are correct or not. I have an apprehension that within the month's time the figures will have to be taken from the industry, Government will take them as correct and on that basis they will give their decision.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): For the information of the hon. Member I may say that two such requests received by the Government in the last six months were turned down after scrutiny.

Shri Barman: I am glad to learn that Government is making a closer scrutiny, but still I would suggest that Government should have competent machinery under their control not only to judge the prices that are being charged by a protected industry, but if any necessity arises in any other field also, industry now being regulated by Government, they can use that machinery to test whether the prices charged by any private industry is fair. There should be a machinery completely ready at hand with Government for this purpose, so that while we encourage private industry to come to the field, invest money in the production of industrial goods in this country, we may at the same time see that the consuming public is in no way exploited by any industry too much by its profit motive.

I should also like to point out one fact in this connection. While examining our public industries we find that there is a complaint that the technical staff trained by the public sector in its training institutions, go over to the private sector after they are fully trained. Sometimes, we find that a person who has had experience and training in the public sector goes to the private sector, because the private sector pays more for the same kind of personnel. But the private sector has no stake in it, because whatever cost it incurs is charged to the production cost along with the profit. So, whenever any efficient person is found in the public sector, the private sector pays more than

what we are able to pay, and takes him away. Therefore, Government lose much by way of expenditure incurred on the educational side of our undertaking, whereas the private sector, without incurring any such expenditure takes advantage of the best personnel found in the public sector.

So, while Government are examining whether the production cost has been properly assessed by our own technical personnel, they should also see side by side whether the private sector is spending much more than is necessary or spending lavishly on the management side. Unless that is done, the public sector will have a very difficult job to cope with. It is not proper for the private sector to take away efficient personnel from the public sector so easily. There should be some agreement or some rules obtaining both in the public sector and in the private sector that whenever a technician is to leave the service of the one and go to the other, he should have the consent or the permission of the sector which he is leaving. That is very important even on the managerial side, because we have instances where the private sector has taken away personnel from the public sector.

Shri V. P. Nayar: After retirement

Shri Manubhai Shah: I may say that such a formality exists. We have circularised a year ago to all the federations and associations that before anybody is drawn from the one to the other, he should take a formal permission.

Shri Barman: But my information is this. I have been told even by our own men in the public sector that there is no bar to any technician leaving our service and going to the private sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no legal bar, but a formality exists, and cases are brought to notice of the parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member has got any information, he may pass it on to the Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He may illustrate it by an example.

Shri Barman: I would merely say that recently I visited certain firms in Bangalore, and in one of the firms I asked whether there was any rule by which a technician who had been trained in our training institutes could leave our service and go to the private sector. I was told that there was no such rule obtaining in one of the factories.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That informant was ignorant of that direction.

Shri Barman: I would just like to draw the attention of the Minister to that aspect also. When we calculate the production cost of an automobile, we shall also have to see side by side, whether the price has been inflated on account of lavish expenditure on the management side, especially in view of the fact that the private sector has no stake, and in addition to the production cost, it gets the profit also, sometimes even with Government help. So, the private sector has an advantage in this regard. Therefore, it is very necessary that Government should take adequate precautions as regards this aspect.

Regarding indigenous production, I hope the Minister will see that just as in the public sector, there is an agreement under which certain components will be made indigenously within a certain time, likewise in the private sector also, there should be such agreements, and those agreements must be adhered to. Otherwise, the private industry cannot be taken as a competent industry which is doing its job properly. That is my submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Goray.

Shri Goray (Poona): I did not want to speak

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, Shri Bimal Ghose.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Inevitably, in this discussion, the automobile industry will receive the greatest attention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to know how this mistake has occurred. The Speaker had left me word that Shri Goray had expressed a desire to speak.

Shri Goray: I never submitted my name.

Shri Bimal Ghose: He probably made a mistake of the names, Goray and Ghose.

Shri V. P. Nayar: One 'G' for another 'G'.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am not quite sure whether, as my friend Shri V. P. Navar had suggested, we can yet do without foreign collaboration in the automobile industry. But what I am surprised to see is this. In 1953, the automobile units which were in India had forwarded to Government a production programme which Government had approved. But we find that that production programme has not been adhered to. When we try to find out the causes why the production programme has not been adhered to, we do not see any satisfactory explanation in the report, nor has the Minister provided us with the reasons why the production programme has not been fulfilled, nor has he told us whether he is satisfied that the reasons which the manufacturing units had given him are adequate.

In regard to the Premier Automobiles, the report gives the following reasons as to why the Fiat programme could not be fulfilled. The first was:

"Owing to delay in translation from Italian into English, final drawings and specifications became available only in February, 1955."

The second reason was:

"Considerable delay in completing the general lay-out of the factory and the machining department."

We have a right to expect that when the unit had submitted a production programme in 1953, it should have taken into account all these factors

before saying that by 1955, 50 per cent of the CKD value will be produced in India. I do not see that Government are taking any steps to find out why that had not been done, or to bring those units to book.

Another reason stated in the report is this, that it becomes cheaper to import the components than to produce them. If that were so, Government had the remedy in their own hands, which they had applied in the case of Simpson & Co. "When import facilities were restricted for some time, with a view to compelling the firm to speed up the implementation of its manufacturing programme." This measure was resorted to, and it has had the desired effect. Why was the same measure or the same step not taken in regard to the other units, so that they might also have been compelled to adhere to their production programme?

Secondly, I would like to know whether there is any production programme for the future, whether the units have given any time by which they would produce up to a certain quantity a certain proportion of the components, and if so, what their production programme is.

I would like to know whether that applies also to the proprietary components. What is the position with regard to those components? Will they always have to be imported or shall we also be in a position to produce them in our country?

In the second place, this report has indicated—so also the previous report—that the real fault lay with the Government in sanctioning too many units, to which my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar, had referred. It was the Government's fault which has placed the industry today in this difficult position. The report points out that unless you have a five thousand unit of production, it does not become economic. Even by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, we cannot have all these units in economic condition because the demand would be only 20,000 and there are about 6 or 7 types

that are being produced in passenger cars only—three by Hindustan, two by Premier Automobile, one by the Standard. Hindustan produces the Studebaker.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: Studebaker has been discontinued since January, 1957.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What happened to the machinery for that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I thought I had elaborated rather too much. But now I think that perhaps the information given is less than what I should have given. I clearly mentioned that as far as the Hindustan are concerned, they are concentrating only on the Hindustan Landmaster. Ambassador now, as far as the Fiat are concerned, only Fiat 1100 and as far as Standards are concerned, their main car is Standard Vanguard. Standard 10 is really the only baby type and we are still not allowing both Baby Hindustan and Baby Fiat although it is our desire to see that these Babys also come into production as early as possible. So there are three passenger cars

Shri V. P. Nayar: Three types of passengers.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I understand that the De Sotos and Dodge will not be produced here. Also the Baby Hindustan has not been licensed.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has been licensed. As a matter of fact, Sir, I would not repeat what I said yesterday. I said it has been licensed. But license is one thing and policy is another. Now, we are directing the policy and concentrating only on three passenger cars, Hindustan Landmaster (Ambassador), Fiat 1100 and Standard Vanguard; as far as light and medium duty is concerned, Babys are still under consideration, because we feel that a type of cheaper car might do good to the passengers in the long run.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is very much better. If there are only three units and the demand is 20,000, the

three units could be run economically, according to the report of the Tariff Commission.

Another point is about the agreement with the foreign associates to which this report also makes a reference and points out certain defects. Therein, I should like to know whether the Government are taking any steps to rectify those defects because the deletion values in certain cases come very much more when they are imported by independent components than when they are imported in package. That works to the detriment of the industry.

Now, I should also like to say a few words about the other industries, because we have been concentrating only on the automobile industry. One thing I find is that there is some sort of discrepancy in policy with regard to different types of industries. In some cases, Government say that they are not going to increase the duties because the import is restricted. But in certain other cases, I find that the duties have been increased. I do not see any reason for this, because if the imports are restricted, then they apply to all these items and, therefore, the same policy should be pursued.

Then with regard to the lamp-holders industry where protection is being withdrawn, the case is treated differently from the cotton belting industry where protection is not withdrawn. I do not understand this because in the case of the cotton belting industry the report pointed out that the price advantage of the indigenous product is a little over 21 per cent. That industry as such does not need protection. But it pointed out that it is still the fear of foreign imports and foreign products coming in and the prejudice in favour of the foreign products that is kept in view. I do not understand very much about that because the import policy is against the importation of such products. Therefore, the question of competition does not arise and in that sense, there should not have been any necessity for protection of the cotton

(Shri Bimal Ghose)

belting industry. But I do not grudge that. I should have thought that the same reasoning should have applied to the electric brass lamp holders industry where, as the Government had pointed out last time when the Tariff Commission reported, that this was being conducted by very small units and, therefore, deserved special consideration.

What is the point in withdrawing protection? How will it be affected, although I know that the import duty will continue at about 40 or 50 per cent. Therefore, for all practical purposes, there is no great fear. But what is the point in withdrawing protection in certain cases and keeping it in certain other cases, and how does this withdrawal affect the particular industries?

Finally, there is one other point I want to make out. Will Government consider giving a direction to the Tariff Commission to give us a report of the changes brought about in the intervening periods, not merely about production but also about costs? What were the costs and prices at the beginning of the period and what were the figures at the end of the review period? I say this because our chief objective is to see that protection is withdrawn after a number of years. To achieve that, it should certainly be desirable that the prices of protected commodities should come down gradually. But I find that for the last two or three years, when this Act has been extended, the duties have remained more or less at the same level. Although the hon. Minister has stated in his opening remarks that prices are coming down, that does not appear to be so in regard to the items with which we are concerned in this Bill. It would be desirable for us to know what is the progress of these protected industries in that regard, that is, in regard to their becoming more efficient and bringing the prices down, because the consumers' interests are involved. I can understand that as consumers, we must pay some

price for protecting industries and for their development. But we should also know that the industry is doing its best to bring down prices so that ultimately protection would not be necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha. Only two hours have been fixed for all the stages of the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I think we should extend it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): We should extend it. This Bill is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will another half-hour be sufficient?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: One hour.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): The hon. Minister took half-hour for moving the motion, and may take another half hour for reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see as the debate goes on.

Shri A. C. Guha: This Bill is more important than some other Bills which had much more time.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There won't be discussion on clauses also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This objection should have been taken when the House was considering this. The House has agreed to this time-table. Now, let us proceed. We need not take more time on this discussion.

Shri A. C. Guha: That was in expectation of the indulgence of the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, my hon. friends who have preceded me, have all spoken more about automobile industry in detail. But I think one or two points have not been mentioned by them.

I would first come to the question of price fixation. Now it has been left to the good sense of the indus-

try to say what price the consumer has to pay. Protection is the accepted policy of Government; at the same time, it should also be realised that the protective duty is ultimately paid by the consumers and the interest of the consumer has also to be safeguarded. We should see that the protected industry runs efficiently and economically and does not make any exorbitant profit as long as it enjoys the benefit of protective duty.

The Tariff Commission was asked to fix a fair price but it has opined that it would be difficult for it and so it has left it to the good sense of the industry. The Minister has said yesterday that the price charged by the industry had been more or less fair but I think the report of the Commission could not confirm that opinion. The Commission has stated that "no investigation into the cost was undertaken by the Government and no question arose as to whether or not the prices agreed to by Government were fair or otherwise, having regard to the actual costs of production of the firms concerned and the rates of profit which could be considered fair in each case". So, the Commission is of the opinion that the Government has not done any cost accounting to fix a price. What was considered to be a fair price could not be said to be fair in the proper sense of the word and now it is going to be left completely to the good sense of the industry. Whatever may be the technical difficulties in coming to a minimum or maximum, the Government should make proper enquiries before the prices are fixed. Even if there is no legislative sanction for the Government to fix any fair price for the automobile, particularly passenger cars, Government have got enough power even without legislative sanction, to force a particular industry to fix a particular price which the Government thinks fair. I hope the Minister will look into the matter and will ask the industry to give proper costing of the ingredients and then proper prices may be fixed.

200 L.S.D.—

He has also stated that the industry has progressed very well. Production has gone up. It was very good of the Minister to give the up-to-date figures of production. The report of the Tariff Commission is more than a year old and the figures there would be about 15 or 16 months old. From the latest figures, I see that production has increased considerably. But, I am doubtful whether we can say that it has progressed very well. The Commission has reported that most of the manufacturers had failed to implement their programme. That is not a very good sign of progress.

It has also tried to find out the reasons for the failure of these units to implement the programme. It seems that the difficulties involved in implementing the manufacturing programme for two or three types of vehicles simultaneously had been seriously under-rated. Government have indulged in this bad policy. Government should not have allowed each of these units to undertake at the same time two or three types of vehicles to be manufactured. In the opinion of the Tariff Commission, that has been the main reason for the failure of the manufacturing units to implement their programme.

In another page, I find that the Commission has recommended that the manufacturing programme should be limited to four types of passenger cars and four types of commercial vehicles. I would like to disagree with the hon. Minister in the interpretation he has given of this recommendation of the Tariff Commission. He said that four types meant: baby, light, medium and heavy. That would cover all varieties of passenger cars. There is no purpose in making a recommendation like that. I feel that it should be properly interpreted if the manufacturing programme should be limited only to four models of passenger cars. That was the purpose and intention of the Commission. Subsequently also, it has been stated that our manufacturing programme

[Shri A. C. Guha]

should be limited to as few models as possible. So, the Government should avoid giving approval to too many ancillary products simultaneously. That is the recommendation made this time also. I do not understand why the Government should have allowed the manufacture of eight or ten varieties of passenger cars. I am glad the Minister says that some of these big cars have been struck off from the programme and I think they should stick only to the light cars and baby cars. Only these should be licensed to be manufactured. I have also my doubts whether it was right on the part of the Government to give license to Fiat. I am told in some informal discussions with the Minister that this year the Fiat organisation is manufacturing about 48 per cent of the components. If that is so, that is somewhat good but still I think there should not be more than two or three types of light cars to be manufactured. The heavy and luxury cars such as Studebaker, Dodge, etc. should all be struck off from the programme of manufacture.

I do not want to say more on this automobile industry. The time is limited and other points have been mentioned by others. Some of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission impose some obligations on the industry. I do not know how the Government would implement them. In last paragraph on page 12 of this booklet, it says.

"The Hindustan Motors should tighten up inspection in their machinery and assembling shops, arrange for more careful scrutiny of the purchased components and take further steps to improve the quality of their castings."

Similarly, there are other recommendations also. Government should see that the industries concerned implement those things without any reservation.

Shri Barman mentioned a particular item—training scheme. It is not only important for the automobile industry but for national industrial development also as such. All these units should have a training scheme not in the form as they are doing now but in the form of having real technical schools. We have them in almost all the Government industrial units. These should be attached also to all these units enjoying the benefits of protection for which the consumers and the tax payers are paying. These schools should be regular technical schools and recognised.

Now, I should like to come to the other industries. There also the progress made during these years is good. I do not like to repeat the figures mentioned by the hon. Minister yesterday and the report also mentions the figures as given in the Tariff Commission report. In some of them, I find production is nearabout our internal demand. I think those industries have got their rated capacity much more than required for meeting the internal demand, but they have not been producing up to their capacity and we have to import something and also they have to seek the protection of the duty. I think these industries should be definitely asked to step up their production to meet the internal requirements at least. I do not know why we should not programme even for export in two industries. In calcium lactate and antimony our biggest competitor is China. Their cost of production is cheaper than ours. But it may be possible for us to compete with China in the matter of our internal requirements. I think we should also plan to have our export market in these industries.

13.00 hrs.

As for cotton and hair belting, there also the Tariff Commission have made certain specific recommendations as regards duties and obligations of the

industrial unit concerned. One of them is that their association with which the Tariff Commission had been dealing has been allowed to disintegrate. The Tariff Commission have asked that the Association should be put in proper order and should be allowed to function as a representative body of the industry. This industry is concentrated more or less near Calcutta. I do not know why the association should have been allowed to be disintegrated.

About electric brass lamp holders this is more or less a cottage industry. Government have decided to withdraw the protection from December 1957. I think it should be a matter of credit for this industry that it has been able to meet the requirements of the country and to enable it to do without any protective duty. This should be an object lesson for the bigger industries which are still asking for protection for a number of years. As regards this industry, which is a cottage industry wholly limited to smaller units, I would like to know Government's policy as regards imports—whether the imports will be completely banned, or whether there would be a revenue duty in place of the protective duty? If this cottage industry can be properly developed, we must also try to have our export market.

Though this Bill is mainly intended to protect the industry for internal consumption, I think our industrial programme envisages a time when it would be possible for us to export our industrial goods. Already we are no longer an exporter of simply agricultural and unfinished goods; we have been exporting quite a lot of industrial goods also. Those industries which have been getting protection for ten or twelve years, should now be in a position to help the nation in earning some foreign exchange and I hope the Minister will see that industries step up their production by about 25 or 30 per cent to meet the internal requirements of the country and later expand their production for export markets also.

Before concluding I would like to refer again to the automobile industry. One of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An automobile should move forward and not backward!

Shri A. C. Guha: It sometimes moves backward also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Reverse gear.

Shri A. C. Guha: In the Commission's Report we find that there is a recommendation that the civil and defence requirements should be co-ordinated. I do not know what has been done in this matter. In another capacity—as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee—I happen to know that certain contracts placed with one of these firms for four-wheeler heavy trucks have not been fulfilled. That has retarded not only the progress of the country in industrial matters but has also caused some embarrassment to the Ministry of Defence, besides perhaps causing some additional expenditure. I am sure the Ministry will look into the matter so that the requirements of the country of heavy trucks may be met by internal production. We should concentrate on fewer items not only for passenger cars, but also for trucks and buses.

With these words, I support this Bill. Whatever might have been said by Mr. Nayar about foreign collaboration, I think it is agreed that foreign collaboration is necessary and it also in conformity with the accepted policy of Government. If there is any defect in the agreements, I expect Government will look into those defects and try to rectify them. I am sure Government would be quite alert on these matters.

Shri Bimal Ghose: On every matter!

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khan-desh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I desire to concentrate attention only on one point, namely that the protection for ten years given to the automobile in-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

dustry is not only excessive, but unjustified, unwarranted and unconscionable.

We appreciate the fact that the establishment of an automobile industry is very necessary and also that at least 100,000 vehicles would require to be built every year before an automobile unit can be really economic. We also appreciate the fact that protection must be assured for a reasonable number of years if investment is to be induced. But I am unable to understand why the hon. Minister who made such an able speech, and who, I know runs his Department so ably, forgot to make out a very clear case as to the length of time for which protection was needed.

I am not disputing the fact that protection must be given. After all what is it that we are trying to protect? Take for instance the items included in the components of engines. It comes to rubber mountings, hose pipes, fuel pumps, diaphragm, exhaust pipes, etc. Does the hon. Minister really mean to tell us that it takes ten years to construct industries which will manufacture these things? Take even the more complicated parts like crank shafts, connecting rods, cylinders, radiators, fans, pistons, etc. If it takes ten years for an industry to make these things, I say scrap that industry. It has neither the efficiency of management nor the technical skill, nor does it know how to manufacture them. Ten years' time is nearly half a generation. May I remind the hon. Minister that in Europe cities were devastated by thousand-bomber raids; their industries were completely smashed; but the entire industries were revitalised and revived in less than ten years' time and today they are in a position to export. Does the hon. Minister suggest that it takes ten years for any industry to be able to manufacture piston rings? Or even take the more complicated things like carburetters, or sparking plugs. What is it that stands in the way of our industry being developed, let us say

even in four years? Is it that you cannot get the technical know-how? Is it that you have got to experiment and go through the same process and stages which countries of Europe went through, before they established their manufacture industries. These things, technical know-how, equipment, everything can be imported. Where is the need for ten years and which fool of an industrialist once he is assured of protection for ten years going to take measures to put the industry on proper footing in less than ten years' time?

What is the justification that the hon. Minister has given? Has he told us that in the creation of an automobile industry you have got three or four stages? Each stage takes at least three or four years, or at least two years to accomplish. Nothing of the kind. Where is the justification for giving protection for ten years? Once an industry is given ten years' protection at a stretch it becomes entrenched behind that protection. It tends to become sluggish. It will not take any steps to improve and it will completely lose incentive that comes only from competition. Will an industry not become slug that it has got ten years' protection and it can take its own good time for improving the processes and bringing production to a stage where it can supply the nation's requirements. I submit not more than three years should have been allowed and at the end of three years this House should have watched the progress and if satisfied then alone further protection should have been given.

The hon. Minister has said that under the Indian Tariff Act, section 4, the Government can reduce the protective duty if they like, after seeing the progress of the industries. I ask the hon. Minister, "is that his concept of democracy, namely, that this House must surrender its judgment for ten years to the Executive on the progress of the industries?" Why should this House be deprived of an opportunity to judge the progress of an industry

in the stage of its development for a period of ten years? Are we going to suspend our judgment in favour of the executive for ten years? Is that the way in which he wants this democracy to function?

I submit that the hon. Minister also said that the extension of the protection recommended is not necessary, because the protection is given automatically to the industry on account of the restrictions on imports and also on account of the foreign exchange limitations. May I remind the hon. Minister that only the other day, in the last session, we amended the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, and placed it on a permanent footing. What for? Because we felt that these foreign exchange difficulties are going to remain with us for ever. If the foreign exchange difficulties are going to remain with us for ever, to that extent, the protection will also remain. Then, I ask, what is the need of giving protection for ten years at a stretch? Who can foresee what is going to happen after ten years? Can the hon. Minister really claim that he foresees that a particular industry needs protection for so many years? Where is the need for doing this? I am inclined to think there is the word over a tendency of the executive to withdraw from the purview of the legislature its judgment on the development and progress of industries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I did not want to intervene, but I might say this, because the point was elaborated. Ten years is the statutory period only, under the Act and under the rules, and every three years, the position of an industry can be reviewed. Unless and until the protection is extended after every review, ten years is not the statutory limit automatically given to the industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Member is trying to argue is, if at a stretch, this is given, it may not be good.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not a protection given at a stretch.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that ten years are given to the firm. Why should they control it in such a manner that it may not be revised during this term?

Shri Manubhai Shah: May I submit that the meaning of the words "ten years" has been slightly misconstrued. It is not a protection for ten years under the Bill. The protection given to this industry is supposed to be for a maximum period of ten years. We never allow more than that, but within the ten years, every three years and if necessary even earlier, the Tariff Commission goes into the industry again and decides whether the protection is needed or not and we go on de-protecting the industry from time to time and the indigenous component is taken care of through a phased programme. The protection is there not because of any competition from foreign countries. Unless the volume of production comes to a certain level the price will not be a competitive one in this country or anywhere else. Because of that, protection is given. It is not from the angle either of efficiency or of the indigenous content of the commodity, but unless the demand in the country grows, especially in an under-developed country like ours, and the demand makes the production economic, it is never possible to allow the competition with giant companies in the foreign countries.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall conclude within a couple of minutes. I am not satisfied by the explanation. The point remains that either you are deceiving the automobile industry by ten years' protection and asking them to go slow and adjust the protection accordingly, or you really intend to give them ten years' time. The fact is there in the law and I as a lawyer accept it, namely, that ten years' protection is given, but for the next ten years, the House is asked not to look to its progress.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the maximum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants to argue that the ten years' term prescribed in this legislation does not mean that the firm shall have those ten years in full, but that after every three years the case would be reviewed and a recommendation may be made by the Tariff Commission whether the term is to be continued or it has to be terminated, there is no further point. Then, it would not depend upon what they do, whether the demand grows or not. This would be the factor which would determine whether a further period has to be allowed or not. If the demand grows, and the Tariff Commission considers that if this demand could be met, it should be economical for the manufacturers to manufacture those things, then, they would not give them the further period. This is what he said, I think.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I appreciate it. The only point I am making is, for ten years this House is asked to suspend its judgment and the Government is to do everything it can think of.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not correct.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out one thing? Several Members have raised the question of consumers' interest being involved. I do not know what is the procedure before the Tariff Commission makes a recommendation. Shri V. P. Nayar said that the Tariff Commission got its technical data from a gentleman who was well-versed in writing books on music, which is rather surprising. I think the Government should consider the desirability of introducing the practice that there is somebody in the industry for advocating the consumers' interests whenever an application of any industry is forwarded to the Tariff Commission.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There is a public enquiry.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is public enquiry. I can understand it. But the people are so much pre-occupied that unless you have special representative of the consumer interest, the danger of the consumers' interest being given the go-by—its going by default—is there. Therefore, I submit that while I have nothing to say against protection to the industries being granted, especially to the important industries, I am against ten years even being placed on the statute-book. Even that assurance that it is only for three years and after three years the whole thing will be reviewed is not good. I want this House to retain its judgment and its power to review the progress of the industry every three years.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go into other matters, I would just like to refer to the point which my friend, Shri Bharucha raised about the granting of protection and whether it could be justified, namely, the period of ten years. I am reading from the Tariff Commission's report, page 107. It says:

"The industries should be granted protection for a period of ten years, but the rates of protective duty should be reviewed at reasonable intervals."

I submit it is very clear. I do not know how the hon. Minister says that the protection is really granted for three years but that it is renewable after every three years. That is not so. Protection is definitely granted for ten years. It is a different thing as to whether the rates are going to be reviewed or not every three years. That, I submit, is the correct position.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Only if the quantity is reduced to nil, protection is reduced to nil.

Shri Kasliwal: That is a different matter. You cannot say that protection is not granted for ten years. It is rather remarkable in this debate that whereas the hon. Minister has

been speaking on the automobile industry on its present position, this House, especially those who are on this side of the House, had been speaking mostly on the report of the Tariff Commission which is a year old. I wish the hon. Minister had given us or circulated to us a pamphlet giving the latest position with regard to the automobile industry, because every time some hon. Members have raised some point the hon. Minister has been getting up and saying 'No, no; that is not the position'. It is an extraordinary thing. Take the case of the manufacture of baby cars. Here, the Tariff Commission report has said that permission was granted to the Hindustan Motors for the manufacture of Hindustan baby cars. It is here at page 30, and they said that their programme will be finalised by the end of 1958. They propose to put up the Landmaster engines in the Hindustan baby cars, although the progress in the manufacture of these cars was not satisfactory.

The hon. Minister has said that the baby Hindustan cars are no longer going to be manufactured. It is an extraordinary thing. Again, take the case of the Standard—10 cars. The Standard Motor Company was given permission to manufacture Standard—10 cars. The hon. Minister has said no more of these Standard—10 cars are going to be manufactured, and that now they are going to confine their activities only to the Standard Vanguard cars. What is the position?

I respectfully submit that it is the duty of the hon. Minister to let this House know about the present position of the automobile industry. It is unfair to say now, at this stage, that such and such a thing is done or not done.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was only recapitulating what I spoke yesterday. I have not added anything more than giving the facts. My speech yesterday bring out the latest position up to the end of October of this year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member complains that the literature must be brought up-to-date, and if what was done or supplied lapsed a year ago, something more should have been supplemented in the form of literature, in the form of books or pamphlets, as information to the hon. Members.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I shall see to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, that point ought to be closed.

Shri Kasliwal: Several hon. Members have spoken about the manufacture of baby cars. I am really surprised at the complete bungling which has been made in the manufacture of these cars. I do not understand why, when three units have been given permission for the manufacture of baby cars at the beginning, it has now been said that no permission whatsoever has been given for the manufacture of baby cars. This is an extraordinary development in the industry. What do the Tariff Commission say about it? This is what they say:

"The automobile industry in India, however, has so developed that it is impracticable at this stage to plan the production of a baby car on the basis of the largest possible...." etc.

Who is responsible for this bad development in the industry? Is it either the industry or the Government or both? But who has been the sufferer? The industry may or may not be the sufferer; the Government may or may not be the sufferer; it is the poor consumers keen on having small baby cars to move about who have been the sufferers. They will be deprived of the use of the baby car. I just do not know who is to blame for this.

I come to some other points. Mr. Bharucha has raised the question of protection being given for such a long period as ten years. I am not disputing the fact that this industry is

[**Shri Kasliwal**]

entitled to protection. I am not even contraverting the fact that this industry may be given protection even for more than 10 years. But the point I want to raise is how the Tariff Commission considered the matter of going into the question of giving protection to this industry. It is the Government who wrote to the Tariff Commission that prices of automobiles were high; it is for them to make an enquiry and to see that the prices of cars come down. Just about the same time, the industry also wrote to the Commission and said prices of cars were going up, the prices of other things also were going up and they should also join in the enquiry and see that the prices of cars were studied.

When this enquiry was taking place, what did the Commission find? It found some extraordinary things. One was that there was no proper system of costing. We never know what is the cost of production of one single car. The Hindustan Motors have been saying that they have been selling Hindustan Landmaster at a price lower than the cost of production, but they cannot judge what is the cost of production or manufacture of a Hindustan Landmaster. Then how can they say that the Landmaster is being sold at a price lower than the cost of production? It is an extraordinary position. I want to read some remarks which have been made by the Commission in this connection on the question of costing. My hon. friend, Shri Guha, also has referred to it. After mentioning the six units, Hindustan Motors, Premier Automobiles, Standard Motors, Ashok Layland, Mahindra and Mahindra and the Tata Locomotives, the Commission say:

"None of the units mentioned above has arrangements to record its cost of production in sufficient detail and therefore, we have had considerable difficulties in determining the cost of individual components."

What is the further position? The costing problem has been particularly actual in the case of those units which have attained an advance stage of manufacture. It is very extraordinary that greater the progress you make in manufacture, greater is the difficulty in assessing the cost of production. That is what it comes to. If that is the position, I want to know how you judge the price of a new car. The Commission have finally said:

"We recommend that the manufacturers should maintain their costing data in sufficient detail to enable the costs of production of individual assemblies as well as complete vehicles to be easily ascertained."

I hope the hon. Minister will convey this to the industry that they have to maintain a proper system of costing. Otherwise, after three years, as the Minister himself maintained, when the question of renewal of protection of this industry comes up, this is a factor which must go against this industry.

Another point I want to raise is there is no phased programme in this industry. I do not know who has bungled again, whether it is the Government or the industry. Individual units have a very badly chalked out phased programme, but so far as the industry as a whole is concerned, there is no phased programme whatsoever. It is a completely ill-planned and ill-developed industry. The Commission have pointed out that it is true that each individual manufacturer has a phased programme; but since there is no co-ordination between the different programmes and each has been phased differently, it is possible that at some stage, taking all of them together, too many components may be found to be included in the same phase. This is the result of ill-planning. There are certain parts which will not be manufactured at all and there are certain parts which will be manufactured by everyone of these

companies. This is the result of there being no phased programme in this industry.

My hon. friend, Shri Ghose, has spoken about the programme production or, to use the words of the Commission, about the manufacturing progress. What is the manufacturing progress of these units? Hindustan Motors said that they could manufacture 8 cars per hour, but the Commission has found that there is no programme; their programme is very short. Similar is the case with regard to Ashok Layland and with regard to Studebakers. They have fallen completely behind schedule. The Commission itself had to say, as Mr. Ghose has also pointed out that it was cheaper for them to import manufactured components from outside than to manufacture them here. If that is so, I cannot understand why we should give them protection. You give protection in order that they may manufacture the components here. But if they are to import manufactured components from outside, why is this protection being given? That is a very important factor. I would like the hon. Minister to pull up this industry and ask them, "After all let us know in how much time how many components of each car you propose to manufacture."

I am not going into other details about the automobile industry, because many hon. Members have spoken about it, and I hope the hon. Minister will draw the attention of this industry to all the points which have been raised on the floor of the House. There is one other matter I want to speak about and that is the calcium lactate industry. Protection is being extended to this industry. I have no objection to it. But what I find is there were three units which were manufacturing calcium lactate. Two units have gone out of production completely. The Commission has made no remarks why they have gone out of production. The Government has not said anything why, although they have a high rated capacity and they

cannot only satisfy the demands of this country, but can be in a position to export, this industry will hardly be able to meet half the demands of the country. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this matter. Calcutta Chemicals and Alembic Chemicals who were manufacturing calcium lactate have stopped. If that is so, what is the use in giving protection to a single unit which is manufacturing half the demand of this country?

Coming to antimony, it is a very important mineral and it is not to be found in our country. It is coming mostly from China and the Tariff Commission have recommended that the entire trading with regard to antimony should be taken over by the State Trading Corporation. I do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Minister in this respect, whether he proposes that the State Tracing Corporation should intervene in this matter or not. But it appears to me that now because they have raised the protection to 68 per cent, probably they will say it is not necessary for the State Trading Corporation to take it over. But I do submit here is a very clear case where the State Trading Corporation should intervene and take over the entire trade of antimony in their hands.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to repeat the arguments that have so far been placed before this House, and I will take only a few minutes.

I congratulate our colleague for his speech before the House yesterday. In fact, it was very heartening for us to hear about the matters connected with the functioning of the Tariff Commission. I heard him say that the production of cars has increased. Such a progress has been made so far as the production programme is concerned. Then, so far as the needs of the country is concerned, even this programme of production has to be revised, as some of my friends in the opposition

[Shri Keshava]

have pointed out. Perhaps, there is very great need for rationalising the programme.

I do not know why our Government has not been very careful and considerate enough in managing this family of automobiles. He seems to be protecting only one baby and banning all other babies. That baby is Fiat car. Even there the production is not up to the mark. Here I may state my personal experience. When I wanted to purchase a baby Fiat I was asked to wait for one year. They said that the car could be delivered only after a year after the order has been placed. That is not a state of affairs which is very satisfactory. I think that Government ought not to have banned the production of other smaller types of cars. I entirely agree with Mr. Nayar that one kind of car which is in great need by the middle classes and poor classes ought to have been taken up as one of the types in the production programme. Something has got to be done in this matter.

Mr. Nayar has been pleased to point out that there has not been enough facilities so far as the auxiliary industries are concerned. I think—I am subject to correction—it may not be all right to put it that way. I do not think there is change of design in the cars every day. It is not so. The types and designs of cars are almost constant. That being the case, change of designs do not in any way act against the encouragement of the auxiliary industries connected with automobiles.

So far as collaboration with foreign capitalists is concerned, I think that the agreement also provides for the gradual retardation of that collaboration and for more indigenous investment. Now, so far as the manufacture of component parts is concerned, Mr. Ghose was perfectly right when he said that we must make every effort possible to discourage import of component parts for this industry. I

want to know from the Minister concerned the steps that Government has taken to encourage private industries to manufacture more and more of these component parts. The progress made by the industry in the manufacture of component parts indigenously is not very satisfactory. I think some more steps have to be taken by the Government, instead of leaving it completely to the private sector. I am desirous of knowing the steps that the Government would take in this matter.

Mr. Barman referred to the training of personnel in this industry. He wanted to impose a ban on the running away, if I may put it that way, of trained personnel from the public sector to the private sector. I really cannot understand why we should make such a distinction. After all they are the personnel of our country and they are trained by us. It does not matter whether they work in the public sector or the private sector. After all, both the public sector and the private sector work for the development of the country. Perhaps Government can devise some system by which they can give training to a larger number of persons, in collaboration with our own private sector. I do not see why we should not do it. In fact, the very fact that trained men go away from the public sector to the private sector clearly indicates that there is very great scarcity of trained personnel in our country. So there is every reason for training as many personnel as possible, irrespective of whether they are in the private sector or the public sector. We must have some arrangement for this purpose in collaboration with our own private sector.

So far as the question of time fixed for protection is concerned, I heartily agree with Mr. Bharucha. I do not know whether this prolonged period of protection is absolutely necessary for this industry. I am of the opinion that this will lead to a spirit of complacency. Are we granting protection to the industry in the best in-

terests of the country and the consumers or are we granting protection in the interests of the capitalists who are engaged in this industry? That is a matter which has to be taken into consideration. I suggest that it should be revised every three years. I do not see why the Government should not make it a point to come before the House at least every five years and take the verdict of the House after discussing the whole problem. As Mr. Bharucha has stated, the period is too long. We do not want to surrender the rights of this House to review the entire structure of this industry over the period of a few years.

Then, Government must make up its mind about the cost of production and fix suitable prices. I don't think that the matter can be postponed any further. In this matter, I think we require some explanation from the Minister in his reply.

It is gratifying to know that protection has been granted to one industry. I hope that efforts will be made to add to that list other industries also in course of time.

With these few words, I heartily welcome this Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very glad to find from the general tenor of the speeches of the hon. Members that great interest is being taken in the development of different industries in this country. I would have been far more glad if those who spoke today, at least some of them or most of them, were kind enough to be present yesterday when I spoke about these industries. Not only I think I was a bit longish in my speech, but I tried to bring out as many facts as possible up to date. From the tenor of the speeches it is clear that the policy evolved by Government and the industry has found a general response from all the hon. Members, namely, that as early as possible the indigenous content of the automobile manufacture in this country, whether they are passenger cars or whether they are

commercial vehicles, should be increased as much as possible.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Cent per cent.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can repeat the assurance which I gave on the floor of the House yesterday, that before the end of the Second Plan period almost 75 to 80 per cent. of the components and the entire material used in every car and truck in this country shall be made within the country. This is not a small achievement, if I may say so. Even in the highly advanced countries in the West and the United States of America, no firm can claim more than 85 to 87 per cent. of indigenous components because some of the equipments like bearings, electrical equipment, carburittonattery instruments and some of the attachments are invented newly over and over again and they have necessarily got to be imported by every manufacturer in the world.

There seems to be some misunderstanding about this ten years. I am afraid that Mr. Bharucha was not in this House yesterday when I spoke. In Bills, decisions and provisions seeking protection for an industry of such importance and magnitude as automobiles, the period has been ten years. That is not a statutory period at all. No person in any private industry, particularly so in an industry like the automobile industry where crores of rupees have to be invested—as I gave the figure, Rs. 50 crores have been invested in this industry and another Rs. 50 crores have to be invested in the coming years—would invest his money unless the country guarantees adequate protection against unfair foreign competition over a reasonably long period. But, as the House is aware, no industry has been allowed to be given more protection than is necessary. I actually mentioned in my concluding remarks yesterday that we are very keen to de-protect every industry as early as possible, not even necessarily after three years. If we are convinced that within a year,

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particular industry has developed so that it needs no protection, none will be happier than the Government to de-protect that industry. Also, the quantum of protection always goes on being lowered and lowered. The protection that a particular industry gets in the beginning, practically, by the end of few years, the quantum of import duty or revenue duties or the control of foreign exchange, all these different types of monetary and fiscal disciplines are so adjusted that the protection goes down and down and the consumers' interests in this country are considered supreme. I can, therefore, assure the House that either in the automobile industry or in the other industries covered in the Bill today or other protected industries in the private sector, Government does not mean to extend the protection for a single day more than it is absolutely and inevitably necessary and the quantum of protection also beyond the minimum degree required. As a matter of fact, as a matter of policy, we have been always against a high degree of protection because that tends not only to bring complacency, but also, it does not tend to develop technology in any country.

Coming to the aspect of automobile policy, as my friend Shri V. P. Nayar pointed out, I would mention that, historically speaking, we have to take all facts into consideration. When this country became independent, some of the assembling houses were already existing. It is not as if we started this industry right from the beginning. Even by the time the real industry started by the end of 52 or 53,—the industry could be only considered four years old now—there were several agreements entered into and phased programmes were not stipulated with as much precision and care as we are doing it for the last four or five years. Therefore, even though it was mentioned 50 per cent. overall indigenous components, we had not taken every detail of every component and specified the years. I am quite sure the House

will be glad to know, perhaps many Members are already aware—that the phased programmes that we have recently introduced, the methods or systems of phased programmes that we have introduced in the last four years, envisage in every industry, not only in the automobile, but in every single industry, whether it is protected or not protected, wherever there is foreign technical collaboration that a certain percentage of parts, components, proprietary products and overall assembling are written down in the agreements, phased year by year and a deletion percentage, as it is called, is judged by the indigenous angle and we give priority, as I said yesterday also, to those concerns which adhere to or accelerate that indigenous programme as compared to others who sometimes fail.

There is a legitimate question asked, why was failure in some concerns more than in others. I can say this much—many of my friends who may have gone into the details of the automobile industry—that it is a bit of a highly complicated and technical industry. It is not quite as if a simple type of mechanism is being evolved. I can assure this that as Shri V. P. Nayar said, there are no restrictive practices of any serious nature entered into in these agreements. We are not in duty bound to show every part that is made in this country to the foreign technical collaborator before it is manufactured in this country. What is required is this. There is a huge amount of technical research taking place in Europe and America in this industry for the last 50 years and it will be too hazardous for just a new country, which is going up with this industry and where the volume of production required to make this industry stable or economic will take a period of a decade or more, it is not wise to just rush in and go on changing parts. As a matter of fact, I can say from facts that practically, none of the concerns has changed any considerable amount of

parts. What has happened is, in some cases, the names of the proprietary parts, as technology advances there, say the real axle, is given a different name. The names have been changed. Neither the content nor the pattern, nor the general make-up of the component has been changed in this country. So, Sir, I can assure the House as far as these agreements are concerned, they are scrutinised in very great detail and with great precision and we do not allow, as far as is humanly possible, any clause to get into it which will be detrimental to the overall national interests of this country.

Coming to the patterns of the programme. Shri Kasiwal was pleased to say that we are not encouraging baby cars. What I mentioned when I intervened and also yesterday was that as a result of experience gained over the last 10 years, we decided and the Tariff Commission recommended similarly that no more than three types of light cars should be permitted, three to four. We have reduced it to three: that is Fiat 1100, Hindustan Landmaster now called Ambassador, and Standard Vanguard which is border line between a light and medium type of car.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I interrupt the hon. Minister for a minute? What I said was based on this passage.

The Hindustan Motors have informed us that they had no option but to fall in line with the changes proposed by their Associates British Motor Corporation as otherwise the latter will be unable to supply them with certain essential component parts.

This is what I object to.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely what I say. It is not part of an agreement. When you are assembling a car in technical collaboration with somebody, when technology in this country has not sufficiently developed, it will be hazardous for anybody to make his own part and substitute it in overall assembling with technical collaboration. That is not

the only feature here. It is not part of an agreement. Tomorrow if Hindustan Motors take the responsibility to make a particular model or part, nobody can prevent. It is impolitic, it is also, may I submit unwise for anybody to start, while he has not even made a proper type of a car, and go on making different component parts and changing their designs or the content of the metal.

I was mentioning about the pattern of the programme in the automobile industry. That is where I said that Fiat 1100, Hindustan Ambassador and Standard Vanguard are the three light types on which we are going to concentrate. We are rejecting, we have rejected in the last two years several proposals put forward by industrialists to start new units of automobile industry. We said, we will confine only to the existing six units as far as this programme is concerned, and till such time as the volume of requirements in this country increases, it will be hazardous to introduce new units.

Coming to baby cars, Standard 10 is in the borderline between a baby and light car. Standard 10 is being produced. I never said either today or yesterday that this Standard 10 is being discontinued. As a matter of fact, we are encouraging Standard 10. What I said was about baby Fiat and baby Hindustan. We do feel that at this juncture either for Hindustan Motors or for Premier Automobiles to again divert their energy from Fiat 1100 and Hindustan Ambassador would not be very wise. Therefore we are watching, and consistent with their obligation for indigenous components, consistent with their obligation to bring down prices, consistent with their obligation to maintain first class quality of passenger cars, if we find that Baby Hindustan or Baby Fiat can also be introduced without too much foreign exchange consumption or bringing too much of balancing equipment or machinery, we may consider and we may allow. Of course, as far as licence is concerned,

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both are included in the original licence. We do not automatically allow production programme because licence for a particular car has been given. I can assure the House this. If and when we find that either Hindustan Motors or Premiers are competent enough to get into production of Baby Hindustan or Baby Fiat we shall certainly permit them to go ahead. But, I will crave the indulgence of the House that we must not repeat the same mistake to which every hon. Member who spoke today referred that by being too keen on too many things at a time, we go on expanding production programme in one name or other and get into the same trouble as we had at the beginning of Independence.

As I said yesterday, we had 36 models of passenger cars; imported varieties were over 150. Gradually we have come down to a rational pattern of three. I would not be able to agree with what Shri V. P. Nayar said that there should be only one car for passengers, not even three. There are different technological developments taking place. Competition in this type of industry is also a little healthy thing. There was a traditional pattern which had evolved in this country and there were three manufacturing units existing. It is quite for the good that if we can concentrate on these three manufacturers with their competition capacities and knowing that 5000 to 7000 cars of each type a year may be required in the next 3 to 5 years in this country, we should continue with these three programmes. I can say this from a study of the figures of prices that in spite of the fact that during the last eight years, since inflationary tendencies started in the world, even though the prices of the raw metals and the components and the special metals going into the manufacture of automobiles have increased by 40 to 45 per cent, the price of the Indian car has not increased by more than 9 per cent. This

is not a small performance when you take into account the very intricate processes involved in this industry and the high precision required of the technicians, skilled and unskilled, in this country.

I can also say this that it will not be right to assume, as many hon. Members have done, that cost-accounting is not being done. What the Tariff Commission has said is that scientific cost-accounting of the individual components as is the current practice in the most developed countries of the world has not yet been introduced in this country. That is not the case in the automobile industry alone. Neither the public nor the private industries in the country at large have got that detailed type of cost-accounting which will give the profit and loss and the cost of production of every single component, but we have taken very great care to implement this recommendation of the Tariff Commission also. Last time I came before the House with the previous Bill I had assured the House that in the calcium carbide, brass lamp-holders and some other industries we have introduced cost accounting, and it is our earnest desire to see that a very complete type of cost-accounting is introduced in the automobile industry at the earliest covering practically all component parts.

A point was made by Shri Barman about technical training. There, I think the facts are the other way round. The technical training afforded by these industries are far greater, larger and far more in scope than the Government in their industries have so far been able to provide. As a matter of fact, the number of colleges and institutions there is greater. There are two specialised institutions as far as the automobile industry is concerned, and each of the industries has got 10 to 15 per cent. apprentice staff just required to be trained in their lines of production. We are very keen to see that the technical

personnel required either for industries in the public or the private sector is continuously furnished as a result of the efforts of the industry concerned and the Government.

Now I will only touch a small point, the suggestion of my friend Shri V. P. Nayar about the amalgamation of these companies. This idea has been thrown up before the House several times before also. Amalgamation is not as easy as it is mentioned. Also amalgamation of different units having different types of lines and methods of production, different types of machine tools and designs will not, in my humble view and in the view of various technical experts whom we have consulted, result in more economy or efficiency, but will make it more uneconomic. There is a certain pattern of production attached to each model and each design of car, and as such amalgamation of these three units is not going to help greater efficiency, greater rationalisation or greater reduction in the price.

Regarding price-fixing, my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha raised a point. I entirely agree with him that it is a matter to be watched very closely. It is the consumer's interest that the Government and the Tariff Commission and this House are principally concerned with. Industry is only a by-product of the consumer's interest. Development of technology and science is also to subserve the needs of the human beings in a country, and as such we have been very careful whenever any industry, leave alone the automobile industry, has come to the Government for a price rise—whether we have statutory control on it or not is a different matter, because Government today, as the House is fully aware, has got more than one method to see that prices are properly regulated. In this particular industry, as I said while intervening, two cases recently came to us for a slight increase in the price of cars and we completely turned them down because we have competent officers to advise us. Let there not be any misapprehension that the Government

functions without the assistance of very competent technical officers. We have a Development Wing in this Ministry where, if I am not exaggerating, we have officers who can match or are perhaps superior to experts available in other parts of this country, or even in some parts of the world. Those experts go into all these technical aspects and even look into the proper costing and pricing of a particular commodity. When we are all for holding the price line firmly not only in the case of protected industries but industries and consumer goods in general, especially as development is taking place in the country, we will not allow any prices to be raised by any industry either indiscriminately or without prior notice and scrutiny of the Government.

I can assure the hon. Members that all the points that they have urged now and in the past have always been constantly borne in mind by the Government and in the future also will continue to guide the policies of the Government not only in the case of the automobile industry, or the six industries for which we are seeking protection in this Bill, but also the general industrial development of this country.

I am again glad that the House has warmly welcomed this measure and I do hope that with the fostering care, vigilance, guidance and blessings of the Members of this House, all these industries will go ahead faster than they are doing now, on the right lines in the matter of quality and volume of production, so that this country at the end of the Second Plan and the Plans to succeed may become not only self-sufficient but may also be able to export sizeable quantities of engineering goods for which we have great facilities. Steel and deposits of metallurgical fuel like coal etc., are available in this country in abundance. We have also got very good minerals which will go to produce non-ferrous metals at a very cheap price and in abundance.

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All these factors, together with the blessings, guidance and vigilance of the House people and the Government, will, I am sure, help our industrial development to go forward at a pace faster than at present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment by **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**, but he is absent and that cannot be moved. In spite of it, I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the amendment because now it has become a settled fact that rules made under Acts must come up before Parliament and be subject to any modifications that might be made by Parliament. That has become a settled fact in our procedure, and therefore he may also see to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title form part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What about the amendment that you suggested should be accepted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That can be done, not that I asked him to accept it just now.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had a discussion with the hon. Member who is not unfortunately present. We are fully accepting the principle and content of the amendment, and when we bring the next amending Bill like this, we shall certainly incorporate that amendment.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not want to take a long time, only just two minutes.

There was a controversy between the hon. Minister and me. I said that the agreements had a restrictive influence on the development of the industry, and I was relying on the report of the Tariff Commission from which I seek your permission to read just two or three sentences. Here in page 64 it says:

"Since the privileges granted to the approved manufacturers are of direct benefit to their foreign associates also, it is important to ensure that the agreements provide necessary safeguards for the consumer in the matter of prices and supplies..... In both these respects the existing agreements, with one or two exceptions, leave much to be desired, and that is at least partly responsible for the difficulties experienced by the Indian manufacturers in carrying out their manufacturing programmes."

And later on—

"...but we see no reason why the agreements should not provide for some general undertaking on the part of the foreign firm to have due regard to the repercussions which such changes may have on the production programmes of its associate in India..

The absence of any provision against this contingency in the existing agreements becomes all the more regrettable....."

14.00 hrs.

I did not use such strong language.

"....because many of the difficulties of Indian manufacturers

during the past three years have been due to change in designs and specifications."

The specific recommendation in the next paragraph is:

"We suggest that the above considerations should be borne in mind whenever there are opportunities for revising the existing agreements."

And now comes the very important portion, because we have been asked to give protection to the industry without certain details which the Tariff Commission had.

"We have refrained from giving specific examples, because the manufacturers desire that the terms of their agreements should be kept confidential".

Therefore, we drew the presumption when the manufacturers wanted it to be kept confidential, and when the Minister did not choose to take us into confidence in respect of those agreements, that those agreements did have, as the Tariff Commission have said, very restrictive influences on the growth and development of this industry.

I would also like the Minister to tell me why when the Tariff Commission's previous report had said that if jeeps were to be assembled, that work ought to be with the Standard Motors along with the Standard Vanguard, Mahindra and Mahindra have been given the permission.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want to take up too much of the time of the House. As far as jeeps are concerned, the matter, when it came before Government, was very thoroughly considered, and we found that to load up the existing manufacturers, the existing Standard Motors, or the Premier Automobiles of the Hindustans would not be proper; with the heavy programme that was already before them, that is from 1953 and 1954, and with the limited capacity that they had in the technical sphere and in machinery, it would not be

right for Government again to permit them to get into a line where they will not be able to give the performance that is desired. It is to the credit of Mahindra & Mahindra, and I am glad to see in retrospect that the choice of Government was correct, that perhaps if anybody today has done in the automobile industry as an individual unit the best in the automobile manufacturing line, the Mahindra & Mahindra have done a good performance.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We are still paying Rs. 16,000.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The percentage of components has gone up by 47 per cent. and in a year or two, it will reach the maximum that is possible in any jeep, and it would give us a great saving in foreign exchange.

Regarding the restrictive practices, I may make it clear that Government at no time want to encourage any agreement, not only in this industry but in any other industry, which really retards the growth of industry. But historical facts could not be immediately ignored, when these agreements were evolved. But where we could delete, we are deleting not only the export restrictions, which, as the hon. member knows, has been done in several industries, but we are also seeing to it that in future the agreements are so designed and approved that as few restrictions are imposed by the foreign collaborators as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) BILL.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make in pursuance of clause (3) of article

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16 of the Constitution special provisions for requirement as to residence in regard to certain classes of public employment in certain areas, be taken into consideration.”;

This Bill has been brought forward with the object of removing what are popularly called residence qualifications or requirements, so far as appointments under Government are concerned.

You are aware that we have in article 16 (1) and 16 (2) a provision that there ought to be equality of opportunity for all citizens of India in matters relating to employment in offices under the State, and that there ought to be no discrimination on any of the grounds mentioned therein. The relevant ground with which we are now concerned is the ground in regard to residence.

We shall find that before the commencement of the Constitution, in a large number of States, there were rules according to which it was necessary for an applicant for a post under Government to satisfy a test or a requirement that he had stayed or resided in that particular State or Province, as it was formerly called, for a required or a prescribed number of years. Now, this period was in some cases nearly three years, and in other cases, very significantly enough, it had been raised even to 15 years, so that it might be difficult, and it was difficult in a number of cases for persons who came and stayed in that particular State or province to have satisfied this condition.

This particular requirement as to residence was considered highly improper. And therefore it was that the Constitution made a provision that in India there shall be only one class of citizenship, irrespective of the various States into which India was divided, and that in all these States, there ought to be equality of oppor-

tunity, and that no discrimination should be exercised on any grounds whatsoever. A number of grounds has been stated, and residence is one of the grounds on which discrimination could not or should not be made. So, you will find that these are the main and very important provisions laid down in clauses (1) and (2) of article 16.

Further on, the conditions as they existed at the time when the Constitution was framed, had also to be taken into account. Therefore, two further provisions were made, one in clause 3 of article 16 and the other in article 36. It was stated that it was open to Parliament and not to a State Legislature to make a law in this respect. And it was also open to Parliament to make a law laying down that in certain cases, some discrimination in the interest of certain classes might be allowed.

The second point that was made out was that all those Acts or all those rules or regulations that were in force in the different States in India would continue to be operative, until Parliament had either annulled them or had modified them. So, these conditions were laid down in the Constitution.

Then, the question arose as to why Parliament should not undertake any legislation in this respect. Thereafter, as you are aware, there was the States Reorganisation Commission, and that Commission went into the question of the reorganisation of States, and they had made recommendations on a number of points, which were relevant to the question of reorganisation of States. They laid down in their report that this particular condition about residence ought to be done away with as early as possible. The relevant paragraphs are paragraphs 786, 787 and 788. Therein, they have laid down that all those conditions about requirement as to residence in a particular State for eligibility for appointment to posts under Government should be done

away with as early as possible. This is what they have stated:

"Recruitment to the services is a prolific source of discontent amongst linguistic minorities. The main complaint is that a number of States confine entry to their services to permanent residents of the State, 'permanent residents' being defined in various ways. These domicile tests, it is contended, have been so devised as to exclude the minority groups from the services."

Then, they have stated that as early as possible Government should take steps to repeal all such discriminatory laws and to make it possible for an Indian citizen resident anywhere in India to be eligible for service in any of the Indian States. This principle was considered by Government, as you are aware, in consultation with the various State Governments.

When the States Reorganisation Act was passed, certain linguistic safeguards were considered and devised, and a copy of all those safeguards was sent to the various States for their consideration. In this respect, I would like to bring to your notice the circular that was placed on the Table of the House. Therein, we had stated that it was the desire of the Government of India that all the State Governments should fall in line, so far as the various safeguards that we had suggested in this circular letter were concerned.

This circular was placed on the Table of this House on 4-9-56. Therein it will be found that a special reference has been made in paragraph 14 regarding review of residence rules and requirements. Then, after making a reference to article 18(3), it has been stated that the Government have reached the conclusion that it is, on the whole, neither necessary nor desirable to impose at the present time any restrictions with reference to residence in any branch of the cadre of State services. In paragraph 15, it has been further stated that in view of certain conditions and commitments, it might be necessary to

except certain classes of services, especially subordinate services, in certain parts of the country.

So far as the question of commitments was concerned, when the States Reorganisation Bill was considered, there was an agreement between the leaders of the public of the Telengana portion and the Andhra portion of the now formed Andhra Pradesh. That agreement was also placed on the Table of the House. There it is specially mentioned that for a period of five years arrangements should be made for the residents of the Telengana area to be considered for services in preference to others. In other words, they desired that the requirements about residence should be confined to Telengana in respect of certain subordinate services. A special clause was put in the agreement reached regarding the safeguards proposed for the Telengana area. This was accepted by Government and a copy of these safeguards was also placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 10-8-56. Therein, special reference has been made in paragraph (B) to what they call the domicile rule; provision will be made to ensure that for a period of five years, Telengana is regarded as a unit as far as recruitment to subordinate services in the area is concerned. Posts borne on the cadre of these services may be reserved for being filled by persons who satisfy the domicile conditions as prescribed under the existing Hyderabad rules, popularly known as Mulki rules, that is, rules which relate to certain regions.

Now in the light of this, the Central Government consulted State Governments also. They were consulted twice, once when the Central Government sent out last year their circular dealing with the various safeguards including this particular safeguard that there ought to be no discrimination on the ground of residence so far as the applicants to various posts under the State services were concerned; this year also when Government finally prepared the present Bill, they sent copies to all the State Gov-

[Shri Datar]

ernments desiring that if they had any particular comments to make, they might send in same as early as possible. We have not received any objections or comments from any of the States and, therefore, it may be taken that what was laid down in the Home Ministry circular sent out to the States last year, as also in the present Bill, has the tacit approval of all States.

I would point out to this house that so far as this is concerned, this is an attempt, a very important attempt, to bring the position in line what has been laid down in article 16(1) and 16(3). After considering all these circumstances, this particular Bill has been brought forward.

So far as the purpose of this Bill is concerned, it is two-fold. One is that it is only Parliament that can make the law and not the States. That is what has been specifically stated in article 35 of the Constitution. Therefore, this Bill has been brought forward, first, for the purpose of repealing all those laws or rules which have the force of law in the various States under which such requirements as to residence were considered as absolutely valid so far as eligibility to State services were concerned, and the other is that Government also have to take into account certain local requirements. So far as these local requirements are concerned, they can be divided into two subjects. One is in respect of the Telengana portion of Andhra Pradesh. As you are aware, the Telengana people were very anxious that something should be done so as to make it possible for them to have what they formerly had when they were part of Hyderabad State.

On this question, I may invite attention to paragraph 378 of the SRC Report. There this question was specifically raised. It is stated:

"One of the principal causes of opposition to Vishal Andhra"— which, as you are aware, is the unified Andhra which is now

Andhra Pradesh State—"also seems to be the apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telengana that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of the coastal areas. In the Telengana districts outside the city of Hyderabad, education is woefully backward. The result is that a lower qualification than in Andhra is accepted for public services. The real fear of the people of Telengana is that if they join Andhra, they will be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra, and in the partnership, the major partner would derive all the advantages immediately while Telengana itself may be converted into a colony by the enterprising coastal Andhras".

It was for this reason that an agreement was come to between the leaders of the two portions of the present Andhra Pradesh, namely, Telengana and the former Andhra State. Now, that also had to be accepted.

Secondly, so far as the territories are concerned, we have certain territories directly under the superintendence of the Government of India which are fairly backward in character, and some encouragement ought to be given to local talent to the extent that it is necessary. They are, for example, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur. In regard to these areas, it was considered advisable that for a period of five years the rules already in vogue there should be maintained only so far as the subordinate services were concerned. So far as the higher, or what are popularly called, the gazetted services, are concerned, they stand on par. In respect of these services, there would be equality of opportunity as laid down in article 16 of the Constitution. Only in respect of the subordinate services, an exception has been made in these three backward areas. Subject to this, in all other cases, there is equality.

There is, under the provisions of this Bill, repeal of all laws passed by the State legislatures on this subject. I do not know whether any law has been passed, but in all cases, in all the territories, in all the States, subject to what has been stated above, subject to the exception that has been made, this repeal is made. Therefore, you will find that the position has been brought in line with clauses (1) and (2) of article 16 of the Constitution.

These are the main provisions of the Bill. Let me make a very short reference to the provisions. Clause 2 deals with this repeal portion of the objectives. It says:

"Upon the commencement of this Act, any law then in force in any State or Union territory by virtue of clause (b) of article 35 of the Constitution prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, that State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence therein prior to such employment or appointment shall cease to have effect and is hereby repealed".

This is the first and most important provision that has been made in this Bill. The second is in respect of exceptions about which I just now spoke. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules prescribing in regard to appointments to any subordinate service or post under the State Government of Andhra Pradesh or any subordinate service or post under the control of the Administrator of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur or Tripura, any requirement as to residence. These are subordinate services under the Government and there might be similarly services under the local authority. They have also been provided for. In regard to any service or post under a local authority, other than a cantonment board, within the Telengana Area of Andhra Pradesh or within the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur or

Tripura, these rules may prescribe any requirement as to residence within the Telengana area or the Union territory, as the case may be, prior to such appointment.

'Subordinate service' has been defined with a view to remove any doubt and it has been specifically provided for that the tehsildar's post would, for the purpose of this Bill be considered as a subordinate service so that it may be open to local talent.

When the rules are made, they will be placed before the House and it would be open for the House to make necessary modifications within the period laid down.

Lastly, in clause 5, it has been specifically stated that this particular exception that has been provided for would be in operation only for five years. Thereafter, the real position that has been laid down in article 16 would come into operation according to which any citizen living in any part of India would be eligible for services either under the Central Government or under the Government of any State. In other words, there would be absolute equality of opportunity and no discrimination at all. I feel that this Bill would be acceptable to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make in pursuance of clause (3) of article 16 of the Constitution special provisions for requirement as to residence in regard to certain classes of public employment in certain areas, be taken into consideration."

Three hours have been allotted for this Bill. What time is to be allotted for the general discussion and what time should be given to the clause-by-clause discussion? Would two hours and one hour respectively be all right?

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Two and a half hours and half an hour.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): There is nothing much in the clauses. The general discussion would be more important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection if half an hour is considered enough for clause-by-clause discussion. There are certain amendments and perhaps they may also take some time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I should think that the first proposal is much better because specific cases may have to be brought to the notice of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We may start like that. If there is something left, then we can have it done in the third reading stage.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): May I have a clarification? Apart from this condition of residential qualification, can a State Government impose other conditions such as that an applicant must have good knowledge of the local language, etc.?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Any way, this Bill does not control the authority that the State Government may possess in this regard. It deals only with the residence. That is to say, no one should be disqualified on the ground that he has not his residence within that State. It has been brought in accordance with article 16 of the Constitution. With regard to other matters, the State Governments are free to deal with them, subject to such limitations as might have been imposed by the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Imam moving his amendment?

Shri Mohamed Imam: I think the Minister has already stated that he has consulted the State Governments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, that is all right. He is not moving.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill because this is in implementation of one of the important recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. According to that recommendation, the Constitution also was amended and we are happy that this measure has the sanction of the recommendation of the S.R.C. But this Bill implements only one of the recommendations. There have been many recommendations for the benefit of the linguistic minorities of the different States. India is a composite nation and there should be complete social and cultural integration for the security and well-being of the nation. But, in different States, there have been different rules and practices, not so much in the form of legislative measures but in the form of rules, circulars, etc. discriminating against what may be called linguistic minorities.

So, the S.R.C. must have heard a number of complaints in that regard. Of course, it was very careful in assessing the real value of these complaints. It has rather given the benefit of doubt to the State Governments concerned or to the majority linguistic group in the particular State. Still it felt that it should safeguard the interest of the linguistic minorities. At the same time, it has admitted that legal measures would not always meet the purpose. It has in fact admitted that "no guarantees can secure a minority against every kind of discriminatory policy of a State Government. Therefore, if the dominant group is hostile to the minorities, the lot of the minorities is bound to become unenviable". That is the conclusion and I hope the House will agree that is more or less the correct

assessment of the position. It is on the major linguistic group that the linguistic minorities will have to depend—on their good sense. That is more or less admitted, and the House has also agreed to that. Anyhow that does not absolve the Central Government of its responsibility in this matter.

So this Bill has been placed before this House, but as I have stated this Bill is only an implementation of one particular recommendation, that is any disabilities in employment in government services on account of residence. Just now an hon. Member raised a point whether the State Government could impose any disability on account of language. If the State Government likes to put such disabilities, that a particular candidate for a particular job must have the requisite proficiency in the majority language of that State, they can circumvent the purpose of this Bill and the recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission. On that point the Commission has made a number of recommendations specifically mentioning the language of the minority linguistic group—

"Media for examinations to any public service should include also the language of the minority groups."

Then there are other discriminations, not for government services, but for other matters, e.g., education, business and commerce. It is not so much the question of finding a job in a government office, as it is a question of finding appropriate means of livelihood for members of the linguistic minority group. So while the Government is making this legislation only for government services, I think Government will see that the spirit of the recommendation may be implemented by the different State Governments as regards the avenues of livelihood of the members of the minority groups in business and commercial life, as also for educational and cultural facilities of the minority groups.

Sir, we have known many cases of outrageous discrimination. Boys or girls have been refused educational scholarships which on merit they would have got from the Government, but they were deprived of such scholarships, simply because they belonged to some minority linguistic group. All such cases were brought to the notice of the States Reorganisation Commission and I hope the hon. Minister will take cognizance of those things; while giving shape to one of the recommendations, the Government will also see that the other suggestions made by the Commission may also be implemented.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a memorandum placed before this House by the Home Minister on the 4th September, 1956. There you will find a number of such discriminatory procedures followed in different States:

"Restriction of private rights in respect of contracts for fisheries, etc: The attention of the State Government is being drawn to the relevant provisions in the Constitution regarding freedom of trade, commerce, intercourse and the right to equality of opportunity, and it is being suggested that the existing restrictions should be reviewed from this point of view."

Government while placing this memorandum before this House admitted that there were such restrictions still existing. I do not know how far during this one year these restrictions have been removed. I hope the hon. Minister will try to enlighten this House on this particular matter as mentioned in paragraph 17 of the memorandum.

I would next like to draw the attention of Government to paragraph 13—

"Recognition of minority languages for examinations conducted for recruitment to State Services; I hope the State Governments will fully implement the spirit of paragraph 13. The Government

[Shri A. C. Guha]

of India propose to advise the State Governments that these suggestions should, as far as possible, be adopted."

This is very careful and cautious language. The Government of India simply propose to advise that these suggestions should as far as possible be adopted. I wish the Government of India should have given definite and specific instructions that these suggestions should be implemented.

In another paragraph we find—

"The Government of India propose to suggest that the State Governments should adopt the procedure suggested as a matter of administrative convenience."

In one paragraph the Government of India only "propose to advise"; in another paragraph the Government of India "propose to suggest". I hope the Government of India is not so impotent before the might of the State Governments as to use such timid language in these matters. It is not only the question of the interest of the minority linguistic groups; it is a question of the integrity of the Indian nation. It is from that standpoint that I am speaking here. I think they will use more specific and definite language in giving instructions to the State Governments that the suggestions and advices contained in this memorandum may be implemented and a progress report in this matter may also be asked from the State Governments. Such reports should also be placed before this House.

Sir, this Commission was appointed according to the Constitution and the report was placed before this House; the legislative enactment on this recommendation was also done by this House. So, I think this House is entitled to have a report from the different State Governments as to how far they have implemented the suggestions and advices contained in this memorandum.

There was a suggestion made to the Commission that the Governor may be given the authority to protect the linguistic minorities in different States. The Commission has not accepted that suggestion in full and the Government have also thought that it should not be accepted as such. I have nothing to object to that decision. I do not like that the minorities should always look to some extraneous authority apart from the Cabinet or the Government which is running the administration from a democratic point of view. To look to the Governor would be to bypass the democratic set up under the Constitution. So, I do not object to that decision. But at the same time Government should see that there may be a proper authority to ensure that the suggestions of the Commission and those contained in this memorandum may be fulfilled and implemented by the State Governments.

Then, Sir, the question of residence and domicile was creating a lot of difficulties. In some of the States such rules have been prevalent for a long time. I learn there were some rules also in West Bengal, but those rules in West Bengal were not in force. These rules might have been made some years ago before Independence. They were not in force, but in some neighbouring States those rules were enforced and also vigorously put into force to the discrimination and disadvantage of the minority groups. I think the Minister may be able to assure this House that since the report of this Commission, things have improved in that regard.

I know of certain cases where even the East Bengal refugees have not been allowed the refugee stipends simply because their language or mother-tongue is Bengali. It is strange that this Government have tolerated such things for years and I do not know what is the exact position now. I hope that position has

been definitely changed and changed for the better. Simply because the mother-tongue of an East Bengal refugee is Bengali, it should not be said that he should not get the refugee stipend which is sanctioned by the Central Government and not by any State Government.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is not Bengali common to both East Bengal and West Bengal?

Shri A. C. Guha: I am referring to those who have settled in other States,—the East Bengal refugees settling in other States.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): How is this relevant?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is describing all the handicaps which the minorities are suffering and this is one of the remedies or reliefs.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then I may refer to the Minorities Commissioner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Though reference may be made to other sufferings and handicaps of those people, this is not the Bill where everything is discussed about those remedies and those difficulties.

Shri A. C. Guha: This Bill can be discussed only against the background of the recommendations made by the Commission and also against the background of the memorandum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not mean that it opens out the whole field of the State Re-organisation Commission and the rest of it.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am not going into that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We must confine ourselves to the provisions of this Bill, though reference may be made to relevant matters. I have not prevented the hon. Member from referring to them.

Shri A. C. Guha: Reference has been made to the appointment of the Minorities Commissioner in this

memorandum, but nothing has been said as regards the power and the authority of the Minorities Commissioner. It is also said that he will submit a periodical report to the Government. But is this the only function that this officer is to perform or enjoy? Will he have some other functions also to deal with the State Governments to see that the minorities may get proper protection and their due share in the social and civic life of the State? I would like to be informed as to what would be the functions and authority of the Minorities Commissioner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the Minorities Commissioner's functions that has to be discussed. That cannot be brought in here. We are not to criticise the reports that have been made.

Shri A. C. Guha: About the pattern on which the Minorities Commissioner is to be appointed—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not in the Bill. This does not form part of the Bill which has been circulated.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think there is much in this Bill by itself. These things can be discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a strange argument that the hon. Member advances. Because there is not much to be said under this Bill, something else should be brought in!

Shri A. C. Guha: My point is that this Bill can be discussed and there is much to say on this subject provided it is discussed against the background of the Commission's report and against the background of the memorandum. Otherwise, if we have to limit ourselves strictly to the clauses of this Bill without reference to the memorandum and to the report of the States Re-organisation Commission—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not mean that because this Bill is based on one provision of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Com-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

mission, the whole report of that Commission which forms the background of this Bill should be discussed here. It does not mean that because a memorandum has been circulated in respect of the Minorities Commissioner, all points about what the Minorities Commissioner should do could be discussed and that all such points are open for discussion now. The hon. Member should confine himself to the provisions of this Bill, if he has anything more to say.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Statement of Objects and Reasons makes reference to the Commission's report and the amendments have been made in pursuance of the Commission's report and also to other points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would now request the hon. Member to finish. I have given my decision. He will kindly confine himself to the provisions of the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: I practically finished. There is nothing more to say. I still reiterate that this Bill and all the clauses in this Bill can be discussed only against the background of the report of the States Re-organisation Commission and the memorandum. Otherwise there is not much to discuss.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said what he wanted to say even on that score.

Shri A. C. Guha: I only expect that the other recommendations of the Commission and all the suggestions made in the memorandum will also be implemented and that the Government will see that the State Governments do implement those suggestions.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Generally, I agree with the spirit of this Bill, namely, The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Bill, 1957. This Bill seems to remove certain difficulties of a candidate being appointed simply because he is not a resident of the particular State. At the same time, this Bill does not

overlook the giving of some safeguards to the people of the Union territories like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur, and also the areas transferred from Hyderabad to Andhra Pradesh.

You know well that the people of these areas, particularly the people of Tripura and Manipur and perhaps Himachal Pradesh also, are very backward and the literacy in those States is very low. If any such special privileges are not given to the people in those areas in respect of their employment, either in the form of priority or in any other form, and if they are thrown into the open competition to find their employment, these people may not be able to pull with others. On that consideration, I support the Bill.

At the same time, I want to point out another fact here. Now, what happens in my State? Certain restrictions are there. A rule is being followed in Tripura with regard to the recruitment of Class IV employees. Class IV employees are invited to take their chance in open competitions and generally the backward people, the tribal people and also the Scheduled Castes people do not possess the requisite qualification so as to make them eligible to compete with other candidates, in the open examinations. They are denied the opportunities to get into posts. Even for a post like the assistant teacher of a primary school, particularly in the tribal area, I do not think there is any difficulty to employ a non-matriculate candidate, for, he is fit enough to teach the alphabet—A,B,C,—up to the primary standard. But then, such non-matriculate candidates are denied the opportunity of getting such posts for the simple reason that they are not matriculates.

Generally, now, the Government of Tripura has taken to very queer ideas. Of course, they are qualified teachers. They are recruiting teachers with intermediate or matriculation quali-

fication to serve in the tribal area. But the difficulty is that the boys and girls of that particular area could not understand their Bengali language. They could not follow what their teachers were teaching. So, in such schools only such teachers should be appointed whose language can be understood by the boys and girls.

Now they have adopted a queer idea. They have started one school to teach those teachers the tribal languages. It is a poor idea, because one cannot acquire a knowledge of the tribal languages within a month. But in that case, if a non-matric tribal teacher is appointed as assistant—I am not saying he should be appointed as Headmaster, but only as assistant—then it will be more helpful. So, when the Government make rules regarding this matter, I think such a clause should also be included, so that such people may get a chance to serve the country and also to serve their own people.

There is another difficulty. Not only with regard to the non-gazetted officers, but with regard to the gazetted officers also, some sort of provision should be there in the rules themselves. Otherwise what is happening now is that almost all the high gazetted officers, particularly like District Magistrates, who are generally recruited in Tripura State do not understand any regional language of that State. You will appreciate that because our people are so illiterate, they cannot understand either English or Hindi and so they do not have any approach to the high officials and there is much difficulty there. In order to remove such difficulties in future, when the Government recruits some high officers, at least they should see to it that only people who understand the regional languages should be recruited. I do not think such officers are not available in our State. I think they are available. Only certain exemptions may be made in certain cases such as highly technical personnel. It may happen that efficient candidates may

not be available for such posts from that particular State. Of course in the case of such high officials, this provision that non-residents may be eligible for such posts may be there. But apart from that, the State Government should see that the local candidates should be recruited as far as possible.

In regard to Tripura State, considering the backwardness of that area, when the Government of India make rules, they should consider all these points. The spirit of the Bill itself is good, but still the question remains as to how this idea could be implemented in practice. Many things I have seen. Even in the case of recruiting candidates for the State services, there are clauses in our State also that if candidates from the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are available, they should be given first priority. But in actual practice, those things are not being followed in our State. I have mentioned it in the first Parliament also. Now also I am mentioning it here. Now there is a tribal welfare department for the State of Tripura. Quite a number of tribal candidates are available for serving in that particular department, but tribals are not appointed, in practice. Only one officer was recruited, but his services also were terminated. Even now no ground has been shown to him and no explanation has been given as to why he was asked to go.

In many cases—I can give you examples—I do not know why this sort of thing is being followed in our State.

Though this Bill has certain good ideas and though the intention may be good—I hope it is good—at the same time, I am afraid how far this idea could be implemented in actual practice. I request the hon. Home Minister to see that when they prepare these rules, they should see that all these ideas and intentions find a proper place in the rules. When the rules are made, they should also see to.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

it that the rules are implemented in toto.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : 'जनाद
दिव्यी स्पाकर माहूव, जो बिल हमारे सामने
आया है

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): May I request the hon. Member to speak in English?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I welcome this Bill which is before us. When the Constitution was on the anvil, at that time every effort was made to broadbase it and make it very just and at the same time make it such that the unity in the State was maintained fully. Also, the fundamental rights which were guaranteed here were, as a matter of fact, implemented in the whole of the country. That was the basis of article 16 of the Constitution. It is the first part of article 16 that furnishes the real background to the rest of the article. The first part says :

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State."

The real purpose is that there should be no discrimination whatsoever so far as employment or appointment to an office under the State is concerned.

To my mind this is one of the things which go to make a good State. But at the same time, it is an ideal which should be attained. It is an ideal which is very difficult of attainment in point of fact. By virtue of the fact that the ideal could not be attained very early, we made exceptions to the rule. Very good exceptions were made. For instance, all the rules in force existing at that time were maintained. If the House will look at article 18(2) of the Constitution, it will find that it abrogated every provision of law which was contrary to the fundamental conception of the

Constitution. It says :

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

But for the reservations made in this Constitution, all such rules in force at that time would have been regarded as abrogated. Therefore, we enacted article 35(b). In article 35(b) we have defined the expression "any law in force". According to the laws in force at that time, many of the States had rules which really debarred certain persons from getting offices. Under rule 2, we took away from the province of the States in which these rules were there, the power to repeal them. That right was taken away from them and the right was conferred on the Parliament to repeal them.

15.00 hrs.

Now the Ministry has come after ten years to repeal them. For ten years the Ministry did not think it right to repeal them. I am not condemning the Ministry on that score. On the contrary, I think the Ministry did the right thing. As a matter of fact, it is very easy to be idealistic. But it is very difficult to attain those high ideals. Every State would have consulted even before. I do not think that this is taken up only because the States Reorganisation Commission has recommended this. The States would have been consulted. The States must also have raised objections against this. The States do not want certain linguistic minorities to come forward and claim posts under those rules. It is human nature.

So far as these disabilities are concerned, they are given in article 16. All the disabilities are given there. We have just heard from many of our friends about language. The difficulty is that in article 16 there is no mention of language, though it is a very difficult question in this coun-

try today. We know how things are moving in different States. So far as the question of language is concerned, a question has been put and answered by the hon. Home Minister that language does not form part of one of the composites of article 16. It does not mean, according to Government to see that section 16 applies to the whole of India. There must be equal opportunity. That is the real idea. All these things which are given in clause (2) that is, religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, they are all, I should say, ancillary. If there is any difficulty of language, I should think that so far as article 16(1) is concerned, this is a fundamental right and every person can claim that right —viz. that language shall not be utilized as an obstacle to the enjoyment of equal opportunity for every citizen.

Complaints have often been made about language. One of the complaints which is now gaining strength is that in the IAS examination the residents of Southern India do not get full opportunity if Hindi is made one of the subjects. I do not want to enter into that argument now. But I will just submit that so far as northerners are concerned, they have also got a complaint. Their complaint is like this: as we do not know much English, in the *viva voce* examination if questions are put in English, we are not able to give reply in the same manner as our friends from the South do. This is the complaint from the north. There is a complaint from the south also. So far as I am concerned, I am ready to concede that there should be no impediment whatever, so far as equal opportunities are concerned, in the matter of appointment to any office. This is the real meaning of article 16 and this fundamental right must be observed not only in theory but in practice by the State if we want to keep up the unity of the State.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I must submit that this Bill goes to a certain extent to remove a difficulty

from the path of those who were under a disability for a long time. At the same time, may I humbly ask the hon. Home Minister: is it not true that there are Provincial Public Service Commissions? Is it not true that there is a report which is bedrock of recommendations which states that in the case of High Court judges some must be locally recruited and some must be imported from other States? Is it not true that the entire recruitment is based upon residence in a particular State? So far as recruitment to the State Civil Service is concerned, is it not the rule that a person must belong to a particular State? If you want to be consistent, first of all remove that rule in which you say that those persons who are living in that particular State, they alone have got the qualifications and other haven't got them. As long as that qualification or rule is there, I think you are really not following the true meaning and import of what is contained in article 15. Moreover, is it not true that you have got different standards of study, different standards of examinations and different rules in the various universities? May I, in this connection, bring to the notice of the House one fact which I noticed, namely, that the son of the most distinguished man in this House, our Speaker, was not admitted in some university, not because of any personal disqualification, but because of some rules. He was not admitted in an engineering college because of that. Is it not true that in many of the States in the medical colleges, engineering colleges and other educational institutions there are restrictions on admission on grounds of residence? It is true that in many cases, since Swaraj has come into being, we have obliterated many of the distinctions, for example, between military and non-military classes, between agricultural and non-agricultural classes and so on. We have done that. At the same time, it is idle to contend that there is equal opportunity for everybody now. Is it not true that in some of the States capitation charge is levied from students belonging to

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

other States? I had to pay capitation charge in U.P. for admission of my son because I belong to Punjab. This is being done not in U.P. alone. This is done in many places. I, therefore, humbly submit that if you want to implement this fundamental right in the whole of India, you must not only remove this residence clause, but you must go into the entire gamut of all the disabilities from which people are suffering. Let them take full advantage of article 16, as it was enacted.

So far as residence is concerned, it is quite true that the States Reorganisation Commission has made a recommendation. It is also true that a circular was issued. In so far as that is concerned, I have nothing but congratulation for the Government for implementing that circular and that report. But, may I humbly submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister that one advantage which is given to a particular person may not be good for another person, who is circumstanced otherwise.

This very Bill, which seeks to take away the qualification of residence from the whole of India, still persists in saying that in certain places the residence rule shall remain though only for five years. The medicine chloroform is used for the purpose of bringing to consciousness an unconscious man. The same chloroform is also used for bringing unconsciousness in a conscious man. Similarly, the hon. Minister, after saying that residence as a qualification must be taken away from the whole of India, is out to see that the residence clause is perpetuated in respect of four States, at least for five years though I do not agree that five years would be quite sufficient.

After all, the principle which we have kept in view must be the ideal. If this rule is abrogated, then residence is recognized as a qualification. If the real principle of article 16(1) is brought into full implementation,

it is better to keep the rule of residence as a good qualification, provided the first rule remains intact, because it is the first rule that is material, not the second rule. I know of many other disabilities which are yet there, and which will take good time to be obliterated. But, the first rule is the best rule. You must see that in taking away residence, you do not injure the first rule when you have given equal opportunity. In the case of Hyderabad, Telengana, etc. you have come to agreement. If you do not have this kind of a rule, you will be abrogating the real purpose of article 16-1. I am glad that Government have recognised that in regard to the backward States, this rule must obtain. So far as this Bill is concerned, I am supporting both the parts, the rule taking residence as a qualification and imposing residence as a qualification, which looks like an antithesis to start with.

Again, this question of five years, I do not understand. As a matter of fact, the real dissatisfaction among the people is that in the higher cadres of service, intellectual people are deprived of their rights and they do not get their full share. For instance, a complaint has now come from Tripura. This is bound to come from other places also: not only in these three places, but others also. The complaint is there. Not because necessarily there is the question of linguistic minorities: not necessarily on account of that. For instance, I may mention my own Hindi region of the Punjab State. There, it is not a question of any religious bias depriving us; there is no question even of any linguistic as such minority being discriminated against, so far as the Punjab is concerned. At the same time, the first rule 16-1 is fully violated. I say, there is no equal opportunity for the Hindi region of the Punjab State. I have given some figures in this House, not once, but twice. With your permission, I will read out only a small portion

where I spoke about this. On page 3766.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can speak it again without quoting himself.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It will take time; I do not want to take time. At the same time, there is another reason with me. If I am quoting myself, it is very unusual. I am a very humble individual. I represent only 7 lakhs of people. After I spoke, there was a very distinguished man, who does not represent only 7 lakhs of people, but who is the very essence of representation. We elected a gentleman in the place where the Sardar Saheb is occupying the Chair. He is the gentleman to whom I am referring. He supported me on that occasion. I am bound to quote it because I am reinforced in my argument. It is for this reason that I am quoting, not to quote myself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): He said before he was translated to this high office or before?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is entirely different. That makes no difference. We elected him because he represents what is best in us all. That made no difference to me. When I read it, even my Professor friend will bear me out and support me.

This is what I said:

"अब मैं एक दूसरे नमूने का नया नक्शा पेश करना चाहता हूँ और मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि यह हाउस उसका बड़े ध्यान से मुलाहिजा करमाये और जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ उसको जरा भपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सुने। जालंधर डिविजन के लोग जिस के अन्दर हिन्दू और सिख दोनों शामिल हैं उन को कितनी जगहें मिली हुई हैं इसका हाल मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर्ज दो हैं और दोनों ही जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। पंजाब कैरेनिट में आठ मिनिस्टर्ज हैं उन में से सात जालंधर डिविजन के हैं और एक हरियाना प्रान्त का स्पीकर और बैयरमैन पंजाब असेम्बली के दोनों के दोनों जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। हाई कोर्ट के

जबेज सब जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के तीन मेम्बर हैं, तीनों जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। स्वार्डिनेट सर्विस कमिशन के तीन मेम्बर हैं तीनों जालंधर डिविजन के हैं।

पंजाब से कौसिल आफ स्टेट के लिये चुने गये आठों के प्राठों मेम्बर जालंधर के हैं..

उपायकर्म महोदय: अब तो यह हालत नहीं रही है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: ममी मैं पूरा कोट कर लूँ।

"वहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव कौसिल के १८ नामिनेटेड मेम्बरों में से सिर्फ़ दो हरियाना प्रान्त के हैं। पंजाब से चुने गये लोक सभा के मेम्बरों में से सिर्फ़ चौधरी रत्नबीर सिह और मैं, दो मेम्बर, हरियाना प्रान्त के हैं, बाकी दूसरी जगहों के हैं।

एक अधिनोय सदस्य: अब तीन हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: उस समय श्री टेक चन्द ने बाच में टोकते हुए यह कहा था :

"मैं अम्बाला से चुना गया हूँ।" मैंने उस समय उनको कहा था : "आप अम्बाला के हैं, लेकिन आप भी उसी क्लास के हैं। हरियाना प्रान्त में नहीं मिले जुले इलाके के हैं। विधान सभा की कमेटी के मेम्बर्ज में १६ जालंधर के हैं और चार हरियाना प्रान्त के। गवर्नरेट नामिनेटेड कमेटी मेम्बर्ज में दो जालंधर के हैं और हरियाना प्रान्त का कोई नहीं है। आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० में २४ आदमी हैं और सब के सब जालंधर के हैं। सेकेटरी, डिप्टी सेकेटरी, अंडर सेकेटरी और असिस्टेंट सेकेटरी १५ हैं और सब के सब जालंधर के हैं।

An Hon. Member: What is this Jullundur division?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is the present Punjabi-speaking part of Punjab.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : "हेहज आफ वी डिपार्टमेंट २० हैं और वा को छोड़ कर सब के सब जालंधर के हैं। वहां पर डिप्टी कमिशनर १३ हैं और सब के सब जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। सुपरिनेंट आफ पुलिस ३० हैं और सब के सब जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। गवर्नर आफिसर २४८ हैं और उनमें सिर्फ ४० हरियाना प्रान्त के हैं।"

मैं यह सारी फेरिस्त आपके सामने बेश नहीं करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरे पास बहुत थोड़ा है। ये फिरां तो मैंने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बताये हैं। अब मैं कालेजिय और स्कूलज की पोर्जीशन बताता हूँ।"

श्री अमृतल सतोक (बिजनौर) : चप-रासी रह गये, वह कितने कितने हैं?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप सब रखिये मैं अभी उस पर आऊंगा।

उस सारी शिकायत को भुन कर मैं और आगे डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता, हमारे आज के डिप्टी स्पीवर माहब ने उम्मीके पर यह रिमार्क किया था : "मरदार हुकम मिह। जो शिकायत इन्होंने की है मैं उससे मुत्तकिक हूँ।"

"I agree with the complaint that has been voiced forth."

That was the remark made by Sardar Hukam Singh.

An Hon. Member: From the Chair or from here?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not from the Chair. At the same time, that makes no difference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even today, I agree. There should not be any doubts about that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend has asked how many of them are chaprasis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should hope that it should not be taken to further details.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जहां तक सुबाइनेट सर्विसेज का सबाल है मेरे पास इस समय उनके मूलायिक फ्रीगर्स नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उस इलाके की शिकायत यह है कि....

उपायम भ्रष्टाचार : आप अंग्रेजी में तकरीर कर रहे थे।

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Figures about subordinate services were not given in this statement. Because, I maintain that as a matter of fact, even if in the subordinate services, there is some representation to any ilqa, it is not sufficient. The dissatisfaction is there. If the Deputy Commissioner of a district belongs to an area which is different, even if there are a few jobs, it will make no difference whatsoever. As long as the Ministers are there belonging to different provinces, can those provinces complain? I am coming to that. I am very sorry to say that we find a general impression in the country that if a Minister belongs to a particular area or particular part of the country, excessive recruitment there is from the area from which he comes. This may be entirely wrong. At the same time, this is the general impression. I know of Government of India offices. If there is a big officer, people generally think that all those persons belong to his community or to his part of the country and they will get promotions. This is most unfortunate. This is exactly what we do not want. This is exactly what we are fighting against and this is exactly against this that this Bill has been brought. This disease is very deep-rooted. We must see that this is eradicated. This is by the way.

I was speaking of Haryana and gave figures. It is not my complaint. As I have submitted, it is not that any particular section of the people in the Punjab is responsible for this disability about Haryana province.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is what I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Member though I allowed him to

discuss this and to read also all that. But, he does not contend that Hariana people were discriminated against because there was some residence qualification or disqualification in Punjab. He has other reasons, and even at that time he advanced those reasons as he has come to just now, that perhaps the men at the top were such that they favoured their own men.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am giving the reasons also, because otherwise my complaint would mean that some people are tyrannising over us. That is not so. As a matter of fact as I said, this is a matter of history. In the old regime before independence, there were the British who believed in the policy of divide and rule. Fifty-six per cent. were Muslims then, and the Hariana *tlaka* was annexed to the Punjab by way of punishment to us people who had mutinied. The hon. Minister gave it in the papers that those people who suffered in the mutiny will get something now by way of reward for having suffered then, but it has never occurred to this Ministry that they should take away this disparity. They should see that this disparity goes away from this part. It has never occurred to this Ministry and that is my complaint.

The present Government is certainly not responsible for those historic circumstances, even the present Punjab Government is not responsible till 1947, and I am not accusing them or any person in this House on these matters because it was beyond their control, it is a matter of history. But after 1947 what happened? There was an on-rush of refugees and we and our representatives agreed, and we passed a law in the Assembly that preference shall be given so far as appointments were concerned to refugees. We were quite agreeable. I am still agreeable that so far as refugees are concerned, they ought to have the first chance because, after all, they have sacrificed everything.

Having said all that, it must be remembered how the Hariana people

feel. I beg of the House and the hon. Minister and the Deputy-Speaker to consider how the Hariana people feel now. It is quite true that this partition into two regions has taken place as a result of the agreement of Hariana also. We also agreed, and we stand by this division of Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking areas. But what has happened now? It is idle to state that all this is due to this language question. Much of it is due to frustration in the Hariana part, the feeling there that justice is not being done by the Government so far as services are concerned. That is the under-current. Go to any place and they will say that justice is not being done so far as appointments are concerned. Every person is after a job in the Punjab.

This question of language can be settled in two minutes. Make it a rule that no person shall be employed in public office unless he knows both the languages, and everybody in Hariana will learn the language not because of their choice but because of this implied compulsion. This is very good.

May I just refer to the House to an amendment which we made perhaps in the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill so far as the question of professions was concerned, in article 19. Article 19 as it originally stood was subsequently amended by Parliament and we added the provision:

"nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect ... or prevent the State from making any law relating to,—

"(i) the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business, or

"(ii) the carrying on by the State or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise."

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

If a person does not know the language of the region in which he is employed as a public servant, I fail to see how he will be able to discharge his obligations. Therefore, I submit in certain services you may make residence in the State one of the qualifications, not a qualification of this sort that they must be able to speak fluently the English, Punjabi or Hindi language as the case may be. That would be a wrong rule, that would be a sort of disability, but you must make it a rule that he must be able to understand and be able to speak to the ordinary person in the language of the region in which he is employed. Unless this is done I do not know how the public functions will be discharged by the persons occupying those offices. There is no harm in it, but if a person coming from Bengal enjoys proficiency in Punjabi, I would not debar him, I would say all right, because the Constitution says that equal opportunities must be given to all the citizens of this country, and there is only one citizenship in this country. A person is a citizen of India, not of any particular State.

Therefore, we must make a rule with which all persons must be satisfied, but my case, as I have submitted, is that you have not said in this Bill that it is only in reference to linguistic minorities that you are making this rule. You are making this rule, as you yourself explained in your speech, according to the exigencies of local requirements, and that you are making this rule of residential qualification in four States.

So far as Hyderabad is concerned, my friend said that there was agreement. At the time when the States Reorganisation Bill was there, I submitted to the hon. Home Minister and I put in many amendments before the House in which I stated my case, and not once but twice I gave the figures in this House. With what result? The Government would not hear. The Government is deaf, the Government

is not going to listen to and voice, unless there is an agitation, unless the people go to jail. This is entirely wrong. The Government should not behave like this. Even most reasonable amendments were rejected. I was a member at the time when this Constitution was enacted and we saw to it that we did not allow any community to get advantage over the rest, and we made rules here which are of universal application.

I do not want anything particular for Hariana. I only wanted you should give reasonable representation to every area, every region in the State, in the public services. It is not a matter of loaves and fishes only. If a particular area is excluded altogether from the services, or the higher services in particular, those people are bound to think, as the Hariana people are thinking in their frustration, that they belong to an inferior race, that they are conquered people and the others are the conquerors. This is the very thing I stated then, and I beg of the hon. Minister to look into this question rather gravely.

When some Members took these figures to Pandit Nehru, I am informed he wrote to the Chief Ministers that they should see that some justice is done, and some of the Chief Ministers and high dignitaries made very good promises to us and said—they would make an effort to bring it about, but implementation is a very difficult thing. After all, every Minister has to look to his constituency, to the opinion of those who are his supporters, influential supporters. So far as Hariana is concerned, I admit we are much poorer in education, in influence, in wealth, in all these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is talking about the State representation. In Parliament we have got very intelligent people.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In Parliament also, if the hon. Deputy-Speaker wants to know my humble

opinion, in spite of the fact that we have Sardar Saheb amongst us, a towering personality....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are talking of Hariana.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: yet our influence in this House is very small. I know Punjab does not count anywhere. I said so when the States Reorganisation was there, and I repeat that in spite of you, so far as Punjab is concerned, it does not carry much influence with the Government of India. I said so and I repeat it. On the contrary, Punjab is treated very lightly.

Since you have been pleased to bring up this question yourself, will you allow me to say one or two words on this question why Punjab is treated very badly. The road from Chandigarh and Simla is broken down because every Minister has to come here to consult on every subject. The Ministers come, they have their talks with the high-ups, they tell them whatever they like. There is no real settlement of disputes in the Punjab among the various communities that live there. I feel ashamed that our matters come here for being decided by the High Command or the high-ups. I do not want that. I want that in Punjab the people living there should be able to decide their own disputes. Let us fight there. It is said we are fighting people. All right, let us break our heads there and come to a settlement. I would rather like that than coming here every moment and have a ukase from some high official to do this or that. I do not want that. This is the real reason why all this injustice is being perpetrated in the Punjab. I did not want to say that. I am sorry I made a side remark.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may also say at this moment that the hon. Member has taken 35 minutes out of these two hours.

Shri N. R. Manikam (Vellore): May I know whether this is germane to the main Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unknowingly or unconsciously I might have a bias in favour of it.

An Hon. Member: You have no bias at all.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is the last thing any Member in this House would suggest. It is for you yourself to condemn yourself so lightly. Since the remark fell from you, I just expatiated on that remark. The House may kindly excuse me if I have diverted my remarks from this subject, even in deference to a remark from the Chair.

Shri V. P. Nayar: And you may plead for more time for this Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I was just speaking on the Bill. Only for those two or three minutes, I may have wasted the time of the House, because the question was put to me. I shall not take up much of your time when we come to amendments; I shall take up the time only now, and I shall not trouble you when we take up the amendments.

I was submitting that reservations have been made in respect of three States. In respect of Hyderabad, they have made reservation, because, according to the Minister, there was an agreement. So far as Hariana was concerned, why was a similar agreement not allowed to be brought about by them, when the States Reorganisation Bill was there? I complained then, that you bring about a settlement, and you have a settlement. They only gave us that skeleton scheme, calling it a mere outline. I wanted that something concrete must be given to Hariana, and the Hariana people must be given some rights. But they never cared. First of all, they did not care then, and now they come and say, there is an agreement in Hyderabad, but there is no agreement in Punjab. How can there be an agreement, when

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

you do not allow it? The difficulty is that the whole power is centred in the Home Minister, and he chooses to make us or to unmake us. Unfortunately, he does not choose to make us.

Now, I come to the five-year rule. So far as this is concerned, I would like to know what will happen after five years in Tripura and Manipur.

So far as the reservation is concerned, they do not give reservation to all the higher posts or the gazetted posts. They are concerned only with the non-gazetted posts. But in my amendment, I have taken care to include all the posts. But here, they only speak of non-gazetted posts: simply by making reservations for patwaris' posts they think that they can give hope of full justice in all these four places.

So far as Hyderabad is concerned, they have divided every post; they have divided every ounce of water and butter and they have divided everything else. But I am not of that view at all. So far as Punjab is concerned, we do not want to divide in that way. We want that the best intellect should guide us. I do not want that we should divide in that way. But at the same time, there should be reasonable representation in the services, but they are denying that. I do not want that everything should be divided, for that would create not one State but two States. I want one integrated State. I do not want at the same time that there should be a total absence of representation in the higher services.

So far as the five-year rule is concerned, in my humble opinion, the period should be at least ten years. So far as the other States are concerned, what is the time that has been taken by them? You yourself have given them ten years, from 1947 to 1957, and you have brought forward this Bill only now. For all those areas, you have already given ten years, and I do not know for how long a time it was there previously. But,

even taking it as ten years, which is the time that you have taken to come before this House with a Bill of this nature, you must give at least ten years to these four places, in order that proper justice may be done in the higher services also, as in the lower services, and they may be mainly manned by people of that State.

I would not like to repeat what I have said before, but I most humbly and respectfully submit for your consideration that this policy which has been adopted for so long in the Punjab will only bring disaster. It has brought disaster to us, and will continue the disaster to that part of the country which I am representing. It is a disaster not only to the individual, but also to the unity and prosperity of the whole country. If there is trouble in the Punjab, the whole of India is affected. If there is any trouble anywhere, in any part of India, we all feel that.

Therefore, I would beg of the Minister to include the Hindi region of the Punjab State also in this Bill, in the very words in which I have given my amendment, so as to readjust the balance and to give us living time. After all, we want only a period of ten years. Therefore, I would beg of the Minister and also the House to accept my amendment, when the amendments are taken up.

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda): While supporting this Bill, I want to bring to the notice of the House certain important things which have to be included in this Bill. The question of residential qualifications in Telangana is not the only thing. There are other things also, which the Minister has dealt with at length, and that is the reason why the Telangana part of Andhra Pradesh has been included in this Bill.

For instance, there is also the question of pay-scales, seniority and so many other problems arising out of integration of services. The services there are undergoing so many diffi-

culties after integration. Of course, there was no considerable reduction of pay-scales; at the same time, the officers, gazetted as well as non-gazetted, are passing through a state of uncertainty that at any time, the emoluments etc. which they were enjoying before integration may be reduced. It so happens that in the Andhra part of Andhra Pradesh, the emoluments were not so much to the advantage of the officials, as it was in the Telangana part or in the former Hyderabad part of that State. Further, especially in the case of the non-gazetted staff, they had the advantage that they could not be moved from place to place on transfer or otherwise. These are some of the factors which the Home Minister should take into consideration.

The Central Government have the responsibility to see that the integration problems arising out of the reorganisation of States, especially as they affect the services, should be settled amicably, and while settling those matters, these factors also should be borne in mind. Further, the pay-scales and emoluments etc. which the services in the Telangana area were enjoying should be protected, and the facilities which they were enjoying should also be continued.

From what the Minister has stated, it was not clear whether there was anything written in the agreement or not on this point. But there is an agreement that these should be continued, and nothing should be done which will reduce those facilities. I think even the States Reorganisation Commission have recommended that these should be continued. I would only refer to para 810 of their report at page 218, which reads thus:

"The integration of services which will follow the determination of the cadres and the allotment of personnel should be based

on definite principles which should, as far as possible, be of uniform application throughout India. Some of the principles which seem *prima facie* to be suitable are that seniority among the officers in the State of origin *inter se* should not be disturbed, and that the existing scales of pay and conditions of service should not be varied to the disadvantage of those who are now in employment, and should be continued until such time as uniform pay scales, not less advantageous than those enjoyed by them in the parent State, are evolved."

I think this particular recommendation should be incorporated in the Bill, and when the future rules are made, this should be taken into consideration. This is the first thing that I would like to urge.

In this part of my State, there was a separatist movement. Whenever the services are discontented about their pay-scales and other matters, certain elements try to take advantage of it to encourage separatist tendencies. So, unless these problems are solved satisfactorily, there is every danger that the situation which led to the agreement mentioned by the Hon. Minister will continue, and that will not be conducive to the further unification of Andhra Pradesh.

From this point of view also, I request that this aspect be incorporated in this Bill, so that full justice is done to the services in regard to pay-scales and other matters concerning them.

श्री श्रीनारायण बास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भविधान की जिस धारा के अधार पर यह बिन अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने उपस्थित किया है उस के अनुसार यह स्पष्ट होता है कि जहां सिद्धांत में यह बात बहुत ही आवश्यक है वहां व्यवहार में जरूरी है कि किसी प्रकार का एक नियम रखता आये जिस से पिछड़े हुये इसाकों के लोगों की नियुक्ति में कुछ व्याय हो सके।

श्री धीरारायण दास]

अगर सिर्फ सिद्धान्त की बात होती, और ऐसा सिद्धान्त होता जिस की अवहेलना नहीं होनी चाहिये, तो फिर संविधान की धारा १६ में जो सिद्धान्त दिया गया है, उस के साथ ही साथ धारा ३५ में इस संसद को यह अधिकार न दिया गया होता कि जहां इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध हों वहां संसद उन को भी हटाये और जहां पर आवश्यक समझे वहां उचित प्रतिबन्ध को लगावे भी। इस से बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि हिन्दुस्तान की उस समय की दशा को देखते हुये संविधान बनाने वालों ने यह जरूरी समझा था कि जहां एक देश में एक नागरिकता हो और नियुक्ति आदि के मामले में, नौकरियों के मामले में सब को समान अवसर मिले, वहां उन्हें वह भी मत रखा था कि देश के जितने हिस्से हैं सब बराबर के भौके के अधिकारी तो हैं, लेकिन हर प्रदेश के सभी नागरिक बराबरी के भौके का उपभोग करने के योग्य नहीं हैं। जैसा संविधान की प्रस्तावना में दिया हुआ है, हम अपने देश के अन्दर सब लोगों के लिये उप्रति करने का बराबर का भौका देंगे। लेकिन हम यह भी देखते हैं कि अभी तक हम लोग शिक्षा जैसी साधारण बात में भी बराबर का भौका नहीं दे सके हैं। इस लिये उस समय यह जरूरी समझा गया और संसद को यह अधिकार दिया गया कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों की हालत को देखते हुये अगर संसद जरूरी समझे, और लोगों के लिये आवश्यक हो कि राज्य के अन्तर्गत नौकरियों के लिये, रोजगार के लिये किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध वहां के निवास स्थान के सम्बन्ध में लगाया जाये तो वह उसे लंगावे की अधिकारी है। इस लिये सिद्धान्त रूप में तो मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि बड़त ही अच्छा होता कि ऐसा समय आये जब इस देश के किसी भी प्रान्त में, किसी भी हिस्से में, नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में, इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध न लगाया जाये।

अभी जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य पंडित अमृत दास आर्यन ने कहा कि संविधान को

पास हुये इस बर्बंद हो गये, वस बर्बंद तो नहीं हुये पर सात बर्बंद अवश्य हो गये, सात बर्बंद बाद सरकार को इस तरह का विवेयक उपस्थित करने का भौका मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात को समझती है कि जहां तक सिद्धान्त का तात्पुर्क है, हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक को नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में समान भौका मिलना चाहिये। फिर भी बहुत ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां पर यदि इस सिद्धान्त को लागू कर दिया गया, जिसे व्यायोचित आधार का सिद्धान्त कहा जाता है, तो सब की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वे इस समान भौके का लाभ उठा सकें। कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां पर इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध आवश्यक है। अगर इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध राज्य की तरफ से नहीं लगाया गया तो वहां के पिछड़े हुये लोग पिछड़े ही रह जायेंगे। इस लिये जहां मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, वहां, जैसा कि अभी कुछ भाइयों ने कहा, मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिद्धान्त ऐसा नहीं है जिसे हम हर प्रदेश में सोलह आने लागू कर सकें।

उपर्युक्त महोदय, आप मुझे माफ करें, कूँकि यह सवाल यह उठाया गया है इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इस विवेयक का उन लोगों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है जो कि भाषा के अन्य-मत वाले हैं। यह तो, पिछले समय से सरकारी नौकरियों और नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में या किसी भी स्थानीय संस्थायों के अन्दर नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई निवास-स्थान का प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है, तो उस को हटाने के लिये ही और आंध्र प्रदेश के तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में, मणिपुर में और त्रिपुरा में कुछ इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये है, ताकि वहां के लोगों को, जो कि शिक्षा में पिछड़े हुये हैं, नौकरियों और नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ज्यादा अवसर मिल जाये। और आज्ञा की गई है कि इस विवेय-

के जरिये से पांच वर्षों के अंदर वहां के निवासी ऐसे स्तर पर पहुँच जायेंगे जिस पर कि इस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध की उन्हें आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। इस मामले में जैसा पहिल ठाकुर बास भारत में कहा, और इन प्रदेशों के बारे में जो कुछ जानता हूँ, उससे स्पष्ट है कि अगर तिन्हीं पांच वर्ष के लिये इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध रखा गया तो इन इलाके के लोगों को सब के बराबर में आ सकने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा, और इस समय को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। इससे अच्छा होगा कि अभी इस विषयक में इस अवधि को ५ वर्ष से बढ़ा कर दस वर्ष कर दिया जाय।

अभी इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अरुण जन्द गुह ने एक प्रश्न उठाया। उन का भाषण, जैसा आप ने कहा, इस बिल से बिल्कुल बाहर की बात थी: यह बात मही है कि राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि जो भाषायी अल्पमत वाले लोग हैं, उन के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी प्रदेश के अन्दर अगर भाषायी अल्पमत वाले लोग हैं तो उन की भाषा की रक्षा करनी चाहिये। उन को मौका देना चाहिये कि वे अपनी भाषा का अध्ययन कर सकें, अपनी भाषा की तरक्की कर सकें, अपनी संस्कृति की रक्षा कर सकें, यह ज़रूरी है। मैं भी यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषायी अल्पमत वालों का हम को ख्याल करना पड़ेगा।

Shri A. C. Guha: On a point of personal explanation. What I said was only from the point of view of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We have to consider whether the provisions of the Bill will really and properly fulfil the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In this Bill, there is reference to the SRC Report and also to the memorandum submitted by the Home Ministry, particularly paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of the memorandum. So I do not think I went out of order if I referred to

this memorandum—particular paragraphs of it—and also to the SRC Report. How can reference to the question of linguistic minorities be completely out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is giving his own opinion. If in my opinion, he was out of order, he would have been ruled out then and there. All that he said in his speech is on record. He need not worry about it.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात का जिक्र न करता। लेकिन चूंकि उन्होंने कहा इस लिये आप की आपा से यहां पर यह कहने के लिये उचित हुआ है कि यह ठीक है कि जो भाषायी अल्पमत वाले नाम हैं उन के हक की हिराजत की जाये, उन को तरक्की करने का मौका दिया जाये, लेकिन जिस प्रदेश में वह नौकरी करना चाहते हैं, वहां पर आपने के बाद वर्षों तक अगर वहां की भाषा का अध्ययन नहीं करते हैं, तो इस तरह की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। हम आंध्र में नौकरी करने के अपने अधिकार की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं इस कानून के जरिये से, लेकिन वहां नौकर हो कर उन की अच्छी से अच्छी सेवा करने का ख्याल हम न रखते हैं, और हमें उस का अधिकार भी होना चाहिये, लेकिन आंध्र वासी जो जनता है, उस की जो भाषा है, वर्षों तक आधुनिकी में रहने के बाद भी अगर हम वह न सोचें, जो कि उन की सेवा करने के लिये आवश्यक है, तो यह अनुचित है। इस लिये संविधान बनाने वालों ने जहां पर मौलिक अधिकारों का समावेश किया है, जहां पर नौकरियों और नियुक्तियों के बारे में कहा है कि वहां का निवास आवश्यक नहीं है, वहां भाषा के लिये ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा है। लेकिन जिसकी सेवा करने के लिये हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी नियुक्ति हो, अगर उन की भाषा का जानना ज़रूरी समझा जाये, कोई

[श्री श्रीकारायण दास]

राज्य सरकार उस भाव का जानना लाजियी समझे, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि किसी भी सिद्धान्त से उस राज्य का ऐसा करना नाजायज होगा। इस लिये जहां तक भावायी अन्यमत का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस का समावेश नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

माननीय सदस्य को इस का जिकर करने का अधिकार है कि उस की रक्षा हो, और वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक भावायी अन्यमत के अधिकारों की रक्षा का प्रदेश है, वह इस विषेयक में बाहर की बात है, और उन का जिक्र करना भी उपयुक्त नहीं है।

स्टेट्स रिप्रोगेनाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ गया कहा है। स्टेट्स रिप्रोगेनाइजेशन कमीशन ने जहां इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों में निवास स्थान की आवश्यकता है उसे हटा देना उचित होगा, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत से राज्यों में इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध न भी होगा और बहुत से ऐसे राज्य होंगे जिन के बारे में मैं समझता हूं कि प्रतिबन्ध होगा।

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के विचार से यह जरूरी है देश की एकता के लिए। यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि देश के तमाम नागरिक यह समझें कि यह हमाय देश है और अगर वह देश के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में जायें तो उनको यह भान न हो कि उनको कही हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक नहीं समझा जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस सिद्धान्त को लेकर यह बिल उपस्थित किया गया है वह सर्वथा समर्थन करने के थोड़ा है लेकिन अच्छा होता यदि पिछले हुए हिस्सों की संरक्षण की अवधि और बढ़ा दी जाती। अभी अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आनंद का कुछ हिस्सा है जहां के लोगों को आश्वासन दिया गया है कि कुछ दिनों तक उनको संरक्षण मिलेगा। उनको यह संरक्षण दिया गया है कि उनके प्रदेश की भान गजेटेड जगहों को उसी प्रदेश के लोग भरें।

और ऐसा न हो कि उन जगहों को बूसरे प्रदेशों के लोग भर दें। इसी तरह से जो भिन्नपुर और त्रिपुरा के लिए संरक्षण रखा गया है उसका मैं पूरा पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह पांच वर्ष की अवधि कम है। अच्छा होता यदि अभी ही यह अवधि कुछ और बढ़ा दी जाती। ऐसा न हो कि इस कानून में यह सुधार करने के लिए गृह मंत्री अहोदय को किर इसे उपस्थित करता पड़े। अगर पांच वर्ष की जगह दस वर्ष की अवधि रख दी जाये तो मेरी समझ में मुनासिब होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री आषव (मालेशाव) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने है मैं उसके बुनियादी मकान से सहमत हूं। अभी अभी मान्यवर सदस्य पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने जिस बात पर जोर दिया है उस पर मैं धोंडी रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं।

सर्विसेज के बारे में रेजोडेस बी वजह से कोई रुकावट न हो यह बात हिन्दुस्तान की तरकी के लिए बहुत ठीक है। लेकिन जो आल ईडिया सर्विसेज है उनमें जबान के कारण रुकावट पैदा होती है और बहुत लोगों को इस के कारण नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। जो कम्पिटीटिव प्रजामिनेशन होते हैं उनमें पास होने के लिए आदमी को अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में माहिर होना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न राज्यों में १४ जबानें बोली जाती हैं। अभी मान्यवर सदस्य ने जो फिर सदन के सामने रखे हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि जबान के कारण लोगों को इन सर्विसेज में सही भौका नहीं मिलता।

उपाध्यक्ष अहोदय : मान्यवर सदस्य का यह खायाल गलत है। पंडित ठाकुर दास जी का यह कहना नहीं का कि जबान की तकलीफ की वजह से उनको सर्विसेज नहीं मिलती। वह और तकलीफें बताना रहे थे।

श्री जाथव : उनके कहने का मकसद ये तो ऐसा ही समझता हूँ।

जो आल इंडिया सर्विसेज में उनके बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा लेकिन उसमें मुझे यह पता नहीं चला कि आल इंडिया सर्विसेज में किन किन राज्यों के कितने कितने लोगों को मौका मिला। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सर्विसेज में जबादातर मौका साउथ के लोगों को, बंगाल के लोगों को भीर य००० के लोगों को मिलता है। और जो दूसरे लोग हैं और जो पिछे हूँ हैं उनको इन सर्विसेज में मौका मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। दिन ब दिन हमारा जबान का स्टैन्डर्ड कमतो होता जा रहा है। जो हमारे देहांतों में रहने वाले लोग हैं उनको ये जबानें पढ़ो का मौका नहीं मिलता। जो एंजीबीवीटिव पोस्टे हैं उन पर काम चलाने के लिए जबान में भी अच्छी काविलियत हो यह में ज़रूरी नहीं समझता। इन सर्विसेज के लोगों को कम में कम एक जबान की अच्छी महारत होनी चाहिए। और जो दूसरी जबानें हैं उनका काम चलाउ जान होना चाहिए। अगर सर्विसेज देने में यह दीर्घियां रखा जायेगा तो जो यह बुनियादी मताल है उसको बहुत मदद पहुँचने वारी है। तो मैं यह मरी जी में विनती करूँगा कि इम बारे में जहर ख्याल रखा जाये क्योंकि जो भारतार्थ के लोग हैं या जो गुजरात जबान बाले हैं, या जो पंजाब के भाले हैं या जो दूसरे राज्यों के लोग हैं उनका रिफ्टमेंट इन सर्विसेज में बहुत कम होता है। उसके साथ साथ जो गिल्डडी इर्ज जमायने हैं उनमें भी इन सर्विसेज में काफी मौका नहीं मिलता। क्योंकि वे जबान में माहिर नहीं होते हैं। अप्रेजी . . .

उपर्युक्त अधोवय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से एक विनय करना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल तो है एंजीडेस के मूतालिक पर इस पर बहस शुरू हो गयी जबान के मूतालिक। कृष्ण मेम्बरों में जबान का जिक किया है, आप भी औड़ा जिक कर दें, भगव सारी बहस जबान पर ही हो और एंजीडेस पर बोला ही न जाये,

बिस किसी दूसरी चीज के मूतालिक हो और बहस किसी दूसरी चीज पर हो, यह तो उचित नहीं है।

श्री जाथव : फंडमेंटल राइट्स का जिक किया गया और उसमें इसका उल्लेख है इसलिए मैं इस पर रोकना चाहता था।

उपर्युक्त अधोवय : भगव बहुत उपर्युक्त रोकनी न दालें।

श्री जाथव : खें इतना ही काफी है।

श्री हेमराज (कागड़ा) : आज जो यह विशेष इस माननीय मदन के सामने उपस्थित है, मैं उसका अनुमोदन करने वाला निए उपस्थित हुआ हूँ।

अभी यह मृग मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय ने, जिस समय वे अपना भावण कर रहे थे, करमाया था कि इस माननीय सदन को ही इन्वितयार है कि रिहायश के मूतालिक भोई कानून बना सके। राज्य सरकार को यह प्रधिकार नहीं है। यानी भगव सर्विसेज में रिहायश के मूतालिक कोई पाबन्दी लगानी हो गा कोई कानून बनाना हो ना ऐसा यह भदन हो वर मतला है और राज्य की अमोबाली नहीं कर सकती।

दूसरा मृट्टिंड उन्होंने हमार मामने यह रखा कि लोकल रिवायरमेंट को देखा जाये और उसके मृत्ताविक अगर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई हिस्सा पिछड़ा हुआ है तो उसके लिए कोई न कोई सरकार रखा जाये। इसी बजह से उन्होंने सर्विसेज में चार जगहों के लिए यह रिहायश का सरकार रखा है। यानी तेलंगाना के लिए और मणिपुर के लिए। मेरी शिकायत यह नहीं है कि यह संरक्षण क्यों रखा गया। ऐसा तो उनको बारी ही देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए यह संरक्षण रखा। वहाँ के जो रहने वाले हैं वे तालीमी लिहाज से, माली लिहाज से और सिवासी लिहाज से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनके लिए यह संरक्षण ज़रूरी था। लेकिन मेरा गिरा

[श्री हेमराज]

यह बा कि यह बीमारी और जगहों पर भी है और उन जगहों के लिए उन्होंने यह दबा नहीं सकी जो कि इन चार जगहों के लिए रखी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे पंजाब के तीन हिस्से हैं, एक नार्थ का हिस्सा, एक माउथ का हिस्सा और एक दरमियानी हिस्सा। पंजाब का जो दरमियाना हिस्सा है वह जालवर का मैदान हिस्सा है, दूसरा हरियाना प्रान्त का हिस्सा है और तीसरा मेरा पहाड़ी हिस्सा है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मिश्र भागवं जी के बोलने के बाद शायद मुझे कुछ कहने की जरूरत न थी, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि वह नाम तो हिन्दी रिजन का लेते हैं, लेकिन जब वह अपना केस भाग्यू करते हैं, तो हिन्दी रिजन को छोड़ कर हरियाना प्रान्त पर चले जाते हैं और हिन्दी रिजन को भूल जाते हैं। जिस किस्म की बीमारी की वह शिकायत करते हैं, उनके हाँ तो वह बहुत कम हो रही है। वह बीमारी पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में सब से ज्यादा है। हमारे कांगड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट और कंडाघाट के हिस्से में वही बीमारी है, जोकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, लेकिन जो दवाई हिमाचल प्रदेश को दी जा रही है, वह हम को देने के लिये भारत सरकार तैयार नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी पंडित जी ने कहा है कि कलोरोफार्म एक हालत में कानशस को अनकांशस करती है और दूसरी हालत में वह अनकांशस को कानशस बना देती है।

श्री हेमराज : वह खुद भी अनकांशस हो जाते हैं। वह हिन्दी रिजन का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन हरियाना प्रान्त में चले जाते हैं।

स्टेट्स री-आर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया था कि पंजाब के

मैदानी हिस्से को किसी किस्म की शिकायत नहीं है, न उनके साथ ना-हिन्दूओं होती है। अगर कोई शिकायत है, तो वह हरियाना प्रान्त वालों को या पहाड़ी वालों को है। उस रिपोर्ट के वेज १४६, वैराग्राम ५३६ में कहा गया है—

"We now come to the important question whether the proposed State will secure an improvement from the point of view of peace and contentment of the people of the area. There are no complaints from those sponsoring the movement for a Punjabi-speaking State about economic or political exploitation of the Punjabi-speaking areas by the representatives of the so-called Hindi-speaking region. If anything the complaint is from the hilly areas and the Haryana tract."

इस के साथ ही उस से पहले ही पंजाब प्रसेम्बली ने एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था, जिस में इस बात को तस्लीम किया गया था कि पंजाब के पहाड़ी हिस्से, जो कि उत्तरी हिस्सा है, के लोग एजूकेशनली, पोलीटिकली और हर तरीके से बैकवर्ड हैं और उन को सर्विसेज में किसी किस्म की रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिली रही है। उस रेजोल्यूशन को मैं पहले भी यहाँ पर पढ़ कर सुना चुका हूँ। कुछ हिस्सा पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—

In view of the extreme backwardness of the people of Kangra District, Tehsil Una of Hoshiarpur District, Bhiwani Tehsil of Hissar District....

(यहाँ बहुत से इलाकों के नाम दिये गये हैं) in matters of education, of the lack of adequate drinking water facilities and of suitable means of transport and communications, of lack of any kind of irrigation, of lack of any kind of industry and of their inadequate representation in Government services,

this Assembly, recommends to the Government that it should itself make funds available, and if necessary approach the Union Government for the purpose, for a proper and planned development of the said areas and it further recommends that special concessions be granted to the people of these areas in the matters of admissions to all Government or Government-aided institutions and of appointments to services.

मेरी शिकायत यह है कि जो दवाई आप हिमाचल प्रदेश वालों को दे रहे हैं, उस को हमें देने में अपना हाथ क्यों स्थिर रखते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश के अपने भाइयों को मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि उन को जो दवाई मिल रही है, उस से कुछ दिन और वे जिन्या रह सकते हैं।

मैं यह अर्जुन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ पहाड़ में जितने भी आफिसर जाते हैं, वे पहाड़ियों को न जाने क्या समझते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि पहाड़ी बुद्ध है और इन को जिस तरह मरजी एक्सप्लायट किया जाय। पंजाब गवर्नरेंट के जो सब से निकम्मे आफिसर होते हैं, जिन को कोई सजा देनी होती है, काले पानी भेजना होता है, उन को कांगड़ा, कंडाघाट में भेजा जाता है। उन लोगों को हमें एक्सप्लायट करने के लिये भेजा जाता है, न कि डेवेलप करने के लिये। अगर सर्विसेज में हमारे आदमी हों, जिन को हम से हमदर्दी हो, जिन्हें हमारे इलाके को डेवेलप करने का स्थाल हो, जो लोगों से अच्छी तरह पेश आयें, तभी हमारे लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य, पंडित ठाकुर दास भांगव, ने जो शिकायत की है, वह शिकायत दुरुस्त है, लेकिन मैं अर्जुन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ में तो इसके मुतालिक उस से भी ज्यादा शिकायत है। इसलिए वही दवाई इस पहाड़ी रिजन के लिये भी प्रेरकाइब करनी चाहिये।

हिन्दी रिजन के लिये मैंने एक अमेंड-मेंट रखी है, जिस के अरिये में चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरी यूनियन

ट्रेटरीज में सबाईनेट पोस्ट्स के लिये रेजिस्ट्रेट का जो उसूल रखा गया है, वह गवर्नर पोस्ट्स पर भी हावी होना चाहिये और सबाईनेट सर्विसेज के साथ उन का भी शुमार होना चाहिये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये पांच साल का जो अरसा रखा गया है, वह बहुत कम है। उन के पास रिप्रेजेनेटिव गवर्नरेंट थी, वह आप ने ले ली है। इस पांच साल के अरसे में सबाईनेट सर्विसेज में शायद थोड़े से आदमी आ जायें, वहाँ के स्कूलों में जो लड़के तालीम हासिल कर रहे हैं, वे इन पांच साल सालों में पढ़ कर और सरकारी पोस्ट्स के लिये तैयारी कर के उन पोस्ट्स को नहीं पा सकेंगे। आप को यह पता होना चाहिये कि इस अक्षत हिमाचल प्रदेश में तमाम डेवेलपमेंट रुकी पड़ी है, क्योंकि लोकल आदमी इतने नहीं पढ़ पाये कि वे सर्विसेज में दाखिल हो कर उन को मैंन कर सकें। इसलिये मेरा स्थाल है कि इस अरसे को बढ़ा कर दस साल कर दिया जाय। यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि पहाड़ के एक हिस्से को —जिस के एक हिस्से को—सो अच्छा बना दिया जाय और वाकी को लाराब ही रहने दिया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी अमेंडमेंट को मन्त्रूर कर के इस विधेयक को पंजाब के हिन्दी रिजन पर भी लागू कर दिया जाय, जोकि बहुत दिनों से पिछड़ा हुआ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two or three Members who have expressed their desire to speak. I would first call upon the Minister to reply. I shall give them an opportunity during the Third Reading.

Ch. P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. What will be the effect of this measure on the Regional Formula in the Punjab? Will it take away the

[Ch. P. S. Daulta]

concessions given to people of Harijan through Regional Committees?

Shri Datar: This applies only to the services.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will reply to this question also.

Shri Datar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very happy to find that there has been almost unanimous support to the provisions of this Bill, though....

Ch. P. S. Daulta: No, no.

Shri Datar:on two or three minor points certain suggestions have been made.

Secondly, Sir, I may point out with your indulgence that most of the hon. Members who spoke regarding the provisions of this Bill went rather beyond its purview and brought in the question of language, the question of backward classes and the question of backward territories as well.

So far as these observations are concerned, they are fairly interesting, but may I point out to you, Sir, that they are beside the mark; to a large extent they are irrelevant as well. All the same I have no desire to take shelter behind this technical objection, but I shall try also to reply to all those questions.

So far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, as it has been rightly pointed out by a number of hon. Members, the question was as to whether there should be any discrimination on the ground of residence. That is the principal question with which we are concerned in this case. As has been already pointed out, in article 16(2) of the Constitution, a number of circumstances on the basis of which discrimination ought not to be used have been specifically mentioned and residence is one of them. That is the reason why we considered it necessary to make the law entirely in line with the main principles or the provisions laid down in article 16 of the Constitution.

I may point out in this connection that the question of language arises only in an indirect manner. That is the reason why a reference was made to the removal of this particular qualification as a necessary requirement in the memorandum to which my hon. friend Shri Guha made reference. I would point out to this House that the question arises only indirectly—the principle of certain linguistic minorities where they could not acquire a certain qualification, so to say, in respect of the services. Therefore, it was laid down that there ought to be no such requirement at all, and that requirement ought to go immediately.

So far as other linguistic safeguards are concerned, we are not concerned with them here, but I may point out to Shri Guha that Government have already sent to all the State Governments the memorandum to which he made reference and a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House, and we have recently appointed a retired Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Shri Mullick, as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. Under the Constitution, as you may have seen, reference has been made to the officer to be appointed in this respect. Article 350B has been newly introduced when the question of States reorganisation was taken up and the duty of this officer, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, has been specified there. Clause (2) of article 350B says:

"It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned".

These are the functions so far as the linguistic safeguards Commissioner or Officer is concerned. He will be going round and finding out to what extent the various linguistic safeguards mentioned in the memorandum are fully brought into effect or complied with by the people as also by the various State Governments.

My friend objected to what he called a timid language. It is not a timid language but it is a technical language and we have also to understand that these subjects are ordinarily within the purview of the various State Governments, but on account of the reorganisation of the States, Parliament considered it necessary that there ought to be certain safeguards. Therefore, in accordance with this view, they have been sent to the various State Governments and our officer will look after the safeguards so far as those rights are concerned, and I am quite confident that when the report comes before this House, it will have an opportunity of finding out to what extent all these safeguards have been duly respected. I am confident, personally, that so far as the States are concerned, they are trying their best even now to comply with all the requirements. It is not necessary for me to point out how they are being done because it is entirely beside the provisions of this Bill which is of a limited character and which deals only with the question of residence.

Then it was also contended that this particular Bill should be enforced for a longer period than five years. That point was made by my friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. But I would point out that this particular provision is of an exceptional nature. The ordinary rule is the one that has been laid down in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of article 16 of the Constitution. Therefore, they ought to be respected. The general rule should be that there ought to be equality of opportunity; exceptions should be very few, and they ought to come to an end as early as possible. That is the reason why this period of five years has been laid down.

May I point out to my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, that this particular figure of five years was specifically mentioned in the agreement that was reached so far as the Telengana requirements were concerned. Therefore, we thought that the period of five years is a fairly reasonable period. As some hon. friends have already pointed out, a seven-year period after the coming into force of the Constitution has already lapsed and five years would be more than sufficient. We are anxious that equality of opportunity, irrespective of such questions, is restored, is maintained and is given to all the people as early as possible.

So far as backward areas of the three States are concerned, I may point out that in view of the peculiar conditions there, where backwardness is fairly large, it was considered necessary that some such recognition to the lower or the subordinate services should be given and some encouragement be given to the local people. But I would not accept the position suggested by Shri Hemraj that it ought to extend even to gazetted services. That would be entirely an untenable position; not only that, but it would also be a highly undesirable position.

So far as our services are concerned, we have to make it very clear that the highest degree of efficiency has to be maintained and if it is not there, in certain cases, it has to be reached. So far as this particular question is concerned, after giving full importance to the need for maintaining due efficiency or due standards of efficiency, the Constitution has made a departure only in regard to the backward classes and in article 335, when making a reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they have stated that they ought to have an opportunity of entry into government services subject to the maintenance of proper standards or efficiency.

If, for example, such a residential qualification is laid down in any particular area, as it exists in respect of certain subordinate services, it would

[Shri Datar]

put an end to efficiency. That is the point which we have to understand. Let us not make light of efficiency, because greater efficiency is required since we are not now merely an administration in the former sense of the word. We are becoming, if we have already not become, a welfare State, and greater efficiency is required. Therefore, so far as backwardness is concerned, backwardness has to be removed by a diffusion of education and not by giving encouragement to the continuation of illiteracy.

So far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, we have already given them full encouragement and a certain fairly good percentage has to be kept up in respect of all the services so far as recruitment is concerned. This is the degree to which we can go. Beyond this, it might not be safe, if, for example, efficiency has to be maintained,—and most of the hon. Members have often spoken in respect of the need for maintaining high efficiency.

Therefore, I would request my hon. friends not even to conceive of such a proposal as having residence qualification so far as the other gazetted services are concerned. They have to be open to all members of the Indian Republic solely on the ground of merit. That is what we have to understand except so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, with reference to whom the Constitution has laid down the provisions. Beyond that, it would be dangerous to go. Therefore, we have to remove backwardness entirely otherwise than by going on merely reserving a certain percentage for them or keeping the gazetted services or other services entirely confined to the talent in particular areas. So far as the whole of India is concerned, it is a unit and therefore we desire to have the highest and most intelligent people for our services. For example in a small area like Himachal Pradesh or Manipur or Tripura, if we confine all these posts only to local

talent, I would like my friends to consider the consequences flowing therefrom. Therefore, this question has to be considered in the interest of the efficiency of the services from a higher point of view. Therefore, I would submit that what we have done is only a concession to the minimum, so far as the realities are concerned. That is the reason why it has been confined only to subordinate services and there was never any demand except from quarters which have not fully realised the implications of this demand.

Therefore, in respect of those three backward areas, in respect of the backward part of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Telangana, this has been allowed. Let not this remain for long. It has to disappear after five years.

So far as the general services are concerned, I would point out that the question need not have been raised here at all, because here we are confining ourselves solely to the removal of what can be called the residence requirement. Beyond that, there are other agencies carrying on this work. The integration of services is going on and the Government of India and the State Governments are doing all that is necessary for the purpose of building what can be called a satisfactory integration of services. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to make a reference to this particular question.

So far as High Court Judges are concerned, they are not exactly services in the sense in which we talk of subordinate services or other services. I would point out to my hon. friend Pandit Bhargava that in the Constitution the qualifications for eligibility to be a High Court Judge have been laid down and territorial or regional considerations or residence qualifications have not been laid down there at all. In fact, as the States Reorganisation Commission has suggested, there ought to be a proportion of High Court Judges from other States as

well. We have already stated that it is our desire to give effect to this particular recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission to the extent possible. We have already started that process. As you are aware, the Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court is from Calcutta and there are also one or two other High Courts where the Chief Justice is from another State. One hon. Judge of the Allahabad High Court is now recently transferred to Assam. This process has already started and we are anxious to have the best Judges for our High Courts. We have accepted the principle of the recommendation made by the States Reorganisation Commission. That has nothing to do with this question.

So far as Haryana and other areas are concerned, that is a matter on which I have not been able to understand my hon. friend Pandit Bhargava.

An Hon. Member: He spoke for 35 minutes.

Shri Datar: He spoke for 35 minutes, but it has been my misfortune that I could not follow exactly what I wanted, because once he stated that there ought not to be any such conditions at all and then he said there were parts like Haryana where there was no proper local representation. So far as this is concerned, I would not deal with this question. But if at all he presses his amendment, I would make a reference to it again. I would like to correct him. In respect of Punjab also, we had a formula agreed upon between the parties. In that Punjab formula, a number of subjects had been mentioned, but not the subject of the services. You will kindly see that this is not there in the agreement that was arrived at between the parties. So far as the agreement between the leaders in the present Andhra Pradesh regarding Telangana is concerned, there they have specifically mentioned that in the subordinate services, the Telangana portion should continue to have representation from the Telangana area, and there-

fore it should not be covered by general rule.

So far as the Punjab formula is concerned, it dealt with a number of subjects, but it did not deal with the subject of services at all, and it would not be proper on the part of my friend to say that we here, the Government of India or what he called the higher-ups in Delhi, have prevented such an agreement. This is rather an unfortunate statement. I would point out to the hon. Member that here advice is given only when it is sought. So far as this agreement is concerned, it had the largest amount of consent of all the parties concerned. Under the circumstances, it would not be proper to say that in the case of Punjab, the interests of Haryana are being surrendered.

I submit I have touched all the points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the consideration motion to the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to make, in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 16 of the Constitution, special provisions for requirement as to residence in regard to certain classes of public employment in certain areas, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(Repeal of existing laws prescribing requirements as to residence)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Power to make rules in respect of certain classes of public employment in certain areas).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 7, add—

“(d) any service or post in the Hindi region of the Punjab State as constituted by the Punjab Regional Committee Order, 1957, dated the 4th November, 1957.”

Since I have given all the grounds I can think of when I made my speech during the general discussion, I will not take any more time of the House.

Shri Easwara Iyer: There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been brought to my notice that there is no quorum.

Shri Narayanan Kuttu Menon (Mukundapuram): It has not been there since long ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can take notice of it only when it is raised. The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Two or three matters have arisen afresh and with your indulgence, I would deal with them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member promised he would not take any more time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I will not take much time. But so many questions have arisen and I am bound to reply. Otherwise, I will be misunderstood. For instance, Shri Hem Raj complained that I have not done full justice to Kangra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not answer that because he has said “Hindi region” and it includes both.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It includes Kangra; so, he is not right. If I have to choose between the two, I would rather prefer that Kangra should have it, even if we do not have it. It is quite true that Kangra has been more sinned against.

As regards the other portion of the speech, I am afraid our hon. Minister treaded on very dangerous ground. If I understand the hon. Minister logically, it would mean what I feared when I made my first speech. The implication is that so far as three backward areas are concerned, for all purposes, they consist of persons who will not be able to give that efficiency to the administration which he wants. Does he contend that if the Naga unit is allowed to be reconstituted because they want independence, they will not have efficiency of administration? Is it the case of the hon. Minister that these three States of Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh there are no persons who can maintain the efficiency of the administration? So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, when it was a unit under the Union, it was just like other States. Does they mean that they cannot produce men who will be able to stand like other people in other States? It is entirely wrong to suggest that. It means that behind the back of the mind of the Minister there is the fear that these people will never be able to administer the country. Does he mean to say in the cadre of gazetted and non-gazetted staff, there is more efficiency in the gazetted staff and less efficiency in the non-gazetted staff. The stand that efficiency is only to be seen in the gazetted posts is absolutely unmaintainable. On the very basis on which the subordinate staff is taken from the local people, the other services must also be manned by these people.

So far as efficiency is concerned, is there any member in this House who does not want efficiency? In fact, even in the case of Scheduled Castes we made a rule that efficiency must be there. I can understand that. I say that you put there: subject to efficiency of administration, we will make this rule. If you put it like that, I can understand the logic behind it. But I do not understand the logic in this case. If, in regard to Scheduled Castes and other backward classes you open both gazetted and non-

gazetted posts to them, I do not understand why you take away the right in this case. I am one with you when you make a provision about efficiency. But I fail to see why you make the distinction in regard to gazetted and non-gazetted posts.

If this principle of distinction is not maintainable in regard to backward classes, it is not maintainable in regard to backward areas also. So far as efficiency of administration is concerned, I do not think there is any people in the whole of India who cannot maintain their own administration. They can very well maintain their administration and they have maintained it so far. It is entirely wrong to suggest that these people must be regarded as inferior people and only in regard to non-gazetted posts, they will be granted this concession and not in regard to others.

Then, about the period of five years, I cannot understand this period. If you make it at least ten years and make it uniform to all the States, it would be a good thing. You should not make a distinction and make it five years for this people.

My other submission is in regard to Haryana. I do not want to repeat the arguments.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Any sanctity for ten years?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No sanctity. For instance, in the case of the Scheduled Castes people, we have provided that there will be reservation for them for a period of ten years. It has been specifically laid down because they are backward people. It need not be longer. But, why should this concession be denied to them? That is why I have suggested ten years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member, by making the interruption, is depriving him of the few minutes that he will otherwise need.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have only to reply to one question. The hon. Minister, while replying to

me, said that he did not understand me. I deplore my inability to make myself understood. But, at the same time, I for one fail to see how he did not understand me. After all, I spoke in the language which is the language recognized by this Constitution. Further, the matter is very simple. He did not say a word about the figures which I gave. He did not say a word about whether the area was backward or not.

It is very wrong to deprive the entire area, a very large area and the people living there of this right, which they have been enjoying from the British times. I cannot understand the principle behind that. What is the difference between Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. It passes my comprehension. Both are situated in one and the same area. This is something which this Constitution itself does not recognize.

In article 14 we speak about equality of rights and opportunities. It means equality of rights for areas also. I have said that many times in this House. If we want to stick to the principle and conception of this Constitution, we have to obliterate all distinction of this Constitution, we have to obliterate all distinctions that are made between areas and areas.

So far as services are concerned, you have not said that region-wise services would be given. I do not want that. To be frank, I want only reasonable representation to be given. If the hon. Minister said that he is agreeable to write to the Punjab Government that reasonable consideration should be given to the Haryana people also, I would have been satisfied. I do not want a division of Punjab on the basis of Andhra. If my friend is not agreeable, he should say: all right, we do not want that every service should be divided. At least he should have said that. He should have the courtesy to say: all right, I will communicate this to the Punjab Government. We will write to the Punjab Government that so far as Haryana is concerned, so far as

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

the other backward areas are concerned, they should be treated with more consideration. That is what I wanted at the time of the States Re-organisation Bill. I also moved an amendment at that time. But that was not accepted. In spite of all that, not a word of sympathy has come from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may come now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That would be a very kind thing. That would have some effect. That is what I have to say about both of these amendments. I am sorry, I have referred to No. 5 also. I do not want to make any further speech on clause 5. I humbly submit that on merits my amendment should be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 2,

after line 7, add—

"(d) any service or post in the Hindi region of the Punjab State as constituted by the Punjab Regional Committee Order, 1957, dated the 4th November, 1957."

Does Mr. Hem Raj want to move his amendments?

Shri Hem Raj: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

(1) after line 7, insert—

"(d) any State or subordinate service or post under the State Government of Punjab in the Hindi Region of the State, or

(e) any service or post under local authority (other than a cantonment board) within the Hindi Region of Punjab State."

Page 2,—

(2) after line 16, add—

"(c) 'Hindi Region' comprises all areas specified in Central

Government Notification for the formation of Regional Committees in the Punjab."

मैं यहां संशोधन के मूलालिक दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय ने वहां यह कि सर्विंतेज में रिहायश के मूलालिक कोई कानून बनाता हो या कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाना हो तो यह काम सिफ़र गृह परिलियामेंट ही कर सकती है। यह जो पंजाब का हिस्सा रीजन है यह बैंक है एरिया है इसलो सभी मानते हैं। इसको असेम्बली भी मानती है। लेकिन इसके मूलालिक रिहायश का कोई कानून राज्य की अंतर्गत वहीं बना सकती थीर, न कोई वार्ड लगा सकती है। ऐसा सिफ़र यह परिलियामेंट ही कर सकती है। इस बात का विचार करके मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी मेरे अमेंटें को मंजूर कर लें ताकि हमारे साथ जो नाइन्साफ़ी हो रही है यह कुछ हृदूक दूर हो सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are before the House.

चौ. प्र० सिं. दीलता: यह जो हरियाना के बारे में तरमीम है मैं इब्द से अर्ज करूँ कि इस बारे में कोई ओक अब नहीं दिया है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि :

Should I go and tell the people of Haryana that whatever the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have been telling us, this thing will be undone through the regional formula. Today I have been told and the House has been told by the Home Minister that this has nothing to do with the services. What about the reservation of posts in the areas which fall under the jurisdiction of the Haryana regional committee? Won't they be able to make any reservation? When the actual functioning comes, they won't be able to make any reservation for Haryana in the departments

that fall under the Regional Committee of the Hariyana. I want to make it clear.

Shri Datar: I have very little to add. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wanted me to use some sympathetic words so far as his claim was concerned.

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Datar: It is not possible for me to say yes for reasons which I have pointed out. So far as representation for Hariyana is concerned, it is a matter with which the Government of India has no concern at all. Let us all be clear about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What he has stated is that this should be communicated to the State Ministry, saying: this has been brought out here in Parliament; this is your concern; please look into it. That is all.

Shri Datar: I have no objection to forward a copy of the speech to the Punjab Chief Minister. But, courtesy has limitations. Therefore, if I were to say anything, it would be like interference with a State Government. Therefore, we ought to be extremely careful. Somehow, I find Members asking me questions about matters which are not relevant to this particular Bill, or which lie outside the scope of the Central Government's authority. In these circumstances, it would not be proper to ask me to give any particular assurance though I would point out that all the States are trying their best to do what is absolutely essential in such cases.

Secondly, let my hon. friend also understand this. He says about Hariyana. He wants us to add the Kangra portion and others. Let us understand this. So far as the State Governments are concerned, they would take into account the question of the adequacy of representation of the people in the State. Can we go further and say that a district, for example, out of 52, ought to have representation corresponding to their population or to that particular area? This would raise very impracticable

considerations. With all the sympathy that we can have, this is a question which has to be approached informally and not in the way in which it has been suggested before us. I am afraid, I cannot accept any of these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 7, add—

“(d) any service or post in the Hindi region of the Punjab State as constituted by the Punjab Regional Committee Order, 1957 dated the 4th November, 1957.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 7, insert—

“(d) any State or subordinate service or post under the State Government of Punjab in the Hindi Region of the State, or

(e) any service or post under local authority (other than a cantonment board) within the Hindi Region of Punjab State.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 16, add—

“(c) 'Hindi Region' comprises all areas specified in Central Government Notification for the formation of Regional Committees in the Punjab.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill.
Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Duration of section 3 and rules)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 2.—

line 23, for "five years" substitute "ten years".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the preamble....."

Shri Datar: I was told that it is the long title, not the preamble.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

Page 1.—

in the Long Title add at the end—

"and to repeal existing laws prescribing any such requirement".

Shri Datar: I accept that amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1.—

in the Long Title, add at the end—

"and to repeal existing laws prescribing any such requirement."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Long Title, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Easwara Iyer: In welcoming this Bill in the spirit in which it is introduced, I must say that, in fact, if I had been given an opportunity at the inception to speak a few words on this, I would have certainly stressed on one or two aspects of the matter. Now, I should confine myself to only one point.

This Bill in fact specifies only discrimination shown in respect of residence. Article 16 of the Constitution has protected discrimination on account of residence, sex, religion, etc. So far as the first part of this Bill is concerned, it deals with disabilities or discriminatory legislation existing prior to the date of the Constitution. Regarding the second part of the Bill, it takes into consideration certain exceptions regarding certain States

which have been elaborately dealt with here. The question naturally arises whether this equality before law, equal protection of law or equal opportunities in respect of employment can necessarily be implemented in all its implications when there is always the case of disparities arising out of political ideologies. I have been at pains to see—possibly it may not be very relevant, but I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister—that there are rules, quite apart from laws in force in the States, service rules, or un-written rules even, whereby political ideologies have been taken to be the basis for discrimination in respect of public employment. This is not a case of party bias or party problem. It is no party's problem. It has to be viewed in the light of qualifications, educational and other qualifications. In fact, what happens is, whenever a person—I have seen several instances in my career as a lawyer also—whenever a person applies for a job, some sort of an investigation is made as to whether he belongs to the party in power or the party which is not in power.

An Hon. Member: Communist party.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Communist party, I dare say that. If he belongs to the Communist party, there is the question whether he is supposed to be an untouchable so far as public employment is concerned. This position may be reversed. Supposing in the State from which I come, it is the Communist Government,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I tried to accommodate Shri Easwara Iyer in the first feeling. Now he should try to accommodate me.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I would only take two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the Third reading. I am not taking all his time.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am certainly aware of that. I am not travelling much beyond the subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the Third reading.

Shri Easwara Iyer: In the State from which I come, the position is reversed, and the Communist party is in power. Supposing there were to be an enquiry, or special police enquiry as to whether he belongs to a particular party, certainly, it is rather awkward. I would invite the hon. Minister to bring a wider legislation, a legislation containing wider provisions where political ideologies—I am not saying political activities—should be no bar to the question of employment.

Even in the case of this Bill, there is another aspect which I would like to stress. This Bill is supposed to confine itself to subordinate posts. Why not take up the higher posts? There has been a complaint from our State even, My Lord, with respect to our State. (Laughter). In fact, I was going to speak about the judiciary and therefore this mistake.

An Hon. Member: He was once My Lord.

Shri Easwara Iyer: There is a complaint that even in regard to the appointments in the Supreme Court it seems to be a case of residence governing the rules. There may not be much in it, but where persons who are educationally qualified, brilliant jurists and brilliant lawyers are coming from our State, I should think that no discrimination should be made on the ground that they are coming 2,000 miles away from Delhi.

So, this aspect may be borne in mind by the hon. Minister and I am particular that he should take this into consideration when he brings forward the next legislation, that political ideology or any other bias shall not govern public employment.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I wanted to emphasize only one aspect, but I did not get an opportunity.

We welcome the Bill, and more than that, we welcome the general principles underlying it such as equal opportunity for all etc. But there is

[Shri Achar]

one defect, I may not call it a defect, which the Act as passed will not be able to remove. The difference in the South is not so much about residence as it happens to be on account of religion, caste and community. This communal question is working great havoc in the matter of public employment. So, I wish very much the Government had not confined itself to this one aspect of residence, but taken up the other points mentioned in the very same section, sub-clause (2) where it refers to religion, sex, community and caste.

No doubt it is a very difficult problem, but let it not be understood that I am in the least coming in the way of giving opportunities to the backward classes. I am not coming in the way. They must be given all opportunities, but at the same time we in the South find that this equality of opportunity is very much obstructed by communal considerations. I request the Government to consider this aspect of the question and introduce another Bill which would ensure equal opportunities for all people irrespective of religion, caste or creed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: At this stage I only want to reply to one argument of the hon. Minister and it is this. He propounded a new theory that so far as Hariyana is concerned, or the Hindi-speaking portion is concerned, it is outside the purview of the Government of India, and that the Punjab Government has to decide this question.

Shri Datar: So far as the State services are concerned.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I did not say this district or that. The hon. Minister must look at my amendment. It only refers to the Hindi-speaking region. The regions have been divided not by me, not by the Punjab State, but by the Government of India. If the Government of India can bring in a Bill and include Hyderabad and Telengana, which are also parts of

another State, I fail to see why he refuses to consider the question of the Hariyana region which is part of the Punjab.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I understood was that at the time of the States' reorganisation when these regional committees were formed, there was a condition made so far as the other committees were concerned that the services would be in certain proportions, but in the case of the Punjab Regional Committees there was no such provision. This was the argument he put forward.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I know the argument, but the question is not this. The question is one of jurisdiction, whether they have got the jurisdiction. Suppose they came to this agreement among themselves, it is a part of the agreement under the States Reorganisation Bill, but he has brought this Bill under article 35. It is only Parliament that can repeal previous legislation on the subject or enact new legislation on the subject under that article. The Punjab Government cannot do that, cannot say to Hariyana that the question of residence will be taken up by themselves and that they will decide it in my favour. It is only this Parliament that can do it, and to tell us here at the last stage that we are out of court because as a matter of fact, Hariyana is part of the Punjab is not logically right. He may agree or disagree with me, that is a different matter, but to say that our claim cannot be considered because we are in Punjab State, I think, is making me an outlaw so far as article 35 is concerned. It is not fair. This is all I have to submit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Datar: I have nothing to add. I have already answered all the points raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"The Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PROBATION OF OFFENDERS BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the release of offenders on probation or after due admonition and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know how much time has been allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No decision has yet been taken. It is to be decided tomorrow.

Shri Datar: So, what is the suggestion?

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): This being a very important Bill and of a novel character, at least four hours may be allotted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide, and then it would be put before the House also.

Shri Tangamani: One full day may be necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps before the Business Advisory Committee meets this might be discussed also. So, the House is empowered to decide it. According to the sense of the House we will fix the time. The proposal made was that four hours be allocated.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Four hours for the first reading. It is a very important Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would suggest that unless the Bill is sent to the Select Committee or for eliciting public opinion, at least two days should be given. It is a very important Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I recollect that there will be tomorrow non-official business also. Therefore, we have to continue up to 2.30. Then the Committee will have time to consider and make a recommendation, and it will be placed before the House and then hon. Members can urge their proposals. Even in the Business Advisory Committee the representatives of all parties would be there and they can press their viewpoints.

Shri Datar: This Bill is based on certain principles relating to the reform of reformation of guilty persons. The ordinary law is that when a man commits an offence and is convicted, either he is sent to jail or he is fined. This was as a result of one approach which was that whenever a man commits an offence he ought to be placed behind the prison bars for a certain period so that society might not have the disadvantage of further criminal acts by him. This can be called the deterrent aspect of imprisonment, but there are other aspects also to which our attention has been drawn, and this question has been considered not only in India but by the United Nations Organisation also.

On a number of occasions the Inspectors-General of Prisons in the various States have met. From 1925 onwards there were a number of meetings and the Inspectors-General who are in close touch with the life of the convict behind the prison bars found that oftentimes the particular rigour to which the convict has been subjected or the life that he leads there produces certain results other than those expected. The expected result would be that the man must reform himself, and that after he comes out of jail, he ought to lead a reformed life, he ought to return to

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Datar]

the proper or social life to which every citizen has to confine himself. But oftentimes on account of the long period behind the prison bars, the man does not improve; on the other hand, he shows certain signs of a deterioration or worse results. That was the reason why it was considered necessary that the question of prison reform or the question of the reform of the convict or the prisoner ought to be considered not only from the point of view of the administration as such, not only from the point of view of its having a deterrent effect upon him, but also from the point of view of improving this particular man, namely the convict.

The principle that is followed in this connection is that a man becomes a criminal on account of certain circumstances or on account of certain tendencies, which are anti-social

and which are criminal, so far as he is concerned. So the way to reform him and to bring him back to human standards is to find out certain items of reform by means of which he would become a good man, and after some time, he would become a better man.

These are the two standards that we have taken into account.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure the Minister has much to say yet.

Shri Datar: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he may continue tomorrow.

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 15th November, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, the 14th November, 1957]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	COLUMNS	
S.Q. No.	Subject	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
128.	Cement quotas	497-500	159.	Kanpur Textile Mills
129.	Roads in Nepal	500-01	160.	Cashewnuts
130.	Indians in Burma	501-03	161.	Press Council Bill
131.	Border raids	503-04	162.	National Industrial Development Corporation
132.	Dandakaranya Scheme	504-07	163.	Hindustan Cable Factory
134.	Nangal Fertilizers Factory	507-08	164.	Waterproof fabrics
135.	Investments in Private Sector	508-11	165.	Hosiery Industry
136.	Middle Class Family Budget	511-12	166.	I.L.O.
138.	Shifting of Offices from Delhi	512-15	167.	Cement economy in building constructions
139.	Pilgrims to Mansarovar	515-18	168.	Export of Cashew Kernels
140.	Regional Museums	518-20	169.	Motor Transport Workers
142.	Messrs. Atul Industries, Bulsar	520-23	U.S.Q. No.	
143.	Export of Textiles to Argentina	523	178.	Export Promotion Council for Cashew and Pepper
145.	Evacuee properties	523-24	179.	Export of Iron ore and mica
147.	Aluminium Industry	524-25	180.	Cloth and yarn production
148.	Displaced persons from West Pakistan	525-26	181.	Ambar Charkha Scheme
149.	Small Scale Industries in Andhra	526-28	182.	N.E.S. Blocks and Community Projects
150.	Anti Indian demonstrations in Dacca	528-30	183.	Employment Exchanges
152.	Raw films	530-31	184.	Atomic research
153.	State Trading Corporation	531-33	185.	Indians in Pakistan
154.	Handloom cloth	533-35	186.	Research in Nuclear Science
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		535-70	187.	Ambar Charkha Programme
S.Q. No.			188.	Tea Industry
133.	House rents	535	189.	Transmitter at Calcutta
137.	Newsprint Factory, Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh)	535-36	190.	Evacuee houses in Delhi
141.	Indians in Ceylon	536	191.	House tax in Delhi
144.	Distribution of imported silk at Banaras	536-37	192.	Portuguese case in International Court
146.	A.I.R. Station at Chatisgarh	537	193.	Rehabilitation of East Pakistan displaced persons
151.	Foreign exchange	538	194.	Narsing Girji Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Sholapur
155.	Indian Goodwill Mission	538-39	195.	Strike in Rajabhat Tea Garden
156.	Indo-Japanese—Trade Agreement	539	196.	Officers in A.I.R.
157.	Algeria	539-40	197.	Displaced persons in U.P.
158.	Allotment Committee for Delhi	540	198.	Activated Charcoal Plants
			199.	Embassy buildings in Kabul

Object

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—Contd.

U.S.Q. No.

M

200. Trade with Afghanistan	557
201. Manipur Programme in A.I.R.	557-58
202. Synthetic Gem-Factory, Mettupalayam (Madras)	558
203. Fibre mats	558-59
204. Aid for industrial development	559
205. Karnataka Khadi Board	559-60
206. Conference of State Ministers of Industries	560
207. Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore	561
208. Textile Mills, Delhi	561-62
209. Closure of Cotton Mills	562-63
210. Textile Mills	563
211. Handloom Industry	563
212. Nangal Fertilizer Factory	564
213. Shifting of Offices to Simla	564
214. Radio Sangeet Sammelan	565
215. East Pakistan displaced persons in Madhya Pradesh	565-66
216. Manufacture of Radio sets and Motor cars	566
217. Export of iron ore	566-67
218. Influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan	567
219. Compensation to displaced persons	567
220. Indians in Madagascar	567-68
221. Displaced persons' colonies in Punjab	568
222. Local Development Works	568-69
223. Trade delegations	569
224. Film music	569-70
225. Raw wool	570

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

570—73

The following papers were laid on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Report of the Second Finance Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken thereon.

(2) A copy of the Public Debt Rules, 1946 as amended up-to-date

Subject

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2515/R/Amtd XVII, dated the 3rd August, 1957, making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3062/R/Amtd/XVIII, dated the 28th September, 1957 making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules 1955.
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957:—
 - (i) S.R.O. 3051, dated the 28th September, 1957
 - (ii) S.R.O. 3333, dated the 19th October, 1957
 - (iii) S.R.O. 3536, dated the 8th November, 1957
- (6) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3329, dated the 19th October, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955.
- (7) A copy of each of the two Reports by Shri H. V. Pataskar on the border dispute between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras.
- (8) A copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation (Private) Limited along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation for the year ended the 31st December, 1956.
- (9) A copy of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 3419, dated the 24th October, 1957.
- (10) A copy of the summary of proceedings of the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in New Delhi in July, 1957.

Subject	Customs	Subject	Customs
(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications:—		BILLS PASSED	574—700
(i) S.R.O. No. 3141, dated the 5th October, 1957		(1) After the further consideration and clause-by-clause consideration of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, the Bill was passed.	
(ii) S.R.O. No. 3142, dated the 5th October, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Zip fasteners) Rules, 1957.		(2) The Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Bill was considered and passed, as amended.	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	573	BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	701—04
Shri N. R. Munisamy called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the situation resulting from breaches caused to the railway track in Vijayewada-Madras Section of Southern Railway.		The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Probation of Offenders Bill, 1957 be taken into consideration. The speech was not concluded.	
The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) laid a statement on the Table.		AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1957	
		Further consideration of the Probation of Offenders Bill, 1957 and Private Members' Resolutions	