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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 5th December, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.N.E.F.

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

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) whether any indications are available as to when it would be possible to take back the Indian contingent to U.N.E.F. from the areas in Egypt in which they are posted at present; and

(b) what is the present strength of the Indian force there?

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

(a) No.

(b) The present strength of the Indian Contingent is 1174 officers and men.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has any proposal with regard to the time for which this Force will be kept in Egypt, and if so, what is that?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir. No time limit has been fixed for the functioning of this Force.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know the amount that is being spent by the Indian Government on maintaining

this Force and whether it is shared by the United Nations Organisation and if so, to what extent?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is an initial allotment of 10 million dollars for the expenses of this Force, out of which India's share is in proportion to our contribution to the United Nations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the organisational set up of the U.N.E.F. and whether it is taking orders from our own Commander or from the United Nations Commanders, and from which country he comes?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Our contingent will take orders from our own Commander

Shri Kashiwal: It appears from press reports that two or three countries which had also joined the U.N.E.F. have subsequently withdrawn their forces and that there is a proposal for the creation of an International Police force to replace the U.N.E.F. there. May I know how far it is correct and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to such a proposal?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The creation of an International Police force is a larger question and it does not arise out of this.

‘India, 1957’

*815. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to some inaccuracies contained in “INDIA, 1957”, the official reference volume of the Publications Division, in which under “Highest Mountains” descriptions of mountain peaks and their heights have been given which are

contrary to the facts as published in the record of the Surveyor General of India; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the official reference volume does not contain such wrong information in future?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Corrections are being made in consultation with the Surveyor-General of India.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know whether any other inaccuracy like the one mentioned in this question has been brought to the notice of the Government?

Dr. Keskar: This Reference book is a book of statistics and data and every effort is made to see that the facts furnished are quite accurate. But, it is possible that in the preparation of such a big comprehensive volume, inaccuracies might creep in here and there. There have been minor references made by correspondents who have pointed out what they considered to be inaccuracies. In one or two cases, they have been correct. But, in other cases, they have been proved to be inaccurate. Wherever any inaccuracy is brought to our notice, it is corrected.

Payments for Imports in Rupee

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

(a) whether in view of the present foreign exchange difficulties Government have taken any steps to make foreign suppliers of machinery and capital goods accept payments in India in Indian Rupee; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose manufacturers are accepting payments in Indian Rupee at present?

The Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the agreements concluded with some countries pro-

viding for commercial payments to be effected in Indian rupees which may be converted into sterling on demand.

(b) In pursuance of the arrangements concluded by the State Trading Corporation with some manufacturers and exporters in East Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, payments are being made in rupees, which are to be utilised for the purchase of Indian goods.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Unfortunately, the hon. Minister's presumption is not correct. I want to know whether the Government have taken any steps to see that foreign suppliers of machinery required by Indian importers are paid for in Indian rupees in India.

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member is referring to countries other than those mentioned by me, payment accepted by the suppliers in Indian rupees does not amount to any saving in foreign exchange because rupees can be converted into sterling at any time according to obligations under the International Monetary Fund

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in the matter of import of machinery in Governmental account, Government have discussed the question with suppliers as to whether they will accept payment in Indian rupees in countries which are not listed?

Shri Satish Chandra: Some of the suppliers have agreed to take payment in Indian rupees. As I said, these are convertible into sterling on demand.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has mentioned about Czechoslovakia that has agreed to accept payment in rupees, may I know whether it is also a fact that Czechoslovakia has reserved for herself the option to demand payment in sterling in case the sterling balance position of India improves in the near future?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is true. There is a general trade agreement with that country under which they can demand payment in sterling. But, for certain specific articles, a separate agreement has been entered into with that country under which the rupee payment will be utilised for the purchase of goods in India.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the stability of the Indian rupee, and in view of our foreign exchange difficulties, I want to know whether the Government have discussed this question at any governmental level with other countries.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): There are two aspects of the problem posed by the hon. Member: the convertible rupee and the non-convertible rupee. What my colleague was replying was with respect to such which are convertible rupees. As to non-convertible rupees, a category of listed goods is there. Also we have certain balance of payments. These listed goods which are not normally exported to that country, if that country is acceding to our request to buy out of the listed goods, then, we allow them to do so against the non-convertible rupees.

Shri Heda: The Minister has cleared that certain rupees are convertible and certain rupees are non-convertible. May I know whether he has placed any limit on the amount of rupees being convertible?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. Generally there is a monetary ceiling attached to every agreement; with respect to these four countries there is a monetary ceiling.

European Common Market Scheme

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- *817. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Heda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether the scope and effects of the formation of the European

Common Market Scheme have been studied by Government; and

(b) if so, how India's trade is likely to be affected by it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The European Common Market Scheme has been studied on the basis of the material as far as available with the Government. In this connection, attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given by the Finance Minister to starred Question No. 583 put by Sarvashri Raghunath Singh, N.C. Kasliwal and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on 2nd August, 1957. The Scheme has not yet come into operation and it would be premature to assess its likely effects on India's trade. The association of the overseas territories however would amount to the creation of a new preferential block which may have some adverse effects on our export trade. The Scheme is, however, being considered in the G.A.T.T. and it is hoped that it would be supplemented by arrangements which may be considered satisfactory to all the contracting parties.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In his reply he says that a portion of this scheme may have some adverse effects on our export trade. May I know what positive steps Government propose to take to protect their interests, the interests of our export trade.

Shri Kanungo: The possible adverse effects may be felt after a period of years: not immediately. We are watching because arrangements have not been completed. We have not got a clear picture of it here.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what were the commitments made by the Indian delegation to the G.A.T.T. conference in Geneva regarding this scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Not beyond those which are contained in the agreement itself.

Shri Hoda: In view of the statement that has appeared in *The Statesman* today by Sir Hugh Gaitskell, the Leader of the Opposition in the U.K. that they have not yet finalised the arrangements about joining the Common market, that they are entering the free trade area, that itself being the beginning of the end, may I know whether Government have taken a comprehensive view or are they going to wait till the effects are felt?

Shri Morarji Desai: We are taking all this into consideration, and we are also watching. Both things are done.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know the names of the countries which have agreed to the European common market scheme?

Shri Kanungo: Six countries entered into an agreement under the Treaty of Rome, viz., West Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy. They have signed the treaty in March 1957 but the implementation of that treaty is still under discussion and consideration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know if Government have placed their views about this before U.K. Government and have there been any discussions?

Shri Kanungo: Discussions are going on in GATT on its effects on our and other countries also, but a clear picture has not come as yet.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Have they discussed the matter specifically with the U.K. Government and with what effect?

Shri Kanungo: We are discussing it with all countries in the GATT of which U.K. is a member.

Shri Hoda: In view of the existing Commonwealth tariff preferences, what is the view of our Government as to whether the U.K. can unilaterally take action or whether they will have to consult us before they take any action?

Shri Kanungo: All these have got to be discussed in GATT because the

GATT agreement is applicable to us, and waivers must be agreed to.

चाय का उत्पादन

* ८१८ श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के पांच पहाड़ी जिलों, यथा देहरादून, गढ़वाल, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल और टिहरी गढ़वाल में १९५० से १९५६ तक प्रति वर्ष चाय का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन जिलों में चाय का कारबार दिनोंदिन घटता जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो चाय उद्योग को विकसित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) सभा की मज पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है। [बैलिये परिशिष्ट ३ अनुबन्ध संख्या ६५]

(ख) गिरावट का कोई खास नल देखने में नहीं आया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस विवरण में स्वयं स्पष्ट है कि जब कि सन् १९५५ में चाय का उत्पादन २१३१ हजार पींड हुआ, १९५६ में वह १८०४ हजार पींड रह गया और सन् १९५७ में जहा तक मेरी जानकारी है चाय का उत्पादन उससे भी नीचे गिर गया है। गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान क्या इस और आकर्षित हुआ है कि चाय उपयोगी सिद्ध न होने के कारण चाय के कई बगीचे समाप्त करके वहां पर बेती की जाने लगी है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : इससे ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होगा और

खेती में ज्यादा पैदा होगा तो खेती करें, इसमें कोई मुकामान नहीं है।

श्री बल्लभ भागवत : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उन पांच जिलों में जो बाय होती है वह अधिकांशतः हरी बाय होती है, उसके लिए इस समय प्रतिबंध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और उसका बाजार कम होता जा रहा है ?

श्री मुरार जी बेसाई : यह बात सही है कि अफगानिस्तान में जितनी हरी बाय जाती थी, उतनी अब नहीं जाती है और इसीलिए बहा टी बोर्ड की ओर से एक डेलिगेशन गया था और उन लोगों ने बहा कुछ बातचीत की है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे कुछ नतीजा निकलेगा और कुछ फायदा भी पहुँचेगा।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: This question has been asked again and again as to why they are not purchasing in Afghanistan.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This is a different question.

Mr. Speaker: The same answer is there.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I want to ask regarding the production, not Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter what I propose to do is this. I find hon. Members do not take the trouble of putting questions themselves, catch hold of any question put by another hon. Member and then elbow out other hon. Members who have tabled questions. They must be waiting to get an opportunity to put supplementary questions. Therefore, prior opportunities will be given to those hon. Members who have tabled questions, and supplementaries by other hon. Members should be very much restricted.

Import Trade Control Policy

*819. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether Government have surveyed the effects of their latest Import Trade Control Policy on the supply of raw materials and components;

(b) whether they are modifying the restriction in the light of these observations; and

(c) what other measures are being taken to redress the genuine cases of hardship?

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

(a) to (c) The import policy for the current licensing period October 1957—March 1958 has been announced only recently and it is too early to assess its effects on the supply of raw material and components. The position is, however, being watched and should shortages develop, such remedial measures as are possible will be taken.

Shri Heda: May I know whether certain industries have represented to the Ministry that because of these import restrictions their production is suffering, and if so, what type of industries are they?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): So far, no such condition has arisen.

Shri Heda: With particular reference to high grade chemicals, may I know how is the position, whether it will affect the production of the chemicals which in turn prove to be raw materials for other industries here?

Shri Morarji Desai: So far the production has not been affected. If production is affected, as has been stated, immediate remedial measures will be taken. If any particular case is pointed out, we shall certainly go into it.

हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

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*२८० { श्री आसार :
श्री लुशबकत राय :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने १९५४ में हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड की पैनिसिलिन परियोजना के टेक्निकल पहलुओं की उत्पादन और गवेषणा की दृष्टि में परीक्षा करने के लिये वैज्ञानिकों की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की थी

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस समिति ने कोई सिफारिश की है,

(ग) इस बीच किन सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है, और

(घ) क्या इसकी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति, जिसमें सिफारिशें दी हुई हों, सभा-घटन पर रखी जावेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) इस समिति ने तीन रिपोर्टें पेश की हैं ।

(ग) पहली दो रिपोर्टों में दी गयी अधिकांश सिफारिशों पर अमल किया जा चुका है । तीसरी रिपोर्ट में की गयी सिफारिशों की जांच पड़ताल की जा चुकी है और जहां जरूरी समझा गया है, कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गयी है ।

(घ) इन रिपोर्टों की प्रतिया सभा की मेज पर रखने से कोई उपयोगी उद्देश्य पूरा होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

श्री आसार : क्या यह सच है कि समिति को इस सिफारिश के बावजूद कि सुपरिन-

टेंडिंग इंजीनियर का पद समाप्त किया जाय, न केवल ऐसा नहीं किया गया है परन्तु उसके नीचे नये इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति की गई है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : पूरा समय में नहीं आया ।

डा० गज सुभग सिंह : उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या यह सच है कि सुपरिनटेंडिंग इंजीनियर का पद समाप्त किया जाय जिसकी कि सिफारिश कमेटी ने की थी उसको न करके और नीचे के अफसरों को बहाल कर दिया गया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस तरह की कुछ सिफारिशें कमेटी ने की थी । लेकिन मैं ध्यान करना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी का काम सिर्फ यह था कि प्रोटेक्शन और रिसर्च के बारे में अपनी सिफारिश दें । उसकी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कोई राय नहीं मांगी गई थी । इस वक्त फंक्टरी बंद रही है, माठ परसेंट एक्सपेंशन करने का काम चल रहा है और इस प्रकार की सिफारिशों को नई रॉशनी में देखना होगा कि क्या हो सकता है ।

Shri Khadilkar: May I know whether the recommendations of the Committee, whatever they were, were nullified by the man in charge, Shri Dogra, about whose conduct there was a recent enquiry?

Shri Satish Chandra: No recommendation of the Committee was nullified by any individual. The Managing Director in fact placed these reports before the Board of Directors. They have been thoroughly considered. Many of the recommendations have accepted and implemented, but there are certain practical difficulties in regard to some of the recommendations which could not be implemented.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Deputy Minister said that there is no useful purpose in laying the copy of the recommendations on the Table of the

House. May I know whether the reports will be made available to those Members who feel that there may be some use to themselves in reading them, and may I further know whether the recommendations include any specific recommendations for the manufacture of anti-biotics such as Aureomycin and Tetracyclin which are not being produced there now?

Shri Satish Chandra: I may clarify one point here two reports of this Committee related to a period when the factory was under construction. The third report relates to many matters of details such as the organisation, production and, the research activities in the factory, their proper co-ordination and the lines along which the factory can be further developed. All these are very technical matters. They also relate to cost accounting and other things, and in the case of a commercial concern, it is not proper to publicize these matters.

Shri V P Nayar: I only wanted to know

Mr Speaker. All hon Members may put their questions clearly and elicit an answer

Shri V P Nayar. I just wanted to know whether some of us who want to study this can get a copy, however technical it may be. We will make an effort to understand it.

Mr Speaker: Two or three questions were strung together. I was not myself able to make out what he wanted. Therefore, hon Members will put a simple question

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As far as the technical aspects are concerned, if any hon. Member wants to peruse them, we shall certainly make those recommendations available to the Members.

चाय का निर्यात

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*२८१ { डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री जे० कृ० चौबरी :
श्री चनेकर :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्रीमती इला बालचौबरी :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी-सितम्बर, १९५७ में भारत में चाय के निर्यात में कमी हुई;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) १९५५ और १९५६ में उन्नी प्रबन्धी में कितनी चाय का निर्यात किया गया, और

(घ) चाय के निर्यात में और कमी को रकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) (क) से (ग) १९५३, १९५४, १९५५, १९५६ और १९५७ के पहले नौ महीनों में चाय का निर्यात क्रमशः ३१ ५५ २७ ३१, २५ ६५, ३५ २ और ३० ० करोड़ पौड हुआ। १९५६ में खतम होन वाले चार वर्षों की जनवरी से सितम्बर तक की अवधि में हुए निर्यात के औसत में तुलना करते तो १९५७ की इसी अवधि में हुए निर्यात में कोई कमी दिखाई नहीं देती।

(घ) सरकार के विचार में यह स्थिति ऐसी चिन्ताजनक नहीं है कि फौरन ही कोई खास कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत हो, फिर भी निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये साधारण तौर पर बराबर काशिश की जा रही है।

Shri B. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total quantity of tea exported to dollar areas during this period and has there been any fall in 1957?

Shri Kanungo: There has been a fall in exports to Canada and the U.S.A., which are the main dollar areas, compared to 1956.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether Government have ascertained any figures about the export from Ceylon to these dollar areas during the same period when there has been a fall?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures; if the hon. Member wants we can get them.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Lady Member was looking on while others were standing.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I stood many times but you did not notice, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has any important supplementary question let her put it.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Has the money available to the Tea Board been utilised to the full to promote the export of tea in recent years, particularly 1957-58?

Shri Kanungo: It is not necessary for the Board to spend all the money they have. They have got to use it for the best purposes. And, exports, as far as it can be seen, are not alarmingly low yet.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government is aware of the increasing competition of low-priced tea from Ceylon, South Africa and Indo-China and whether they are considering to reduce the duty on such tea to increase the export?

Shri Kanungo: We are aware of the competition which will continue and we have no proposal of reducing the duty at present.

Border Incidents

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*222 { **Shri Shivananjappa:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bangshi Thakar:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the ~~Prime Minister~~ Minister, be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact a group of Pakistani armed men intruded into the border village of Jalalpur in Agartala in October 1957 and opened fire at the villagers;

(b) if so, the number of Indians died thereof; and

(c) the steps Union Government have taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The incident took place in village Jalalpur. On the 13th October, 1957, four or five Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory in that village under Police Station Kotwali, Tripura. On being challenged by three Indian nationals, one of the trespassers opened fire, which resulted in the death of two Indian nationals and injury to the third.

(c) The Government of India have lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan and have requested them to take immediate steps to apprehend and punish the culprits and to pay adequate compensation to the injured Indian national and the relatives of the deceased.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether there are any appreciable reasons for the repeated incursions of the Pakistani armed men?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know the answer for this. The reason why these people had entered the village was, they said, because they were chasing suspected smugglers.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether Government propose to take any fruitful measures in view of these oft-repeated occurrences?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are certain procedures laid down how to deal with these border incidents and those are followed very carefully in order to bring relief to the distressed.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the Pakistani authorities have taken any action on our representation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From time to time several protests have been made to the Pakistan Government. Discussions have also taken place between Chief Secretaries of the areas concerned and we have been able to get some relief.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Just now the Deputy Minister said that they were chasing some smugglers.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I did not say; they said.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether they were customs authorities who trespassed or ordinary people?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: One of the Pakistanis is a non-Bengali and there appeared to be a member of the Pakistan Armed Force.

Import of Cement

*824. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the foreign exchange difficulty has affected the import programme of cement;

(b) whether the import programme of cement is behind the schedule;

(c) if so, how it will affect the pool price of cement in the country; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating the question of revising the present pool price of cement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Except for imports against outstanding commitments, no fresh imports involving foreign exchange are made.

(b) Imports against outstanding commitments are generally according to schedule.

(c) The pool price already provides for subsidising imported cement and so the pool price is not effected.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Narasimhan: May I have the figures for all the three?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We had contracted for 5,78,000 tons of cement of which 3,43,000 were expected to arrive by the end of October and it has arrived accordingly.

Shri Narasimhan: Was any representation received from the producers of cement in this country in this regard about the reasonableness or otherwise of the pool price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question has been before the House several times. The pool price had been agreed to by all the producers at a general conference and several meetings and this has been in force for a year and more and no protest has been received from any person.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What are the countries from which we generally get the import?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Normally from Pakistan, Rumania, Soviet Union, Japan and others.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that this pool price was fixed on the understanding that about 800,000 tons will be imported while only 300,000 tons have been imported, will Government consider the feasibility of reducing the price so that the consumer may gain—and, not the producer of cement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the current problem is concerned, there is not much variation as between what was likely to be imported and what has come. And so, we have no intention at the moment to change the price at all.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): There is one reason also. It is not possible to lower the price. It is not advisable because if we now lower the price there is going to be more black-marketing. Black-marketing has come

under control just now. If we again lower the price, it will become more. If the price continues it goes to the coffers of Government. I do not know why people should object to that

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether it is not a fact that in the first year's report of the State Trading Corporation, it has been stated that over Rs 5 crores have been put in a sort of reserve fund out of this pool price of cement, and, if so, may I know how the Government intend to utilise that amount?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is really a question which is always decided at the budget time and if the hon. Member can wait till then, then the Government's intention on that fund will be made clear

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Pakistan has completed its quota?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes Sir

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether Government, as in other instances, would place on the Table of the House the balance sheets and accounts from year to year of this pool fund as well as other pool funds?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the State Trading Corporation is concerned, it is the agency which is importing cement and managing the market of cement. A statement of account has already been placed on the Table of the House. About other pool prices like the retention price of the steel also from time to time the matter is brought before the House and now we are also trying to bring it in the regular budget and incorporate it in the accounts every year

Shri A. C. Guha: May I put one question? That would clarify my point

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of clarification. I have allowed six supplementary questions over this. Next question.

Claims of Displaced Persons

***326. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the block of urban agricultural land of the value of Rs. 10,000 to be adjusted against the claim of the displaced occupants would be an uneconomic holding, and

(b) if so, whether the limit will be increased to make it an economic holding?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No Under the Compensation Rules, urban houses, shops and plots of the value of Rs. 10,000 or less are allotable. Similar facility has been extended in the case of urban agricultural lands of the value of Rs 10,000 - or less. It is not the intention of Government to raise the limit

(b) Does not arise

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if it is a fact that in the case of industrial establishments the adjustment is made up to the value of Rs 10,000 and may I know why this principle is not adopted in the case of agriculture which too is an industry?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not prepared to agree to the second premise of the hon. Member. But, as far as the Government is concerned, we are treating the urban agricultural plots on the same basis as urban property

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Has any enquiry been made to find out if urban land up to the value of Rs 10,000 will not be uneconomic holding?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of those plots being uneconomic. They are situated now in the municipal limits. They are urban agricultural plots located in the municipal limits. They are more or less

utilised either for growing vegetables or for town-planning.

Raw Film Factory

*829. **Shri Nanjappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether any report has been received from the Madras Government regarding the selection of a site near Ootacamund, Nilgiri District, Madras State, for the location of a raw film factory; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Nanjappa. May I know who are the sponsors of this company and why there is delay?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are no partners. The factory is proposed to be set up in the public sector, but the negotiations have not been finalised.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government is negotiating with the East German Government regarding the establishment of a raw film factory in Ootacamund?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is so, but there is also another offer. All these are under consideration at present.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the Government have decided about the location of this raw film factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: A delegation which came from one of the concerns visited several sites and it came to certain tentative conclusions.

Mr. Speaker. The Government have not yet decided. All that the hon. Member wanted was whether the Government have decided upon the location of this factory.

Shri Satish Chandra: Not yet finalised.

Nuclear Energy

*831. **Shri M. K. Ghosh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether an overall medical examination has been carried out on the persons working with nuclear energy in view of the report published by the World Health Organisation; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). An overall medical examination of the personnel coming in contact with the radioactive substances is periodically conducted by the Medical & Health Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, because of the hazards involved in the work on the development of atomic energy. This Division also keeps a constant watch on the health of the workers concerned and takes such remedial measures as are necessary.

The Health Physics Division of the Trombay Establishment is responsible for protecting the personnel of the Establishment from the harmful effects of radiation and accordingly, it provides a film badge service and laboratory monitoring service for all persons handling radioactive materials.

I might explain what that film badge service is. Perhaps hon. Members may not understand that. A kind of film is worn on the coat and the wrists which registers any kind of radioactive effects. So, this film badge is taken out and examined once a week to see what has been the effect and

if it is at all approaching or tends to go above the normal, then the person is removed and examined thoroughly.

There are other examinations too. A routine blood count is taken. Then the finger-tips are taken to see if there are any changes in the finger-tips of the persons who have come into contact. These impressions are examined and interpreted and remedial measures are taken.

Shri M. K. Ghosh: Has the Government any intention of examining the plants around, as it might be that the radiations act on them readily and more strongly?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely the persons actually dealing with the substances inside the laboratory are examined. Regarding the other persons, well, if it once goes to the vegetable plants outside, it goes to the human beings outside too. There is the remotest possibility of that; not only the vegetable plants but human beings are being examined too.

Shri Narasimhan: Would we be assured that in the early cases of attack, remedial measures are effective?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I suggest to the hon. Member to refer back to the answer I have given?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether during the course of the routine examinations, any ill-effects have been found on the employees of the Rare Earth Factory and, if so, what remedial measures are taken?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To my knowledge no such effects have been found, but I cannot be positive. Things have to be reported to me. They would have been reported. But, as I have indicated, every possible precaution is taken to judge of these effects. Even the slightest trace even if those far below danger mark leave any trace on the film badge or in the

finger-tip or in the blood count or in the overall examination of each worker, they are examined. After the periodical examination, even if the slightest effect is shown, then they are removed and treated.

Indo-Ceylon Tobacco Pact

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*835. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

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

(a) whether any delegation from Ceylon has visited India;

(b) if so, the subjects on which the delegation conferred with Government;

(c) whether the question of renewal of Indo-Ceylon Tobacco Pact was considered; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegation discussed mainly the question of the renewal of the Indo-Ceylon Tobacco Agreement. It also discussed the possibility of releasing for export to Ceylon small quantities of pulses etc.

(d) The new agreement has not yet been finalised. A quota of 5,000 tons of pulses has, however, been released for export to Ceylon.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether, in view of the market for Indian manufactured goods in Ceylon, any other article or commodity which is manufactured in India was considered for export from this country to that country?

Shri Satish Chandra: There were talks about other things also, such as the export of handloom cloth, etc. to Ceylon from India, for which there is

a market. But mainly, the delegation came here to discuss the Indo-Ceylon Tobacco Agreement which expired on 31st August, 1957, negotiations have taken place for its renewal for a further period of four years.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister just now stated that negotiations have not been finalized. May I know how long it will take for the Government to finalize it and whether there is any possibility of it being done soon?

Shri Satish Chandra: The agreement has actually been drawn up but it is subject to ratification by the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon. It has not yet been ratified.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether under the agreement entered into between Ceylon and India, the Ceylon Government has agreed to take more of our commodities and, if so, what are they?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, this relates to the tobacco agreement and its renewal.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What quantity?

Shri Satish Chandra: India will import 1,500 candies of Jafna chewing tobacco and export beedis and tobacco for cigarettes to Ceylon. This is an agreement for exchange of one variety of tobacco for another.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: According to the original agreement, which has lapsed, the import of chewing tobacco to our country has adversely affected the chewing tobacco growers in Tamil Nad. Will that be taken into account while finalising the agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not so. It has not substantially affected our growers. There is also a provision in the agreement that in each succeeding years the quota will be reduced by 20 per cent.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that under the agreement we are taking about 1,500 candies of Jafna tobacco and that we are supplying some beedi tobacco. May I know the

approximate value of beedi and beedi tobacco which has been specified in the agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: The export of beedi and beedi tobacco etc. will bring us slightly over Rs. 2 crores worth of foreign exchange over the period of the proposed agreement.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether it is a fact that prohibitive duty has been imposed by the Government of Ceylon on our export of beedi and whether this factor has been taken into consideration before deciding about our tobacco imports.

Shri Satish Chandra: All these matters have been discussed.

Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty

*836. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 250 on the 23rd July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether a revised Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty has since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the main changes effected therein?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Fire Works

*837. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent ban on some varieties of fire-works like 'atom bombs', 'champion crackers', 'putputias' and 'pistols' has proved effective; and

(b) the total death toll taken by these crackers in accidents of all types during and before the recent Diwali festival?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The ban applies to three varieties of fireworks known as "atom bombs", "champion crackers" and "putputias" only and has proved effective

(b) Nil, so far as we are aware, as a result of any accidents from the crackers covered by the ban.

Shri Heda: There were press reports that so far as Delhi was concerned it was a noiseless but bright Diwali. But is that a complete picture? May I also know why the same measures were not taken in other cities with big populations?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: These rules about fire works apply all over the country. I do not know whether the Diwali was a noiseless one in other cities

Shri Heda: So far as transit is concerned, a few accidents have taken place. So far as some of these items are concerned, those items which were banned have found way by smuggling or other means. Has Government noticed it particularly in the city of Hyderabad and, if so, what precautionary steps are they taking?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: With regard to the transportation of fire works, there were three serious accidents and we have had a full debate in the House. I have nothing more to add to what was stated on that occasion. I have no information about Hyderabad

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Minister is aware that these fire works are seriously damaging property because the manufacturers are not observing the regular package rules of the railways and as a result of that so many accidents have taken place? What steps have been taken to prevent the manufacture of putputias?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as putputias are concerned, they are entirely banned. If there are any

putputias in the market, they are illegally manufactured one.

Cashew-shell Oil

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage the production of cashew-shell oil; and

(b) the indigenous consumption of this oil during 1956-57 and the main consumer industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No concrete step has so far been taken by the Central Government though the general question of developing the industry is under examination.

(b) Authentic data are not available. However, it is estimated that about 400 tons of cashew-shell oil is being consumed in the country every year by plastic and paint industries and those engaged in bonding of boards, light wood work, painting the bottoms of small sailing vessels, rafters, fishing nets etc.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are the Government aware that although there is enough equipments in the cashew factories for the extraction of cashew-shell oil, the factories do not resort to the extraction because there is no market?

Shri Kanungo: Unfortunately, there does not exist the economic method; the best known economic method of extraction of that oil, does not exist in most of the factories. Recently we have been studying the problem and trying to find out how this product which is going waste, can be produced and utilized

Shri V. P. Nayar: Has the Government investigated the possibility of using cashew-shell oil as a base material for the plastic industries?

Shri Kanungo: That has been done. As I said, some quantity is being used in the country; but most of it goes for

export. If the production is economic, the whole quantity can be used here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government has considered the possibility of exporting cashew oil as such and, if so, what are the results?

Shri Kanungo: Some firms are exporting. But we feel that if much more of it is produced, the export also will increase.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have investigated the possibility of recovering other materials from cashew oil?

Shri Kanungo: No. We are still in the stage of finding out how best and economically the oil can be extracted. Then the next step will be taken.

Scholarships for Indian Economists

+
*839. { **Shri Shivananjappa:**
 Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee of the Research Programmes Committee has approved a proposal to institute a scheme of awarding scholarships to enable Indian economists to study various aspects of economic development in foreign countries; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Standing Committee of the Research Programmes Committee considered on the 17th October, 1957 a proposal to award fellowships for studying economic development in foreign countries.

(b) Details have not been worked out as yet.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the names of the countries to which these economists would be deputed?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The fields or areas of studies and such other details are still to be worked out by a Committee which has been appointed for

this purpose. By way of illustration, **Shri V. K. R. V. Rao** had made a suggestion that some may be sent to Japan.

Industries in Eastern U.P.

{ **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
*840 { **Shri Tangamani:**
 Shri Kalika Singh:

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

(a) whether some industrial units are likely to be started in the Eastern Districts of U.P. to solve the problem of unemployment and starvation; and

(b) if so, what are those units?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 66]

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the units mentioned in the statement have already started work?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In some cases, yes. In some other cases, the work is under implementation.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the number of persons employed in the industrial unit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be known only after the full units are established. Roughly speaking, it will be about 30,000 to 40,000 people in all these factories when fully working.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know when the sugar machinery work would be started?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The sugar machinery work has already started. The work of cement expansion is for Churk factory. That is being undertaken. Work on glass bottle phials and electrical equipments is also being undertaken.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether similar facilities will

be provided to areas in South Bihar and Chota Nagpur because they are affected by droughts every 3-4 years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the declared policy of the Government to help and assist all such areas.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is mentioned in the statement that sugar machinery, cement, bicycles, glass bottle phials are going to be manufactured in the eastern UP. May I know whether people of that locality will be employed in superior posts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally it happens that for particular specialised jobs it would not be possible to restrict recruitment anywhere to a particular State; it must come from the whole of India and, if necessary, foreign experts also have to be employed.

Shri T. N. Singh: As one belonging to that part of the State, I know whether Government will consider the advisability of specially making enquiries right now about the failure of these concerns to employ local people?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly it will be an early presumption to say that these twenty-one factories which are likely to come up and which are still not under production have employed local people or not. But I can assure my hon. friend that if and when any factory goes into production we always try to see that local labour, as far as labour is concerned, is always employed. As far as supervisory staff is concerned, there also a very large majority comes from the local area. Only a few top posts are filled by people from other areas.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is wrong.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: About eighty per cent are from outside.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Nepa Paper Mills

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

(a) whether the Nepa Paper Mills had the problem of electric power shortage even before the headers of the boilers of the present power house got cracked;

(b) what steps Government have taken to meet the power demands of the Nepa Mills and other industries springing up in Nepanagar; and

(c) by what time the power requirements of the industries in Nepanagar will be fulfilled?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The power supply was adequate for the quantum of production so far reached.

(b) and (c) Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have undertaken to supply power to the Nepa Mills as to small towns in the vicinity. The question of power supply to a Caustic Soda/Chlorine Plant at Nepanagar has been under the consideration of the Electricity Board. The Board are considering how best to meet the additional power requirements of Nepa Mills as well as of other industries.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know to what extent the production of the Nepanagar Paper Mill is suffering due to want of power supply?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, there is adequate power for the present requirements. The Nepa Mills have not yet reached their rated capacity. The production is gradually increasing, but for the present requirements there is sufficient power available.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the factors because of which this factory has not yet reached its rated capacity production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As we made it clear last time also, some of the equipment for grinding bamboo and timber and

some of the steam raising equipment, that is, boilers and power supply, are lacking in the Nepa Mills. Now they are being provided for and we hope that practically the top capacity of 80 to 82 tons per day will be reached within the next six months.

Shri Heda: As per programme the mill has started manufacture of newsprint. Is it a fact that they have taken a decision to switch on to white printing with a view to use the full rated capacity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, it is a newsprint manufacturing factory, not of printing paper.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how the cost of production now compares with the imported ones?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Quite favourably.

Shri T. N. Singh: According to the information previously supplied by the management of this concern, the shortage of power was the great stumbling block. But from what the Minister now says it seems that it is lack of certain essential items of machinery which have prevented this concern from going into full production. What are the true facts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Perhaps the hon. Member has caught only one part of the point. There are so many factors besides even these two, but these are two major factors. As far as power supply is concerned, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have been contacted and they are trying to raise it to meet the full requirement of the factory.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Has the Madhya Pradesh Government requested for the supply of Chambal power, when it becomes available, to Nepanagar?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not as far as we know, because Chambal power is to be used for some other purposes.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries

*842. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far by the Delhi Directorate of Industries and Labour for the grant of loans under the State Aid to Cottage and Small Scale Industries Rules 1956;

(b) how many of them have been accepted, and

(c) whether Government is able to cope up with the growing demands of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). During 1956-57, 621 applications were received of which 178 were accepted by the Delhi Administration. Further 474 applications have been received during the current financial year, but none has been accepted so far out of these.

(c) Yes, Sir. Adequate funds are being given to the Delhi Administration for loans to small industrialists.

Shri Heda: In view of the intensive industrialisation of the Delhi area, may I know why this arrangement of sanctioning loans is tacked on with the Punjab State and whether it has adversely affected the Delhi interests or otherwise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are not loans which are tacked on to the Punjab. If the hon. Member is referring to medium and large size loans, that is a different matter. These are under the State Aid to Cottage and Small Scale Industries, and they are directly administered by the Delhi Administration.

Shri Heda: The figures given by the hon. Minister show that in nearabout 22 per cent. of the applications, the loans were sanctioned, and then he stated that adequate funds have been provided. May I know the quantum of the fund and whether that will cope

up with the pending and new applications?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are many qualifications before an application is accepted. So merely by preferring an application it does not mean that it can be accepted. We have provided about Rs. 25 lakhs in the current year to the Delhi Administration.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the State of Assam has received anything under this scheme and, if so, how much?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have the break-up of all the States. The Assam State has received about Rs. 15 lakhs.

Indian Pepper

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

(a) whether it is a fact that freight rates on pepper from Singapore and Cochun to consuming countries adversely affect India's export of pepper; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The freight rates for pepper from Malabar to the ports in Europe have been increased by about 25 per cent. over the 1955 level and to U.S.A. by nearly 40 per cent. The level of freight rates from Singapore is lower and complaints have been received that Indian pepper is handicapped in the Continental and American markets.

(b) The Director General of Shipping has taken up the question of this disparity in freight rates with the Shipping Conferences concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May we expect some decision by the Shipping Conference in our favour shortly?

Shri Kanungo: The first round has not succeeded; the second round is going on.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the problem of our exports of pepper is because it is of a far superior quality than what is required by the meat packing industries in foreign countries; if so, what do we propose to do in order to step up our exports to other countries in view of this?

Shri Kanungo: We have taken various steps as I have stated in reply to some other questions. We have to face the competition of inferior varieties and cheaper prices. We are conscious of it and the Pepper Board is taking steps.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are Government aware that the entire cultivation of pepper is of a superior variety and it is not possible to switch over now to an inferior variety in order to gain markets?

Shri Kanungo: We do not want to switch over to inferior varieties, but we want to induce new customers for the superior varieties.

हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटेक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

*५४७ श्री आनंद : क्या बालिष्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान एन्टी-बायोटेक्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को पैनिसिलिन के निर्माण के लिये जिन पदार्थों, जैसे कि सैक्टोज, ग्राउन्डनट मील, फास्फोरिक एसिड, पोटाशियम एसिड की आवश्यकता होती है, वे आवश्यकता से बहुत अधिक मात्रा में खरीद ली गई हैं, और बाकी लक्ष्यों का एसिड का स्टॉक बेकार पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस विषय में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उत्तरी (श्री लीलाशंकर) : (क) और (ख). जिन पदार्थों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है उनमें से लेब्टोज को छोड़ कर जिसके बदले काम भाने वाली एक अन्य स्वदेशी वस्तु खोज निकाली गयी है, अन्य कच्चे पदार्थों के बारे में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उनका स्टॉक जबरन से ज्यादा है क्योंकि यह स्टॉक कुछ ही महीनों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने लायक है। फिर भी कच्चे पदार्थों का स्टॉक काफी है या नहीं, इस प्रश्न पर समय समय पर निम्नलिखित बातें ध्यान में रखकर विचार करना होता है—(क) उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (ख) विविध स्रोतों में कच्चे पदार्थों की उपलब्धि (ग) जहाज द्वारा माल मंगाने और परिवहन की कठिनाइयाँ आदि। इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) लेब्टोज के अधिक परिमाण तथा अन्य कुछ कच्चे पदार्थों को जिनमें मौजूदा हालतों में फालतू समझा जाएगा, बेच डालने का प्रस्ताव है।

श्री आस्तर : क्या यह बात सच है कि सिम्परी के प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में जो सर्टिफिकेट्स दिखे गये हैं वे बिल्कुल झूठे हैं और बने हुए सिम्पुल्स सर्टिफाई कराने के लिए पुड एंड इन्स इंजिनियरिंग वाणिज्य के इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल रिसर्च, लन्दन अब तक नहीं भेजे गये हैं ?

श्री लीलाशंकर : यह बात सही नहीं है। जितनी बातें भी कही गई हैं जैसे कि पेन्सिल्वेनिया के सिम्पुल्स थर्मरीका और इंग्लैंड की बड़ी बड़ी लेबोरेटरीज में टेस्ट कराये गये, वह बिल्कुल सही हैं और उन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में पहले भी इस भवन में चर्चा हो चुकी है।

Mr. Speaker: Question-hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Edward Textile Mill (Madras)

S.N.Q. No. 3. Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Anthony Pillai:

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

(a) whether the management of the Edward Textile Mill situated in Madras city have informed Government of their intention to close down the mill rendering 2,500 workers unemployed; and

(b) whether Government propose to conduct any investigation under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 to ascertain the validity of the reasons for the closure with a view to averting the impending unemployment of the workers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The management of this mill have informed the industrial Tribunal, Madras, in their application filed before the Tribunal, that the mills will be closed down with effect from the 8th December, 1957. The mills are at present employing 2,200 workers only.

(b) The mills intend to close down due to financial losses and inefficient production. In view of this the Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by ordering an investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether any alternative employment for these people who are going to be unemployed can be offered by the management?

Shri Kanungo: Under the Industrial Disputes Act, whatever compensation is due will be paid.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In the experience of those of us who have appeared

before industrial tribunals, we have found that usually closures during the pendency of the tribunal are resorted to as a measure of victimisation of workers for going to the tribunal.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put the question straightaway.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In view of this fact, have the Government investigated into the *bona fides* of the closure and what methods have the Government followed in order to come to the conclusion that the closure is due to inefficient production and other causes alleged by the company?

Shri Kanungo: Application has been made to the Labour Tribunal in Madras and they will go into the *bona fides* or otherwise of the application.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if this inefficient production or uneconomic working is due to machinery being obsolete or due to inefficient management?

Shri Kanungo: Various causes, as far as we know, including old machinery and go-slow tactics for a number of months.

Shri Joachim Alva: Quite many textile mills come to grief. Is the Government not provided with the latest statements of the financial accounts of each mill so that the Government could put its machinery into operation to prevent the closure?

Shri Kanungo: There are not too many mills. The number has been round about 20. That is not too much.

Shri B. Ramanathan Chettiar: What steps are the Government taking to help this mill, to keep the mill going, to prevent hundreds of labourers being thrown out of employment?

Shri Kanungo: We do not want to do anything unless we are asked.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government has enquired the extent of the financial losses, whether the financial losses are only for the last year or for a series of years?

Shri Kanungo: Series of years.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हथकरघे के कपड़े का निर्यात

*८२२. श्री हरिश्चन्द्र शर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बालू वर्ष में हथकरघे के कपड़े के निर्यात को विनियमित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष १९५६ की अपेक्षा अधिक मात्रा में हथकरघे का कपड़ा निर्यात किये जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह अधिक निर्यात किन देशों को किया गया है या किया जाने वाला है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) मभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुसूचक संख्या ६७]

(ख) इस वर्ष भी कमोवेश उतना ही निर्यात होने की आशा है, जितना १९५६ में हुआ था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जाट्स एम्प्लोरियम की दुःगति

*८२५. श्री भद्रीया : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर सरकार के माट्स एम्प्लोरियम की एक दुकान पश्चिमी जमनी में खोली जा रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सीता चन्द्र) : जी, नहीं।

Jute Mills in West Bengal

*८२७. श्री S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Jute Mills in West Bengal which

were closed down, are being taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, the number of such mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जिप्सम माइन वर्क्स, जामसर

*८२८ श्री ए० सी० बोरुगल : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने जामसर की जिप्सम की खानों में १९५६ में हुई हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य श्रम प्रायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम उमेश्वरी (श्री आर्जुन शर्मा) : कुछ मामले दिल्ली इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल को सौंपे गये थे। आशा है इनका फैसला जल्दी हो जायगा।

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private)
Limited

*830. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some officers of the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private), Limited have been discharged from service because of certain malpractices;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the production figures supplied by the factory to Government in the early stages of production were correct; and

(c) whether it is a fact that penicillin produced by the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. is not sold in the open market and it is only supplied to the Indian Army?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Some officers of the Hindustan

Antibiotics Private Ltd., have been recently discharged from service since it was apprehended that their continued service would not be in the interest of the Company.

(b) Yes, Sir, some confusion seems to have existed on account of figures relating to production at various stages being submitted. This position does not, however, exist any longer.

(c) No, Sir. The entire production is sold for use in Military and Government hospitals and to the public through established importers.

Auto-Cars

*832. Shri Biren Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that "Mini-cars" or small 4-seater autos with 250 c.c. to 500 c.c. engines are being regularly manufactured in the Continental countries at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2000 to Rs 2500;

(b) if so, whether any Indian firms have approached Government with proposal to set up a factory for the manufacture of such cars in India; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have no information about the production costs, but they are aware of the existence of vehicles of the type to which the hon. Member refers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals were not sanctioned as Government do not consider it advisable to add any further models of passenger cars to the existing models till such time as Government is fully satisfied on their production programmes.

Export Promotion Council for Indian Films

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Export Promotion Council for films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this Council will be set up?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up an Export Promotion Council for films is under consideration.

(c) It is difficult to indicate a precise date.

Film 'Pilgrimage to Freedom'

*834. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1809 on the 13th September, 1957 and state when the film "Pilgrimage to Freedom" is likely to be released again?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The film will probably be released by January 1958

Bharat Sevak Samaj

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

(a) whether Government propose to give 50 development blocks to Bharat Sevak Samaj;

(b) if so, the names of such blocks; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). There is no such Government proposal. A scheme of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to establish 50 Public Co-operation Centres in the Community Development

area and outside is, however, under consideration.

Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border

*845. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the progress made so far in demarcation of Indo-Pakistan border?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 68].

Reclamation Work in Tripura

1132. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 381 on the 26th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the road from Ambussa to Rima Serna (Tripura) has been completed; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the road constructed will not be useful for trucks, tractors and other heavy motor vehicles?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A fair weather jeepable road of about 30 miles has been completed upto Jagabandhupara and it is now being extended by 17 miles to Rambabubari

(b) Yes

Black Gun Powder

1133. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the price at which the Black Gun Powder is being purchased by the C.P.W.D. for its Jawalamukhi Project Works;

(b) the price at which it is locally available in the Kangra District; and

(c) the reasons for placing the orders at Bombay when it is available at cheaper rates locally?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs. 1.77 per lb. F.O.R. Bombay, under a Rate Contract entered into by Director General, Supplies & Disposals.

(b) Rs. 1.06 per lb. at Kangra.

(c) The local made blasting powder being of an inferior quality possesses less explosive potential than that contained in an equal quantity of the powder obtained from the Imperial Chemical Industries, Bombay, and has to be used in a much larger quantity as compared to the powder obtained from Bombay. The use of the local made powder, therefore, is not only a costlier proposition but is also not in the interest of the efficiency of the work.

Salmoe

1134. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the import, the internal production, and sale of Salmoe in 1947 and in 1957?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) भारत के निर्यात और आयात व्यापार सम्बन्धी आंकड़े नीचे निम्न प्रकाशनों में दिये जाते हैं जो जनता के लिये उपलब्ध हैं:

(१) मंथली स्टैटिक्स आफ दी फारेन ट्रेड आफ इण्डिया

(२) एनबल स्टैटिमेंट्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इण्डिया

(३) इंडियन ट्रेड जर्नल (मासिक)

(४) दी जर्नल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड (मासिक)

(५) उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका (मासिक)

(६) मंथली एक्सट्रेक्ट्स आफ स्टैटिस्टिक्स

डायरेक्टर जनरल व्यापारिक जानकारी और अर्थ मंत्रालय कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित

प्रकाशन सम्पादक वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित

सेण्ट्रल स्टैटिस्टिकल आरगनाइजेशन द्वारा प्रकाशित।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). महत्वपूर्ण आंकड़े हिन्दी में उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका में प्रकाशित होते हैं। भारत के निर्यात और आयात व्यापार सम्बन्धी आवश्यक सांख्यिकी जानकारी हिन्दी में प्रदान करने के लिये एक वार्षिक प्रकाशन करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Import statistics of this kind of Fish are not recorded separately. Salmoe is not caught in India; hence there is no production in the country. Information regarding sale is not available.

भारत का विदेशी व्यापार

११३४. डा० रम सुन्दर सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत के आयात और निर्यात व्यापार सम्बन्धी आंकड़े तथा अन्य जानकारी जनता के लिये उपलब्ध करने के हेतु सरकार न क्या कार्यवाही की है,

(ख) क्या यह मामला हिन्दी में भी देने का कोई प्रबन्ध है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो वर्तमान प्रबन्ध किम प्रकार का है; और

(घ) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

लम्बे रेशे की रूई का आयात

११३६. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बढ़िया किस्म का कपड़ा तैयार करने के लिये लम्बे रेशे की रूई का किन्-किन देशों से कितना कितना आयात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इस रूई को देश में पैदा करने के कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें यह जानकारी दी गयी है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]

(ख) जी, हाँ । भारतीय केन्द्रीय रूई समिति की आर्थिक सहायता से रूई की किस्म सुधारने की जो गवेषणा की गयी थी, उसके फलस्वरूप १ इंच से अधिक लम्बे रेशे की रूई इस समय बम्बई, मैसूर तथा मद्रास राज्यों में व्यापारिक पैमाने पर पैदा की जाती है ।

प्लास्टिक उद्योग

११३७. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्लास्टिक की उत्पादों की किस्म सुधारने के लिये प्लास्टिक के कारखानों में गवेषणा का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी किस्म अच्छी रखने के उद्देश्य से निरीक्षण अथवा नियंत्रण की कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). प्लास्टिक के संगठित कारखानों में से बहुत से प्रतिमानि मशीनों पर आधुनिक विधियों से उत्पादन करते हैं, उचित प्रकार के कच्चे माल कास में लाते हैं और इस प्रकार प्लास्टिक

की संतोषजनक किस्म की वस्तुयें बनाते हैं । प्लास्टिक निर्यात संशुद्धन परिषद् ने इस उद्योग से सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों में से जजों का एक पैनल बना दिया है । प्लास्टिक की बनी हुई उपभोग की जो वस्तुयें निर्यात के लिये तैयार की जाती हैं उनके निरीक्षण और स्वीकृति का भार इस पैनल को सौंप दिया गया है ।

छतरियों के कारखाने

११३८. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छतरियों की तानें कितने कारखाने तैयार कर रहे हैं, और उनका कुल उत्पादन कितना है;

(ख) पूरी छतरियां तैयार करने वाले कितने कारखाने हैं और वे प्रतिवर्ष कितनी छतरियां तैयार करते हैं; और

(ग) छतरियों के कपड़े की किस्म सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इस समय संगठित क्षेत्र में ५ कारखाने छतरियों की तानें बनाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में भी ऐसे कई कारखाने हैं जो तानों का उत्पादन करते हैं ।

(ख) इस विषय पर ठीक ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) सब मिलों के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वे भारत सरकार के टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर को अपने यहां बने हुए छतरी के कपड़े का नमूना भेजें ताकि उस कपड़े की पानी रोकने की क्षमता का परीक्षण किया जा सके । इसके बाद केवल वही मिलें बड़े पैमाने पर उस कपड़े का उत्पादन कर सकती हैं जिनके नमूने ने उसे संतोष हो जाता है ।

दवाइयों का उत्पादन

११३६. डा० राज सुभग सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दवाइयाँ बनाने के उद्योग की स्थापित क्षमता का अधिक उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ख) इनके फलस्वरूप विदेशी दवाइयों के आयात में कितनी कमी हो सकेगी; और

(ग) उसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) में (ग). सरकार भारतीय फर्मों को बड़े परिमाण पर भेषज तैयार करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। जिन भेषजों का उत्पादन अभी आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है उन्हें विदेशों से पूरी तौर पर तैयार शक्ल में मंगाने की अपेक्षा बड़े परिमाण में और घट्टे तैयार रूप में मंगाने की अनुमति दी जा रही है। आशा है, इन कार्रवाइयों के फलस्वरूप देश में दवाइयाँ तैयार करने की स्थापित क्षमता का और अधिक उपयोग किया जा सकेगा तथा विदेशी दवाइयों का आयात कम किया जा सकेगा।

रेशम के कारखाने

११४०. श्रीमती गंगा बेबी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में रेशमी कपड़ा बनाने वाले कितने कारखाने हैं; और

(ख) उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री काबुलजी) : (क)

१८ कारखाने कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन करते हैं तथा एक मिल ऐसी है जो कि कटे हुए रेशम का उत्पादन करती है।

(ख) कच्चा रेशम ३२५,००० पौंड (लगभग)।

कटा हुआ रेशम ६०,००० पौंड (लगभग)।

रूस को जूतों का निर्यात

११४१. श्री झूलन सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूस को जूत भेजने के विषय में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने किसी गैर-सरकारी मंस्या को कोई सहायता दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और किम प्रकार की ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अब तक ३,४४,४५० जोड़ी हाथ से बने जूते तथा २,१३,५५० जोड़ी मशीन से बने जूते सोवियत संघ को निर्यात किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). राज्य व्यापार निगम के व्यापारी हितों को देखते हुए यह सूचना देनी उचित नहीं होगी।

अन्तर्दाह इंजन तथा शक्ति-वाहित पम्प

११४२. श्री झूलन सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्दाह इंजनों तथा शक्ति-वाहित पम्पों की बिक्री के बावजूद उनकी सवि-सिग की कोई योजना बनायी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निर्मा-ताओं से क्या सहयोग मिल रहा है;

(ग) सरकार को इस पर कितना खर्च करना पड़ेगा; और

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इन इंजनों और पम्पों की मांग में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। फिर भी उद्योग (विकास और नियमन) अधिनियम १९५१ के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्गृह इंजनों, शक्ति-वाहित पम्पो, कम्प्रेसरो और ब्लोमरो के लिये बनाई गई विकास परिषद् की सिफारिश के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों से तकाबी आन देते समय और सरकारी काम के लिये खरीद करने समय इंजनो और पम्पो के ऐसे स्वदेशी निर्माणागो को प्राथमिकता देने के लिये कहा गया है जो बिक्री के बाद सरविस करने की काफी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हें। इस बारे में स्वदेशी निर्माणागो को सीधे सूचना देने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) उदाहरण में सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों नीचे दिये हुए हैं —

	अप्रैल मई	अक्टूबर, ५६ में मि.टमर,	अप्रैल, ५७ में मि.टमर,
	५०	५७	५७
(मं.रा.)	(मं.रा.)	(मं.रा.)	
डजल डं न	५६०३	६५५८	८३००
पमा	२३४७८	२७१३७	३१८५१

उत्तमसह इंटे

११४३. श्री सुजन सिंह क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तमसह इंटे तैयार करने में किन विदेशी औजारों का उपयोग किया जाता है; और

(ख) यह औजार किन शर्तों पर उपलब्ध होते हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण श्रमा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [हेल्थी परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७०]

विभिन्न व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएँ

११४४. श्री राजा रमण : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं संबंधी पत्रिकाओं तथा पुस्तिकाओं के प्रकाशन की योजना कब से आरंभ की गई है;

(ख) अब तक जो पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित की गई हैं वे किन व्यवसायों के सम्बन्ध में हैं;

(ग) अंग्रेजी की पत्रिकाओं में औसतन कितने पृष्ठ और हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं में औसतन कितने पृष्ठ प्रकाशित होते हैं;

(घ) हिन्दी की पत्रिकाएँ अंग्रेजी के अनुवाद मात्र होने हैं अथवा वे मौलिक प्रकाशन हैं;

(ङ) इन पत्रिकाओं को तैयार करने के लिये कितने कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं, और उन के वेतन तथा भत्ते पर कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है, और

(च) ये हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाएँ किन किन लोगों में वितरित की जाती हैं?

श्रम उद्यमशी (श्री आबिद खली) :

(क) विभिन्न व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं से सम्बन्धित पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन की योजना पर मई १९५५ में विचार किया गया था तब ही एक यूनिट की स्थापना की गई थी। इसी के साथ प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की जानकारी इकट्ठी करने के लिये काम शुरू किया गया था।

(ख) इस समय तक प्रकाशित व्यवसाय चुनाव पत्रिकाओं की सूची नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :

१. पशुचिकित्सक
२. पुस्तकाध्यक्ष
३. तम्
४. ग्राफ़ सेविका

५. स्टेनोग्राफर (घाणुलिपिक)
६. सहायक नर्स (दायी)
७. प्राथमरी स्कूल का अध्यापक
८. हाई स्कूल का अध्यापक
९. स्कूल की पढ़ाई के बाद

व्यवसाय चुनाव

१०. बिजली मिसत्री
११. स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षिका
१२. टनर
१३. ट्रेक्टर चालक
१४. रासायनिक
१५. नमूना माज
१६. रेडियो मिसत्री
१७. सफाई इन्स्पेक्टर
१८. वेक्सीनेटर
१९. वास्तुविद (आर्किटेक्ट)
२०. फार्मेसिस्ट
२१. धौजार मिसत्री
२२. सिविल इंजीनियर
२३. अकाउन्टेन्ट
२४. नक्शानवीम (मेकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग)
२५. मशीनिस्ट
२६. रोड रोलर ड्राइवर
२७. नक्शानवीम (सिविल इंजीनियरिंग)

२८. धौजार माज
२९. सर्वेयर (सर्वेक्टर)
३०. सहयोगी निरीक्षक
३१. वायर मैन
३२. मशीन ड्रिलर
३३. मोटर इंजीनियर
३४. रसायन इंजीनियर
३५. समाज शिक्षा संगठन कर्ता
३६. मेटालाबिस्ट
३७. खान इंजीनियर
३८. रस्तेवा
३९. एयर नाटिकल इंजीनियर
४०. ओवरसियर (असैनिक इंजीनियरिंग)

४१. अलाईगर

४२. मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर
४३. तार मचर इंजीनियर
४४. पचायत सचिव
४५. बिजली इंजीनियर
४६. नल साज

(ग) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी पुस्तिकाएं ग्राम तौर से ६ से ८ पृष्ठों की होती हैं।

(घ) हिन्दी पुस्तिकायें अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद होती हैं।

(ङ) इस काम पर एक गवेषणा (रिसर्च) अधिकारी, दो अनुसंधान कर्ता (इन्वेस्टिगेटर) एक प्रबंधक सहायक और दो क्लर्क लगाये गये हैं। इन सब का कुल वेतन १५०० रुपये मासिक है।

(च) अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की कुछ पुस्तिकायें, स्कूलों, कानिजों, वाचनालयों और पुस्तकालयों आदि को मुफ्त भेजी जाती हैं। सरकारी पुस्तकें बेचने वाले और नियोजन कार्यालयों में पुस्तिकायें ६ नये पैसे की एक के हिसाब में खरीदी जा सकती हैं। इसी प्रकार दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण में सत्रधी पुस्तिकायें बांटी जाती हैं, यद्यपि इन पुस्तिकाओं की कीमते अलग अलग हैं।

दस्तकारी में प्रशिक्षण के लिये दूसरी संस्था

१९४५ और १९४६ तथा १९४७ और १९४८ वर्षों में क्या अर्थ तथा श्रमिकों की यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण की दूसरी संस्था के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन से विशेषज्ञ और सामग्री प्राप्त करने में भारत सरकार को कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

अर्थ उलंघनी (श्री आशिष शर्मा) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन द्वारा दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण की दूसरी संस्था के लिये एक लाख रुपये की सामग्री खरीदी जा रही है। दूसरी प्रशिक्षण संस्था के लिये देश में इस समय काम कर रहे दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं का ही उपयोग करने का विचार है।

सामग्री की खरीद

११४६. श्री राधा रमण : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण का स्तर ऊँचा करने के उद्देश्य से, अमरीका के प्वाइंट ४ प्राविधिक कार्यक्रम की सहायता से अब तक क्या क्या सामग्री प्राप्त की गई है;

(ख) यह सामग्री किस प्रकार से काम में लाई जा रही है; और

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्राविधिक सहायता प्रशासन के अधीन रूस से प्राप्त ३० लाख रुपये की सामग्री किस प्रकार काम में लाई जा रही है?

अन्न उद्योग (श्री आशिष खत्री) :

(क) सामग्री की खरीदी के लिए लगभग ३०.८७ लाख रुपयों की भंजरी हुई है। इस रकम में से २१.७ लाख रुपये का सामान खरीदा जा चुका है।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन खरीदा गया सामान औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में स्थानों को दे दिया गया है। इसका उपयोग प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को दस्तकारी मिलावे के लिये किया जायेगा।

(ग) यह सामान अभी भारत नहीं पहुँचा है। इस सहायता योजना के अधीन केवल २० लाख रुपये का सामान भारत आयेगा न कि ३० लाख रुपये का।

महिलाओं को दस्तकारी का प्रशिक्षण

११४७. श्री राधा रमण : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महिला दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण कार्य पर जनवरी, १९५६ से अब तक कितना खर्च हुआ है;

(ख) इस का विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं से इस समय प्रशिक्षण लेने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या राज्यवार कितनी है ?

अन्न उद्योग (श्री आशिष खत्री) :

(क) ३१ अक्टूबर १९५६ तक, जिस दिन प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया गया था, २,३४,०५३ रुपये मात्र।

(ख) एक विवरण इस उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुसूच्य संख्या ७१]

(ग) राज्य ३१-१०-५७ को प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों की संख्या

मद्रास	६७
उत्तर प्रदेश	२१८
दिल्ली	१६७

कोयले की खानों और मिनों का बन्द किया जाना

११४८. श्री बि० प्र० सिंह : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५६-५७ में काम के दिनों की हानि में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह पश्चिम बंगाल की कोयले की किन किन खानों तथा बन्दई की किन किन मिनो के बन्द होने के कारण हुई है ?

अन्न उद्योग (श्री आशिष खत्री) : सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है तथा उसको प्राप्त करने से जो प्रयोजन सिद्ध होगा उससे अधिक उसके एकत्र करने में समय और मेहनत लगेगी।

औद्योगिक विवाद

११४९. श्री बि० प्र० सिंह : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से अक्टूबर, १९५६ तक जो १००६ विवाद हुये, उनमें से कितने के

कारण हड़तालें हुई थीर कितने से तालाबन्दियां;

(ख) इन हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण कितने व्यक्ति बेकार रहे;

(ग) खालू वर्ष में अब तक कितनी हड़तालें और तालाबन्दिया हो चुकी हैं; और

(घ) उनके कारण काम के कितने दिनों की हानि हुई है ?

श्रम उन्मंशी (श्री आशिष शर्मा) :

(क) ६३१ हड़तालें और ७५ तालाबन्दियां ।

(ख) हड़तालों में ५,३८,१२१ और तालाबन्दिया से ६५,०५६ ।

(ग) जनवरी से सितम्बर १९५७ तक १०५५ हड़तालें और ६१ तालाबन्दिया ।

(घ) हड़तालों में २६,३५,८६० और तालाबन्दियों में १६,७३,२८६ ।

सारांश तथा कारखानों में हड़तालों व तालाबन्दियां

१९५० श्री वि० प्र० सिंह : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितनी खानों तथा कारखानों में जनवरी १९५६ में कई बार हड़तालें व तालाबन्दियां हो चुकी हैं ?

श्रम उन्मंशी (श्री आशिष शर्मा) : सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है तथा उसको प्राप्त करने में जो प्रयोजन सिद्ध होगा उससे अधिक उसके एकत्र करने में समय और मेहनत लगेगी ।

श्रम अरीलीय न्यायाधिकरण पंचाद

१९५१ श्री वि० प्र० सिंह : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रम अरीलीय न्यायाधिकरण ने ३१ अगस्त, १९५६ तक १६५६ अरीलों और २७३४ याचिकाओं पर जो निर्णय दिये हैं उनमें से कितने आलोकों के पक्ष में हुये हैं और कितने मजदूरों के पक्ष में; और

(ख) इन निर्णयों का मजदूरों पर क्या असर पड़ा है ?

श्रम उन्मंशी (श्री आशिष शर्मा) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है तथा उसको प्राप्त करने में जो प्रयोजन सिद्ध होगा उससे अधिक उसके एकत्र करने में समय और मेहनत लगेगी ।

श्रम अरीलीय न्यायाधिकरण

१९५२ श्री वि० प्र० सिंह : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्रम अरीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष १ जनवरी, १९५७ को भेष रही १७५ अरीलों तथा ४५६ याचिकाओं में से अब तक कितने का फैसला हो चुका है ?

श्रम उन्मंशी (श्री आशिष शर्मा) : श्रम अरीलीय न्यायाधिकरण ने जनवरी १९५७ में प्रकटूर के आखिर तक १७५ अरीलों और ४५६ याचिकाओं में से १२० अरीलों और २८७ याचिकाओं का फैसला किया ।

महिला कल्याण केन्द्र

१९५३ श्री हुंदा : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) कोयला खदान क्षेत्रों के महिला कल्याण केन्द्रों में महिलाओं को विभिन्न शिल्पों का जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है क्या उस से वे कोई अर्थोपार्जन करती हैं;

(ख) जो स्त्रियां इन केन्द्रों से साक्षर हो जाती हैं बाद में उनका ज्ञान बढ़ाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) इन कल्याण केन्द्रों में कितने पुरतक लगे हैं और उनमें कितने किन भाव्यों की कितनी पुस्तकें हैं ?

श्रम उन्मंशी (श्री आशिष शर्मा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ब) उन्हें ऐसी पुस्तकें और सामग्री पत्र-पत्रिकायें दी जाती हैं जो उनके लिये उपयोगी मान्य हो। स्थिरा प्रत्येक बहु-उद्देशीय संस्था में चलाये जा रहे बालिक शिक्षा केन्द्र के पुस्तकालय का उपयोग भी करती है।

(ग) ५२। प्रत्येक पुस्तकालय में लगभग ४०५ किताबें हैं। इनमें ज्यादातर पुस्तकें हिन्दी की हैं। उड़ीसा, रानीगंज और हैदराबाद के कोयला क्षेत्रों के केन्द्रों में यथोचित स्थानीय भाषाओं की कुछेक पुस्तकों का इन्तजाम भी किया गया है। कुछ केन्द्रों में साम तौर से बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों में, झरखी की पुस्तकों की भी व्यवस्था है।

ज्ञान मजदूर कल्याण केन्द्र

११५४ श्री हुंडा : क्या अब और रोज़-गार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) ज्ञान मजदूर कल्याण केन्द्र में भ्राने वाले बच्चों को दूध, कलेवा और फल देने के निर्णय से कितने बच्चों को लाभ हो रहा है, और

(ख) दूध, कलेवा और फल बाटने के लिये बच्चों का किस आधार पर चुना जाता है ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष श्री)

(क) लगभग ३,१००।

(ख) कोयला खनिकों के ऐसे सब बच्चे जो ज्ञान मजदूर कल्याण केन्द्रों में भ्राने हैं, दूध और कलेवा पाने के हकदार हैं।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र

११५५ श्री हुंडा क्या अब और रोज़-गार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयला खानों की कल्याण संस्थाओं के प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों में किस स्तर की शिक्षा दी जाती है ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष श्री)
बालिक कामगारों को पढ़ना, लिखना और साधारण हिसाब-किताब सिखाया जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ, स्वास्थ्य, सफाई, नागरिक जीवन सम्बन्धी बातों, अब कानूनों और मौजूदा घटनाओं का प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान भी कराया जाता है।

स्व-बालित करघे

११५६ श्री १० १० विजय क्या बालिक तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) कपड़े की मिलों में अब तक कितने स्वबालित करघे लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) इस ने परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) इनके लगाने से कितने व्यक्ति बेकार हो गये हैं और उन्हें कोई अन्य रोज़गार देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है ?

बालिक तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) १ जनवरी, १९५७ तक लगाये गये स्वबालित करघों की संख्या १३,१६८ है।

(ख) स्वबालित करघों से तैयार किये गये कपड़े की जानकारी अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है। स्वबालित करघों पर भी उतना ही कपड़ा तैयार होता है जितना कि साधारण शक्तिबालित करघों पर। लेकिन स्वबालित करघों पर तैयार किये गये कपड़े की किस्म अच्छी होती है।

(ग) इस बारे में ठीक ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। स्वबालित करघे लगाने की अनुमति साधारणतः इसी शर्त पर दी जाती है कि उनके लगाने से मजदूरों की छटनी नहीं की जायगी। स्वबालित करघे लगाने से बेकार होने वाले मजदूरों को आम तौर पर सम्बद्ध कपड़ा मिल में या तो

अतिरिक्त वाली क्या कर या दूसरे विभागों में काम दे दिया जाता है।

श्री क-रा

११५७. श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से कितना ऊनी कपड़ा आयात होता है ;

(ख) ऊनी कपड़े के आयात को घटाने के लिये क्या कोई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उनके धीरे क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) १९५५-५६ तथा १९५६-५७ में क्रमशः १,५५,३०,००० र० और १,१८,६०,००० र० का ऊनी कपड़ा आयात किया गया।

(ख) और (ग) १ जुलाई १९५७ से ऊनी कपड़े के आयात पर रोक लगा दी गयी है।

मशीनी सिलौने का उद्योग

११५८ श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में मशीनी सिलौने बनाने के उद्योग को सरकार क्या सहायता दे रही है;

(ख) इस उद्योग द्वारा सरकारी सहायता से अब तक क्या प्रगति की गई है,

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशों में कोई विशेषज्ञ बुलाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुसूच्य संख्या ७२]

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बाट तथा माप की मीट्रिक प्रणाली

११५९. श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बाट तथा माप की मीट्रिक प्रणाली से जनता को क्या लाभ हूँगे; और

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा जनता को इन लाभों को बनाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) देश भर में एक से बाट और पैमाने होने के फायदे बखूबी जाहिर हैं। मीटर प्रणाली संसार भर में विख्यात है और स्वीकृत मानी जाती है। इसे समझ लेना और याद रखना आसान है। इसे अपनाने में हिमाज किताने करने में आसानी हो जायेगी और इस में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में समय और मेहनत की बचत हुआ करेगी।

(ख) मीटर प्रणाली के फायदे सरकार के निम्न प्रकाशनों में समझाये गये हैं :—

१. "मेमोरेण्डम आन दि एडोप्शन आफ मीट्रिक सिस्टम इन इण्डिया" ले० श्री पीताम्बर पन्त

२. "दि मीट्रिक सिस्टम आफ वेट्स एण्ड मेजर्स"

—प्रकाशक पब्लिकेशन्स डिबीजन, सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय।

अगले साल इस प्रणाली तथा इसे अपनाने के कार्यों का समाचार पत्रों, रेडियो, फिल्मों आदि के द्वारा व्यापक प्रचार किया जायेगा।

नियोजन पदाधिकारी

११६०. पंडित कु० चं० शर्मा : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है जिस के अन्तर्गत नियोजन पदाधिकारियों को चुने हुए व्यवसायों के संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध की जायेगी जो अभ्यर्थियों को योग्यता को जानने में सहायक होगी,

(ख) यह किन किन व्यवसायों के बारे में अब तक तैयार की गई है,

(ग) इस योजना में कितने नियोजन पदाधिकारियों ने लाभ उठाया है और इन के फलस्वरूप कितने अभ्यर्थी चुने गये हैं, और

(घ) इस योजना का तैयार करने में कितना खर्च हुआ है और इस संबंध में किंग विंगेज में सहायता ली गयी थी ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री बाबू दली) : (क) से (ग). इस योजना के पहले विभिन्न कार्य केन्द्रों में जा कर व्यवसायों के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त की जायेगी। इस जानकारी के आधार पर काम के उम्मीदवारों की योग्यता और अनुभव जानने के लिये प्रश्नोत्तरी तैयार की जायेगी। अभी नियोजन महानिदेशालय में यह काम चलाया जा रहा है। इसी बीच तजुबे के तौर पर मोटर मैकेनिक व्यवसाय में योग्यता जानने के लिये एक प्रश्नोत्तरी का नमूना तैयार किया गया है जिस की सहायता से नियोजन कार्यालयों में प्रार्थियों को योग्यता का अनुमान लगाया जायेगा।

(घ) इस सिलसिले में कोई खास खर्च नहीं हुआ है। यह कार्य नियोजन महानिदे-

शालय के व्यावसायिक ज्ञानकारी स्क्रीन द्वारा हो रहा है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने घाघे विशेषज्ञ का नाम भी एस० ओ० इस है।

मालिक मजदूरों के सम्बन्धों पर अध्ययन

११६१. पंडित कु० चं० शर्मा : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भविष्य में किन किन कारखानों में मालिक-मजदूर सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन करने का विचार है ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री बाबू दली) : इंडियन प्रलुमिनियम कंपनी बेंगलूर, कनकता, और इन्दौर के सूती कपड़ा मिलों में अध्ययन जारी है। राज्य सरकारों से ऐसे कारखानों के नाम मागे गये हैं जहाँ अध्ययन किया जा सके।

बाट तथा माप की मीट्रिक प्रणाली

११६२. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या बाबू दली तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कारखानों में मीट्रिक प्रणाली के बाट और माप बनाने की संभावना है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकारी कारखानों में प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानतः कितने बाट तथा माप बनाये जायेंगे; और

(ग) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार के कितने बाट तथा माप बनाये जाने का अनुमान है ?

बाबू दली तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). शास्त्रास्त्र के कारखानों में मीट्रिक बाट तथा पैमाने बनाये जाने की संभावना की खोज की जा रही है। इस समय यह बताना कठिन है कि इन कारखानों में कितनी संख्या में बाटों और पैमानों का निर्माण हो सकेगा।

॥(ग) प्रारम्भिक 'जांच' से पता चला है कि निजी क्षेत्र में मौद्रिक प्रणाली के बाट तथा चलाने चलाने की इतनी कमी क्षमता मौजूद है कि उस से देश की नये मौद्रिक बाट और पैमानों सम्बन्धी कुछ आवश्यकता पूरी हो सकेगी ।

उत्पादकता बढ़ाने का आन्दोलन

११६३. श्री बाल्मोकी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन उद्योगों ने उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सहयोग करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या किया गया है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) नई दिल्ली में १ और २ नवम्बर, १९५७ को हुई उत्पादकता गोष्ठी में मालिकों और मजदूरों के राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के जो प्रतिनिधि शामिल हुए थे उन की मार्फत सामान्यतः सभी उद्योगों ने उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिये किये जाने वाले प्रयत्नों में सहयोग देने की इच्छा प्रकट की है ।

(ख) उत्पादकता गोष्ठी ने एक राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था । सरकार इस समय इस पर विचार कर रही है । यह परिषद् देश में उत्पादकता की भावना का प्रचार करेगी, स्थानीय उत्पादकता परिषदों की स्थापना को प्रेरणा देगी और उत्पादकता सेवाओं की व्यवस्था कराने के लिये कदम उठायेगी ।

उत्पादकता बढ़ाने का आन्दोलन

११६४. श्री रा० ल० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप उद्योगों में उत्पादन बढ़ने से कितने श्रम बेकार हो जायेंगे; और

(ख) इस बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) अन्य देशों के अनुभव ने इस भय को झूठा साबित कर दिया है कि उत्पादकता आन्दोलन के कारण बेकारी बढ़ जायेगी । वास्तव में अन्य देशों में उत्पादकता के साथ साथ निरोजन में भी वृद्धि हुई है । भारत में राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् द्वारा उत्पादकता आन्दोलन को इस ढंग में चलाने का प्रस्ताव है कि उससे बेकारी न बढ़ने पाये । राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् की स्थापना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) निम्न-निम्न क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्र को अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विस्तार करने के लिये सरकार जो भी प्रयत्न कर रही है उन सबका उद्देश्य निरोजन में वृद्धि करना और बेकारी को घटाना है और आशा है कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में उत्पादकता आन्दोलन से सहायता मिलेगी ।

साबुन का आयात

११६५. श्री रा० ल० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितने साबुन का आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) सब से अधिक साबुन किस देश से मंगाया जाता है; और

(ग) इसका आयात कम करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ग), आजकल साबुन का आयात पूर्ण रूप से रोक दिया गया है ।

जूतों का उत्पादन

११६६. श्री रा० ल० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस की भेजे जाने वाले जूतों के निर्माण में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले किसी कच्चे माल का विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी मात्रा में;
और

(ग) भारत में आयात किये जाने वाले इस कच्चे माल पर कितना आयात शुल्क लिया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है, यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

मशीनी औजार उद्योग

११६७. श्री रा० स० तिबारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९६०-६१ तक मशीनरी औजारों के उद्योग में कितना उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विचार है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं,

(ग) प्रिंसीपल औजारों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, और

(घ) इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) और (ख) हालांकि योजना कमिशन ने पहले १९६०-६१ तक ३ करोड़ ६० के मूल्य के मशीनी औजार बनाने का आस्थायी लक्ष्य रखा था, लेकिन मशीनी औजारों की बराबर बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखकर प्रस्ताव यह है कि १९६०-६१ तक १० करोड़ ६० के मूल्य के औजार बनाने का उत्पादन लक्ष्य रखा जाए। १९५६ में स्थापित मशीनी औजार समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने मौजूदा कारखानों के लिए उत्पादन की एक व्यापक योजना स्वीकार की है। वर्तमान कारखानों का विस्तार करने तथा नये कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस देने की उदार नीति अपनायी

जा रही है। उद्योग की बेकारों तथा विकास करने के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन एक विकास परिषद स्थापित कर दी गयी है।

(ग) तथा (घ) प्रिंसीपल (शुद्धमाप) औजार अनेक प्रकार के होते हैं और उनमें से अधिकांश की मांग अभी उस स्थिति तक नहीं पहुँची है कि लाभप्रद ढंग से उनका उत्पादन शुरू किया जा सके। फिर भी बंगलौर स्थित हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल फैक्टरी एक आधुनिक शुद्धमाप कारखाना एच-२२, बनाती है। प्लेन प्लग गोज, गैप गोज प्रिंसीपल क्यूब और इसी तरह के कुछ और औजार बनाने में देश आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है। जिन अन्य औजारों में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो गये हैं, वे ये हैं—सरफेस प्लेट, कटोर इस्पात के स्क्वेयर, सरफेस गोज, स्टैन्डर्ड प्लेन तथा गैप गोज, स्टेट एंजिन साइन कार, पेरैलल ब्लाक, एंगल प्लेट आदि।

सीमेंट का वितरण

*११६८. श्री रा० स० तिबारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री निम्न आशय का एक ऐसा विवरण टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में यह बताया गया हो कि

(क) सीमेंट के वितरण के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है,

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अब तक कितने सीमेंट का वितरण हुआ है,

(ग) निगम को कितना लाभ हुआ है,

(घ) सीमेंट के वितरण पर निगम को कितना खर्च करना पड़ा है,

(ङ) इस काम के लिये कितने व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं और उन को वेतन तथा भत्ता के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई, और

(च) इन कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन अपने नियुक्त किये हुए वित्री एजेंटों के जरिये सीमेंट का वितरण करता है।

(ख) कारपोरेशन ने ३१ अक्टूबर १९५७ तक ६३ लाख टन वेशी सीमेंट और ३.२ लाख टन प्रायसित सीमेंट का वितरण किया।

(ग) तथा (घ). ३० जून १९५७ को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि की जानकारी कारपोरेशन की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दी गई है जो सभा की मेज पर पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है।

(ङ) कारपोरेशन ने २१ वित्री एजेंट नियुक्त किये हैं। उन को कमीशन के रूप में कितना धन दिया गया है, यह वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(च) स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को सीमेंट के वितरण का दायित्व दिये जाने से पहले जो वित्री एजेंटियां काम कर रही थी, कारपोरेशन ने उन्हीं को बनाये रखा है।

सीमेंट के कारखाने

११६६. श्री ११० स'० लिबारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने सीमेंट के कारखानों में सीमेंट की लागत ज्यादा पड़ रही है और उन में से कितनों को अतिरिक्त मूल्य लेने की रियायत दी गई है; और

(ख) यह रियायत कब तक जारी रहेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अतिरिक्त मूल्य लेने की रियायत इस समय सीमेंट के केवल दो कारखानों को दी गई है जिन में उत्पादन लागत अन्य प्रतिमानित लागत वाले कारखानों से अधिक पड़ती है।

(ख) यह रियायत तब तक लागू रहेगी जब तक कि मूल्यों में संशोधन नहीं ही जायगा।

Copper

1170. Shri Nausahir Bharucha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the annual consumption of copper in the country in different forms;

(b) the total production of copper mines in the country;

(c) the quantity of copper imported during last year (1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957); and

(d) the quantity expected to be imported from the 1st September, 1957 to 31st March, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 73].

Temrind Seed

1171. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of temrind seed in India;

(b) the quantity of temrind seed utilised in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that temrind seed powder is used in cloth mills as starch;

(d) whether it is a fact that temrind seed powder is also used in Plywood, Artificial Leather, Lenoleum Industries; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to give protection to the temrind seed powder industry as being a Small Scale Industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Estimated annual production of temrind seed is 1,32,000 tons.

(b) 20,000 tons of temrind kernal powder is annually used in cotton textile industry alone. Besides, this material is used in jute industry, but information about the quantities consumed therein is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have no information.

(e) There is no such proposal.

काठ तथा शाकं मछली के तेल

११७२. श्री आसुर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९४८, १९४९, १९५४ और १९५६ में कितना काठ लिवर आयल और शाकं लिवर आयल का उत्पादन हुआ और उन का मूल्य कितना था ;

(ख) उक्त वर्षों में इन का किन किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया, और

(ग) भारत में इन तेलों को किस काम में लाया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेंसाई) : (क) देश में काठ लिवर आइल का उत्पादन नहीं होता । १९५४ और १९५६ में हुए शाकं लिवर आयल उत्पादन का और उस के मूल्य के आकड़े ये हैं :

१९५४	१९७१७ गैलन ,	₹ ०
	प्रतिग्राम विटामिन	
	'ए' की ६००० आई०	
	यू० सत्रियतायुक्त	११,८३,०२०
१९५६	५९५०० गैलन	३५,७०,०००

तथा १९५१ के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) काठ लिवर आइल और शाकं लिवर आइल के निर्यात के आकड़े उ लब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि जनवरी १९५७ के पहले

देश के व्यापारिक वर्गीकरण में इन के आकड़े नहीं दिये जाते थे । किन्तु जनवरी से जून तक काठ लिवर आइल का निर्यात निम्नानुसार हुआ

परिमाण मूल्य
(पीण्ड) (₹०)

काठ लिवर आइल (मैडी-

कल)

नेपाल

२८ १२६

काठ लिवर आइल जिस

का अन्यत्र उल्लेख

नहीं है

बरमा

२८० ६२७६

नेपाल

७३ ६८

जनवरी में जून तक की अवधि में शाकं लिवर आइल का कोई निर्यात नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) शाकं लिवर आइल जिस में विटामिन 'ए' खूब होता है, चिकित्सा के काम आता है ।

Indian Embassy Buildings

1173. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the names of countries where the Indian Government have their own buildings for housing the Indian Embassies and their Staff?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government of India own their own buildings for housing their Embassies and/or their staff in the following countries:—

Australia, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, China, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Holland, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Malaya, Pakistan, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

District Plans

1174. } Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have published their District Plans; and

(b) how far the basic changes proposed to be made in the Second Five Year Plan will affect the implementation of the District Plans?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A number of States have published district plans for some or all their districts. The latest information on this subject is being ascertained and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Generally speaking, adjustments in the Plan which might be necessary from time to time on account of foreign exchange difficulties, do not affect the implementation of district Plans.

Small Scale Industries

1175. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allocated to Bombay State for the development of Small Scale Industries under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A sum of Rs. 499.26 lakhs has been allocated to Bombay State for the development of Small Scale Industries under the Second Five Year Plan (i.e. Rs. 350.00 lakhs for schemes for Small Scale Industries and Rs. 149.26 lakhs for Industries Estates).

Handloom Industry in Bombay

1176. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in Bombay State for the development of handloom industry during the year 1956-57; and

(b) the allotment proposed during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 60,81,966/-.

(b) Rs. 50,58,103/-.

Labour Disputes in Sugar Mills

1177. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the total number of labour disputes in Sugar Mills which have occurred during 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): According to the information available, ten labour disputes occurred during the period from January, 1956, to December, 1956 and nine during the period from January 1957 to September, 1957 in Sugar Mills.

Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment

1178. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment in the year 1951-52; and

(b) their number at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 251.

(b) 336.

(The above information relates to the total number of employees at the Headquarters of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment).

Television

1179. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

368 on the 26th July, 1967 and state the present position with regard to the setting up of Experimental Television Unit at Delhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The proposal for setting up of an Experimental Television Unit for social and educational purposes at Delhi is still under consideration. A final decision will only be possible after making arrangements for the acquisition of that part of equipment which is still to be procured from abroad.

Documentaries on Folk Dances

1180. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any documentary film was prepared on the folk dances of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). No documentary has so far been produced exclusively on the folk dances of Himachal Pradesh

Cement

1181. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total number of bags of cement allotted to Bihar in 1956?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): 2,16,000 tons.

प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर बल-चित्र का प्रदर्शन

११८२. श्री यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर बलचित्र दिखाने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा कोई इमारत बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस व्यवस्था पर कितना व्यय हुआ है और यह खर्च किस मद के अन्दर किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

स्वास्थ्य विकास कार्य

११८३. श्री अश्वतथ बंसन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थानीय विकास कार्यों के लिये कुल कितनी धन राशि रखी गयी थी;

(ख) उसका केन्द्र तथा विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा कहा तक उपयोग किया गया और उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली;

(ग) इस काम के लिये द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धन राशि रखी गई है;

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों को इसमें से कितना अनुदान दिया जायेगा, और कितना केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं व्यय करेगी, और

(ङ) अब तक इस पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है और वास्तविक कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री इया० नं० मिश्र) :

(क) १५ करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) पूछी गई सूचना सम्बन्धी एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर प्रस्तुत है।

(ग) १५ करोड़ रुपये।

(घ) प्रतिवर्ष के बजट में दी गई राशि राज्यों में बाँट दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सीधे स्वीकृत योजनाओं पर व्यय करने के लिये कोई राशि सुरक्षित नहीं रखी जाती है। ऐसी योजनाओं का खर्च व्यवस्था

के अनुसार व्यय न हो पायी राशि से किया जाता है।

(इ) आवश्यक सूचना विभिन्न राज्यों से एकत्र की जा रही है, और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन द्वारा ५ दिसम्बर १९५७ को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ११८३ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में लोक सभा की मेज पर रखा गया विवरण।

(१) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में (१९५३-५४ से १९५५-५६ तक) विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्रों द्वारा (सीधी स्वीकृत योजनाओं पर खर्च किया गया केन्द्रीय अनुदान :—

	लाख रु०
केन्द्रीय सरकार	२.७२७
राज्य सरकारें	
आंध्र	६६.६५६
असम	३४.३६७
बिहार	१८५.०५०
बम्बई	६५.०३८
मध्य प्रदेश	४७.५५०
मद्रास	१७३.५८७
उड़ीसा	४०.३३८
पंजाब	३८.१८३
उत्तर प्रदेश	२३५.५८७
प० बंगाल	८३.६६६
हैदराबाद	४८.३७६
मध्य भारत	१६.३३०
मैसूर	१५.८००
पैप्पू	६६.२६४
राजस्थान	४४.५१०
सौराष्ट्र	२१.१६६
तिरुवाकुर कोचीन	१४.००६
अजमेर	१.०८०
ओपाक	२.३४०
कुर्ग	०.६५४
दिल्ली	६.४३०
महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश	३.७२७

बिन्ध्य प्रदेश	१४.२६०
जम्मू और कश्मीर	१३.६२१
कच्छ	१.६००
मणिपुर	०.७३०
त्रिपुरा	१.६५८
योग	१२२२.६२७

(२) स्थानीय विकास परियोजनाओं की संख्या :—

स्वीकृत	२,१३,०३१
जो पूरी हो चुकी है	७२,५६७
३१ मार्च, १९५६ को	
जिनका काम चालू था	१,०२,८७१

Building Materials for Displaced Persons

1184. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of building materials intended for Rehabilitation works in Delhi are lying for the last many years in Central Stores Division of the C.P.W.D., Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has been purchased with periodical verification of quantity and quality; and

(d) the estimated loss in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delegations Abroad

1185. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government delegations of different Ministries have

visited foreign countries in the year 1956-57;

(b) the nature of those delegations and which countries they have visited;

(c) whether the number is less than the number in 1955-56; and

(d) the cost involved in sending those delegations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The complete information is not yet available. According to the present information, the position is as follows:

(a) 141.

(b) Statement showing the nature of those delegations and which countries they have visited, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See LT-426/57].

(c) Information is not available.

(d) Rs. 25,05,289.46 n.p. approximately.

Press Trust of India

1186. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move on behalf of the Press Trust of India Board of Directors to close down P.T.I.; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement Press Commission's recommendations to hand over P.T.I. management to a public corporation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports to the same effect as mentioned by the hon. Member in his question. The recommendations of the Press Commission regarding future management of P.T.I. were addressed to the P.T.I. and not to Government. Legally, Government cannot convert the P.T.I. management into a public

corporation. That is for the shareholders of the P.T.I. to consider.

Delhi Municipality

1187. Shri Bibhanti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Municipal Committee has requested the Central Government to give financial aid towards civic reception given to foreign dignitaries as finance of Delhi Municipality are very unsound; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given any grants?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Delhi Municipal Committee has been giving Civic Reception to a large number of distinguished foreign visitors and approached the Government of India for an ad hoc grant to reimburse them for part of the additional expenditure involved.

(b) Rupees one lakh.

हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स (प्राइवेट)

लिमिटेड

११८८ श्री छातर : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड में निमिलीन का, कच्चे रूप में और स्फटिकाकार तैयार माल* के रूप में, प्रतिदिन कितना उत्पादन होता है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरारजी बेसाई) : इस समय पेनिमिलीन के प्रतिदिन के उत्पादन का औसत इस प्रकार है :—

१. कच्चे रूप में उत्पादन (अर्थात् पहलें रवे) ६६,००० मेगा-मुनिट

२. स्फटिकाकार तैयार माल के रूप में ४२,००० मेगा-मुनिट

*Crude product and recrystallised finished product.

Surcharge on ships passing through Suez Canal

1189. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kasiwal:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is fact that a proposal is being put before the General Assembly of U.N. to levy a surcharge on the ships passing through Suez Canal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes. Some countries have advanced loans for meeting the cost of the Suez Canal clearance. In order to repay them, the Secretary General has recommended that, "subject to reduction by such resources as might become otherwise available, repayment to contributor countries be effected by means of the application of a surcharge on Canal traffic under which arrangement a levy of 3 per cent. on Canal tolls would be paid into a special United Nations account, the procedures to govern such payments to be negotiated with the Egyptian Government and with the other parties to the payments. On the basis of the current level of Canal traffic, it can be estimated that by this method the costs would be reimbursed over a period of about three years".

Industrial Development of Bombay State

1190. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 573 on the 9th August, 1957 and state the names of places where the industries are going to be located in the Bombay State during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 74.]

Tea District Labour Association

1191. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Tea District Labour Association are controlled and regulated by the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 and the rules framed thereunder; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Tea Districts Labour Association is an employers' agency, licensed under Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, and, therefore, its activities in respect of assisted emigrant labourers are controlled and regulated under the Act and the Rules thereunder.

(b) Does not arise.

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited

1192 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sindri Fertilizer Factory published two monthly house journals one in English by the name "Sindri News" and the other in Hindi "Sindri Samachar";

(b) if so, the total number of copies published in each language together with a statement containing the number of copies sold to permanent subscribers and the number distributed as complimentary; and

(c) the total cost involved in these publications and loss, if any, incurred or profit which has accrued since these publications were started?

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

(b) 1000 copies each of "Sindri News" and "Sindri Samachar" are

published every month. On an average, 400 copies of "Sindri News" are sold to permanent subscribers and by ad hoc sales, about 300 copies distributed as complimentary copies and 150 to 300 copies presented to important visitors to Sindri. As regards "Sindri Samachar", only about 200 copies are sold. A large number of copies is distributed as complimentary copies with a view to introducing the publication to the various classes of potential readers, both at Sindri and outside.

(c) The question of profit or loss does not arise, as these journals come under the category of publicity and informative literature. The approximate costs of printing and receipts by way of sales and advertisements for the different years are given below:—

	"Sindri News"		"Sindri Samachar"	
	Cost of Printing	Receipts	Cost of Printing	Receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	31,000	10,000	—	—
1954-55	18,000	5,600	—	—
1955-56	21,000	5,000	5,000	300

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

1193. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are shortly arranging to get research equipment for the Technological Department of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory from the U.S.S.R. Government;

(b) if so, what is the total value of this equipment; and

(c) whether this equipment will be secured in the form of U.N. Technical Assistance?

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

(b) About Rupees 12 to 15 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

State Trading Corporation

1194. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount paid by way of dead freight by State Trading Corporation since its inception?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): No dead freight has so far been paid by the State Trading Corporation.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

1195. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters for industrial labour completed State-wise in India by the end of July, 1957 under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme;

(b) the amount of subsidy given to different States under the Scheme; and

(c) the amount of money given to Orissa Industries Ltd., Barang and Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Choudwar (Cuttack) under the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The required information is given in statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 75.]

Trade with Canada

1196. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has relaxed import restrictions on Indian goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total worth of Indian goods imported by Canada annually?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Deasai): (a) There are no restrictions on import of Indian goods into Canada.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About Rupees 15 crores.

Broadcasting House, New Delhi

1197. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount of money spent in purchasing and installing a statue of a lady with a veena in the Broadcasting House of New Delhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A sum of Rs. 10,000/- was spent in purchasing the statue and Rs. 2,000/- in installing it in the Broadcasting House, New Delhi.

Employment Exchanges in Agartala

1198. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchange at Agartala (Tripura) from the 1st July, 1957 so far;

(b) the number of persons out of them who have not been provided with jobs so far;

(c) whether there are any restrictions in Employment Exchange, Agartala for registering the names for each day; and

(d) if so, the number of persons that are admissible for registration for each day?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,047 upto 31st October, 1957.

(b) 938.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Heavy Electrical Goods

1199. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of heavy electrical goods produced in India per annum at present item-wise;

(b) the value of heavy electrical goods produced by the public sector at present, if any; and

(c) the profits earned by the heavy electrical goods manufacturing industry in the year 1955-56?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Deasai): (a) The estimated value of production for 1957 of heavy electrical goods, based on the present level of production, is as follows:—

Items	Estimated value of production in 1957 (in lakhs of rupees)
(i) Electric motors.	526
(ii) Electric transformers.	723
(iii) Control-gears and Switch-gears.	105
(iv) Cables and Wires.	1308
TOTAL.	2662

(b) Electric transformers—Rs. 72 lakhs.

(c) Information is not available.

Employment Exchanges in Punjab

1200. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Punjab State in 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the percentage of persons registered who have been provided with employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a)	
1956-57.	.. 1,35,606
1957-58 (April-Oct., '57).	.. 82,913
(b) 1956-57.	.. 15.7
1957-58 (April-Oct., '57).	14.6

Ulhasnagar Township

1201. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the price per acre paid by the Ministry for land in Ulhasnagar in Bombay State; and

(b) the price at which Government propose to sell the land to the refugees settled there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) An average price of Rs. 1,050/- per acre of undeveloped land was paid by the State Government.

(b) Prices vary between Rs. 4,840/- and Rs. 19,360/- per acre of developed land depending on the cost of development and location in each case.

Indians in Germany

1202. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total number of Indian nationals residing at present in West Germany, profession-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The requisite information is being secured and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Forward Trading

1203. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue obtained from the forward deals in cotton in Bombay during 1956-57;

(b) whether any revenue has been obtained from the forward deals in other commodities in Bombay; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Central Government does not collect any revenue on forward deals.

AM India Radio

1204. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have under consideration a proposal to construct a Radio Transmitter Station at Aurangabad or Nander in the Marathwada region of Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There was formerly a proposal to have a relay transmitter at Nander and linked with Hyderabad Station. In view of the reorganisation of States, the proposal has been changed.

15-Year Plan of the Department of Atomic Energy

1205. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1295 on the 5th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the main features of the 15-Year Plan for the development of atomic energy in the country have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees in Missions Abroad

1206. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Offices of the Indian High Commissioners in Canada and Ceylon;

(b) how many of these are Indians and how many are foreigners; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the foreign staff has asked for increase in their salaries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Canda .. 28

Ceylon .. 128

(b) Canada

Indians .. 16

Foreigners .. 12

Ceylon

Indians .. 118

Foreigners .. 10

(c) *Canada*. No Salaries of local staff have however been revised in consonance with the increases given by the local Government to their staff.

Ceylon: No.

Displaced Persons Colonies in Jullundur

1207. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quarter constructed for displaced persons in Jullundur, Rajpura and Khana colonies are being auctioned.

(b) the expenditure incurred on the construction of one quarter;

(c) the rent charged from the person occupying a quarter; and

(d) the amount realised per quarter so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Only un-allotted houses and those occupied by non-claimant allottees who do not opt to purchase them under the Compensation Scheme are being put to auction.

(b) 'A' type .. Rs. 5,000

'B' type .. Rs. 5,400

'C' type .. Rs. 5,600

'D' type .. Rs. 6,700

8-marla Houses at Jullundur. .. Rs. 2,050

Houses at Rajpura... Rs. 2,585

(c) Rent is charged at 4½% of the total capital outlay except in respect

of the houses at Rajpura for which a rent of Rs. 5/- p.m. per house is charged.

(d) Information is not readily available and taking the large number of houses into consideration, its collection will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved.

Displaced Persons

1208. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of East Pakistan displaced persons sent to camps in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar in 1950; and

(b) the number of displaced persons among them permanently rehabilitated so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

1209. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the total amount involved in the schemes for educated unemployed in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A lump sum allocation of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for special schemes for educated unemployed. No specific statewide allocation of this amount has been made.

Residential Quarters for Government Employees

1210. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the principles on which Government quarters are allotted;

(b) whether applicants are allotted quarters strictly according to priority; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Allotment of accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi is as a rule made with reference to the date of continuous posting of the applicant concerned at these stations and the emoluments drawn by him. The principles are laid down in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 24th January, 1950.

(b) and (c). Allotments are made strictly in order of priority except in cases of proved hardship where subject to the application being supported by the Head of the applicant's department, accommodation one or two class below his entitlement is sanctioned on an out-of-turn basis by a committee consisting of three officers. Illustrative of the cases of proved hardship are cases in which there is an unexpected termination of tenancy or inability to secure private accommodation, or serious illness in the family caused or aggravated by conditions of overcrowding or unhygienic surroundings.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3719, dated the 16th November, 1957, making certain amendments to the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-417/57].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under Article 338(2) of the Constitution, a copy of the Annual Report (Parts I and II)

of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1956-57. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-418/57].

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. P&D-19(1)/56, dated the 26th November, 1957, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-419/57].

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period."

Some Hon. Members: We oppose.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member may state in brief.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, we oppose the introduction of this Bill because it has almost become a farce that Government comes from time to time to extend the time limit of the Bill by instalments. It would have been far better if the Government makes up its mind and if it so wants, tells the country and the Parliament that it wants to make it a permanent feature of the statute-book.

I might remind this House that, when this Bill was originally passed in 1950, the late lamented Sardar Patel who was then the Home Minister, said that he could not sleep for two nights because he had to sponsor

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 5-12 57 pp. 918-19.

such a measure. Then there was an emergency situation in the country, there were the partition and communal troubles. In the end, he made up his mind that at least for two years, there should be an extraordinary legislation like this. But since then we find that after every two or three years, Government, every time, come and say, we are not using the powers of this legislation indiscriminately, very few people have been kept under detention, but even then, we need this measure. We fail to understand what is the need now.

For a time, there was the hackneyed argument of the communist bogey. But, today, at least in our country, the Communists have become very respectable. We have heard it from the Prime Minister, he gave them a chit from distant Scandinavia, he gave them a chit from distant Japan....

Some Hon. Members: Chit?

Some Hon. Members: Good certificate.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Good conduct certificate that they are behaving....

An Hon. Member: They were never bad.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:most properly and constitutionally. So, that bogey does not stand. We want to know what is the special emergency which has jeopardised the security of the State that we must again extend the time limit for the provisions of this Bill by another three years.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister. The hon. Member has explained. That is all. He says that there is absolutely no need and in spite of the certificates that have been given, what is the need.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: There are some more arguments.

I particularly want to object and oppose the provisions of this Bill, particularly a legislation of this kind because we have found by experience

that whenever you put such powers in the hands of the executive authority, particularly the police authorities,—I do not challenge the *bona fides* of the Home Minister or of the Government—whenever you put extraordinary powers under an extraordinary legislation like this in the hands of the police, the police mind becomes absolutely indolent. They do not go into the papers. They would not make proper investigations. They would put any person under suspicion in jail. We have had enough experience of that. I need not go into the history of the British days. Even under the national regime, we have had enough experience of this kind. So, with all the emphasis at our command, we want to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Can I make a statement, Sir, because my hon. friend has made some oblique observations? Perhaps the reasons why we oppose this motion may be made clear.

Mr. Speaker: Generally, when hon. Members want to oppose, they would like to choose one spokesman. In this case, I will allow Shri H. N. Mukerjee to make a very short speech. Generally, I will allow only one under the Rules.

Shri Hem Barua: (Gauhati): would also like to say.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him. Then it will be a regular debate. Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall be very brief in giving our reasons for opposing the motion made by my friend the Home Minister.

As I said, my good friend here has made some observations which impel me to say that we in this House and in the country, the Communist Party, order our behaviour always in accordance with the necessities of the country and not with an eye to what is going to come from the side of the Government by way of repression or otherwise.

An Hon. Member: Or Moscow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We oppose this measure that the Home Minister is now trying to bring forward, and we oppose it root and branch. We oppose it at every stage of the proceedings.

This is an unwarranted measure, this is a pernicious measure, a weapon in the hands of the executive and Government is now trying to get a longer lease of life for this legislation which earlier was introduced in a very apologetic way.

An Hon. Member: Democratic Government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I feel also that Government is surreptitiously making this part of the law of the land. What was professedly an emergency measure is surreptitiously being raised into part of the permanent law of the land, and that is why we feel that this is a fraud committed on the spirit of the Constitution. This is an instrument of political vendetta which Government is trying to employ. At a time when over food, over foreign policy, over refugee rehabilitation, over economic reconstruction there is virtual unanimity in the country, the Government, in spite of it, comes forward with this kind of measure. I oppose it root and branch, we oppose it lock, stock and barrel.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am not at all surprised and I also appreciate the position of the hon. Mover and of Shri Mukerjee.

An Hon. Member: Mover?

Mr. Speaker: They have moved the opposition.

Pandit G. B. Pant: When too many speak simultaneously, it is difficult to understand the incoherent utterance. What I was just trying to observe was this. This measure has been before the House for some time. There have been discussions almost every year on the way this measure has been put into effect. The instances which were quoted here were, I think, generally approved by the House, and it was

also felt that great care has been taken in making use of this measure.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If there was nobody to differ from me, the House would be monotonous.

So far as this measure is concerned, we all have to remember one thing. If our country has been able to make any progress and if we have any reputation in other countries, it is mainly because we have a stable Government, and we have succeeded in maintaining order in our country. If either of these were in any way disturbed or upset, much that we have gained whether in our country or outside would be lost. So, while taking care to enlarge the liberty of every individual and to see that no one is put to any unnecessary restraint or annoyance, it is, I think, the duty of all of us to see that conditions in the country are so regular, so far as we can, that the maximum number of people are able to enjoy individual liberty, that they are not deprived of their liberty because of bullies, because of persons who work underground or because such forces as are let loose occasionally in a fit of passion or rage.

Yesterday I read out a statement relating to the decisions that have been taken by the Dravida Kazhagam and what was done there. The other day we all learnt what had happened in Ramanathapuram. Things like this are still coming to our notice. We have been hearing of bomb explosions from time to time, of spies doing so many things. Can we, in these circumstances, give up the duty that we owe to the country? Its security has to be maintained, public order has to be preserved. Of course, if there is any single case in which there is any misuse, then we would be sorry.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, all orders are passed after I have personally satisfied myself. Then, as the hon. Members know, though evidence is not led in a formal way, all these cases are

brought under review and they are examined by no less a person than a Judge of a High Court. If the Judge advises that the person on whom the order of detention has been tentatively issued should be released, he is released. It is not purely an executive affair. It is something done by the executive subject to review and scrutiny by the judiciary. So, to regard it an arbitrary act done by the executive is not correct.

I do not think at this stage I am required to make an elaborate statement. We will have occasion to consider and discuss this matter, and we will all do so calmly and dispassionately. I am here to listen to every argument, and if the House really feels that we can discharge our duties and maintain the standards to which we are committed and facilitate the smooth course of progress which we all desire without having any measure of this type, we will be prepared certainly to consider the general opinion of the House, but I am convinced that situated as we are, it would not be in the larger interests of the country not to renew this Act. Some time ago we allowed the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act to lapse so that the press may enjoy greater liberty. Similarly we would have allowed this Act to lapse if we were satisfied that it is not necessary to continue it in the circumstances. And also taking into account the various measures that have been introduced by us in order to soften the rigours of the law and to enable the people who are even

convicted of crime to live a greater and a more comfortable life as was evidenced by the Probation of Offenders Bill which was introduced and which has been referred to the Joint Committee, I venture to say that our general attitude should reassure the House that we have no desire to put any fetters, but there is a sacred duty which we all owe to the millions living in the country, and if unfortunately at times someone has to be deprived of his liberty in order that very large numbers of people who would otherwise be affected by his being at large, then such action should not be looked at with disfavour.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period".

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The "Ayes" have it.

Some Hon. Members: The "Noes" have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared, and then division if necessary.

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 151; Noes 50.

Division No. 8]

AYES

[12.23 hrs.]

Achar, Shri
Agas, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ayyakannu, Shri
Azad, Maulana
Bagdi, Shri
Baldev Singh, Sardar
Bansari, Shri P. B.
Berman, Shri
Bisappa, Shri
Bisumalari, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri

Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhogji Bhai, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Brahm Perkaash, Ch.
Chanda, Shri Anil K
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dajit Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri

Datar, Shri
Desai, Shri Morari
Dindod, Shri
Dineah Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubliish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gaskwad, Shri Pate Singharao
Gandhi, Shri Perore
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gohain, Shri
Guha, Shri A. C.

Heda, Shri Subodh
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heda, Shri
 Hukam Singh, Serdar
 Iqbal Singh, Serdar
 Jain, Shri M. C.
 Jang Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Jena, Shri K. C.
 Jinachandran, Shri
 Jogendra Sen, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
 Kamungo, Shri
 Karmarker, Shri
 Kesliwal, Shri
 Kayal, Shri P. N.
 Keskar, Dr.
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
 Khimji, Shri
 Kishaitiya, Shri
 Krishna Chandra, Shri
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.
 Lachman Singh, Shri
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Masda Ahmed, Shrimati
 Maniyagadan, Shri
 Manjula Devi, Shrimati
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehta, Shri B. G.
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Minimate, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Mishra, Shri R. R.
 Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
 Munisamy, Shri N. R.

Murmu, Shri Felka
 Morthy, Shri B. S. S.
 Musafir, Olani G. S.
 Nader, Shri P. T.
 Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
 Naldurgker, Shri
 Nallakoya, Shri
 Nanappa, Shri
 Narayanasamy, Shri R.
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma
 Oza, Shri
 Padalu, Shri K. V.
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pande, Shri C. D.
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pangarkar, Shri
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Patel, Shrimati Maniben
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Pillai, Shri Thanu
 Raghunath Sabai, Shri
 Raghunath Singhji, Shri
 Rajiah, Shri
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.
 Rane, Shri
 Rangarao, Shri
 Rao, Shri Heamanth
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddy, Shri Narapa
 Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
 Roy, Shri Bishwanathu
 Rungwong Buies, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Senganna, Shri
 Sethadi, Shri Ajit Singh
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Selku, Shri.
 Sen Shri, A. K.
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri C. D.
 Sharma, Shri R. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shukla, Shri V. C.
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddish, Shri
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Singh, Shri T. N.
 Sinha, Shri Anirudh
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Somani, Shri
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Serdar
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
 Thakur Das, Lal
 Thirumala, Shri
 Thirumala Rao, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
 Vedakumari, Kumari M.
 Wadwa, Shri
 Wodeyar, Shri

NOES

Assar, Shri
 Atchamamba, Dr.
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
 Chandramani Kalo, Shri
 Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
 Dasgupta, Shri B.
 Dige, Shri
 Elias, Shri M.
 Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
 Ghosal, Shri
 Ghose, Shri Binul
 Godeora, Shri S. C.

Gupta, Shri Sadhan
 Haider, Shri
 Imam, Shri Mohamed
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Karni Singhji, Shri
 Kuttu, Shri D. A.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Krishnaswami, Dr.
 Kumbhar, Shri
 Kunhan, Shri
 Mahanty, Shri
 Majhi, Shri R. C.
 Maiti, Shri N. B.
 Matin, Shri
 Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Mullick, Shri B. C.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nayyar, Shri V. P.
 Panigrahi, Shri
 Parulkar, Shri
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patil, Shri Nana
 Patil, Shri U. L.
 Prodhan, Shri B. C.
 Punnoose, Shri
 Ramam, Shri
 Ram Gaid, Shri
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
 Singh, Shri L. Achow
 Thakore, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Warior, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Some hon. Members left the House)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you will forgive me just to intimate to you with great regret after this exhibition of the Government's temper in regard to civil liberties, we consider it our duty to leave the House.

(Shri H. N. Mukerjee left the House)

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Whichever hon. Member wants to leave his seat may do so gently. No hon. Member shall leave or stand while I am standing. I am exceedingly sorry that hon. Members do not observe rules of decorum in this House. No hon. Member shall stand while I am standing. Even the Members of the opposition have left the House in an orderly manner. I cannot understand why hon. Members on this side should make such disorder and go out making a lot of noise.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, members of Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The basic objective of the amending bill is to terminate the present individual hiring contract system between the Telephone Department on the one hand and our subscribers on the other, and to substitute in its place statutory rules for the governance of this relationship. It would be readily appreciated that the entering into of individual contracts on each occasion, when a telephone has to be provided or some other change has to be made, entails considerable unnecessary work and makes for delays which we are anxious to avoid. The old arrangement was all right when the number of telephones was relatively small and the larger telephone systems were run by private concerns. At that time it was necessary to have individual contracts laying down the rights of the two parties. The situation has now changed completely in so far as the entire telephone system is now run by Government. Apart from this, the number of telephone connections has shown a rapid increase in recent years, and the present arrangements for individual hiring contracts have proved very cumbersome and dilatory. Hon. Members may be interested to know while on 31st March 1947 the number of telephones was 1,23,149, on 31st March 1957 the number exceeded three lakhs.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

12.28 hrs.

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the insertion in sub-section 2 of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, sub-clauses (e) to (K) for the purpose of regulating the telephone business under statutory rules. I would like hon. Members to know that the proposed amendment would not *ipso facto* apply to the existing contracts.

Attention in this connection is drawn to the provisions of clause 3 of the amending Bill. The existing contracts will for the present continue to be governed by their own terms and conditions, but the intention is that gradually these would also be replaced. These provisions have been included in the Bill in order to enable a smooth change over from the old system to the new.

May I also point out another important provision in the Bill in Clause 3, which refers to arbitration in case of a dispute between the telephone authorities and the subscriber. In such cases an arbitrator would be appointed by Government to give a binding award. It is hoped that this would make for speedy decisions in such cases where otherwise long delays may take place.

Sir, as I mentioned in the beginning the relationship between the subscribers and the authorities would be governed by statutory rules.

It is important to mention that whatever rules Government frame would be laid before both Houses of Parliament and they would have complete discretion and authority to make any changes or modifications that may be desired.

You will thus observe that the measure which is now before the House is of an entirely non-controversial character and is intended to serve the better interests both of the subscribers as well as the Department. I, therefore, hope that the Bill would be passed by the House unanimously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph, Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. Several times on the floor of this House I have taken objection to the words 'non-controversial Bill'. I have always said that the hon. Minister should not make too frequent use of this word 'non-controversial'. As the hon. Home Minister was pleased to say this morning, if a thing is non-controversial, it becomes monotonous. But, I would submit very respectfully that this Bill is really non-controversial in the best sense of the word.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I am not quite sure of that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are not quite sure of that; but, I am quite sure of it and, therefore, there is an honest difference of opinion between you and me.

I was saying that this Bill, apart from the administrative procedure that it undertakes to change, gives us also a picture of the extension of the telephone system that we have had during the last 10 years. I congratulate the Department on that.

Several times I have had the honour of writing to the hon. Minister to open a public call office here and there in my constituency. I hope that during the last 2 years further call offices have been opened in some of the out of the way places which might never have had the use of the telephone or which might never have had the idea of what a telephone is and how it works and to what use it can be put. During the last Parliament I was representing two of the tahsils of Kangra district. Unfortunately, we are in the habit of saying that the Kangra district is a backward district; and the two tahsils I represented were really backward. I was representing

Haripur and Hamirpur tahsils and I can assure you that the joy of the people of Hamirpur knew no bounds when a public call office was opened there. Therefore, it is a matter of congratulation to us that our telephone work is expanding apace. Of course, I should like that it should expand more fast than it does at present. We should like to have more telephones.

For instance, on the floor of this House, we have been putting questions as to how many applications for telephones have been tendered by the inhabitants of Delhi, Calcutta and other big cities; how many of them have been granted and how many have been rejected.

When we look at this picture from that angle we do not feel very very happy. But, all the same, there has been expansion in the telephone supply so far as the Indian sub-continent is concerned. Of course, I would like that this should be expanded at a greater pace than it is being done at the present. Therefore, I am glad that India is supplying to its inhabitants some of those services which are necessitated by the conditions of modern civilisation, of the 20th century.

At the same time, I say that this Bill is going to do away with some of those administrative delays for which, I think, democracies and governments are known all over the world. For instance, here I find you have to enter into an agreement with the subscribers. That procedure is going to be changed and I think that it would make for quicker results, for the quicker implementation of contracts and for other things.

I believe Government has done well in introducing this clause that whenever there is a dispute between the Government and the subscriber, it should be referred to arbitration. As a democratic country, as a country which loves peace, as a country which is devoted to non-violence, we want that the principle of arbitration should be there. If I can use that expres-

sion—in widest commonality spread—it should be there. I am glad that in this Bill the principle of arbitration has been given the official approval. I hope that the disputes arising between Government and individual subscribers would not have to go to courts of law and other legal bodies for adjudication.

One note of warning I would like to strike and it is this. On the face of it, the Bill appears to be a very simple measure. It is a simple measure so far as the intentions go. But, I feel that so far as implementation is concerned, it will involve many procedural details. It will mean a very complicated set of rules. It will also mean so many details that will have to be worked out with regard to Government and the subscribers. I would, therefore, say that so far as delegated legislation is concerned, it should be done with utmost care. I have sometimes found that this rule-making power which we give to our executive in these Bills is used in a very absent-minded manner—it is used in a manner which is not very efficient. I find that the rules are framed—I do not know what word to use and I do not want to use a harsh word—I would say they are framed in a very faint-hearted manner. We have revision of these rules again and again.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister that the rule-making authority so far as this Bill is concerned should look at this problem from all points of view, from a multiplicity of angles so that there is no loophole or defect left. This would mean that Government have to make use of their powers more amply and also more circumspectly.

I welcome this Bill and I hope that the day is not far off when our telephone industry, which is already expanding at a very satisfactory pace, will expand much more and that India will have in larger numbers telephones than it has at present.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhian): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have got to make two small observations with regard to the Bill. So far as the necessity of this Bill is concerned, there can be no two opinions. This was called for for a long time. It is necessary that statutory shape should be given to the individual contracts that are being entered into now. That is a fact. But, I have got to submit one thing about this principle of delegating the power of legislation. So far as the Government is concerned, whether it is a healthy function has to be considered by the Minister. Practically all the powers that are given in clauses (e) to (k) in clause 2, section 7 are being given to the Government. It was very easy for the Government to have a schedule of the contract between the Telephone Department and the subscriber and define also the powers. I would submit that it is not a healthy convention that the Government should incorporate this delegation of power in the legislation.

Secondly, what I would like to say is this. As my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma said, is it healthy to call this clause, clause 7B as an arbitration clause? It is a misnomer, because the individual that is appointed to go into the dispute is an official of the Government. The party concerned, that is, the subscriber, has got to say in the appointment of the official. Why the arbitration has been put in here, I possibly cannot understand. It could have been easily said that such and such official will be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the dispute and his opinion shall be final and binding. Nobody can say that arbitration clause, really made, is not good. It is just and reasonable, because the other contracting party has got something to say. When it is an arbitration clause, he must have a say in the appointment also. But I am afraid that clause 7B is a misnomer. Instead of this, it could have been easily said that the Government can appoint an official.

Even now, I feel that if the Minister feels inclined he can bring in an amendment so that there may be a provision giving a voice to the subscriber in the appointment of the individual concerned. The arbitrators may be two, one by the subscriber and the other by the telephone authorities, and the appointment of the third person may be made by the Government. With these submissions, I support the Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr Deputy-Speaker, while I appreciate that for reasons of administrative difficulties, it may be desirable to regulate the terms of contract of hire of a telephone by legislation or rules rather than by individual contracts, I cannot understand how the Government propose to solve the difficulty with regard to the disputes which may arise between the user of the telephone and the Government.

In Bombay city, we have got a very bitter experience not only on the introduction of the six digit system but afterwards also. Since that introduction, the telephones there have been working awfully badly. But nobody seems to pay any attention to the complaints made, and to the complaints made they only get printed replies that the defect has been attended to, while we know that the defect is not attended to for a matter of weeks together. I am speaking from personal experience. Nobody takes notice of it.

The second point is, calls are charged for at random. I have got the experience of the BEST Committee on which I was working, where we found that the BEST had wrongly charged calls to the extent of 1,60,000 calls. I want to know if under clause 7 (B) the Government only appoints a person, presumably the Government alone refers the dispute. Therefore, I have not got even the power to refer the matter to the so-called arbitrator as my hon. friend Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi pointed out. It is a misnomer to call it an arbitration. If it is an arbitration, not only have I power of a

say in the appointment of the arbitrator but I have got the power to take the initiative to refer the dispute to the arbitrator.

I want to know from the Minister in charge of the Bill whether, if I have power to refer the dispute to the so-called arbitrator, the Government will be bound by it. Who is going to fix up the terms of reference to the arbitrator? Will the Government settle or are we to jointly settle them? Nothing is mentioned in this clause 7(B). Therefore, I submit that if the Government is genuinely anxious to deal justly with the telephone users, it is not enough to have this so-called arbitration. There must be regular telephone tribunals established all over the country. Any party that is aggrieved must have the right to have a complaint lodged before the telephone tribunal.

I do not know why the hon. Minister does not include in this Bill a provision for establishing telephone tribunals specifically to hear telephone complaints, if at all intention is to give justice to the telephone users, I am afraid that, while I appreciate that part of the Bill which is acceptable obviously on account of the administrative difficulties, the second part is totally unsatisfactory. I hope the Government will see their way to change it.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भांबा (हिमाचल)

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है यह बिल हाउस के सामने एक दिन भी ज्यादा जल्दी नहीं आया है। इस की सख्त जरूरत थी और इस वार्सन जहां तक इस बिल के उमूल का सवाल है मेरे क्वाल में मारा हाउस इस को बिलकम करेगा और बैलकम ही नहीं करेगा, बल्कि हम सब को एक किस्म का प्राइड मालूम होता है जब कि हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में टेलीफोन का मिस्टम रोजबरोज तरक्की पकड़ता जा रहा है और ऐसे बहुत मारे मेंटर्स जो कि पहले ग्रनक्नेक्टेड थे अब कनेक्ट होन जा रहे हैं। यह निहायत खुशी की बात है कि देश के ग्रन्दर

ऐसा टेलीफोन का जाल बिछ जाये कि जिस से लोगो को इस तरह के कम्युनिकेशन में हर तरह की सहूलियत हासिल हो। लेकिन यह कुदरती बात है कि जहां इतनी सहूलियते हासिल होगी तो उन के इन्तिजाम में और इयूज के कलेक्शन में बहुत सी दिक्कत पैदा होगी। अगर काम करने का वही तरीका जारी रहता है जो कि आज है तो इसका यह है कि सरकार को असफरों और अदालतों की बहुत ज्यादा तादाद बढ़ानी होगी जिन के पास कि कम्प्लेंट्स जायेंगे और जो कि उन का फैसला करेंगी और तनाजात का फैसला करने में भी काफी बक्त लगेगा। इसलिये मैं निहायत खुशी में यह ग्रज करता हूं कि इस बिल में यह उमूल रखा गया है कि स्टेट्यूटरी क्ल्स के जरिये सगड़ों का फैसला होगा। यह बड़ा मुबारक कदम है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जो ग्रवारिटी इन को स्टेट्यूटरी क्ल्स बनायेगी वही एक तरह से इस सारे मिस्टम को चलाने वाली होगी। और इस तरह में जो दूसरे लोग यूज करतें हैं उन के ऊपर एक तरह की फौकियत रखेगी। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि क्ल्स बनाये जायेंगे वह एक महीने तक हाउस की मेज पर रखे जायेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो क्ल बनते हैं उनमें बहुत कम तबदीली होती है। उन की तरफ हाउस में कोई ज्यादा तवज्जह नहीं देता और न उन में इंटेरेस्ट लेता है और न कोई उन में तबदीली कराने की कोशिश करता है। जो इंड बिजुअल यूजमें हैं उन को न इतना इल्म होता है और न उन की इतनी पहुंच होती है कि वे जान सकें कि उन क्ल्स के जरिये किस तरह की दिक्कत या सहूलियत पैदा होगी। उन के लिये इस को फोरमी करना मुश्किल होता है। तो एक दफा हाउस में बिल पास होने के बाद क्ल्स में बहुत कम तबदीली होने की गुंजाइश रहती है। इसलिये जो ग्रवारिटी इन क्ल्स को बनाये उस की खिदमत में मैं यह ग्रज करना चाहता हूं कि वह पब्लिक की सहूलियत का पूरा पूरा क्वाल रखे और ऐसे क्ल्स बनाये कि जिन में पब्लिक को किसी किस्म का

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

डिस्टेन्सफोनान या डिस्टकम्फर्ट पैदा न हो ।

इस बिल के अन्दर इस बात की सहूलियत और रखी गयी है । ऐसे हालात में कि जिन के अन्दर हायरिंग काट्रेक्ट करना मुफीद हो वहा उस के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने पावर्स रखी हैं । जहा दोनो फरीक के बास्ते हायरिंग काट्रेक्ट मुफीद हो वहा ऐसी पावर्स का कायम रखना अच्छी बात है और गवर्नमेंट को यह पावर्स रखनी चाहिये । जो ट्राजीशनल पीरियड है उस के बास्ते भी प्रावीजन होगा ।

जब में दफा ३ की तरफ आता हू तो में ७ ए के बास्ते आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हू कि उन्हो ने एक बहुत अच्छा उसूल कायम रखा । उन्हो ने स्लूट के जरिये जो पुराने काट्रेक्ट हैं उन को गल एंड वाइड करार नही दिया है । और न हायरिंग काट्रेक्ट में दूसरे फरीक के मुकाबले कानून के जरिये एकतरफा तबदीली करने का कोई फायदा हासिल किया गया है । बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि उन के जितने हकूक थे वे सब कायम हैं और गवर्नमेंट स्लूट के जरिये उन को मुस्तरद नही करना चाहती । लेकिन जब में दफा ७ बी की तरफ आता हू तो उस में यह दिया गया है कि झगडो का फैसला अदालत में नही बल्कि आरबिट्रेशन से होगा । लेकिन यह आरबिट्रेशन प्रजीब सा है । जैसा कि मुझ से पहले दो साहिबान ने फरमाया, फिलवाक्या जो बीज सब से पहले मुझे स्ट्राइक हुई वह यह कि यह एकतरफा आरबिट्रेशन है । आरबिट्रेशन में आम तौर पर दो या दो से ज्यादा फरीक होते हैं और आरबिट्रेशन की प्रपील नही होती, और उस में एबोवेंस ऐक्ट के और दूसरे कानून के प्रोसीज्योर नहीं होते जिस के मानी यह है कि आरबिट्रेशन में अदालत के मुकाबले ज्यादा अच्छा इन्साफ मिल जाता है ।

12.51 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

लेकिन यह आरबिट्रेशन फरीकन की मरजी से होता है । इस के अन्दर जो प्रावीजन रखा गया है में नही जानता कि उस के बारे में क्या रूल बनेगा । इस में लिखा गया है :

“... the dispute shall be determined by arbitration and shall, for the purposes of such determination, be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Central Government either specially for the determination of that dispute or generally for the determination of disputes under this section”

इस के दो नतीजे निकलते हैं । एक तो यह कि ऐसे स्लूट बने कि आरबिट्रेटर के मुकर्रर करने में दूसरे फरीक को भी मौका दिया जाय और दोनो फरीक की मरजी से आरबिट्रेटर मुकर्रर किया जाये या चुना जाये । इस में कोई ऐतराज नही हो सकता कि गवर्नमेंट आरबिट्रेटर मुकर्रर कर दे बशर्ते कि दूसरे फरीक की भी मरजी ले ली गई हो । गवर्नमेंट के मुकर्रर करने भर में कोई फर्क नही पडता । लेकिन आरबिट्रेटर जो मुकर्रर होना चाहिए वह ऐसा शक्म हो जिस को कि दोनो फरीक कबूल करे । लेकिन जब में इस को पढता हू

“specially for the determination of that dispute or generally for the determination of disputes under this section”

जहा लफ्ज “जनरली” आता है वहा में समझता हू कि यह डर ठीक है जो मेरे दोस्त ने जाहिर किया है कि यह आरबिट्रेटर शायद गवर्नमेंट का नौकर या अफसर होगा क्योंकि अगर सब केसेज के बास्ते एक ही शक्स को मुकर्रर किया जायेगा तो वह उन अशास्त्र की मरजी से तो मुकर्रर नहीं होया जो इन डिस्प्यूट्स के फरीक होंगे । जहा तक “स्पेशली” का सवाल है यह मुमकिन है कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसा रूल बना दे कि दूसरे फरीक की मरजी भी वाकूफ कर ली जाये

घीर यकीनन ऐसा किया जायेगा, लेकिन जब मैं "बनरली" पढ़ता हू तो मुझे डर पैदा होता है कि गवर्नमेंट एक प्रारबिट्रर मुकर्रर कर देगी जो ग्राम तौर पर इन भगडो का फैसला किया करेगा। उस को प्रारबिट्रर कैसे कहा जा सकता है। वह तो गवर्नमेंट का अफसर होगा उस को प्रारबिट्रर का नाम क्यों दिया जाता है। प्रारबिट्रेशन का तो यह मतलब है कि दूसरे फरीक को भी यह यकीन हो कि उस के साथ इन्साफ होता है। यह उस हालत में मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता जबकि आप एक अफसर मुकर्रर कर दें और वह फैसला करे। आप उस को प्रारबिट्रर का नाम क्यों देते हैं। कहिये कि गवर्नमेंट एक अफसर मुकर्रर कर देगी और वह फैसला करेगा। मैं भदब से भर्ज करूंगा कि जहा काट्रैक्ट्स का सवाल है यह रूल ठीक नहीं है। आप के पास सारे अस्तियार हैं, चार्ज करने का अस्तियार है और जो कुछ आप करना चाहे उस का आप को अस्तियार है। जोकि किसी मामले में खुद फरीक हो अपनी तरफ से अकेले प्रारबिट्रर कैसे मुकर्रर कर सकता है।

Nobody can be a judge in his own cause

जहा तक काट्रैक्ट्स का सवाल है यह उसूल गलत है कि गवर्नमेंट अकेले अपनी तरफ से प्रारबिट्रर मुकर्रर कर दे। मैं जानता हू कि गवर्नमेंट के काट्रैक्ट्स में ऐसे उसूल होते हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई शक्स आप के सामने बोल नहीं सकता तो उस के बारे में आप जैसा चाहे प्रारबिट्रर मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं और फैसला कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह मुनासिब नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में प्रारबिट्रेशन का लपज एक खास मतलब रखता है। पंथों में कहावत है पञ्च परमेस्वर होता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हू कि ऐसे कस्स बनाये जायें कि दोनों की बरबी से प्रारबिट्रर मुकर्रर होगा। अगर आप ऐसे कस्स बना दें तो लोगों को गवर्नमेंट में बहुत

कानफिडेंस होगा और बड़ा सेटिसफैक्शन होगा। मैं भदब से भर्ज करना चाहता हू कि गोकि यह एक नान कंट्रोवर्शल बिल है लेकिन इस के अन्दर यह तरबीम कर दी जाये।

इस के साथ ही मैं एक मजीद भर्ज करना चाहता हू जोकि इस के अलावा है। वह डिस्प्यूट्स के बारे में नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि अफसरान क्लज को बनाते वक्त पब्लिक की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कन्वीनियंस और उम के फाद का ग्याल रखेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि बाज भीकात पब्लिक में बजा और जायज शिकायत पैदा होती है। क्या हम नहीं जानते कि कई बार ऐसा होता है कि लाइन खुली पड़ी है, लेकिन जबाब दिया जाता है कि लाइन खराब है। किसी को तग करने के लिये भी ऐसा किया जाता है, और जब कोई दूसरा उस लाइन को यूज करना चाहता है, तो वही लाइन खुली मिलती है।

यह भी देखा गया है कि काल्ज को एक बड़े प्रारबिट्ररी तरीके से गिना जाता है और कोई भी इस सिलसिले में की गई शिकायत को सुनने को तैयार नहीं होता। टैलिफोन को दुस्त करवाने के लिये पाब छ काल्ज करनी पड़ती है, लेकिन फिर भी उस को दुस्त नहीं किया जाता है। इस में कई कई दिन लग जाते हैं। यह मुनासिब है कि जिस का टैलिफोन दुस्त न हो, उस को मुआबजा दिया जाय, क्योंकि किराया तो आप पूरे महीने का लेते हैं, इसलिये कोई बजह नहीं है कि टैलिफोन वक्त पर दुस्त न हो।

इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि गवर्नमेंट कुछ कम्पमेंट्स प्राफिस्सर्ज मुकर्रर करे और वे प्राफिस्सर्ज प्रारबिट्ररी तबियत के न हों—वे जा कर कम्प्लेंट्स को देखें और सुनें और सही फैसला करे। जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक इस सिस्टम के नकायस से पब्लिक को शिकायत रहेगी और वह समझती रहेगी कि कस्स तो बन गये, लेकिन हम बेबस हैं। मैं भर्ज करना चाहता

[पंडित 5 कृ. टास भ गंज]

हू कि इस डेमोक्रेसी के जमाने में किसी भी आदमी को यह फील करने का मौका नहीं होना चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट्स में ऐसा एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन होता है कि पब्लिक की शिकायत की समायत नहीं होती है। जब आप नये कायदे बनाने लगे, तो आप ऐसा बदो-बस्त करे, जिस में कि लोगों की शिकायत की मुनवाई होने लगे और इस मिलफिले में जो झगड़े हो उन का फैसला इल्मिनान और इन्फाफ के साथ हो। अगर आप इन दो उसूलों को कायम रखेंगे, तो हम में कोई शक नहीं कि पब्लिक आप की बहुत हुई एक्टिविटीज का बेलकम करेगी।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (त्र गी०)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो इंडियन टेलिग्राफ (अमेडमेंट) बिल, १९५७ इस सदन के सामने पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हू। लेकिन इस के साथ ही इसके स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स के बारे में अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हू। उसका नास्ट पैराग्राफ यह है—

“A provision as to arbitration is also considered necessary for the settlement of disputes that may arise between the telegraph authority and the telephone subscribers after the system of individual hiring contracts is replaced by the system of statutory rules”

आप देखेंगे कि आरबिटरेटर मुर्करर करने का मारा अधिकार सरकार को रहेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि वह इस अधिकार को जरूर रखे, लेकिन इसके लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट एंड मैजिस्ट्रेट जज के रेक के किसी आदमी को मुर्करर किया जाय। मैं समझता हू कि हमारे यहां जो ला-कोर्ट्स हैं, उनकी काफी इज्जत है और दूसरे देशों के लोग भी उनको बड़े मान की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। अगर आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज को आरबिटरेटर मुर्करर करेंगे, तो किसी को भी आपत्ति न होगी—

न टेलिग्राफ अथॉरिटीज को और न इस्तेमाल करने वालों—सब्सक्राइबर्स—को।

इसमें कहा गया है—

“With the growing number of telephones it is necessary to do away with the individual hiring contracts and to replace them by statutory rules”

स्टैंचुटरी कूलज बनाने वक्त इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि बे जन-हित के लिए हो, लोगों के लिए हो और उसके मायने—उसके अर्थ इस तरह में, न लगा लिए जाय, जिसमें जनता का अहित हो सके। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन कूलज को इस तरह में बनाइयें कि कोई भी आदमी किसी तरह की आपत्ति न कर सके।

जहां तक शिकायतों का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस हाउस के सामने ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हू लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने मिन भागव जी न कहा है, यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि कभी-कभी जब हम उनको ब्यात हैं या कम्प्लेंट करने हैं, तो जिस तरह में कम्प्लेंट सुनी जानी चाहिए, उस तरह से नहीं सुनी जाती है। ऐसा तजुर्बा शायद इस हाउस के कई लोगों को होगा। यह हो सकता है कि कार्य ज्यादा हो लेकिन अगर हम वहां पर कई कम्प्लेंट्स आफिसर बिठा दें, तो उसका यह कन्सेक्यु हो जाता है कि वह निश्चि कि किंग नम्बर की कम्प्लेंट है और फिर यह दर्याप्त करे कि वह कम्प्लेंट दर-दरसल ठीक है या नहीं। जितनी भी हमारी कान्ज होती है, उनके बारे में हमें पूरा इल्मिनान होना चाहिए और अगर उसके बारे में किसी किस्म का एतराज हो, तो कम्प्लेंट्स आफिसर का यह कन्सेक्यु है कि वह उसको दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश करे।

जो कन्डीशन इस वक्त हैं, उनको ठीक ठीक तरह में कंट्रोल करने के लिये ही इस बिल

के जरिये इंडियन टेलिग्राफ ऐक्ट, १८८५ के संशोधन ७ में तरमीम की जा रही है। हमारे लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जिन छोटी छोटी बातों पर लोगो को एतना ज़हमत होता है, वे न होने पायें। मंत्री महोदय इस बात का अच्छी तरह से ध्यान करें। जब कि हम अपने टेलिफोन सिस्टम को इतना बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि छोटी-छोटी कम्प्लेंट्स को सुनवाई हो सके और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

13 hrs.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip). I welcome this Bill because we all realise that telephones are a means of bringing a lot of welfare to the community. That the telephones have increased during the past year or two is a matter of great satisfaction to us. There are just one or two things in this Bill that I want to draw the attention of the Minister to.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has already said, and I fully agree with him that the arbitrator to be appointed only by the Central Government is surely a thing which cannot really be fair to the subscriber. The subscriber also should have some voice and the various parties concerned must also have some voice as to the appointment of the arbitrator. Because, after all, if the Government is going to plead its own cause and if there is any cause of dispute and the arbitrators are appointed by the Government, then surely the subscribers have no chance at all. So I hope that this point will be looked into.

There is another thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister, and that is entirely from a welfare point of view. We all realise that telephones bring us the means of the large benefits that are available to us. Particularly, as the Minister knows, when there is a call box in a distant place in the country and there

is an accident and there is no way of getting at anything, it is the call box that is the life saver. I have always pleaded for a telephone at Swarupganj Ghat where many accidents happen. So I hope he will take this point into consideration when this Bill is accepted, as I hope it will be—I am all in favour of it.

There is one thing more. The telephone industry is one of the few industries that has appointed blind workers in Bangalore and I hope that can be expanded, because the mechanics of the telephone need delicate hands and the blind are able to do this. A number of blind people are earning their livelihood in the Bangalore Telephone Factory, and I hope that this scope will be given to more blind people if the opportunity should occur.

Lastly, when you look into the welfare work that the telephone does to the general public, I hope the welfare of the people who are in it, namely the telephone operators, will not be lost sight of; because the premises where the telephone operators work in small district towns—I hope the Minister will some day make a trip and see—leave much to be desired. The premises are small and the conditions are unhealthy. The operating of the telephone, as everybody knows, is a nerve-racking job, and if there is no space and there are no amenities and the place is hot and very uncomfortable, the health of the operator suffers. If the Minister will make a trip some day to some of the small district towns like Krishnagar, he will be able to see the unhappy conditions of the telephone operators. So I hope this point will be borne in mind.

With these words I thoroughly support the Bill and I hope it will lead to more and more amenities for the subscribers concerned.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I also gladly welcome the Bill. At the same time I would request the hon. Minister to carefully examine this ar-

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

bitration clause on which comments have been made by my friends earlier and to see whether the consent of the opposite party can be provided for when the rules will be made.

As regards the other portions of the Bill I have no objection, but I would like the hon. Minister to tell us something about this telephone work. This work has been extended up to sub-divisional towns of districts. There the public call offices are situated, there the grievances will come from the general public. After this Bill is passed I want that the general grievances from the public must be recorded in the respective offices, and those will be referred to the arbitrator.

We are trying to extend this up to sub-divisional towns. To my knowledge there are some P.C.Os. which have been started two or three years back, but they are not working well because of the equipments used. We know that we are in want of good equipments. Still the benefit or privilege that we are going to provide to the public should be looked into. Even the copper wires have been replaced by iron wires.

In this connection I would also request the hon. Minister to examine the jurisdiction of the Telegraphs including the Telephones overlapping in many cases. The same place is being administered by different Telegraph Circles. This has created difficulties. I referred this matter to the former Minister also. I would request the hon. Minister to go into this matter so that the telegraph engineering work in one Circle is done by that Circle and not by a man remaining in some other Circle. For this reason, the telephonic connection, at times, goes to that Circle and from there to another place in other Circle. There are difficulties. I would be thankful if the hon. Minister could look into this.

Again, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, though this Bill has been brought to replace the existing system of individual contract hiring by introducing a system of statutory rules, there are some points which have to be placed before the hon. Minister.

In West Bengal, the lapses of the telephone section are very well known. The people of West Bengal are not getting proper facilities in getting connections, especially in those areas where there is no automatic system. It is very difficult to get a connection in spite of attempts for even half an hour. Whenever the attention of the authorities is drawn to these grievances, we are told that the telephone operators have got to work in such conditions with such work loads, in a procedure which is quite embarrassing for them and without some amenities and that is why these delays occur. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to these points.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to get our connections repaired for several days though the office is informed regularly. If a telephone gets out of order, even after 10 or 15 days, in spite of intimation, we do not get it repaired. That is also due to the defect in the system of procedure which should be simplified.

Regarding the provisions of this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 2 (1) (a) and (b): There it has been stated that the subscriber has to pay compensation if he does not perform his part of the contract. But, we often find that even in spite of due notice given to the Telephone department, the procedure is so cumbrous, dilatory tactics are also sometimes adopted, that in spite of notices given, the people are made liable to pay compensation. This provision should be amended so that, those who give notice should be exempted from the payment of compensation.

Coming to my last point, it has already been stated by Pandit Thakur

Das Bhargava: that is about the arbitrator. When the jurisdiction of the court is being ousted, there must be some proviso as regards the appointment of an arbitrator on the lines urged by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

With these remarks, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the difficulties that are being experienced by subscribers in those areas of West Bengal where there is no system of automatic telephones.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Sir, the Bill seeks to replace the present contract. But, the present contract itself is a one way traffic where the subscriber has no chance of stipulating his conditions. The terms are almost for the Government to impose conditions, but not the subscriber to contribute anything towards it except payment and suffer the disabilities to which the subscriber is subjected to-day.

More so on the manually operated telephone exchange system. The operators often plead that the work load is high, that in view of certain policies of the department, trained men are not available or untrained line men are put in as operators and therefore difficulties are experienced. The telephone operators' complaint, if conveyed to the supervisor, it is directed to some other operator and not to the supervisor. What is happening in the telephone exchange, we cannot say. If there is any dispute and if we ask why so much delay, they simply say, number engaged.

As far as possible, I would submit to the Government, to avoid manual operation and give us automatic exchanges. In the automatic exchange, if there are any difficulties or defects, they are mechanical. We can understand that. Here it is deliberate, we know.

Hon. Members spoke about the difficulties of operators. There is the other side of the picture also. The operators are having a jolly good time, listening to music from some other station and other places and not attending to their

work properly. There have been cases of that kind. Both sides have to be taken into consideration. If we complain to the superior officers, they say, we can't do anything, it is all trade unionism and disciplinary rules. They are relatively best paid people and most responsible people. But, then, sometimes they are so irritatingly behaving towards the public that the people think of discontinuing their connection and not having a telephone at all.

Coming to the trunk call business, in some places, they are not able to understand even the names of places. I think something should be devised: as in the case of the number system, some sort of numbers for particular regions I had an experience of this. I booked a call to Tirunelveli. I was given a connection to Trichinopoly. There was no reply. I again asked the operator in Bombay or somewhere. He says, Oh God, I gave the connection to Trichinopoly and not Tirunelveli. Again they had to book a call. So much of inefficiency is there. It is not because of the rules, but because of the human element which has not been handled properly. We have rather surrendered too much. That is my grievance. Of course, you may give them better pay and better conditions. But better discipline should also be maintained.

Coming to the clauses of the Bill, will the subscriber be subjected to pay for the loss of material of the whole line or only in his premises? Somebody robs, the line comes to a particular number and the Government thinks that that should be compensated by the party. If somebody robs, it is the police and the Government who must protect, not the subscriber. These conditions will have to be looked into.

श्री भक्त इश्वर (गढ़वाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्तमान विधेयक का स्वागत और समर्थन करते हुए मुझे मंशेष में दो तीन बातों की ओर इस सदन का और माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना है।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

पहली बात तो यह है कि इसका मूल अधिनियम सन् १८८५ में बना था और चूंकि उसको बन बहुत काफी समय गुजर चुका है तो क्यों न एक बार बैठ करके उसका सम्बन्ध में अच्छी प्रकार से विचार कर लिया जाय और इस तरह के छोटे मोटे संशोधन जो बार-बार प्रतिवर्ष लाये जाते हैं, उन सबको एक बार ही ला करके नये मिर्रे में एक नया पूर्ण अधिनियम बना दिया जाय, क्योंकि ऐसा होने से जनता को भी सुविधा होगी।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह इस विधेयक की धारा ७(बी) में सम्बन्ध रखनी है और जिसमें कि ऑडिटर की व्यवस्था की गई है। उस पर बोलते हुए नटिन ठाकुर दास भागवत ने ठीक ही यह बात कही कि उसमें ग्रहण की सुविधा का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। उसमें इस बात का ख्याल नहीं रखा गया है कि जो ग्रहण लोग हैं उनकी सुविधा का भी ध्यान रखें। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि गभीर बड़े नगरों में टेलीफोन एंडवाइजरी कमिटीज पहले से बनी हुई हैं और उनमें ग्रहण के प्रतिनिधि अच्छी संख्या में मौजूद हैं अगर मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस मुझाव पर विचार करें कि इन टेलीग्राफ एंडवाइजरी कमिटीज के परामर्श में इन ऑडिटिंग की नियमित हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे जनता को काफी सन्तोष होगा।

तीसरी बात जो मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि देश में इस समय टेलीफोन की मर्याद लगभग ३ लाख के पहुंच चुकी है और यह बहुत अच्छी प्रगति का सूचक है और इसके लिए विभाग को भी काफी भी बर्बादी बें देना पड़े, मैं और वह उपयोग होगा, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ख़ास तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी शिकायतें और मित्रों ने की हैं और उनको मैं अपने

दृष्टिकोण से रखते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में जो हजारों टेलीफोन लग रहे हैं, उनके लगने के साथ-साथ जो दूर-दूर बहुत से ऐसे इलाके बचे पड़े हैं और जहां कि नये जीवन का विकास हो रहा है, उनका भी ख्याल रखा जाना बहुत उपयुक्त है। उत्तर प्रदेश का हमारा इतना बड़ा प्रान्त है लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक शायद २०, २२ तहसील ऐसी हैं, तहसील हेडक्वार्टर्स जहां पर सबडिवीजनल आफिसर की अदालत है, जहां पर म्युनिसिपैल्टी है और जहां पर इंटर्मीजिएट कालिज है, लेकिन वहां पर कोई तारखर नहीं है, टेलीफोन का तो कहना ही क्या है। इसलिए इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाय कि नये-नये इलाके जिनका कि विकास हो रहा है और नये केन्द्र विकसित हो रहे हैं, वहां टेलीग्राफ आफिस व टेलीफोन की सुविधा भी देने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak) The provisions of the Bill do not call for many comments. I know many of the arbitrary actions of the department but I do not rise to complain against them.

The department is being handled by the Central Government. A large number of people in this country live in the rural areas, and the Government has some responsibility for these rural folk also. Although there may be some complaints against the arbitrary actions of the department, I wish to remind the hon. Members that we look for the day when the telephone system reaches the villages of this country, where 80 per cent of the population remains.

As my friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan, has just now pointed out, there are many markets where there are no telephone connections and the villagers are not able to get the proper price

for their produce. There is a complaint and there is the fear that the lower agricultural production of the country may upset the targets of our Second Plan. One of the reasons for lower production is that the agriculturists are not able to get a proper price, and for that I presume the telephone can make some contribution. If telephones are set up in the villages, I presume the villagers will get knowledge and will be able to get a proper price for their produce, and they will get an incentive to produce more food-grains and other agricultural commodities.

I would request the hon. Minister to examine that aspect and see that telephones reach the villages as early as possible.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am thankful that the Bill has been welcomed by every section of the House. I shall only deal with two matters, about which certain points have been raised by hon. Members.

The first is regarding rules—clause 4(5). I am glad I was able to get a hint from Shri Sharma because he generally does not like the Ministers using the word "non-controversial" in connection with any Bill, but he did say that this was really a non-controversial measure, and I have found that the general opinion in the House is also the same.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर पेज़ा करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि क्या कोई माननीय सदस्य हमारे इस सदन की टेबल पर बड़ी देर तक बैठ सकते हैं ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I did not want to come between you and the speaker. Therefore I was sitting here.

Mr. Speaker: It is not right. Hon. Member will get back to his seat. Except when he wants some information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I thought I would be getting between you and the

speaker, because all the speakers are from that side. That is why I was here.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever they want to get information, for a few minutes they can stay there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might assure the House that in so far as the framing of the rules is concerned, we will take the utmost care to frame them in a way which will not injure the interests of the subscribers. I may also inform the House that we are already taking steps to appoint an officer on special duty for six months to go into this matter immediately and frame the rules.

It has already been provided in the Bill that the rules should be placed before both Houses of Parliament, and the House will have full authority to revise them. I think that should satisfy the hon. Members of this House, but if they so desire, I am even prepared to consult them informally, the Members of both this side and the Opposition, before the rules are actually finalised.

The other clause to which reference has been made is 7B regarding arbitration. Shri Bharucha said that the subscribers should also have the authority to refer a particular matter to arbitration. He will realise that we have to deal with a large number of subscribers. Ours is a very big executive department, and the number of subscribers has gone up to three lakhs. If the arbitrator is to be appointed separately for each dispute and the subscriber has a choice, the settlements will be naturally delayed. I would, therefore, suggest that he should have full faith in the officers appointed by Government. I might also inform him that even during the last few years we had very few disputes, about ten or twelve disputes in a year which were settled by the Director-General or some one else on his behalf, and those decisions have been gladly accepted by the subscribers. So, even when the old arrangement was there, it was not very difficult

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

to decide the disputes amicably to the satisfaction of both the parties. So, I do not think that with this amendment and a different set of rules there will be any special difficulty experienced by the subscriber.

It has been clearly said that whatever the recommendation of the arbitrator, it would be accepted by Government. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, is very well aware of the fact that Government officers or officers appointed by Government are settling disputes between Government on the one hand and members of the public on the other in many departments. For example, land acquisition officers decide very big and important matters involving moneys worth lakhs sometimes. Judicial officers are also there for civil cases between Government and private individuals. At present so many corporations are being established, industries are being taken over, industries are being nationalised. In all these cases, of course major matters apart, all the minor disputes are referred to officers, maybe judicial officers and sometimes others too, or to committees of officers and some non-officials also appointed in the committees.

Here, as I said, generally matters of dispute would be minor involving very little cost or money. Therefore, I personally thought, that in order to expedite matters, it would be better that these disputes are referred to government officers. If we find that there is any complaint we may have an officer from some other department. But in case there is satisfaction amongst the subscribers the matter should be in a general way decided by the officer of the P. & T. Department because he is aware of the technicalities of the problem and it would be possible for him to quickly dispose of these cases. But in case it is found necessary we can certainly appoint an officer who does not belong to the P. & T. Department.

Except big or major cases which could be referred to a separate ar-

bitrator, we can refer the general cases to an officer appointed for this purpose. So there should be no doubt in the mind of the hon. Member that these cases would not be dealt with in a just and fair way. I can even go further and assure him that I shall watch the working of the arbitrators in so far as our P. & T. disputes are concerned. The rules etc., relating to the appointment of the arbitrator and the procedure of their working will be framed. In case there is some complaint or genuine grievance the rules will be revised and we will reconsider or rethink over the matter.

Regarding the case of compensation, I am not aware of the specific case. If there is any specific case it should be brought to our notice. If there is a difference of opinion on these matters of compensation they could also be treated as dispute and referred to arbitration. I do not want to take much of your time, but these are three basic points which were referred to during the course of the discussion—rules, arbitration and payment of compensation. I have tried to give my views on the matter and, I hope, it will satisfy hon. Members and remove any suspicion that they had in their mind so far.

Two or three specific matters have been referred to Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri mentioned about some P. C O telephone at Swarupganj Hat. I should say she is quite clever in this regard. Whenever she gets to speak on P & T she suggests the opening of a Public-Call Office at one place or the other. I might for her satisfaction inform her that in the last Budget speech she had mentioned about P.C.O. at Kharanpur. She will be glad to know that this is being done this month.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Thank you

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As regards the P.C.O. telephone at Swarupganj, referred to just now, I might tell her that this is also under examination and will be expedited.

Shrimati Ha Palehonduri: Thank you.

As regards the blind boys, I shall be very glad to give them all encouragement possible.

Regarding the buildings of Telephone Exchange offices, that is a common affair in so far as the Post Offices and the Telephone Exchanges are concerned. She may go to any State and she will find that the conditions of offices and the living accommodation are very unsatisfactory in so far as this department is concerned. We are trying to do something in the matter. Funds have also been provided, but let us see how far we succeed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Funds are always provided but they lapse.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It has been lapsing but, I hope, it may not lapse in future. I think, the hon. Member will feel satisfied if this does not lapse this year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certainly, I will be grateful.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I need not go into details. The hon. Member perhaps more than anyone else is aware of the difficulties. It is not entirely in our hands to construct buildings and carry on construction works; we have to depend on some other departments. The Railways are in that matter very fortunate. They have got their own Building Section, Engineering Section, Civil Works Section. They build quarters for their staff as well as officers, whereas in the case of P. & T. Department we have to depend on the C.P.W.D. which have to follow certain rules and regulations. For starting construction at a particular place, each and every proposal has to get financial sanction also. So, these things come in our way. Still, I have had discussions with the C.P.W.D. Minister. I am also glad the Finance Minister is also helpful, and I hope, things would be better this year.

Mr. Samanta mentioned one or two matters with which I shall not be able to deal. I would like him to give one or two specific cases to me. For

example, he said that there is some overlapping in the Engineering Section. I shall be glad to get specific cases, and I would certainly look into them.

An hon. Member from West Bengal said something about automatization of telephones. There also, if he has any specific grievances he should send them on to me. He will be glad to know that the manual system which is at present working in Calcutta will be converted into Automatic system very soon, perhaps, by the end of this month. Our general policy is to expand the telephones to the farthest nook and corner and we are trying to do that. But, I need not say that the problem of limitation of funds is there. Therefore, we will have to go gradually according to the programme of expansion, which we have placed before us, or which has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. We will try to go to the villages also, the new idea about which Chaudhuri Ranjit Singh just now spoke. He said that our agriculture could improve if the telephone system was expanded to the villages. Of course, it has already gone to sub-divisions and Tehsil headquarters, and, we hope, it may go to the community project centres also. So, we have that thing in our mind. We will try to expand it and serve the people as best as we can.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Let us now proceed to clause-by-clause consideration. I find there are no amendments. So, I shall put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 was passed in the May-June session of Parliament. It received the assent of the President on the 8th of June, 1957 and came into force on the 12th June, 1957. The discussion that took place on the floor of this House took place quite recently and it is not my intention to take the House through the details of the parent Act. I would, however, like to draw attention to a few salient features of the parent Act.

13.42 hrs.

[**SHRI BARMAN** in the Chair]

The scheme of the Act briefly is that there will be a preliminary notification respecting intention to prospect under section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act. Thereafter, there is a provision under section 6 for compensation for any necessary damage done under section 4. This, from the very nature of the circumstances, will be more or less of a preliminary character and that does not by itself vest any title

in the Government except the right to enter and to do the prospecting.

Then, under section 7 of the Act, there is power to acquire land or rights in the land which had been notified under section 4. This provides that the Central Government could give notice of its intention to acquire the whole or any part of the land or of any rights in or over such land, as the case may be.

Under section 8 of the Act, there is a provision that objections may be lodged against this proposed acquisition by Government and it also provides for an enquiry to be made into any such objections. And, under section 9, the Central Government has been given the authority to consider the report, if any, made under section 8 of the Act and thereafter the land or rights in or over such land can be acquired and a declaration in the usual form would then issue.

The first important amendment which is contained in clause 4 of the present amending Bill relates to a modification of the procedure which I have just mentioned. It is to this effect. If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary to acquire immediately the whole or any part of the land notified under sub-section (1) of section 4 or any rights in or over such land, the Central Government may direct that the provisions of section 8 shall not apply, and if it does so direct, a declaration may be made under section 9 in respect thereof at any time after the issue of the notification under section 7.

From the very nature of this amendment it will be seen that it is to provide against an emergency and contingency. If the Central Government is satisfied that the land should be acquired straightaway, then, this power is being taken so that the usual obstructionist tactics that might be adopted by an interested party may be got rid of and a declaration may straightaway be made that the land in

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

question or the rights therein may be acquired.

So far as the nature of this Bill itself is concerned, there is nothing extraordinary about it because this power is very much similar to the powers that vest in an appropriate authority under section 17(4) of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894. Even if there were no precedent of the type to which I have made a reference, namely, the relevant provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, the nature of the power that is now sought to be acquired is not in any way extraordinary. It does not, in any way, do away with the obligation to pay compensation which will be determined according to the scale and according to the procedure which has been laid down in the Act itself. All that it postulates is that without having to go through a very lengthy enquiry, if the Central Government is satisfied that speedy action has to be taken, then, appropriate action will be taken under this new section which is sought to be added by the amending Bill.

There is one other important matter about which I might make a reference even at this stage. That relates to the nature and quantum of compensation that is payable to the person whose rights are likely to be affected. Under section 13 of the Act—it is a fairly longish provision—principles have been laid down with regard to the assessment of the compensation for prospecting licences etc. These principles were gone into at considerable length when the Act itself was under consideration. Briefly, it can be enunciated as a principle that we have proceeded on the basis of actual expenditure plus certain reasonable rate of interest with a ceiling of 50 per cent. over the actual expenditure.

There may be criticism that the scale is liberal; there may be criticism to the effect that we are placing a ceiling and, therefore, departing from the strict principle of giving compensation on the basis of actual out of pocket expenditure plus reasonable rate of interest throughout the period.

But a reasonable mean has been struck between these two viewpoints so that the expenditure incurred plus a reasonable rate of interest with a ceiling of 50 per cent. over and above the actual expenditure had been provided for in section 13 of the Act.

There was, however, one omission in that respect and the industry and the leaseholders have been extremely critical with regard to that omission. That omission is now being sought to be rectified by clause 6 of the new amending Bill. If the provisions of section 13 of the Act are referred to, it will be found that in clause 4 of sub-section (2) of section 13, the wording is such according to which the interest payable on expenditure incurred for prospecting is not taken into consideration at the time or for the purpose of assessing the interest that is payable. By introducing this new amendment, by virtue of clause 6 of the amending Bill, it is sought to remove this anomaly. It is now proposed to allow interest on all reasonable and bona fide expenditure incurred before the date of the mining lease in those cases where a prospecting licence has led to the issue of a mining lease.

No elaborate explanation is required for this change. A party having obtained a prospecting licence have carried on investigations to locate the availability of coal and thereafter have pursued their case and obtained a mining lease. Therefore, in all fairness, we should take into consideration the amount of interest that might have been incurred or which could have been incurred during the period that expenditure was incurred after the issue of the prospecting licence till the final date, provided again that this may be limited to 50 per cent. of the principal.

I would add only one submission at this stage; the time that might elapse between the issue of a prospecting licence and the issue of a mining lease may be quite considerable. There is no elaborate scrutiny obviously made at the time when a party applies for the issue of a prospecting licence. It

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is more or less a permission to investigate and to carry on enquiries which might ultimately establish that coal is available in quantities that can be exploited commercially and economically. Therefore, considerable time may actually elapse resulting in many cases even in infructuous expenditure, because every search for any mineral need not necessarily be crowned with success.

Mining leases are obtained in cases where quantities have been located generally and where there are reasonable prospects of coal being mined in an economic manner and according to the commercial practice. Therefore, when all that preliminary work has been done, it appears to be a case in which we should take into consideration the interest that should be payable to the party which took out that prospecting licence and later on obtained a mining lease also.

These two are the main provisions of the amending Bill. The remaining clauses do postulate some verbal amendments but they are not very material. So, it is not my intention to go into in greater detail the other amendments which are sought to be made by this amending Bill.

Before closing, I owe an explanation to the House as to why after such a short time should it be considered necessary to come to the House again for an amendment of the provisions of an enactment which was approved by Parliament only a few months ago. The provisions, as has been borne out by examination, do throw out a very serious doubt about the effectiveness and speed with which the coal-bearing areas might be capable of being acquired under the provisions of the Act as it stands today.

If I may venture to admit, a provision like the emergency provision contained in clause 4 of the amending Bill really ought to have been in the main Act itself. The principle is well known to the country and to the people at large for over 50 years,

because it is very much analogous to the provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act which has stood the test of time. I would have no hesitation in saying that it was an omission which could have well been avoided even when I came to this House with the main Act itself. It may be that at that time we thought that occasions for acquisition like this may not arise and perhaps even by going through some lengthy procedure it would be possible to attain the desired objective. But a target has been set in the Five Year Plan which contemplates a fairly stiff burden upon the National Coal Development Corporation for increased production. The development of mines, their designs, organisation, etc., take considerable time and already the National Coal Development Corporation is very much pressed for time. In certain cases parties have gone to courts of law and even stay orders have been issued in certain cases. I do not want to go into the merits of those cases which will of course be decided according to the law which prevails, but, it is a matter of very great urgency that possible steps may be taken and the authority for taking those steps should be available in cases of emergency. It is for this reason that section 8A is sought to be added by clause 4 of the amending Bill.

With these words, I conclude. I hope the House will be good enough to approve the amendments which are sought to be made by the amending Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 be taken into consideration".

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, I regret I must express my complete disapproval of the way this amendment has been brought in. I

wish Government had been more realistic and elicited public opinion before this. After a very short lapse they dare come to us for an amendment. I hope I will not be misunderstood when I say that I am doubtful whether this amending Bill can be enacted without infringing some of the articles in the Constitution. I am not quite certain about it as to whether this amending Bill is in order when you think of the safeguarding sub-sections of article 19 of the Constitution, relating to the particular protection that has to be given to the Scheduled Tribes in regard to the acquisition of their land. That is something that Government would do well to examine, to search their hearts and ask themselves whether in bringing an amending Bill of this nature they are in any way jeopardising, or going back on their word, as it were, by making acquisition of lands in the Scheduled areas in particular, more arbitrary than has been hitherto.

14 hrs.

Let me say straightaway that the tribal people today are living in the mineral depository of India. I come from coal-bearing area. I have seen what has happened. It is not something that has happened only since independence. It is something that is happening all the while. More and more people are becoming landless. If people from Jharkhand go to the tea estates of Assam, it is not because they want to leave their areas but because their lands have been taken away.

It is very very necessary, it is essential, that we must listen to their objections. We talk of a socialistic pattern of society, we talk of the general interest of the society. Here is something done in the name of the public sector because the public sector is to produce so many millions of tons of coal for the Second Plan period. We say that the public will have to suffer by the immediate acquisition of the land to help the public sector.

I do not want to stand in the way of the mineral or any other development of this country. But the industrial development of this country is going to affect the Adibasis more than any single community in our Indian society because they are living in that area. They cannot escape it. But to say that they shall have no voice whatever, they may raise no objections, you can walk into their fields and acquire them immediately, I regret, I cannot accept the *bona fides* of this Government.

Again and again they have come to this House, they have preached from the house tops that a fair deal will be given. What happened to the D.V.C. activities? Were we not told by the Leader of the House, every Minister and by the party manifesto at the general elections that land for land, house for house and field for field will be given? But what happened to the Maithon catchment area? Water came up seven years ago and even to this day hundreds of villagers have not yet been resettled.

I am not standing in the way of development of coal-bearing areas. But I want to know what is going to happen under this Act. You can take immediate possession of any area that you wish under the amending Bill. What happens to the people? Where do they go? What do you do for that? Do you expect them to take the word of the Government? Again and again, they have dishonoured their promises.

I very much regret that this is something I feel very strongly about. We do want the country to be developed, but not at the expense of our human beings. Not only in the Maithon Dam area, you can go to the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, you can go to the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, I can multiply and make a big inventory of areas that have been acquired where the tribal people and other people have been displaced.

Even under the old Act we had the right of submitting objections; bad

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enough. But this is going to give arbitrary powers into the hands of the Government. In other words, they can take your land and you do not know what kind of compensation you will get; that is something that has to be negotiated afterwards, after you have been removed from your property. In other words, you are like an orphan without a roof. What bargaining power do the people have?

There is discrimination between the private sector and the public sector. The public sector must have special facilities. Why don't you give special facilities to the private sector also? I ask this question. I want the Government, the hon. Minister to give us a definite, categorical assurance that acquisition and compensation shall be simultaneous. They must be simultaneous. If Government have to take my coal-bearing areas—today we are only talking of the coal-bearing areas; tomorrow it may be any other ore because we come from an area where minerals of every shape and form are to be found—they must pay me the compensation simultaneously. Today if you go to the Jharkhand area you will find that the entire countryside being, as it were, covered by geologists, hunting for, may be uranium, may be anything else. There is every mineral there. Today this will affect only the coal-bearing areas. Tomorrow it may be something else. Why not? After all, the country must be developed. No citizen must come in the way or impede our progress. We do not want to impede progress, but we want at least to have a roof. What is going to be the effect of this immediate acquisition?

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons we have been told that experience in the administration of the parent Act has indicated the necessity of introducing this amending Bill. Now, in a very vague way, my hon. friend has told us that there have been certain obstructionist tactics. I wish he had been more explicit and had given us instances as

to what these obstructionist tactics were.

We know some matters are before the courts. But still we should have some experience. Experience is not only one case. It may be a good case or it may be a very bad case. Experience of one instance can hardly justify bringing in an amending Bill of this nature, which would vest Government with tremendous powers, which would cause untold suffering to the people, in the name of the commitments of the public sector in the Second Plan.

We must be cautious. I would like Government to go to those areas and ask the people: what is going to happen to you? What are you going to do about this? The rest of the country must go ahead. Then they will have the right to ask: yes, let the country go ahead, but where shall we be? Let the Government answer this question. Because, I am not prepared to accept the *bona fides* of the Government any more. They have broken their faith with the people of these areas again and again, whether it is the D.V.C. or Hirakud project or any other big project. Now it is not too late to listen to public opinion.

I want a categorical statement from the Government, I wish the Leader of the House were here because he is the biggest show man of the ruling party. He is the one who goes round the country and says: look at these wonderful projects that we have for the betterment of the people. Let them make a categorical statement that acquisition shall not take place unless it is simultaneous with compensation.

As I have already said in this House again and again, in regard to the tribal people in particular, compensation must never be in terms of money. We have seen the disaster at Sindri. We have seen it at Chit-taranjan. We shall see it in several places. They are the children of

the soil. They are the Adibasis. If they have to be transplanted from one area, they must be transplanted to another area. You have to transplant them. If you take the land away, you must give them land of equivalent production. Money is not going to benefit them. Tons of money will not help them if you are going to leave them roofless.

So, Sir, I hope Government will not take this amending Bill light-heartedly. It is going to have very serious repercussions. I am not quite certain whether this is not going to infringe on the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution; because in these two Schedules the Constitution has empowered the Tribes Advisory Council and the District Councils to advise Government, and in Assam you have such coal bearing areas in the Scheduled areas. What is going to happen? If this Bill becomes law, is Government going to override the functions of the District Councils in Assam? What is going to happen? Are they going to consult the Tribes Advisory Council in Bihar before taking over any coal bearing areas, say, in South Bihar?

May I again repeat that I do not want to stand in the way of good exploitation, better development, not only of the coal bearing areas but of any other mineral bearing areas; but let us not think of industrialisation or anything like that at the expense of human beings. If we are not careful, hundreds and thousands more will become landless. If Government pay no heed whatever to giving them alternative habitation or land to make them happier and better citizens of this country, it would only increase their misery, as it has done in the last 150 years.

What was wrong with the Land Acquisition Act? What is the urgency, I want to know. Is the House on fire that you want to call in the fire brigade? Many objections may be filed. What is the delay? It may be delay of a few months. Has

the public sector become so effective, so speedy? The hon. Minister said it should function with effectiveness and speed. Well, it amuses us to know that Government is thinking of moving effectively and with speed; we are all for it. But is a delay of three months or six months going to make any difference to coal production, I ask you. Let him answer that. He has told us that this is nothing extraordinary. I wish he lived in my area and was an Adibasi. He says it is nothing extraordinary, it is an ordinary thing, normal thing. Immediate acquisition a normal thing!

What kind of a government have we in this country that takes up this sort of attitude against the poor people, just because they cannot assert themselves as my hon. friend there can assert himself? Let us bear this in mind that this Government has taken unfair advantage of the loyalty of the Adibasis because they are poor, inarticulate and do not resort to things which my hon. friend and his friends would resort to if a similar thing had happened. Is this playing the game, I ask.

I again appeal to Government: certainly, we will give them all the power. But after all, who are the people who are going to produce coal? Not hon. Members who sit on those benches. It will be people of my area. You cannot attain any target of coal production, whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector, except with the fullest co-operation of the people who have to work in the mines and quarries. What are you doing by this Act? Are you befriending them, or are you antagonising them? What are you doing. Are you trying to carry the people with you? Government had better think very seriously about it.

I know that this Bill will go through. I wish it did not go through just now. I wish that public opinion, specially of the areas that

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would be affected, had first been elicited. Then this House would be in a position to study those reactions and know how to act. But the Government, scared by some court case—one court case, I believe; I do think there have been more than one—now want to come in with these extraordinary powers and tell us that it is nothing extraordinary. Mr. Chairman, I regret I cannot find myself in a position to lend any support to this amending Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I am afraid I am not in a position to share the views expressed by my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh. There will be opposition to this Bill, but on totally different grounds. In fact I am inclined to believe that the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill is right when he says that certain emergency powers are necessary, and perhaps my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh does not appreciate the fact that these powers are also in the Land Acquisition Act. Why was that Act particularly enacted? To eliminate the delay caused by litigation. It is not the intention, once the possession of the land is taken, that the party should not have compensation. That is not at all the case. But it is conceivable that a party that is bent upon litigating this matter can protract the litigation not only for three or six months but for two, three, four or even five years. There is nothing to prevent a party from taking the matter from one court to another court, then to the High Court, and then to the Supreme Court. If, at that rate, we keep on waiting on parties, I am afraid there will be no coal produced whatever, and the target in the Second Plan will never be reached. I am absolutely in favour of these special powers being exercised. They are being exercised today, and probably my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh does not know that land is being acquired today even for the private sector. Let there be no mistake about it. (Interruption). The possession of the

land must be taken. otherwise it becomes impossible to proceed in this matter, and this Bill will only remain a dead-letter.

There is one point on which I find myself in agreement with Mr. Jaipal Singh and that is that some provision must be made either by way of transit camps or something for people who are displaced. That can be managed...

Shri Jaipal Singh: That has never been done in the past.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may not have been done, but it should be done—that is my point.

The main objectionable portion of the Bill is where it provides for compensation. I remember when the parent Bill was put through on 20th May, 1957 in this House, most of us protested against the amount of compensation that was proposed to be paid for the so-called rights that were being taken away from the prospecting licence holder and the mining lease holder. Under this amending Bill the main purpose is to provide for payment of interest on expenditure that a person may have incurred in the course of operating his prospecting licence. I ask this honourable House, what is it further that the hon. Minister wants to be paid? Are we not paying the expenditure incurred in obtaining licence? "Expenditure incurred in obtaining licence" is such a wide phrase that it can cover anything. In fact, when it comes to the question of acquiring the lease, we have to pay the expenditure involved also in relation to the lease together with the *salami* for obtaining it. *Salami* is nothing but another word for premium, *pugree* as they call it—in Burma it is called *lungi*, and in other places by other names, but it is nothing but anti-social gratification. What does the hon. Minister want to pay? Interest and more interest? Does he want to pay *salami* on *salami*? There must be a limit to which public funds

can be squandered. The prospecting licence holder gets all the expenditure incurred in getting the licence. He gets expenditure on the maps and charts which are prepared. He gets the expenditure on the analysis of samples of minerals, the expenditure incurred in constructing roads and also expenditure, if any, incurred in respect of any other operation necessary for prospecting carried out. What is left out. Nothing is left out.

Take the case of a person who carries on prospecting in a leisurely, inefficient manner. He incurs more costs. If he is inexperienced and does not know how to carry out prospecting, he incurs more costs. All this would be paid to him. On top of that, the hon. Minister comes and says, pay him interest to the extent of 50 per cent of the capital. Suppose I spend Rs. 10 lakhs in prospecting for coal. Why do I spend Rs. 10 lakhs? Because, I do not know, I am inexperienced, I am inefficient, I carry on the operation in a dilly-dallying fashion. I waste time. I see that labour is not efficiently utilised. I have to keep on paying for the labour for the idle days when nothing is done. After I spend Rs. 10 lakhs, if I find a small deposit of coal and go in for a licence, Government will step in and pay me Rs. 10 lakhs and interest on that which is Rs. 5 lakhs. It can go as much as that. Why? Because, I have been inefficient, inexperienced; I have delayed the matter. Hence, the Government pays more of the public money. A premium on inefficiency, dilatoriness, stupidity is being paid out of public funds.

The longer you delay, the better for you. Therefore, a rich person who has a prospecting licence, who knows that he can ultimately get the losses, will carry out the work inefficiently. They will inflate the costs; they will keep bogus books of accounts. We not only will be paying all that; but on top, we shall be paying interest as high as 50 per cent of the capital.

Let us look what are the items which are being paid in the case of acquiring a lease. As I said, actual expenditure in relation to the lease together with the *salami*, expenditure, if any, incurred by way of payment of dead-rent or minimum royalty during any year or years when there was no production of coal. A man can sit tight on his mining lease and keep on paying the minimum royalty which he has got to pay for years together. If the Government wants to take it, it must pay him back all the royalty because he has been sitting idly tight over his mine. What type of legislation have we brought. There is an amendment to our Constitution to get over various difficulties. The fourth Amendment says that the adequacy of the compensation cannot be questioned in a court of law. I want to ask the Government, why not take advantage of this amendment of the Constitution.

We give them all these things and on top of all the expenditure involved in prospecting, the hon. Minister comes and says, pay them interest at 5 per cent. Whose money? Not the hon. Minister's. It is public money being squandered.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is Shri Naushir Bharucha's money.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I pay the tax and it is part of my money.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is what I say.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Minister dare not say this; it is public money. Public money is being squandered. I protest against that. Too much is given. I do not know why this Government is so very generous to the capitalists, to people who are inefficient. The hon. Minister must make out a case for the generosity which is being shown now in addition to what was shown on 20th May 1957 when you passed the parent Bill.

Shri Jaganatha Rai (Koraput): Sir, I support the Bill. We are concerned only with two provisions of the

[Shri Jaganatha Rai]

Bill which the hon. Minister wants to amend. One dispenses with the enquiry under section 8 of the Principal Act. This is an emergency power similar to the power under the Land Acquisition Act, section 17(4). This power to dispense with the enquiry would be necessary in cases where the Government have to take immediate possession. But, this dispensing with the enquiry does not take away the right of persons interested in the mine of claiming compensation. This amendment certainly does not go against the interests of persons interested in the mines that are sought to be acquired.

The other amendment is to section 13 whereby the amount of compensation is sought to be increased by the payment of interest on expenditure *bona fide* incurred by persons in working up the mine. Section 13 gives various items under which a person owning a mine or the lessee of a mine is entitled to compensation. Now, interest is sought to be given on the amount actually spent by the persons *bona fide*. Because, the person who is prospecting and who has obtained a lease, may not have had the benefit of the lease by which time Government comes forward with a Notification. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that a person who has invested so much, and laboured hard in prospecting should have at least this much amount by way of compensation or damages towards compensation that should be paid to him. I see no reason in the objection raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha that interest should not be paid. Suppose a person is lazy or indolent and does not work with diligence, he says, he should not have the benefit of interest and no premium should be placed on indolence or laziness. But, mining operations are such that it is not possible to get at the vein or seam immediately. A person may go deep; yet, he may not find the vein. It takes years and years for persons engaged in mining operations to extract any mineral from the mine. The provi-

sion which is sought to be introduced in this Bill is certainly reasonable and it gives some relief to persons who would be dispossessed by the Notification.

This emergency power, to which I referred earlier, by which the enquiry under section 8 is sought to be dispensed with is also necessary because this section contemplates an enquiry regarding the objections to the acquisition. Such an enquiry may be prolonged and the very purpose of the Notification expressing its intention to acquire may be defeated.

There are other verbal amendments which are sought to be introduced by this Bill. However, I am not in agreement with the hon. Minister why there is any necessity or need for these amendments. In clause 3 of this Bill, section 5 of the principal Act is sought to be amended by the omission of the words "granted to any person under the Mineral Concession Rules which authorises him". Also in clause (b), the words "granted to any person under the Mineral Concession Rules" are sought to be omitted.

According to the hon. Minister, these amendments are necessary. The Mineral Concession Rules have come into force in 1949. If the owner of the land had given any lease prior to that, subsequently, they were bound by the Mineral Concession Rules. Rule 44 of the Mineral Concession Rules is very clear on the point. If a lease had been granted by a private owner of a mine to work out or prospect, he is bound by the Mineral Concession Rules. I do not see any reason why the Government now seeks to delete these words.

Similarly, in clause 5 of the Bill, an amendment is sought to be introduced by the addition of the words "free from all encumbrances". Under section 10, with a notification by the Government, Government is entitled

to possession. Section 10 of the principal Act reads thus:

"On the publication in the official Gazette of the declaration under section 9, the land or the rights in or over the land, as the case may be, shall vest absolutely in the Central Government."

It is now sought to introduce the words "free from all encumbrances". If it is an encumbrance prior to the notification under section 4 of this Act, it is open to a lessee of a mine to transfer—transfer will include a sub-lease—all the interest he has in the mine. That he can do under the Mineral Concession Rules with the approval of the Government: for specific minerals in Schedule IV with the permission of the Central Government. Supposing there is a case of a lessee and he has sub-leased it to another person with the permission of the Central Government. What about him? How can it be said that free of all encumbrances the Central Government should be entitled to possession? So, the free-of-all-encumbrances clause would not be necessary because he comes within the definition of a person interested in the mine. He would be entitled to compensation. So, the omission of these words in section 10 of the principal Act does not cause any hardship to the Government, and I wish to say there is no need for the amendment proposed.

The other amendment in clause 7 which seeks to introduce a clause in sub-section of section 28 of the principal Act is only consequential to the introduction of section 9A.

I submit that in general the two important objectives with which the Bill is introduced are certainly salutary and I entirely support the Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): When we passed this Bill in the May session we did so because we had already adopted the industrial policy resolution and we felt we should do all we could for accelerating the development of coal mines and

increase production. We did not even want it to be referred to a Select Committee so that we could go through it in more detail, but because it was an urgent measure and we wanted to acquire some coal-bearing areas, we did so.

Within a few months of it we have an amending Bill. My hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh has narrated the experience he had. My experience in this regard has been exactly the opposite. I know of a coal mine very well which is in the public sector in my place. They decided to open a mine. They have got the monopoly of the lease. They wanted to open a coal mine and they announced that a Minister would perform the opening ceremony. But one gentleman came there and said that they could not open the mine in that area. He happens to be a big landlord of that place. He said that the land was his and that they could not open the mine at all. Then the whole schedule was upset. The Deputy-Collector was called in and other people were also brought into the picture. Though the company which is in the public sector promised to pay him reasonable compensation, the demand for compensation was ten times more. I was present when all these talks were going on. This area in Andhra Pradesh is inhabited by scheduled tribes as is the case in Bihar, and the gentleman who stopped the inaugural ceremony is the person who has dispossessed the scheduled tribes of their land in this very area.

I am not saying anything new. I have represented this to the hon. Home Minister here. I agree with him in one respect that the people displaced are not properly rehabilitated, even the scheduled tribes are not properly rehabilitated. Even though two years have passed our Central Home Minister is corresponding with the State Government and sending his Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to enquire, but nothing has come out of it.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

So, I welcome this measure because it will prevent such landlords upsetting the whole schedule of our production. Therefore, some powers like this are very necessary.

Last time when the question of compensation came up in the case of our taking over some of the mining leases, I stated that at least in respect of prospecting expenses we should not pay compensation, but the hon. Minister did not agree, and so for all the expenses we are paying compensation. As was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Bharucha, for any coal mine which is working, the expenses in regard to prospecting are always part and parcel of the general mining. He may show you a separate account, but these expenses for prospecting are always a part of the mining operations. Therefore, I do not understand why we should pay interest.

Anyway, there is one saving clause, that the interest shall not be more than fifty per cent. of the actual amount due.

I do not agree with paying interest for expenses incurred for prospecting. Generally, when a mine-owner takes a prospecting licence, he does not prospect the whole area of 10, 15, 30 or 100 square miles. He first concentrates on prospecting in particular areas. When he gets coal from there and is making progress, he goes to other places and starts prospecting. This is the process. Therefore, payment of interest for expenses incurred for prospecting is not at all reasonable.

I may say one or two words in connection with this Bill about the progress we are making in the public sector. When this Bill was brought forward, then also there was criticism from the private sector, and we also had our own doubts as to whether the Government would be able to reach the production allotted to it under the Second Plan. A reference to the industrial policy resolution will tell us that coal belongs to the first category, and this is what has been

said in that statement: "In the first category will be industries, the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State." Immediately after this, what is happening? On the one hand we are taking powers to acquire coal-bearing areas. We are going to acquire coal-bearing areas. This is in consonance with the industrial policy resolution we have adopted and also in consonance with the objectives wherein we have said that in some of the basic industries the public sector should have a dominant role, but even in the matter of allocation, this dominant role of the public sector in the coal industry has been given the go-by. Even at the end of the Second Plan period the public sector can raise only 25 per cent. of the total production and 75 per cent. will be by the private sector.

Then while we are debating here I read a statement from the Minister of Development and Planning of Bombay State. He has convened a conference of mine-owners in Bombay, and he says that there are 500 square miles of coal-bearing areas in the State, and that the coal which they are now getting from Jharia and Bengal cost them more because of freight charges. In Bombay State itself there exists 500 sq. miles of coal-bearing area which we can develop. I have no quarrel with him if he does it in public sector. But he convened a conference of the mine-owners. Who are these mine-owners. They are from Vidarbha, those who have got a mining lease to the extent of 40 sq. miles out of which they are raising coal in about 9 sq. miles, the annual production of which is only four lakh tons. Now he wants to give further mining lease to these people. He told in that conference that he is going to approach the Central Government, the Planning Commission, to see that these areas are given to them.

Sir, even these mines are worked in such a fashion that they have not been able to increase their production. Not only that, but they have flooded the mines. The other day a question

was put to the Labour Minister about the working of the Rajaur colliery on the floor of this House. It is flooded. How much of national wealth hidden underground has gone waste; you cannot bring it out. If you try to bring it out you will have to spend at least two times the control price of coal today. This is not one stray instance. Take the example of Majri collieries in Wardha Valley in Bombay State. It is also flooded. This is how the private sector people have been working the coal mines. In technical words I would call this method of working of the coal mines as robbing. Literally they have robbed. They could have planned methods of raising coal. We have to dig out all that which is hidden underground. That is national wealth. Not a ton of coal should be lost. Today this industry is one of the best industries. Only 1 per cent. of the population working in the industry contributes 5 per cent. to national income.

I do not know what decision the Government will take. Probably they would say private sector can also combine with the public sector in the matter of raising coal. Sir, I venture to suggest to the government, if at all you are very serious about working this 500 sq. miles of coal-bearing area, please hand it over to Singhereni management. They are working their mine very close to this area. They are producing nearly 6 lakh tons of coal per year which they propose to raise to 10 lakh tons. That management will be able to dig from the Vidarbha area also and manage efficiently.

Now, I come to the public sector. Nearly twenty months of the Second Plan period is over. 12 millions tons was allotted to the public sector, i.e. four times their annual production. We thought our Government was serious about this because we cannot allow destruction of our national wealth at all. I am afraid, Sir, the progress in this direction has been rather very unsatisfactory, to put it very mildly. Our increase in production has been

only this year. It seems to be about 2 lakhs tons only. At this rate how are we going to achieve this target. Now, the Minister will simply get up and say "For machinery and equipment for our coalfields we have to depend on foreign countries, and there is foreign exchange trouble". Sir, in this connection, may I say, how the private sector has been able to increase their production by nearly 4 million tons this year. Should we not learn a lesson from them? What is it that we lack in this respect? Is it mining experience. Mining experience in our country dates back to 80 years. Are we so backward that we require only foreign know-how for the development of these mines? What is it that is happening? I am afraid you will have to go into the question rather very deeply. You will have to take stock of your administrative structure. For development you are taking it to the Corporation from the Department. Somehow rapid development of the coal-mines is necessary so that increased production may be achieved. But what is it that we see after it has been handed over to the National Coal Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.)? We do not see any great progress being made.

I am told Korba Coalfields are going to be worked by some foreigner. Why not take some benefit of their advice. Let not lack of equipment and machinery stand in our way. We have got the traditional method of bringing out coal in our country. That will also solve the unemployment problem of our country. We have got enough manual labour. Let us not wait for this machinery from foreign countries. Working with indigenous labour may be a little costly, but every ton of coal produced quickly goes to the benefit of our country.

Then, I come to the question of rehabilitation of those dispossessed of their lands. Only the other day I was reading a paper report of no less a responsible paper than *Hindu*—I do not know how far these reports given in the papers are true. I read some

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

very good arrangements of rehabilitation have been made in Nevelli. They have spent Rs. 10 lakhs for that purpose. I shall request the hon. Minister, whenever any land is acquired, to please see that the people who are dispossessed of their lands are rehabilitated properly.

Finally, the other day I saw the statement by the Chief Minister of Orissa Government in their Assembly. In reply to a question why a particular coal mine villiers is not paying proper wages to its workers for several months—not only wages to the workers but the royalty to the Government—and what action did the Orissa Government propose to take against that particular mine, the Chief Minister replied that if they ask for payment of royalty they will close down and the labourers will be unemployed. It is really very good of him to have shown such sympathy to these labourers who bring out coal but are not getting paid for several months. Sir, In this connection, I humbly request our Minister to let us know what he is doing for the development of coal mines, and for raising the production in the public sector because we do not have the full picture before us.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Sir, the ambit of this legislation is admittedly narrow. Powers are given under the Land Acquisition Act Sub-section 5(A) and of Section 17 deal with objections. Wherever land acquisition takes place they have a regular paraphernalia for receiving objections and the hearing. The usual time is taken. Objections are invited, counter-objections are filed and so on and so forth. But even in the Land Acquisition Act of 1884 we have a provision under Section 17(4) which says:

"In the case of any land to which, in the opinion of the appropriate Government, the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) are applicable, the appropriate Government may direct

that the provisions of section 5A shall not apply, and, if it does so direct, a declaration may be made under section 6 in respect of the land at any time after the application of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1)."

Therefore, it is nothing new, that is coming up on the House by way of an expropriatory measure. This Government has always had a right. In this connection there is a well-established dichotomy between what is called the police power of the State and the ordinary power of the State. If the State acquires land for any purpose best know to itself, then, there is the usual provision for compensation. And, we have article 31 in our Constitution, brought up to date, which deal exhaustively with compensation. There again you will find, in the later part of it, article 31,—

"Nothing in clause (2) shall affect—

(b) the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make—

(ii) for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property...."

Here you have got a new concept with regard to the coal-bearing areas. Even in England, they have had nationalisation of certain items in the mining industry. Government is endeavouring to catch up with the rest of the world and have a policy which will place us on a par with other civilised nations. They have to interfere in cases where there is either a lackadaisical management or inefficient management or actual wanton lapse.

In all these coal mining leases, you will find that the surface land belongs to somebody and in nine cases out of ten so far as the subterranean rights are concerned, the owner has either sold it or leased it to somebody else. It is always possible to quibble where mining is concerned. Land is an item which does not belong to the Union List. But mining really comes under items 53 to 55 of the Union List. It

is just possible to say that land belongs to the State but mining is really not an item which conforms to the State list. Therefore, the Government have very wisely come with this Bill to arm themselves with power to acquire coal mines, to acquire them swiftly and to prevent dilatory tactics, to prevent objections being raised on all sorts of flimsy grounds; and they have actually provided for compensation.

I wish to join issue with my hon. friend, Shri Vit' al Rao. He naturally will go the whole hog; he does not see any point in compensation. But that is not our ideal at all. We have always said that we would take the golden mean between the Vittal Rao way of living and the extreme way of living in other parts of the western world. We always try to be just in what we do. Therefore, we are quite properly providing for compensation.

With regard to interest he was saying that no interest should be given. There are very few people who have got the wherewithal to start a mine. They invariably have to borrow from banks; and when they borrow from banks they will have to pay interest and when they pay interest, they must be compensated for the interest they have paid. They have to prove that. It is not as if, as Shri Bharucha was saying, that public money, the tax-payers' money is being paid for interest and all that. Here are cases where they have to prove that interest charges have been incurred by them and it is not as if that they can say, here is a mine worth crores of rupees and so give us interest of a few lakhs. Nothing of that kind. So far as interest is concerned, it has to be proved that interest charges have been incurred. Actually, there may be very few cases where interest is not involved; but by and large, in most cases where a man starts a mining industry he may have to borrow from the bank. Therefore, quite properly, provision has been made for payment of interest.

I heartily support this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I find that more Members are now rising to speak.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We have still got time.

Mr. Chairman: I will just tell you about the time. We commenced this at 1.41 and we have to finish it at 3.41.

Some Hon. Members: Three hours have been given for this.

Mr. Chairman: Only two hours. In the previous Bill also we had exceeded the time somewhat. It all depends upon the wish of the House.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): There are only two or three Members; it will not take much time.

Mr. Chairman: I would request those hon. Members who have got any particular thing to speak about to be as short as possible.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It may be decided when exactly we finish.

Mr. Chairman: We finish at 3.41.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I request you to exercise your discretion and extend the time?

Mr. Chairman: I may if it is the wish of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I am just indicating the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री प्र० सि० सःसल (जंजौर) :
सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो कोल बेअरिंग एरियाज प्रमोटिंग बिल, १९५७ रक्खा वह किस उद्देश्य से लाया गया है, मैं इस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस जगह से आता हूँ जहाँ पर कोरबा का नया कोल फील्ड खुला हुआ है। इस कोरबा कोल फील्ड का प्राक्वेक्टिस लाइसेंस एक माननीय आई हो दिया गया था। लेकिन उस में क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं, यह दूसरी चीज है। जब हम ने मई १९५७ में ऐक्विजिशन ऐंड डेवेलपमेंट ऐक्ट, १९५७ पास किया, उस के बाद जितनी भी कोल

[श्री प्र० सि० सहगल]

फील्ड्स वहाँ की थी वह भारत सरकार या प्रांतीय सरकारों के हाथों में आ गई। वहाँ कार्य अच्छी तरह से हुआ या नहीं, लेकिन मेरे माननीय दोस्त ने एक मुकदमा दायर कर दिया। चूँकि मुकदमा दायर है, इस लिये मैं इस पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि इस से केस प्रेजुडिस होगा। लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे यहाँ का पब्लिक सेक्टर है उस को काम करने में बाधा आ रही है। वहाँ काम शुरू हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि कम से कम वह जा कर उस जगह को देखें, वह तो मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी में है कि वहाँ कार्य किस तरह हो रहा है। वहाँ जाने पर पता लगेगा कि जो काम वहाँ शुरू हुआ है, उस में कितना काम हुआ है। लेकिन जो हमारे भाई हैं, जिन को पब्लिक सेक्टर से कोई बास्ता, पता नहीं है या नहीं, इस में भ्रष्टाचर्य आ गई है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाले हमारे भाइयों को कम से कम इस तरह की भ्रष्टाचर्यें नहीं झेलनी चाहिये। यदि वे इस तरह की भ्रष्टाचर्यें साते हैं तो हमारे पास इस के सिवा कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता, खास कर भारत सरकार के व प्रांतीय सरकार के पास कि वह इस तरह के बिल सदन के सामने लाए।

आज हमारी सरकार रीजनेबल कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहती है तथा ब्याज भी देना चाहती है। मान लीजिये हम ने लैंड ऐक्विजिशन ऐक्ट, १८६४ की दफा के मातहत ऐक्विजिशन किया। सरकार को उस के लिये रुपया देना जरूरी है। यदि जमीन पहले ली गई थी तो उस पर भी सरकार को रुपया देने को तैयार रहना चाहिये। इस लिये यह जरूरी था कि इस तरह का कानून लाया जाए, क्योंकि हमारे पास कोई कानून नहीं था जिस के मुताबिक हम रुपया दे सकते। मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मित्रों ने जो ऐतराज चाहिए कि वे ५ क नहीं हैं, खास कर जो

उन्होंने यह कहा कि जो इंडिबिजुअल लोग हैं, जिन के पास माइन्स हैं, वे शायद ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि उन की निगाह में यह चीज हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार उस को अपने हाथ में ले रही है तो उस से प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी ज्यादा फायदा होगा। कम से कम सरकार को इस काम का तजुर्बा ही होगा।

अभी यह बात कही गई। मैं कहूँ कि कमी यदि सब भाई चाहें तो मिल कर सरकार को तग भी कर सकते हैं। बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन के जरिये से वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं। लेबर कानून ही को देखिये। लेबर में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं, उन की समस्याएँ होती हैं। सरकार को बीच में पड़ना पड़ता है। इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे किस्म का कानून बनाया जाए। जब हम सेक्टेड फाइव ह्यर प्लैन को कामयाब करना चाहते हैं तो जो काम पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो रहे हैं तथा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उन के लाभ के लिये यह तरमीम पेश करना जरूरी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस तरमीम का समर्थन करता हूँ।

15 hrs.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) :
जनाब चैयरमैन साहब जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है, उस के बारे में शायद कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि यह बड़ा जरूरी बिल है। यहाँ पर जितने ऐतराजात किए गए हैं, उन में से एक भी ऐसे नहीं है जो कि इस बिल की अहमियत के बारे में या इस की जरूरत के बारे में किए गये हो। जिन्होंने ऐतराजात किए हैं वे बिल्कुल मुक्तलिफ किस्म के हैं। बन्द महीने हुए जब यह बिल इस हाउस के सामने आया तो मैंने उस वक्त एक प्रेजेंटेंट सजेस्ट किया था, और वह यह था कि अगर सरकार

को जरूरत पड़े, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बास्ते भी किसी जमीन के किसी लीज की जरूरत पड़े जिस के अन्दर माइनिंग एफिशिएंटली हो सकती हो, तो सरकार को प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बास्ते भी उसे एक्वायर करना चाहिये। मगर यह प्रमैजमेंट पास नहीं हो सका। मेरी गुजारिश वह है कि आज के दिन पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बहस का जारी रखना बिल्कुल भ्रम है। यह हमारे ऐसेन्वाल इंटरैस्ट के खिलाफ है। फाइव इमर प्लैन में पब्लिक सेक्टर के बास्ते कहा गयी है कि वह इतना कोल पैदा करे। आज मुझे इस हाउस में बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है कि हमारी मौजूदा हालत में कोल से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज कोई दूसरी नहीं है। अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर में इतना कोल पैदा नहीं होता तो सारी की सारी प्लैन की जो लवाजमात हैं, जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, उन को उस हद तक नुकसान पहुंचता है। इस लिये प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बास्ते जो चीजें जरूरी हैं, हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उस के बास्ते उन का इन्तजाम करे।

इसी तरह से मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि हम लोगो को प्राइवेट सेक्टर को स्टेप बदरली निगाह में नहीं देखना चाहिये क्योंकि आज-कल जितना भी प्रोडक्शन जरूरी हो, चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर से हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर से, उतना हमें करना चाहिए। आज यह कंट्री के इंटरैस्ट में है कि वह पूरा किया जाए। चुनाचें गवर्नमेंट का इरादा हमिज इस किस्म का नहीं है कि वह आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर को स्कटल कर दे या घाटल कर दे। मैं ने आज सुबह भ्रमबार में देखा, जहां तक इस कोल के टार्गेट का ताल्लुक है, उस में लिखा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर हम उम्मीद नहीं करते हैं कि जो टार्गेट कायम किया गया है कोल के बारे में, वह पूरा होगा। वह किसी हद तक पूरा नहीं होगा। उस में यह भी लिखा था कि जहां तक कोल के प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है पब्लिक सेक्टर के मुकाबले में प्राइवेट सेक्टर इसे ज्यादा सक्सेसफुली कर सकेगा। बाद में यह

लिखा था कि अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले भी कामयाब नहीं हुये और पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले भी कामयाब नहीं हुये तो इस से देश को बड़ा नुकसान होगा। इस नुक्ते खयाल से भ्रमबार में यह लिखा था कि कोशिश यह की जानी चाहिये कि जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सवाल है, उस को जितनी मदद दी जा सके, दी जाय। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मेरे नुक्ते निगाह से चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, कोल के प्रोडक्शन के बास्ते और दूसरी चीजों के प्रोडक्शन के बास्ते हम जो भी कर सकते हों, हमें करना चाहिये। इस में एक दिक्कत आती है। कभी कभी होल कम्युनिटी के इंटरैस्ट में और इंडिविजुअल के इंटरैस्ट में conflict होता है। मैं उन आदमियों में से हूं जो समझते हैं कि जहां कम्युनिटी के इंटरैस्ट का सवाल हो, इंडिविजुअल के इंटरैस्ट की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिये, इस लिये कि इंडिविजुअल कम्युनिटी का ही एक टुकड़ा है, और इस इंटरैस्ट से सब की मलाई का वास्ता है। इंडिविजुअल के इंटरैस्ट का दर्जा उस के बराबर नहीं है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि उस के लिये पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट को सैक्रिफाइस कर दिया जाये। इसी नुक्ते निगाह से हम ने दफा ३१ बनाई और उस के अन्दर हम ने गवर्नमेंट को अस्तिथार दिया था कि अगर यह समझे कि वह कोई चीज पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में रिक्वायर करती है, तो वह उसे हासिल कर ले।

जहां तक मुआवजे का सवाल है, कानून की राय उस के खिलाफ नहीं है। आज जो प्राविजन है, वह नहीं कहती कि हम किसी को कम मुआवजा दें। यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है, आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को देखें। उस ने भी बिबि प्रो को का उसूल रक्खा था। कहा था कि फुल कम्पेंसेशन हो। हम भी कम्पेंसेशन की बात मानते थे। लेकिन हमने एक तरह से उसे हद तक नहीं माना। लेकिन ताहम इस हाउस

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ने इस चीज को याद रक्खा। जब अमेडमेंट रक्खे गये थे तो साफ तीर पर हमारे वाजियाने, कानून ने, लीडरो ने और मिनिस्टर साहबान ने यह तसलीम किया था कि गवर्नमेंट की यह मशा नहीं है कम मुआवजा दिया जाये। वह चाहती है कि रीजनेबल कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाये जिस के वह मुस्तहक हो। हमें इन दोनों चीजों को बैलेन्स करना है। मैं अर्ज करता हू कि दफा ४ के अल्फाज यह हैं

"If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary. . . etc, etc"

जनाब वाला अब यह अल्फाज "is satisfied that it is necessary to acquire" मामूली routine के बन, गये हैं यहा तक कि अब इनके अन्दर कोई सेस नहीं रहा। पहले गवर्नमेंट को यह सरटिफिकेट देना पड़ता था कि पब्लिक इटरेस्ट सबसयं होगे अगर इसको एक्वायर किया जायेगा। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट का यह सरटिफिकेट एबसोल्यूट होता है। बड़ी से बड़ी अदालत उसको क्वेश्चन नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन मैं अब देखता हू कि गवर्नमेंट प्राइवेट इटरेस्ट्स के वास्ते भी जमीन एक्वायर करती है जो कि बिल्कुल नाजायज है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि जहा नेशनल इटरेस्ट्स का यह तकाजा हो कि हम किसी की जायदाद ले ले तो हमें उसको ले ही लेना चाहिये लेकिन इसके मानी यह हरगिज नहीं है कि हम उसको ठीक मुआवजा भी न दे। अभी परसो ही जब कि कामनवैल्थ पार्लियामेंटरी कानफरेंस का उद्घाटन हुआ उस वक्त हमारे देश के नेताओं ने और दूसरे मुल्को के लीडरो ने कहा कि इडिविजुअल की हेंसियत इतनी कम नहीं है कि जिसको नजरअन्दाज कर दिया जाये। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि श्री जैपाल सिंह की शिकायत में जान है। वह यह नहीं चाहते कि आप नेशनल इटरेस्ट में जमीन एक्वायर न करें। लेकिन उनकी शिकायत बजा है और

में उसकी तारीफ करता हू। जहां तक इडिविजुअल का सवाल है, आप उसको घर से निकाल दें, बरबाद कर दें और उसकी जायदाद की प्राप्ति रकम भी न दें, यह कहां का इन्तफ है। जब मुआवजे के मसले पर बहस हो रही थी तो मैं ने कहा था कि मैं तो चाहता हू कि सारे मेम्बर अपनी जायदाद गवर्नमेंट को दे दे पेशतर इसके कि वह कानून बनावे कि गवर्नमेंट जो जायदाद से उसकी प्राप्ति कीमत दे। इसी तरह से मिलिटरी के लिये ली गयी जमीनो के बारे में हुआ है। मैं इस चीज की सख्त मुसालिफत करता हू। अगर कम्प्युनिटी के लिये किसी इडिविजुअल की जायदाद लेना जरूरी है तो उसे जरूरत से ज्यादा बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिये। उससे उतना ही सेत्रीफाइस कराना चाहिये जितना कि दूसरे प्रादमियो से। इसलिये जब आप किसी प्रादमी की जमीन नेशनल जरूरत के लिये एक्वायर करे तो आपका यह फर्ज है कि आप उसका भी इन्तिजाम कर दें। सब से बड़ी चीज एक गरीब प्रादमी के लिये यह है कि उसे जमीन की जगह जमीन ही दी जाये। अगर आप उसे जमीन के बदले कुछ और देगे तो वह उसके लिये पूरा मुआवजा न होगा। आप वैसी ही जमीन दे, या उससे अच्छी जमीन दे, अगर ऐसा न कर सके और उससे अच्छी जमीन या वैसी ही जमीन न दे सके तो उससे ज्यादा जमीन दे। इसके अन्दर बहुत कुछ करने की गुंजाइश है।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे गाडगिल साहब ने हमारे सामने दी० बी० सी० का ऐसा नक्शा खींचा कि हम खुश हो गये लेकिन बाद में हमने बहा जाकर उन लोगो की हालत देखी जिनकी जमीनें ली गयी थी। हमारे यहा जिन लोगो की जमीनें भाखरा डैम के लिए ली गयी आज तक उनको कुछ को मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया। एक जगह क्या बीसो जगह यह हो रहा है। मिलिटरी के लिए जो जमीन ली गयी है उसका अभी तक

मुद्रावजा नहीं दिया गया। किसी की जमीन सेना और उनको मुद्रावजा न देना, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्योर राबरी है। यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर ही रिफ्यूजीज को रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए जमीनें ली गयीं और लोगों के गांव के गांव बरबाद कर दिये गये। उस के बाद जब उसके मुताल्लिक बिल हमारे सामने आया तो हमने गवर्नमेंट से एक्जोरेस लिया कि उनको मुद्रावजा दिया जायेगा लेकिन उनको आज तक पूरा मुद्रावजा नहीं दिया गया।

मैं अदब से भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल निहायत माकूल है। अगर ऐसी इमरजेंसी हो कि जिसमें जमीन न लेने से प्रोडक्शन में फर्क पड़ता हो तो आपको वह जमीन एक्वायर करनी ही पड़ेगी। और आपको उसे ले लेना चाहिए। लेकिन यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है कि उसको मुद्रावजा न दें। मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की तबीयत को जानता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह अपने दिल में यह महसूस करते हैं कि जहां तक गरीब आदमी का सवाल है सरकार का फर्ज है कि उसके साथ पूरा इन्साफ होना चाहिए। मे जैपाल सिंह साहब की शिकायत का इतना ही मतलब समझा हूँ कि यह चीज जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब उनको इस बारे में एक्जोरेस देंगे। यह कौनसा कायदा है कि आप जिसकी जमीन ले उसको मुद्रावजा न दें। अगर आप मुद्रावजा देने में देरी करेंगे तो उसकी तो बरबादी हो जायेगी। इसलिए मैं दो बातें भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट को किसी की जमीन एक्वायर नहीं करनी चाहिए जब तक कि इमरजेंसी न हो। सिर्फ यह लिख देना काफी नहीं होना चाहिए कि “वी आर सैटिसफाइड थाफ दी नैसेसिटी।” यह गलत होगा। गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह का सरटिफिकेट इमरजेंसी में ही देना चाहिए क्योंकि वह एक्सोल्सूट होता है।

मैं जैपाल सिंह साहब का मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने इस चीज को हाउस के सामने जोर से रखा कि उनकी जिसकी जमीन तो उसको

जहां तक हो सके जमीन ही मैं मुद्रावजा दो। इससे अच्छी कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। अगर वह न हो सके तो आप उसको अच्छा मुद्रावजा दें ताकि वह रिहैबिलिटेड हो सके। अच्छा तो यह हो कि आप उनकी जमीन एक्वायर करने से पहले इस बात का बन्दोबस्त कर लें कि उसको कहां रिहैबिलिटेड किया जायेगा। ताकि उसको तकनीक न हो। और जहां तक एक्वीजीशन का सवाल है वह नेशनल इंटररेस्ट में ही होना चाहिए।

आज सरकार दूसरे आदमियों को जमीन देने के लिए थर्ड पार्टी की जमीन रिक्वीजीशन करती है और उसको मुद्रावजा भी नहीं देती। आपको ऐसा करने का क्या हक है। यह तो रोबिंग पीटर ट पे पाल वाली बात हुई। आज चार पांच साल हुए प्राइवेट लोगों को देने के लिए जमीन एक्वायर की गयी उस को आज तक एक्वायर नहीं किया गया और न उसको इम्प्रूव करने की इजाजत दी गयी। इस तरह से रिक्वीजीशन कर के उनको त्रिशंकू बना दिया गया मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों गवर्नमेंट इस ला को जो फायदे के लिए बनाया गया था इस तरह से जाया कर रही है।

और भी जो छोटे छोटे प्रमैडमेंट हूँ मैं उनके हक में हूँ क्योंकि वे भी इस बिल को ज्यादा अच्छा बनायेंगे। जहां तक इंटररेस्ट का सवाल है मुझे इसके बारे में ज्यादा पता नहीं। इसलिए मैं इस में ज्यादा दखल नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन यह सोचना गलत है कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह प्रावीजन कैपिटलिस्ट लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए किया है। मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट किसी को ज्यादा पैसा दे देगी। हमारे यहां पंजाब में कहावत है कि जो खतरानी से गोरी है वह कोढ़ी है। हमारे सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह साहब अगर मुद्रावजा ही दें तो हम उनको झुककर सलाम कर लेंगे। ज्यादा देने की बात तो मैं नहीं मान सकता। गवर्नमेंट का कोई मिनिस्टर सरकारी रुपये को जाया

[पं० ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

नहीं करेगा। मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि यह चीज कैपिटलिस्ट के फायदे के लिए रखी गयी है। गवर्नमेंट इस बिल को सस्ता बनाना चाहती है। देश के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए उसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी जमीन देनी चाहिये जहाँ जरूरी हो। जैसा कि घाज भी ऐक्ट १ सन् १८६४ में है कि कम्पनियों के लिए, रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटीज के लिए गवर्नमेंट जमीन एक्वायर करके बेती है। लेकिन हम को गवर्नमेंट से ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं है कि वह इस कानून के मातहत कोई बेजा या गलत कार्रवाई करेगी।

मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: I think it has been sufficiently discussed. It is not a controversial Bill. I now ask the hon. Minister to reply.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The two important provisions of the amending Bill have been very thoroughly discussed and I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have given so much thought to the provisions of the amending Bill.

With regard to the exercise of the emergency powers, there has been vehement criticism from my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, who comes from that area where coal and many of the other important minerals are found.

15.15 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Even after giving all possible allowance to the feeling that he naturally has, and should have, for the people inhabiting that area, particularly the Scheduled Tribes, I must confess that I was unable to appreciate fully the attitude of complaint that he generally had about the presence of coal and other important minerals in that area. If anything, that should be a matter of happiness and pleasure to him that

those areas should be so fortunate as to have not only coal but other important minerals.

If I may say so, the future industrialisation of this great country of ours depends to a very large extent upon the successful exploitation and utilisation of the mineral resources that are in abundance in that area. To imagine or to complain that by exploiting the mineral resources of that area, any misfortune should fall on the residents of that area is, I think, taking too pessimistic a picture.

He has some unfortunate experience of the non-payment of compensation or of unsatisfactory arrangement for the resettlement of oustees by the D.V.C. authorities. I am sorry, I do not have full facts of the D.V.C. before me and I am, therefore, unable to give any cogent factual reply to what my hon. friend has complained. If there are any complaints, they should be rectified because it has been the endeavour of the Government that the oustees from land which is sought to be acquired should be suitably compensated, and not only compensated but all possible effort should be made to afford all reasonable facilities for their rehabilitation.

It is correct that Government has not been able to give a very categorical assurance that in all and every case, inch by inch, land will be made available whenever land is taken away. That is not always possible.

Shri Jaipal Singh: On a point of order. On the floor of the House, the Leader of the House has himself made a statement that when it came to the question of Scheduled Tribes, it would be land for land, house for house. It is in Government record. It is in the documents. It is in the booklets.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I may inform the House that if any such assurance is said to have been made, when it comes up for discussion, all those relevant factors will be taken into considera-

tion. But generally efforts have always been made, not only to give adequate compensation but, as I said a moment ago, some reasonable facilities have also been provided for resettlement of the oustees. That has been the general practice.

In the implementation of this also, the Government or the local administration may have failed. It is not for me to defend the case of resettlement in each and every area. I myself have some personal experience in which arrears of compensation are due and have remained unpaid over several years. I myself had to take up some cases of that nature when I was formerly in the Government of Punjab, and even after coming over here I had taken up a number of cases where arrears of compensation or arrears of lease money or the like was due to be paid to a number of persons.

These administrative failures may take place from time to time and in a few areas. But I do want to assure the House that it is not in the interest of the Government to keep these cases pending. It is not in our interest. Certainly, it is not our intention that there should be even a moment's delay in clearing these cases of payment of compensation. That is the general practice relating to compensation for acquisition also.

But I want to bring the House back to the provisions of the present Act, and I do not want really to dwell at any great length on the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are there, and even for some of the operations that the National Coal Development Corporation may have to undertake recourse will have to be had to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for acquiring certain areas of land which may be necessary, for instance, for putting up housing colonies or where land is required for ancillary purposes. And all these considerations which have been enunciated by way of principle from time to time by Government spokesmen will be taken into consideration. There primarily it is the State Government

that comes very much into the picture, because land acquisition is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. They have adequate machinery to undertake acquisition of land, even though it is for Central purposes. I know of some murmuring which sometimes goes on amongst the people connected with the Central Ministries that State Governments, if anything, have generally been very liberal in the matter of assessing compensation, particularly when it was being acquired for Central Government purposes. It may be that, or it may be that they may be taking perhaps too restrictive a view. But the fact remains that so far as acquisition of land for these general purposes is concerned, it is principally the machinery of the State that is utilised for acquiring that land and for paying suitable compensation. Disputes do arise, and sometimes on account of those disputes payment of compensation is delayed. Money is sometimes actually deposited with the Collector which is not drawn because there are a number of objections which are pending. I do not want to go into that general question any more.

15-23 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

So far as the present Act is concerned, along with these amendments, the principal objective is to get possession of the land for the purpose of mineral exploitation. Therefore, that distinction is there between acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act and acquisition of land for the purpose of mineral exploitation. The principal objective in this is not so much the surface rights, although it is not always easy to dissociate the one from the other. Even when mineral exploitation is going on, some of the surface rights may be affected, and therefore the expression 'land' has been used at a number of places in the parent Act. But it is of importance to note that the principal objective in this case is the acquisition of the right to exploit the mineral resources—coal so far as the present Act is concerned. It is for that reason that there is men-

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

tion at a number of places of prospecting licence, mining lease and the like. It may be that there are certain areas which may be called virgin areas, where for instance no prospecting licence or mining lease has been acquired or is held by any party. Those areas also come within the purview of the parent Act. But by and large, the type of cases which are worrying my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, will not be many, because a considerable amount of work has already been done by the Geological Survey of India, by the Indian Bureau of Mines and by private parties also for locating coal.

It is more or less known as to which are the areas where coal is likely to be found. Formerly, when the degree of scrutiny was not very great, large areas were covered by prospecting leases by resourceful parties, by parties who had considerable pull in a number of directions, and therefore the prospecting licenses had covered large areas there. It will principally be the cases of such persons holding prospecting licenses or mining leases over considerable areas that would be covered by cases of this nature. The type of small holder, the type of person that was mentioned by Shri Jaipal Singh—and while recalling his troubles he was so eloquent—those cases, if any, will be very few; because most of these areas, at least the areas which require to be acquired immediately, would come within the purview of new section 9A. They would in all probability be covered by some prospecting licence or a mining lease. Because in an area where no work has yet been done, where for instance not even drilling has been done, which probably is under cultivation with some cultivator, there will not be a case in which the Central Government has suddenly to say “we immediately intend to take up this area for exploitation of coal”. That will certainly not be the type of case which would be covered or which is sought to be covered by the provisions of the amending Bill.

Therefore, if any assurance is necessary, that assurance is inherent and implicit in the very framework of the statute. And it is very clear from the provisions of the amending Bill that it will obviously be those cases where it is known by the result of preliminary investigations, by the result of drilling or otherwise that has been carried on either by some governmental authority or by a private authority, that coal is there; not only that coal is there, but that it can be easily exploited. And if these two conditions are satisfied already long before, they would be covered by either a prospecting licence or most probably by a mining lease also. So it will be in taking away the rights which might be vesting in some biggish party that section 9A will come in, and the individual cases of small holders are not likely to be touched by section 9A.

Now, Sir, with regard to cases where action will have to be taken under section 9A all that is necessary is this. Those preliminary objections to its acquisition may not be gone into in any great detail. But still the right to ask for compensation and the liability of the Government to pay compensation is very clearly there, and Government has taken upon itself that responsibility squarely.

Therefore, I submit that this provision is not at all hard, and, as has been pointed out by a number of speakers, this power is not very much different from the power under the Land Acquisition Act which has been in existence for over sixty years, and it cannot be said that that power has been greatly abused.

There has been support with regard to this emergency power from Members representing both the Opposition and the Treasury Benches and I am grateful to the hon. Members who have realised the importance of the Government having such emergency powers which will be utilised only in

the public interest. The Central Government has to be satisfied that it is necessary to acquire immediately the whole or any part of the land to attract the provisions of section 9A. I submit that this is enough safeguard. To provide a further rider that there should be a notification or a certificate that it is in the public interest will be a mere superfluity. I do not see any justification why this further provision should be imposed upon what is already provided for in section 9A as sought to be introduced by clause 4 of the amending Bill.

Coming to the provisions relating to the payment of interest on certain expenditure that has been incurred, there has been a mixed reception. Some hon. Members have opposed it: Shri Naushir Bharucha and Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava did not oppose. These are the only two hon. Members who were opposed to the payment of interest by way of compensation. I think that this relatively minor provision has not been interpreted either in the spirit or in the perspective in which it has been framed. Prospecting and search for minerals is a fairly risky venture and a somewhat tedious and lengthy procedure. Anybody, in the hope of locating coal, may incur considerable expenditure and his efforts may not bear any fruit for years to come. One way of looking at it is that whatever he has already spent, if that amount is paid when you intend to get hold of that area, should be regarded as enough compensation.

While it is one way of looking at it, it has, however, to be remembered that, at the time when a particular area is sought to be acquired for exploitation in the public sector, an eye will naturally, and if I may add, rightly, go to areas where coal has been located. While dealing with the case of compensation with regard to those areas where the efforts of the private party have actually yielded some fruit, it is not unfair if we take into consideration, in a broad way, the amount by which he has been actually out of pocket, as to whether

deprivation of the natural return of money is also not an element which should be added to compensation. I do not see what reasonable objection could be urged against a proposition of that nature. That money must have either been borrowed, as was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman from Madras. The man may have borrowed the money. Or even if the money had not been borrowed, it always has some earning capacity even if it is invested in Government loans, in any deposit and the like. It always yields some income. It has to be remembered that the rate of interest that is postulated has been fixed at a figure which cannot be said to be excessive. Therefore, to add that element with a further provision that there is a ceiling at 50 per cent of the total expenses involved is something which cannot be said to be too liberal; nor can it be said to be too niggardly. It is an effort to hold the balance even between two opposing view points. It is for this reason that this amendment with regard to the payment of interest with the two limitations submitted by me above, has been sought to be introduced under the provisions of the amending Bill.

About the other verbal amendments, there has not been any very great criticism, except that my hon. friend Shri Jaganatha Rao has said that some of them appear to be superfluous. A great deal of thought has been given and we have come to the conclusion that the adoption of these verbal amendments will make the clauses more tidy and it can be said that we are undertaking this by way of abundant caution. It may be that I would not have troubled this hon. House by coming specially for amendments of this character. But, because two major amendments are sought to be introduced by this amending Bill, this opportunity has been taken to make these verbal amendments by way of abundant caution, to make the reading tidy and interpretation above any dispute.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

My hon. friend opposite, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, in his usual strain, took this opportunity of saying something against the public sector. I have considerable sympathy with him.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I point out, Sir, that there is no quorum in the House?

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.—Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I was saying that I have considerable sympathy with my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. He cannot oppose the coming of coal industry in the public sector. But being in the opposition, he must have something to say against the implementation of that policy. It is a very difficult task which he usually performs with great competence. But, that criticism was hardly relevant so far as the provisions of the present Bill are concerned.

While comparing additional production in the public sector and in the private sector, he chose to give the additional tonnage in the one case and percentage in the other. It is quite obvious that the public sector, today, is in this coal industry in a small way. The total production in the public sector is of the order of about 3 million tons or so whereas in the private sector, it is more than ten times that quantity. Additional production in the public sector may perhaps be of the same order, expressed in percentage, as the additional production in the private sector, but he will utilise even that calculation to have a fling at the public sector although he is very much otherwise devoted to the public sector and wants that everything should be in the public sector. Anyhow, that criticism was not relevant so far as the provisions of the present Bill are concerned. If anything, the scheme of the Bill, and more so the provisions of the amending Bill, are very much in line with and take us towards the direction to which he wants the country to be taken, namely the strengthening of the public sector. I

submit that that is enough so far as the present discussion is concerned.

I want, however, to add that if the public sector increases production and succeeds in realising its target I would be happy, and the House would join me in that expression of pleasure because in the country we are very much interested in increased production, and as my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava pointed out, every effort has to be directed towards attaining our targets of production, whether in coal or any other commodity, and we should not always utilise opportunities of having a dig either at the private sector or to criticise the public sector.

I have endeavoured to cover all the important points that have been raised in the course of the debate and I submit that there has not been any serious opposition to the provisions of the amending Bill, and that the motion that I have already commended for consideration by the House may be accepted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments. So, I put all the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 7, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 7, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

The House will recollect that in deference to the persistent public demand the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee was set up in June, 1955 under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar to review the freight rate structure of our railways. The need for this examination had arisen owing to the far-reaching changes that had taken place in the economic activity in the country since the last revision of the rate structure in October, 1948.

Another reason for the fresh examination was the considerable development of rail facilities that was planned and the consequent appreciable increase in the working expenses of the railways including the dividend payable to the general revenues that was anticipated.

The terms of reference of the committee were: firstly, to review the present railway freight rate structure in all its aspects and to suggest what modifications should be made therein, bearing in mind the needs of our developmental economy and the necessity for maintaining the financial stability of the railways; secondly, to examine whether the statutory provisions dealing with the responsibility of the railways as carriers needed any, and if so what, modifications; thirdly, what modifications, if any, are needed in the existing constitution, jurisdiction and rules of the Railway Rates Tribunal so that the Tribunal might be a more effective and expeditious instrument for adjudication of railway freight matters at reasonable cost to the litigant.

The inclusion of the last-mentioned item in the terms of reference was on account of complaints that had been received that the Railway Rates

Tribunal as now functioning is too legalistic and formal and that it subjects the complainant to undue expenditure of both time and money.

Copies of the report of the Committee have been placed in the Library of the House since the 14th November, 1957.

In May last while presenting the Budget the hon. Minister of Railways stated that the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee, whose report in the final form had been received only a short while prior to that, were under the consideration of the Government.

Examination of the recommendations of the Committee in respect of the three items of their terms of reference has been processed and substantial progress has been made.

The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the revision of the rate structure which have far-reaching consequences and have to be examined in great detail is likely to take a little more time before the Government are able to finalise their decisions on those recommendations,

Examination of the recommendations of the Committee regarding the responsibilities of railways as carriers is also likely to take some more time. In fact, the Committee themselves have recommended that the changes in this respect be implemented one year after the revised freight structure comes into force.

Examination of the recommendations of the Committee regarding the jurisdiction and constitution of the Railway Rates Tribunal has, however, been completed, and excepting for a few minor changes, practically all the recommendations of the Committee in regard to this have been accepted, and legislation now being introduced is to implement the decisions.

Opportunity is being taken at the same time to remove certain lacunae and defects in the provisions of Chapter V of the Indian Railways Act that have come to notice during

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

the course of the last eight years since this Chapter was modified in the year 1949.

It is necessary that legislation as proposed in the present Bill be passed in the current session itself as the implementation of certain of the recommendations of the Committee regarding changes in the classification of certain commodities is inter-linked with the jurisdiction of the Railway Rates Tribunal as statutorily provided.

The proposals are substantially non-controversial, and I once again commend their consideration and acceptance by the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890 be taken into consideration".

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th January, 1958".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th January, 1958".

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, the question of re-constituting the Railway Freights Tribunal is a very important one because it is not only that the interests of the Government are effected thereby but also the interests of the consuming public. Sir, this amending Bill seeks to make three major changes—first, in the constitution of the Tribunal, secondly, in the extent of its jurisdiction, and thirdly, in the nature of the Tribunal's power.

As this House will recollect, it was about 1948-49 that the Ministry of Railways put forward certain proposals. The Standing Finance Com-

mittee modified them. And, at present the Railway Freights Tribunal consists of three persons who are Judges, assisted by assessors drawn from two panels, one set up by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the other by the Railway Board. The underlying principle was that if the assessors with experience of the economic conditions, working of the commercial side of railways, could bring to bear their experience on the judgment of the Tribunal, possibly the Tribunal's decision would be satisfactory to either side.

Sir, the Freight Structure Committee has made a report and on page 97 of that Report they made certain suggestions. The main argument advanced by the Committee is that there is a legal bias so far as the Tribunal is concerned, that there has been a complete failure of the assessor system and, therefore, the whole thing requires to be overhauled. The main defects pointed out by the Freight Structure Committee are that the Tribunal has become virtually a law court with inevitable legal bias.

Secondly, it has been pointed out that the dispute between individuals is not merely a dispute between two persons, but that the decisions would have farflung repercussions, because the decisions would bind not only the two parties to the dispute but the entire consuming public also. It was also felt that the association of persons with knowledge of business and economic conditions in the country was necessary, and that assessors were useless. According to the Committee's opinion, there is dissatisfaction at the decision of the Tribunal since there were procedural defects confronting the complainant. The procedure was elaborate, investigations are formal and the cost of litigation high. The Committee, therefore, suggested revision of the constitution of the Tribunal. According to that the Tribunal was to be composed of one President, who should be an experienced High Court Judge, and two

other members, chosen for their knowledge of commercial, industrial and economic conditions of the country. The Committee makes it clear that it does not cast any reflection on the existing Tribunal because there are certain defects which are inherent in the constitution which require to be removed. The Committee has also recommended that the assessor system should go.

Now, coming to the question of jurisdiction, and this is an important point, the Committee records that public opinion has been in favour of extending the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. Actually, the Committee, strangely enough, comes to the conclusion that the Tribunal's jurisdiction should be restricted. On page 100 of their report, they say that it is unthinkable that Government's control over railway revenue should be watered down by interference from an independent body. It also says that in the context of the rapidly increasing tempo of industrialisation and progress of the Second Plan, and in every field it will be an impediment to the Government if their decisions regarding freight rates are subjected to the decisions of the Tribunal.

Sir, here is a point which this hon. House must consider in detail. For whose benefit is this Railway Freight Tribunal? Why is it that the Railway Freight Tribunal has come to be constituted at all? Whose interests are going to be paramount?—Railway revenue interest or the interest of the consuming public, or is it possible to strike some balance between the two. Sir, my submission is this that when a Tribunal is appointed, it is essential to safeguard the interest of the consumer, of the public, because so far as Government is concerned, they wield power and the Railways being in the monopolistic position today they can dictate their terms both to the trade and to the consuming public. In this case there is not much difference between trade and consuming public because whatever unjust burden is thrown upon trade that ulti-

mately shifts to the consuming public in the shape of higher price. Therefore, my submission is this that in this particular case in creating and restricting the jurisdiction of the Tribunal we must bear in mind the purpose for which the Tribunal is constituted, viz. to safeguard the interest of the consumer. That is important.

Now, what has the Committee recommended? It says: "It is unthinkable that Government's control over Railway revenue should be watered down by the interference of an independent body". Look at the language. It calls it "interference by an independent Tribunal". It is a decision of a Tribunal, a body which is supposed to hold scales even between the Railway authorities and the consuming public, and yet the Committee calls it "Interference". In other words, the recommendations of the Committee are vitiated by the fact that it places extraordinary emphasis on Government revenues; it does not care for the public. It also says that in the context of increasing tempo of industrialisation and in every field it will be an impediment to the Government if the decisions regarding freight rates are subjected to decisions of a Tribunal. If the Government considers the decisions of a Tribunal an "interference" why not scrap the Tribunal altogether. Why have a Tribunal at all? What is the fun in having them? The Committee seems to be more interested in safeguarding Railway revenues irrespective of the fact that the freight structure may be completely unreasonable, rather than protecting the interest of the consumer. My submission is that apart from the constitution of the Tribunal, to which I shall presently come, the jurisdiction of the Tribunal must not be whittled down; it must not be taken away.

They have first suggested that the constitution should be changed. I agree with the Committee's recommendations in so far as assessors are concerned. It has been our experience wherever assessors are taken, they did not help much.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): They hamper.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Not only they hamper, they do not even understand their business. In case of *post mortem* examinations the assessors are a farce. I am even inclined to accept the recommendation that two persons with commercial experience and the experience of working of railways should be on the Tribunal.

It is good that the Chairman is a person of the level of a High Court Judge. But, having constituted a Tribunal, which, according to its own recommendation, is going to be such as would safeguard the interests of the railways, where is the necessity of whittling down the jurisdiction?

16 hrs.

The Committee recommends on page 101, paragraph 299, that it should have the following jurisdiction: it may decide and give judgment in cases coming under section 28 of the Railway Act, that is to say, of undue preference, that is where undue preference is given to one consignor. Secondly, where an unreasonable charge is made between two specific stations. Thirdly, the levy of an unreasonable charge on freights. These are the only three categories of disputes on which the decision of the Tribunal will be mandatory. What has been taken away from the Tribunal? It is, under section 41(e), unreasonably switching a commodity to a higher class. Why is that being taken away?

The Committee, in fact, wants to classify the powers of the Tribunal under two categories, mandatory and recommendatory. These three only are mandatory. I suppose the number of disputes falling under the three categories must be limited and those falling under the fourth category may be high. But, whatever reason, the point remains that the railway can be unreasonable by switching over one commodity from one class to a higher class, subjecting it to a higher

freight. Then, what happens to that? The aggrieved person or the aggrieved party, if Government agrees, may take up the matter before the Railway Rates Tribunal. The Tribunal will say, 'we can only recommend'.

I want to ask the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill, if he accepts the basic principle that this Tribunal is kept to safeguard the interests of consumers, why is it that its jurisdiction has been whittled down. What case has he made out for whittling down the jurisdiction except the recommendations of this body? Surely, the Government is not bound to accept each and every recommendation. He has got to make out a case that for these reasons we are going to whittle down the jurisdiction. The hon. Minister has not so far done that. He says, 'we have accepted most of the recommendations of the Committee'. That is no very great virtue if the recommendations are against public interest.

I cannot also understand the mentality of the Committee when it says that in matters in the advisory category no lawyer should appear before the Tribunal. Why? Vital interests may be at stake even in cases where the Tribunal has to pronounce a recommendatory judgment.

I know what a mess has been made in our Bombay State because lawyers have been excluded from appearing before *mamlatdars* in case of land tenure disputes, in cases under the Bombay Agricultural Land Legislation. A complete mess has been made to such an extent that even the High Court has been forced to recommend in its judgment that lawyers should be permitted. I cannot understand why the Committee in its extreme desire to expedite proceedings wants the lawyers to be barred. Why not bar them even from mandatory categories also?

Shri Easwara Iyer: A bias against lawyers.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I think there is some allergy; some of our Ministers cannot stand lawyers and were it not for the Constitution, they would have long ago liquidated us.

I submit that this does not bring in expeditious justice. I am sure that it must be the experience of nearly 150 lawyers over here, that the lawyers assist the Tribunals in putting matters through very expeditiously. In all proceedings which are of a judicial character an amount of delay is certainly involved. You cannot have justice and decisions from a judicial body as you would take out articles from a penny-in-the-slot machine. Expedition of that kind cannot be had in cases of judicial pronouncements. Things have got to be thought out carefully.

In this House, you Sir, as Chairman can ring the bell and ask us to sit down. In the law court, no magistrate or judge has the power to ask us to sit down. I can take long hours in examining and cross-examining witnesses. You cannot get over that. If there are any procedural matters which can be rectified and simplified, by all means do that. But, some sort of delay is inevitable. And, I think, by making such recommendations the Committee shows that what it is interested in is not the consumers' interest but to expedite the matter and see that the railways are not hampered by prolonged decisions of the Tribunal.

My grievance against the Bill is this, that it whittles down the jurisdiction and the powers of the Tribunal in a way which will react adversely on the interests of the consumer. It is no use my hon friend saying, 'Why is Shri Bharucha speaking in favour of the private trade?' Because, I know the ultimate burden is on the consumer. I, therefore, submit that there is no justification for amending section 41 of the Act.

The Tribunal must have power to classify goods. I am in favour of giving the Tribunal the largest powers possible. Administrative difficulties

will always be brought forward. If Administrative difficulties are an excuse for short-circuiting the powers of a Tribunal, I am afraid that the principle might be imported later on in other measures where even the powers of the existing law courts might be short-circuited. I am not in favour of this.

If the Government genuinely believes that the Tribunal is necessary, that it must protect the interests of the consumers, then the Tribunal must have necessary powers to see that the responsibility put on it by the Act is properly discharged.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are glad that this revision of the constitution of the Tribunal has come before us. We find that the assessor system has been abolished.

Shri Easwara Iyer: It seems that there is no quorum. I think it is the Polo match that has come in the way.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): This is not the first time. Hon. Members are probably honouring our guests and seeing the Polo match. Let us also adjourn.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I second that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a unique function that we are having in the Capital. There is no use continuously ringing the bell. Half an hour ago we rang the bell and there was no quorum.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): It seems there is no chance of a quorum.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us not lag behind; let us also go. Let us adjourn for want of quorum; it will have a better effect also. The bell rings but not even one hon. Member turns up.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): I think there is a persistent lack of quorum. It is probably because people are anxious to go to the Polo match that is taking place. Let us adjourn.

Shri Dasappa: It is not right that a Bill of such importance should go on without quorum. There is a general consensus that we should adjourn.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Both the Government and the Opposition agree on this. Now, the number is only 30 or 32.

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

Shri Dasappa: There was a motion made by my hon. friend ably supported by a number of others that in view of the thin House, this important measure may kindly be taken up tomorrow. There is another important engagement which the hon. Members would like to participate in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you wish that the House be adjourned or that the business of the House be so adjusted for the sake of an important engagement?

Shri Dasappa: I quite see the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum now. We can continue.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was referring to the constitution of the tribunal that was before and that is proposed to be composed at present. The assessor system has been advised to be abolished. Really we feel that these 100 persons who were enlisted as assessors were not of such good avail to the speedy execution of the proceedings of the tribunal.

You, Sir, will be astonished to hear that even those members who were selected as assessors and their names published in the Gazette were not informed that they were on the panel of assessors. Such was the distress and the lot of the assessors who were appointed. However, that provision has been deleted, and instead of three high court judges, one high court judge will be the Chairman and two other experienced persons will be the other two members of the Tribunal. They will be appointed by the Government from amongst those who have experience in the commercial, indus-

trial or economic conditions of the country.

When there was the assessor system, some of the members on the panel was from agriculturists. Here, the experienced persons who will be appointed by the Central Government need not be experienced in agriculture, as I find in the body of the Bill. So, I would request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to this point so that where "commercial, industrial or economic conditions of the country" occur, "agricultural conditions" may be added.

As regards the revision of orders by this tribunal, the Bill says as follows:

"Where a railway administration, bound by an order of the Tribunal, considers that since the order was made there has been a material change in the circumstances on which it was based, the railway administration may, after the expiry of one year from the date of the order, make an application to the Tribunal for revision of the order and the Tribunal may, after making due inquiry into the matter in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, vary or revoke the order."

So far, so good. But should the opposite party not be given that chance to revoke the decision if circumstances change? Why only the railway is given the advantage of the revision of the order of the Tribunal? I would request the Minister to give thought to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many voices audible here. I can realise there may be important discussions going on, but normally I might have asked the hon. Members to carry on those discussions in the lobbies but I am afraid I cannot exercise that right now! I would only request the hon. Members to exercise more restraint and be least noisy in their talk.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would request the hon. Minister to inform the House how the constitution of the Tribunal

in this way will expedite the disposal of the cases that will be pending with them. The old tribunal consisting of three high court judges could sit separately with assessors and decide cases, whereas in the new formation of the tribunal, there is one high court judge only and the two members will associate with him to take decisions in any matter. So, the number of cases, I think, cannot be dealt with so expeditiously as has been hoped by the Government. In this respect, the House should be enlightened by the hon. Minister.

As regards the classification of goods, though it will not be so much appropriate on this occasion, I would draw the attention of the Minister to one case. Question papers were being despatched by train. The words "Question Papers" were written on the parcel. But they would not give it preference. You will be astonished to know that the question papers reached the destination after the examination date.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What question papers?

Shri S. C. Samanta: The question papers were meant for the school examination. While classifying the goods, even when special things have been written, the article was not delivered. You will be amused also that these question papers were found out only after one month. They went from Howrah to Contai railway station and one month elapsed before they could reach Contai, a distance of about 125 miles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did the boys also show any concern?

Shri S. C. Samanta: It was otherwise, when they did not find the question papers in the station.

When they have to classify things, I hope they won't be brought before the Tribunal for screening them. The railway authorities should make it such that there will be no grievance on the part of anybody to take it before the Tribunal.

I hope that when the new tribunal is formed, it will be able to redress the grievances of the public and also of the administration. I shall be more glad if the process by which the expedition is achieved can be explained to us by the hon. Minister.

श्री सिद्धान्त सिन्हा (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का स्वागत करते हुए मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ सरकार का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस विधेयक के द्वारा मूल एक्ट की धारा २७ए में संशोधन किया जा रहा है, जिस के अनुसार सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के माल के लिये कुछ सहूलियतें देने का विचार है, जोकि पहले भी थीं, लेकिन अब उन को ज्यादा साफ शब्दों में रखा जा रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वाकई गवर्नमेंट को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज की तरक्की चाहती है और चाहती है कि को-आपरेटिव तरीके पर हमारे देश का व्यवसाय हो, तो यह जरूरी है कि उन को भी इस विधेयक में स्थान मिले और उन के माल के भ्राने जाने में भी वही सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें, जोकि गवर्नमेंट अपने माल के लिये रख रही है। मैं ने यह देखा है कि गवर्नमेंट का यह विचार है कि खाने के मामले में—गल्ले के मामले में, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधों के मामले में योजना को तरक्की दी जाय, लेकिन यह एक तथ्य है कि योजना की तरक्की में रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बहुत हद तक सहायक या बाधक हो सकती है। इस विधेयक में यह प्राविजन रखा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट के माल के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को डायरेक्ट किया जा सकता है कि वह उस माल को प्रैक्सेस दे। अगर को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज के माल के लिये भी यह सुविधा दे दी जाय, तो उन को बहुत प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है और उन के कार्य में बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस की आवश्यकता क्यों है। व्यक्तिगत व्यापारी तो किसी न किसी प्रकार से अपना काम ठीक कर लेता है। उस को गाड़ी भी मिल जाती है और माल भी धा जाता है, लेकिन कभी कभी सरकारी माल के धाने में दिक्कत हुआ करती है। एक बार गोरखपुर में एक बिजली का कारखाना बन रहा था। उस के सिलसिले में कुछ कोयले की जरूरत थी और कुछ सीमेंट और चूना वगैरह चाहिये था। वह सब लखनऊ में पड़ा था और लखनऊ से गोरखपुर के लिये डिब्बे नहीं मिल रहे थे। वहाँ के एक इंजीनियर ने मुझे कहा कि मैं कहां से, किस मद्द से घूस ला कर दूँ कि वह माल यहां धा सके। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कभी कभी गवर्नमेंट के माल के धाने जाने में भी मजबूरी होती है। इसी तरह से को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ के माल के धाने जाने में भी दिक्कत पड़ती है। उन के खातों में भी लेनदेन का खाता नहीं होता है कि वे कुछ ले दे कर अपना काम चला लें।

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is no quorum.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The position is precarious.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We want you to be heard by at least the minimum number of members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Mr. Sinhasan Singh may now continue his speech.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Again, after a minute, there will be no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Rane may now present his report.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sinhasan Singh may now continue his speech.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं कह रहा था कि को-ऑपरेटिव के उत्थान के लिये यह जरूरी है कि स्टेट और केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट इस को विधेयक के द्वारा जो सुविधा दी जा रही है, वह को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों को भी दी जाय। गवर्नमेंट का यह उद्देश्य है कि हमारे देश में को-ऑपरेटिव कारोबार बढ़े। इस तरह वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइब्यूनल की बनावट में जो तब्दीली की जा रही है, वह एक बड़ा मामूल परिवर्तन है। अब तक उस में केवल वही शक्त हो सकता था, जोकि हाई कोर्ट का जज रहा हो। लेकिन अब उस के अलावा दो ऐसे अन्य व्यक्ति भी रहेंगे, जिन को तिजारत का तजुर्बा हो, जोकि तिजारत से संबंधित रहे हों। उन लोगों को ट्राइब्यूनल में बैठने का, रेट को निर्धारित करने का और अगड़ों इत्यादि का फ़ैसला करने का उतना ही अधिकार है, जितना कि एक जज को पहले था। मेरे छोटे विचार में, और अगर तिजारत से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को यह उच्च स्थान दिया जा रहा है तो, जैसाकि सामन्त जी ने कहा है, गृहस्थों को भी उस में क्यों न स्थान दिया जाय ? अगर विचार यह है कि इस ट्राइब्यूनल में सब इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिले, तो कृषक समाज को भी उस में प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये। इस धारा में परिवर्तन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

श्री बी० चं० सर्मा (गुरदासपुर) :
छोटे बिचार का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री सिहासन सिंह : जैसे आप छोटे हैं
कद में ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) :
आप को भी बिया जाय । आप को उस
का बेयरमैन बना दिया जाय ।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : मुझे ऐसा आभास
होता है कि इस परिवर्तन के हो जाने के बाद
काम ठीक तरीके से नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि
इन्ट्रस्ट्स में कलेश बढ़ेगा । ट्राइब्यूनल में जो
कामक्षियल इन्ट्रेस्ट है और जो गवर्नमेंट
का इन्ट्रेस्ट है, रेट के मामले में दोनों का
झगड़ा चलेगा और शायद ऐसे मौके न मिलें,
जबकि उन में यूनिनिमिटी हो ।

Shri Dasappa: Would it be right on
my part now to interrupt....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any objection
to the speech?

Shri Dasappa: The question of
quorum is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does the
hon. Member want?

Shri Dasappa: We want to see the
Polo match. Of course, it is left to
the discretion of the hon. Deputy-
Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can continue
for any length of time. What is the
desire of the hon. Member? He should
state that.

Shri Dasappa: May I humbly submit
that the House may kindly be adjourn-
ed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House
so desires, it can be done. It is more
dignified. I have no objection. Is it
the desire of the House?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the
House stands adjourned.

16.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the
6th December, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, 5th December, 1957]

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			828	Gypsum Mines Works, Jamsar	3711
814	U. N. E. F.	3671-72	830	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited	3711-12
815	'India, 1957'	3672-73	832	Auto-cars	3712
816	Payments for imports in rupee	3673-75	833	Export promotion council for Indian films	3713
817	European Common Market Scheme	3675-78	834	Film 'Pilgrimage to Freedom'	3713
818	Tea production	3678-79	841	Bharat Sevak Samaj	3713-14
819	Import trade control policy	3680	845	Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan border.	3714
820	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited	3681-83	U.S.Q. No.		
821	Tea exports.	3684-85	1132	Reclamation work in Tripura	3714
823	Border incidents	3685-87	1133	Black gun powder	3714-15
824	Import of cement	3687-89	1134	Salmoe	3715-16
826	Claims of displaced persons	3690-91	1135	Foreign trade of India.	3716
829	Raw film factory.	3691-92	1136	Import of Long staple cotton	3717
831	Nuclear energy	3692-94	1137	Plastic industry	3717-18
835	Indo-Ceylon tobacco pact.	3694-96	1138	Umbrella factories	3718
836	Indo-Nepal trades treaty	3696	1139	Production of medicines	3719
837	Fire works	3696-98	1140	Silk factories	3719-20
838	Cashew-shell oil	3698-99	1141	Export of shoes to Russia	3720
839	Scholarships for Indian economists	3699-3700	1142	Internal combustion engines and power driven pumps	3720-21
840	Industries in Eastern U. P.	3700-01	1143	Refractory bricks	3721
842	Nepa Paper Mills	3702-03	1144	Training facilities in various vocations	3721-24
843	Cottage and small scale industries.	3704-05	1145	Second institute for training in Handicrafts	3724
844	Indian pepper	3705-06	1146	Purchase of equipment.	3725
847	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited	3706-07	1147	Training of women in handicrafts	3725-26
S. N. Q. No.			1148	Closure of coal mines and mills	3726
3	Edward textile mill (Madras).	3708-09	1149	Industrial disputes	3726-27
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			1150	Strikes and lockouts in Mines and Factories	3727
S.Q.No.			1151	Labour appellate tribunal awards	3727-28
822	Export of Handloom Cloth	3710	1152	Labour appellate tribunal	3728
825	Sales depot for arts emporium	3710	1153	Women welfare centres.	3728-29
827	Jute Mills in West Bengal	3710-11	1154	Mine labour welfare centres	3729
			1155	Adult education centres	3729-30
			1156	Automatic looms	3730-31

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1157	Woollen cloth . . .	3731	1195	Subsidized industrial housing scheme . . .	3754
1158	Mechanical toy industry . . .	3731-32	1196	Trade with Canada . . .	3754-55
1159	Metric system of weights and measures . . .	3732-33	1197	Broadcasting House, New Delhi . . .	3755
1160	Employment Officers . . .	3733-34	1198	Employment Exchanges in Agartala . . .	3755
1161	Study of labour management relations . . .	3734	1199	Heavy electrical goods . . .	3755-56
1162	Metric system of weights and measures . . .	3734-35	1200	Employment exchanges in Punjab . . .	3756
1163	Productivity drive . . .	3735	1201	Ulhasnagar Township . . .	3757
1164	Productivity campaign . . .	3735-36	1202	Indians in Germany . . .	3757
1165	Import of soap . . .	3736	1203	Forward trading . . .	3757
1166	Shoe production . . .	3736-37	1204	All India Radio . . .	3758
1167	Machine tool industry . . .	3737-38	1205	15-Year Plan of the department of Atomic Energy . . .	3758
1168	Cement distribution . . .	3738-39	1206	Employees in Missions abroad . . .	3758-59
1169	Cement factories . . .	3739	1207	Displaced persons colonies in Jullundur . . .	3759-60
1170	Copper . . .	3740	1208	Displaced persons . . .	376
1171	Tamarind seed . . .	3740-41	1209	Educated unemployed in Punjab . . .	3760
1172	Cod and shark liver oils . . .	3741-42	1210	Residential quarters for Government Employees . . .	3760-61
1173	Indian embassy buildings . . .	3742	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		
1174	District plants . . .	3743	The following papers were laid on the Table.—		
1175	Small scale industries . . .	3743	(i) A copy of Notification No. S. R.O. 3719, dated the 16th November, 1957, making certain amendments to the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956.		
1176	Handloom industry in Bombay . . .	3743-44	(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1956-57.		
1177	Labour disputes in sugar mills . . .	3744	(iii) A copy of Notification No. P & D—19 (i)/56, dated the 26th November, 1957 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.		
1178	Directorate General of resettlement and employment . . .	3744	BILLS INTRODUCED		
1179	Television . . .	3744-45	The following Bills were introduced :		
1180	Documentaries on folk dances . . .	3745	1. Preventive Detention (continuance) Bill.		
1181	Cement . . .	3745	2. Parliament (prevention of Disqualification) Bill.		
1182	Exhibition of films at Prime Minister's residence . . .	3745-46			
1183	Local development works . . .	3746-48			
1184	Building materials for displaced persons . . .	3748			
1185	Delegations Abroad . . .	3748-49			
1186	Press Trust of India . . .	3749-50			
1187	Delhi Municipality . . .	3750			
1188	Hindustan antibiotics (Private) Limited . . .	3750			
1189	Sulcharge on ships passing through Suez Canal . . .	3751			
1190	Industrial development of Bombay State . . .	3751			
1191	Tea district labour association . . .	3752			
1192	Sindri fertilizers and chemicals limited . . .	3752-53			
1193	Sindri fertilizers factory . . .	3753-54			
1194	State Trading Corporation . . .	3754			

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BILLS PASSED 3772—3846

The following Bills were considered and passed—

1. Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.
2. Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 3847—64

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) moved the motion for consideration

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 of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED 3862

Fourteenth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1957.

Further consideration and passing of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill and private Members Bills.
