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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

6025

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 18th December, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nuclear Power Plant

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*1228. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 376 on the 26th July, 1957 and state whether decision with regard to the installation of one or more power plants for generation of electricity has since been taken?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): No. The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether we are having any negotiations with any other country for the supply of machinery and material, and if so, the name of that country?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I said that the matter is still under consideration. The hon. Member wants to know whether we have got supply of materials from other countries. I do not know what kind of machinery and material he has in mind.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether Government are aware of a statement made by Dr. Bhabha at the International Atomic Energy Agency that it would be economical to have atomic power stations in three indus-

trial areas in India, and if so, what those three industrial areas are?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The three industrial areas are Ahmedabad, Bombay and Delhi.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Calcutta is nowhere.

Shri Kashiwal: May I know how much time it will take for the project report to be prepared in respect of one of these installations?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have said, the matter is under active examination. It is hoped to formulate a plan covering the next fifteen years. It should be possible to take a decision in this matter in the first half of next year.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether Government have any idea as to the extent of foreign exchange that is required for one of these projects?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Government have no idea.

Violation of Indian Territory by Portuguese troops

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*1229. { Shri Radha Raman:
 { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 { Shri Baghunath Singh:
 { Shri Narayanankutty
 { Menon:
 { Shri A. S. Saigal:
 { Shri R. S. Lak:
 { Shri N. S. Manisamy:
 { Shri Wodeyar:
 { Shri Parulekar:
 { Shri Jadhav:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violations of Indian territory by Portuguese troops in Goa and Daman during September and October 1957; and

(b) whether they did any damage to property and killed any persons on this side while doing these violations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). There were at least twenty-nine border violations during September and October, 1957. Once, some Portuguese troops crossed into Indian territory and clashed with Indian Police. As a result, an Indian police-man received a bullet wound. There were, however, no fatal casualties and we have received no reports of any damage to property.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the reported incidents of this nature, may I know what steps Government took when such cases of violations were brought to their notice?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: A special reserve police force has been maintained all along the Portuguese border, and this force is considered adequate to deal with any minor incidents.

In the past, when similar incidents took place, we sent notes of protest to the Portuguese Government through the Egyptian Embassy in New Delhi. These, as the House knows, unfortunately have not produced any results.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know what action the Government of India have taken in this matter and whether any compensation has been paid to the sufferers and if so, the nature of the compensation?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not aware of any compensation that has been paid, but I shall enquire into this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know in how many cases the Government of India have received replies to the protests that they sent to the Portuguese authorities?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As I have just said, in the past we had sent our

protests, but we have not received any reply.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Portuguese authorities not only denied these violations, but on the other hand levelled a very serious charge of frontier violations by Indians, and if so, whether any rejoinder has been given from our side?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not understood the hon. Member's question. It is complicated.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The Portuguese authorities have not only denied the violations, but on the other hand have levelled serious charges of violation by Indians, that is, that they have violated the customs posts and all that. I would like to know whether any rejoinder has been given in respect of these charges.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whom do we issue rejoinders to? It is not a court of law. I do not know whether the hon. Member means press rejoinders. I do not know what the hon. Member means. There is the Indian Government, the governmental apparatus. There are odd individuals inside Goa, who are up against the Portuguese authorities there. We do not speak for those odd individuals or groups who do this. How can we send rejoinders on their behalf? All we can say is that the Government of India do not function in this way.

Shri Munisamy: They have levelled a very serious charge against Indians saying that they have violated their territory.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether there has been any occasion when our troops opened fire when these border violations occurred, and if so, whether any Portuguese personnel were wounded or killed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On any occasion?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: When our personnel returned fire.

Shri Banga: Did we ever do it?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There were 29 cases. In seven cases, Portuguese military personnel illegally entered Indian territory. In the other 22 cases the Portuguese fired across the Indian border.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether the fire was returned?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We returned firing in some cases.

All India Radio

*1232. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme titled "Vividh Bharati" has been launched by the All India Radio; and

(b) how that programme has been received by the listeners?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir; with effect from the 3rd October, 1957.

(b) Preliminary survey of listening shows that the programme has been very well received and is on the way to becoming popular throughout the country.

Slum Clearance in Calcutta

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*1233. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Barman:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1497 on the 31st July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing Scheme submitted by the Corporation of Calcutta has been duly examined and necessary decision taken;

(b) if so, what are the modifications made in the Scheme;

(c) how much sum has been sanctioned for the Scheme; and

(d) what is the estimate of the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The slum clearance project formulated by the Calcutta Corporation has been examined in consultation with West Bengal Government, but it has not been possible to sanction the project in view of the inability of the State Government to sponsor the same due to funds allocated under Slum Clearance Scheme being required for other projects.

(c) Certain modifications regarding provision of (i) one-roomed units, (ii) reduction of densities were suggested for consideration of the Corporation.

(d) The estimated cost of the project as prepared by the Calcutta Corporation, is Rs. 2.00 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether over and above this Calcutta Corporation scheme, there is any other scheme by the side of Calcutta?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes. Altogether, we had received four schemes. One was from the Construction Board, West Bengal Government; another was from the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Both these have already been sanctioned, and they involve a sum of about Rs. 71 lakhs. There is one scheme known as the Circular Canal Scheme, which has been sponsored by the West Bengal Government. It has been estimated to cost over Rs. 4 crores. The fourth is the scheme formulated by the Calcutta Corporation, costing Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Barman: When the scheme is finalised in the near future, may I know whether the sweepers' housing scheme will be subsidised from the funds allotted under the Second Five Year Plan for Scheduled Castes Housing Scheme or will it be subsidised from any general fund?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The total funds allocated tentatively for West Bengal under the Slum Clearance Scheme during the Second Plan is Rs. 2,80,00,000 including Rs. 70,00,000, the State's contribution. The total cost of the four schemes which have already been sent up to us from West Bengal is about Rs. 8 crores. Therefore, the question of priority arises. It is for the West Bengal Government to give the priorities. So far as the Calcutta Corporation Scheme is concerned, it is for housing 13,000 sweepers of the Corporation.

Shri B. Das Gupta: In view of the fact that 6 lakhs of people are to be ousted, may I know whether there has been any arrangement or proposal made for rehabilitating them alternatively?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Nobody is going to be displaced. The proposals which have been sanctioned are for construction of multi-storeyed tenements for housing these people living in the bustees now.

Shri Barman: I want to know whether by this housing scheme for 13,000 sweepers any fund that is now earmarked under the Second Plan for housing of Scheduled Castes will be affected or the scheme will be subsidised by Government from general funds. That is my specific question.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There has been a proposal from the West Bengal Government that for financing this particular scheme sponsored by the Calcutta Corporation, special funds, outside of the fund allocated for slum clearance might be provided. The matter is now before the Planning Commission.

Change in the Course of River Ravi

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*1234. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Dr. Ram Snehag Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of Ravi changing course 22

Indian villages in Khemkaran area have gone over to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to help and rehabilitate these villagers in the Indian territory?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) According to a preliminary report received from the Government of Punjab, about 20 Indian villages have gone over to the Pakistan side as a result of recent changes in the course of the Ravi. It is not known how many of these villages were in the Khemkaran area as detailed reports have not yet been received.

(b) The Government of Punjab are taking suitable relief measures.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the loss on account of this change of the river course?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have not yet received detailed reports. But it is believed that as a result of this change of the course of the river, about 497 families have been rendered homeless, out of which 112 have since been rehabilitated and the question of rehabilitating the rest was engaging the attention of the State Government.

Dr. Ram Snehag Singh: May I know whether the land belonging to these villagers are cultivated by them or by Pakistanis?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I could not say.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Has any enquiry been made as to whether it is possible for these villagers to stay in Pakistan?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As I said, rehabilitation measures are being taken which means, of course, that they are on our side.

Shri Mohiuddin: Is the boundary line on the bed of the river as it shifts from time to time or is it drawn permanently on the surface so that there is no change in the line?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The river is itself the boundary, and if it changes its course, naturally with it the boundary line changes.

Shri Tyagi: I remember a year or so back there was some agreement between India and Pakistan for the constitution of a Commission which would finally demarcate the boundary line between India and Pakistan. I wonder if in the meanwhile Ravi has been finally agreed upon as the line of demarcation between India and Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: He said that there may be change of course.

Shri Tyagi: Is it that on account of this change of course the territory has actually gone to Pakistan or is it that the boundary line is tied to the bed of this river?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I do not quite understand the question

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if Ravi has been made the boundary line, and if along with its change of course, some more land or villages belonging to India go away, to the other side, they will form part of Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That is a question with some legal implications which I would not straightway answer without reference to the law.

Mr. Speaker: The Parliamentary Secretary answered differently

Shri Tyagi: May I clarify the question?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This was given notice of a month ago. May I know whether any one of the villagers who have been rendered homeless is still living in those villages or not, and how the land belonging to these villagers is being cultivated at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are very complicated questions which possibly cannot be answered very easily

by 'yes' or 'no'. Even, let us say, within India, if a river between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh changes its course, all kinds of problems about ownership of lands arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But the land is cultivated by somebody.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Much of the land goes under water. What happens to those whose lands go under water?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that the Rehabilitation Ministry has refused the responsibility of Rehabilitating these people on the plea that that land still belongs to us and remains with us even with the change of course of the river, that is to say, the boundary has not changed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I have not heard of this. As the hon. Member has drawn our attention to it, we shall inquire

Sardar Hukam Singh: For the information of the hon. Prime Minister, I may say that I wrote to the Rehabilitation Ministry for rehabilitating these people and they said that it was not their responsibility because that land still belongs to India, they are not displaced, they have left of their own will and, therefore, the Ministry cannot take up the responsibility of giving them any land; other measures must be adopted to rehabilitate them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is to say, it was really an argument between the Rehabilitation Ministry and the Punjab State Government. Nobody denied the fact that they should be rehabilitated. They said the Punjab State Government should do it. I am told that that State Government has rehabilitated a good number of them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are we to understand that the obligations under international riparian rights do not obtain in regard to our riverine boundaries?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has said that it is a legal question which will have to be looked into carefully.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Any answer that I might give on the spur of the moment might not be accurate legally and otherwise. So I hesitate to give it. That is all I have said.

Shri Tyagi: I want to have information about the progress made. Personally I have some knowledge of some agreement between Pakistan and India with regard to demarcation of the international line. I wonder if that Commission has reached this place where the river has changed its bed, and whether or not it has been finally demarcated by consent of both parties?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I know, it has not reached this place. It is a slow process. In fact, they have deliberately started doing it over the admitted parts, that is, non-controversial parts, so as not to be tied up; after finishing those non-controversial parts, they will deal with the controversial parts, when they are limited in number.

Shri Tyagi: Are we still maintaining possession of the land which has gone on the other side of the river?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say. I should rather doubt it. It is not completely a one-sided affair. Some land from this side has gone over to that side and some land on that side has come over to this side when the river changed course.

Labour Intensive Schemes

*1235. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined as to what extent additional labour intensive schemes could be taken in hand to make good the shortfall in employment opportunities as a result of the re-adjustment of the Plan; and

(b) if so, the conclusion arrived at in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Government have assessed the shortfall in the employment in these two years of the Second Five Year Plan which are already closing?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have not as yet assessed the shortfall in employment; but, this much I can say that progress has been slow and it has not been up to our expectations during these two years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What were the Government's expectations and what was the shortfall? Would the hon. Minister give some idea?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot give the exact figures. But the figure on the live registers maintained—the latest figure—is 8,60,000.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the hon. Minister recollect that during the discussion on the resolution on the Second Five Year Plan he himself stated that Government is taking active steps in this respect? May I know what active steps have been taken by the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The active steps have actually emerged in the shape of various schemes which were incorporated in the Second Five Year Plan.

Credit Offer by Yugoslavia

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{ **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:
 *1237. { **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia is prepared to supply equipment

for electrical engineering, shipbuilding etc. to India on medium-term credit; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some offers have been received from "Intertrade, Yugoslavia," which are being processed by the State Trading Corporation in consultation with prospective buyers.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने का सामान प्रायेगा और कब तक प्रायेगा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : वे क्या दे सकते हैं और हम उनसे क्या लेगे इसके बारे में बातचीत चल रही है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या भारत सरकार ने उन्हें बताया है कि हमें यह सामान चाहिये और इतने दिनों में हमको यह मिलना चाहिये ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जी हाँ, उनके साथ बातचीत हुई है कि यहाँ से चार, लाख, साईका, आयर्न, कपड़े, कैशू नट, कायर आदि युगोस्लाविया जा सकता है और उधर से इलेक्ट्रिक का सामान, कुछ मशीनें इत्यादि आ सकती हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : शिप बिल्डिंग के बास्ते भी एक योजना है । उसके बास्ते वहाँ से हमें क्या सहायता प्राप्त होगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : शिप बिल्डिंग के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी । उन्होंने कहा कि बे डेफंड पेमेंट बेसिस पर कोई शिप नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि उनके साधन बहुत सीमित हैं । इसके अलावा उन्होंने यह कहा कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की कोई शिपबिल्डिंग की योजना हो तो उसमें बे शिरकत कर सकते हैं । ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री उसके ऊपर चौर कर रही है ।

Kumari M. Vedakumari: May I know whether this agreement with Yugoslavia would enable us to pay for the purchases to be made?

Shri Satish Chandra: The State Trading Corporation has entered into an arrangement with 'Intertrade', the Foreign Export Organisation of Yugoslavia that the purchases made by Yugoslavia from India will be paid for in Indian rupees and will be utilised for repurchase of Indian goods by Yugoslavia.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: May I know whether the interest charged on deferred credit is lower than the European market?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is likely to be lower than the West European rate of interest

Labour Tribunals

*1238. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of non-implementation of the awards of the labour tribunals by the industrial concerns have been reported to Government by the Trade Unions in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, cases of alleged non-implementation of awards are reported to Government from time to time.

(b) Appropriate action is taken according to the requirement of each case.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what safeguards have been provided against the non-implementation of the awards and what penalty has been provided?

Shri Abid Ali: Penalty is provided for in the Act. We take action whenever a complaint is made to us. Our industrial relations machinery takes up the case. Sometimes settlement is arrived at and sometimes prosecution is filed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that in cases where the Regional Labour Commissioner has asked for the permission of the Government for the prosecution of the employers, the Government has not sanctioned the prosecution?

Shri Abid Ali: Wherever necessary we had sanctioned prosecutions. Prosecutions have been filed and some individuals have been fined also.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May we know the number of prosecutions, say in 1957?

Shri Abid Ali: I have figures for three years; one in 54, another in 55 and the third in 57.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether this was one of the subjects under discussion in the last Labour Ministers' Conference and, if so, what was the recommendation of that Conference?

Shri Abid Ali: It was discussed and a code has also been formulated according to which both the parties have to carry out their part of the contract so far as this particular subject is concerned. A Steering Committee was also thought of so that there should be a tripartite committee at every level, the industry, the Centre and local. A Special Officer is to be appointed both in the Centre and in the States to watch the implementation of the awards.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it a fact that the Villiers Colliery, Talcher, has not implemented the award since 1956 and no prosecution has been launched against it?

Shri Abid Ali: They are in financial difficulties and Government have persuaded them to pay. They are paying whenever some amount is available.

Engineering Goods

*1241. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the prospect of the export of engineering goods from India at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Quite encouraging.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एनकरेजिंग है। यह तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पारसाल के मुकाबले इस साल इसमें कितनी उन्नति हुई है, एक्सपोर्ट में ?

श्री बन्सूनाथ : उन्नति चल रही है। छः करोड़ से सात करोड़ पहले हुआ। अब तक करीब साढ़े तीन करोड़ तक पहुँच गया है और आइदा भी बढ़ने वाली है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know which of the countries offer a good market for our engineering products?

Shri Kanungo: We mostly concentrate upon West Asia and East Asia.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the total amount of export of engineering goods from our country?

Shri Kanungo : I have answered that, last year it was a little more than Rs 7 crores

Sati Food Industry

*1242. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was granted to the Government of Tripura for 1952 to 1956 for patronising Sati Food Industry in Tripura;

(b) if so, the amount granted so far;

(c) the progress that has been made;

(d) whether any scheme has been submitted to Government by any private organisation; and

(e) if so, what are those plans and what steps have been taken so far thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e): The scheme for the development of Sati

Food Industry in Tripura State was submitted by Shri Bhowmick in 1952 and it was approved by Government in consultation with the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 6,000/- was sanctioned during 1953-54 to implement the scheme on experimental basis. This amount was required for purchasing of 100 machines and other ancillary equipment and for meeting the pay of 5 demonstrators for distributing these machines free of charge to 100 selected villages around Agartala. As the amount remained un-utilised during 1953-54, provision was renewed during 1954-55.

As, however, suitable machines could not be obtained even from the originator of the scheme Shri Bhowmick, this amount was never drawn and it ultimately lapsed.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether Government will attempt again to explore the possibilities of such a scheme somewhere else?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Continuous effort over a period of 4 years is more than enough for such a small scheme. As the response has not been forthcoming it has lapsed.

Cement Factories

*1243. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the cement manufacturing factories have been mixing the substitutes of cement at the production stage and distributing this mixed cement to the consumers in the country?

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

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Have the Government made sure that the by-products of the fertilizer factory are not being mixed with cement to tide over the present scarcity of cement in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question as originally tabled is slightly different from what the hon. Member is

now asking. What he says is correct that the by-products of the chemical fertilizers are being utilised for the manufacture of cement. But pozzolonic cement is different from normal cement that is made from fertilizer residue.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if as a result of the addition of these by-products with cement the strength of the commodity has decreased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The A.C.C. has put up a factory attached to Sindri, and there the production has gone up by more than 3 lakh tons of standard quality per annum.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is there any inspection or check at the production end so far as cement factories are concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, it has to satisfy the BSS and ISS standard specifications.

Manufacture of Nylon Fibre

*1245. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the manufacture of "Nylon" fibre in India; and

(b) whether it is possible to manufacture Nylon fibre in any of the existing units producing Rayon pulp or Rayon fibre?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are aware that fishing nets made of nylon fibre have been increasingly popular with the fishermen because of their higher durability as compared to cotton yarn made fishing nets, and whether it is a fact that the recent import restrictions have handicapped the fishermen and they are not getting their requirements?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am asking about nylon nets, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about nylon fibre.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Nylon was imported primarily for fishing industry.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about nylon fibre and whether it is possible to manufacture nylon fibre in any of the existing units producing rayon pulp. Whether nets are produced or imported does not arise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My question is not that. Is the Government aware that because of import restrictions and because we do not have adequate nylon fibre manufactured in India the fishing industry is affected?

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Some complaint was made about this on account of the import restrictions, and that is being looked into.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have considered the possibility of manufacturing nylon fibre with little modification or additions which may be necessary in the Travancore Rayon Factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): That is precisely the answer to this question, that it is not possible to manufacture nylon in a rayon factory. But Government have licensed one factory at Kotah which will, I think, meet with practically the entire requirements of the country.

Evaluation Officer for Manipur

*1247. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1503 on the 5th September, 1957 and state the progress since made in the appointment of a separate Evaluation Officer for Manipur?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Evaluation Officer for Manipur joined duty on the 24th October, 1957.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: In view of the fact that many development blocks have been opened very recently in 1956-57, may I know whether the Government will take early steps to appoint a separate evaluation officer for Manipur as the present officer is stationed at Silchar and he cannot function properly from there?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This Evaluation Officer has been appointed exclusively for Manipur only.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether any Advisory Committee to go through the working of the Community Projects area in Manipur do exist at present?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There must be an Advisory Committee attached to the Block Development Officers, but no Advisory Committee is attached to the Evaluation Officer.

Ulhasnagar Township

*1248. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of non-claimant and claimant refugees settled in Ulhasnagar in Bombay State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the non-claimant refugees have been served with notices for payment of arrears of rent for their tenements for the period from 1949 to 1955;

(c) whether it is a fact that the claimant refugees have been served with notices for payment of arrears of rent for the period from 1949 to 1953; and

(d) if so, the reasons for demanding from the non-claimants arrears of rent for a period longer than the period for which the claimants have to pay?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Those claimants who filed compensation applications before 31st October, 1953 are liable to pay rent up to that date, the arrears being treated as public dues

(d) Claimant displaced persons living in allotable property were given rent remissions from a back date according to the period during which they were required to file applications for compensation. Those who filed applications in 1953 were given remission of rent with effect from 1st November, 1953. No such considerations operated in the case of the non-claimants. However, in order to provide them also with some relief they have been given a similar concession with effect from 1st October, 1955, the date up to which the last claimant category was to file applications for compensation, provided they acquire the allotable property in their occupation according to Rules.

Shri Parulekar: May I know whether Government have based the demand for payment of arrears of rent from non-claimants on the paying capacity of non-claimants?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): There is no question of paying capacity, if a man occupies a house and the rent is fixed, he has to pay the rent.

Shri Manay: Is it not a fact that the rent has been enhanced thrice during the period from 1949 to 1955?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Which colony the hon. Member is referring to?

Shri Manay: Mulund Camp, Bombay, which is governed by the Ulhasnagar Camp Commander.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no knowledge about the Mulund Co-

lony. In fact, I went to Mulund Colony only about three or four months back, and what the people represented to me was that the value of the land was a little higher; they did not represent to me about the rent at all. If the hon. Member wants to bring it particularly to my notice, I will have it examined.

Soap

*1249. Shri Yajnik. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of Swadeshi Indian soap and toilet products has been seriously retarded by the unhealthy competition by a monopoly combine largely financed by foreign capital,

(b) whether it is a fact that only 31% of the production capacity of the Indian soap manufacturing units is being utilised to-day while 97% of the largely foreign combines capacity for soap manufacture is being utilised, and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the advisability of refusing the further expansion of the production capacity of the foreign combines with a view to the further utilisation of the production capacity of the Indian soap manufacturers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) According to the Government's industrial policy, all industrial units operating in the country whether foreign owned—controlled or otherwise have to be treated alike. The existence of the more efficient soap factories has given the other units an incentive to improve the quality of their products as well as their sales organisation.

The percentage of utilisation of capacity varies from unit to unit.

There being some unutilised capacity in the organised sector of the Soap Industry, there is no scope for any more capacity therein. The import of soap is now totally banned. This and

other steps should help the industry in utilising its existing capacity to a greater extent.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if any representation has been made about the greater unused capacity of the 100 per cent swadeshi soap manufacture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The representation is not quite as pointed out by the hon. Member. There has been, as the House is aware, several representations in the past, whether the foreign controlled soap factories in this country are expanding to the detriment of Indian soap industry, but it is not borne out either by facts or by experience. As I said the growth of the Indian owned industry has been far more rapid than the foreign owned industry.

Shri Yajnik: In view of the fact—I understand it is not disputed—that a larger percentage of the Indian units is unutilised, would Government consider, or has Government considered the possibility of buying all their requirements for all departments from the 100 per cent swadeshi soap manufacturers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: His definition of swadeshi is rather different as the hon. Member points out. As I said, the foreign owned industry of soap in this country in the last five years has increased to some extent. The production there has increased from 57,000 tons to 65,000 tons. However the Indian-owned industry has expanded its production from 1,22,000 tons to 1,27,000 tons. This is a much larger growth. This is a clear proof of the growth and vitality of the Indian owned industry.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May we know the respective capacity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I clearly answered that it is not true that the swadeshi industry is not expanding. Swadeshi in both the definitions are expanding, and the one owned by Indian owners is expanding faster than the foreign owned industry.

Shri Yajnik: Part (b) of the question has not been answered, 'whether it is a fact that only 31% of the production capacity of the Indian soap manufacturing units is being utilised today while 97% of the largely foreign combines capacity for soap manufacture, is being utilised'.

Mr. Speaker: What is the answer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have answered specifically that the percentage of utilisation of capacity varies from unit to unit. If the hon. Member wants to know about each unit I am prepared to give the information in some of the broad units; for instance, foreign owned capacity varies from 34 per cent to 82 per cent; similarly, in the Indian owned industry it varies from 25 per cent to 65 per cent etc.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It has been stated that the soap production of foreign owned industry has increased less than the production of Indian owned industry. May I know what is the respective unutilised capacity which has been utilised during this period, and whether the foreign owned concerns have been able to utilise more of its capacity than the Indian owned concerns?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is also clear, as I said, from the answer that no new capacities are being permitted, because the country is more than self-sufficient in soap, and so, the only thing to do now is to utilise more of the existing capacity. It is clear from the figures of the Indian-owned soap industry that its utilising capacity is gradually much more than the foreign-owned industry.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is there any proposal with the Government to explore markets outside India for soap?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. We are endeavouring to export soap, and we have been able to export soap to the extent of about Rs. 11 lakhs worth annually in the past.

Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee

*1250. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations contained in the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee's report on the Central Public Works Department and Central Water and Power Commission have been given effect to; and

(b) the percentage of savings effected thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Out of the 23 major recommendations made in respect of the C.P.W.D. 11 have already been implemented and 3 will be implemented shortly. Seven recommendations have not been accepted and two are still under consideration.

(b) It is difficult to assess this precisely.

Shri Supakar: Regarding the departmental charges, the Committee has recommended certain reductions in percentage to effect economy. May I know how far that recommendation has been implemented and what is the percentage of saving so far as the departmental charges on the works are concerned?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the recommendations about the departmental charges are concerned, it has not been accepted by the Government.

Shri Supakar: May I know the reasons?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It has not been found feasible to work out the recommendations.

Shri Supakar: Having regard to the fact that the States Public Works Departments are able to reduce their departmental charges to about five to seven per cent., may I know why it is not possible for the CPWD and the Central Water and Power Commission

to effect at least some saving in percentages of the departmental charges?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the Central Water and Power Commission is concerned, it is not under this Ministry. So far as the departmental charges of the CPWD are concerned, we have very closely examined this question. We have not found it possible to lower the maintenance charges.

Shri T. N. Singh: Generally, most of the works are done through the agency of the States so far as these public works are concerned, the States have got their own departments. Those departments are the agencies for works such as laying of roads, building bridges, etc. That is the practice. For these works, the State engineers come in and help them. I want to know, in view of the discrepancy between the two sets of systems so far as the departmental charges go and also in view of the rates, etc., if Government have ever thought of the possibility of bringing them in line.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): In respect of the departmental charges of the State Government, the hon. Member may be aware that the salaries prevailing in the States are generally lower than the salaries prevailing at the Centre. Perhaps, that is the reason why the departmental charges in the Centre are perhaps higher than the departmental charges in the States.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it not true that the scheduled of rates which are observed in the States are not observed by the CPWD when they get a work done by themselves?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to have notice to answer that question.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total value of the economies which have been recommended by this Committee? How many of those recommendations have been accepted by the Government?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The total amount will have to be worked out. We have

answered that. It is difficult to estimate precisely the amount saved. That is because of the reason that whereas some economies have been effected—the department has grown and the expenditure has grown in other directions—it is very difficult to break up the figures to assess the amount of economy precisely.

Shri Tyagi: As to the working out of the figures, I can understand the difficulty of the Government,—regarding the estimates, etc.,—but what is the total amount of economies recommended by this Committee?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That has to be worked out

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, my question has not been answered. The answer that has been given states the number of recommendations made and the number implemented. What the House wanted and the questioner wanted was whether the content of the recommendations was accepted or not. The answer said that seven recommendations were not accepted and certain things were accepted. How will that enable a proper appreciation of the answer given? I wanted to know whether you will give a direction that more precise and comprehensive answers in such cases should be given.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We will place a statement on the Table of the House showing the exact position of the recommendations of this Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will also make their questions clearer.

Shri T. N. Singh: I was quite clear.

Shri Supakar: I made my question as clear as possible, and I expected that the hon. Minister will at least—while there have been so many recommendations made—lay a statement on the Table showing which recommendations are acceptable and which are not acceptable to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members would have known what recommendations have been accepted by the Government from the answer given. The

hon. Members may change the language and make their questions clear. Next question.

Nangal Fertilizer Chemical Factory

*1252. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no reservation is being made for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the recruitment of the staff of the Nangal Fertilizer Chemical Factory in spite of Government policy; and

(b) in case these categories of persons are recruited, the number of such persons taken in service so far?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) 46

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know by what time the percentage of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes will be completed according to the Government policy?

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as backward classes are concerned, there is no reservation for them. The reservation applies only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is no Scheduled Tribe population in that part of the country. As far as Scheduled Classes are concerned, every effort will be made to recruit more people consistent with efficiency and the availability of persons with suitable experience and qualifications.

Play on India on B.B.C.

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*1254. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a play tantamounting to a slander on India, was played on television by the B.B.C. recently;

(b) whether the Indian High Commissioner has lodged a protest against this play; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). A play "Free Passage Home" was recently televised by the British Broadcasting Corporation. As it had certain objectionable features, our High Commission in London pointed these out to the Corporation. In reply, the author, Mr. Ian Mac Cormick, has regretted giving any offence to Indian sentiment and has offered his apologies for any impression that the play was in any way biased against India.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the apology tendered by the author of the play was broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We do not know.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the name of the play?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Free Passage Home. I said it in the answer.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Have they given assurance that the play will not be repeated again? That is lacking in that expression of regret.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. We do not know. The assurance was about the whole play. They might make some changes possibly. I do not know.

Radioactivity

*1255. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Department of the Government of India has recently installed equipment for collecting dust from the atmosphere at the Meteorological Observatory in Srinagar (Kashmir) for assessing the extent of radio-activity therein;

(b) if so, the date from which the equipment became operative;

(c) the amount of dust so far collected; and

(d) the extent of radio-activity discovered in it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15th October 1957.

(c) and (d). Dust present in 22 c.ft. of air is collected daily. The average amount of radio-activity in the air at Srinagar during the past two months is about 1.5 micro-micro curies per cubic meter of air, which is much below the danger level.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know the total expenditure incurred in the installation of this new equipment at Srinagar?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: May I know how many collecting centres are there? I think only one. Is it not better to have more centres so that we may have a regular check-up of radio-activity in our atmosphere?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are centres at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and two or three other places to my knowledge; there may be more.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether it has been found that some crops have been affected by this radio-active fall-out? This dust was sent on 15th October to Bombay; will this be more or less the time when any report about such dust can be had from the examinations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand this question. There is a constant examination and records are kept. Thus far, all these records have not indicated any near approach to what might be called the danger zone. There the matter rests. I do not think anyone has noticed living beings being affected by this anywhere.

Central Tenants Association, Delhi

*1254. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) whether Government have received memoranda from the Central Tenants Association, Delhi (Regd.) and Delhi State Kirayadar Association regarding the demands of the tenants in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on the various demands made therein?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands are receiving the attention of the Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what are the specific demands of the tenants?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The memorandum runs to 22 pages. It is very difficult for me to read it. There should not be any eviction that is the main point.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the number of tenants who have so far been evicted?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got the statistics; a separate question may be put.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any effort is being made by the Government to settle those persons who have been so far evicted?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: To settle them is beyond the competence of the Government.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister is aware of the promise made on the floor of the House that a committee will be constituted to go into the whole question about tenancy, rent, etc. in Delhi?

May I know whether a committee has been constituted?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Government reviewed the position very carefully and came to the conclusion that a committee would take inordinately long time. As such, Government would be examining all the aspects of the problem and formulate certain proposals. The Government have given up the idea of constituting a committee for this purpose.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government will give any assurance what time it will require to tackle this problem?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): We cannot state any definite time. The whole question involves a number of difficulties. There have been demands from the tenants' side and also demands from the various associations of house-owners. We have got to examine very carefully all these demands and we are doing it very expeditiously, as expeditiously as possible. We have met the representatives of the associations of tenants and also representatives of the associations of house-owners. We are sorting out the various problems. There will have to be inter-Ministerial discussions; then we have to formulate proposals and take action. We had hoped to formulate our proposals by now, but I am afraid it will take some more time.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister in reply to a previous question stated that the matter has been receiving the attention of the Government. But then to another supplementary, he stated that he does not know what those demands are. May I know if this is an index of the attention which the matter has been receiving from the Government?

Mr. Speaker: He does not say that the demands are not known. He says, they run over 22 pages. He has given

the main demand that there should be no eviction.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I take it that it is within the competence of Government to proceed in this matter, because the Deputy Minister said that it is beyond the competence of any Government to do it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: What I said is this. We cannot find enough accommodation even for the Government employees. I believe 47,000 Government employees are without suitable accommodation. If a man is evicted for non-payment of rent, I do not know why the Government should provide him with alternative accommodation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether these persons have been evicted because of non-payment of rent, because of the high charges prevailing here in Delhi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am speaking subject to correction; I believe 80 per cent of the cases are with regard to non-payment of rent.

ऊन

*१२५८. श्री ए० ए० बाकपाल
क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने १९५६ में अगस्त, १९५७ तक राजस्थान में कितने मून ऊन का निर्यात किया ,

(ख) यह निर्यात की हुई ऊन विदेशों में किस काम में प्रयोग की जाती है ;

(ग) इस ऊन में विदेशों में जो चीजे तैयार का जाती हैं, क्या उन्हें भारत में तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता ,

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किया है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री श्रीशचन्द्र) : (क) भारत सरकार ऊन का निर्यात नहीं करती। साधारण व्यापारिक तरीके से ही इसके निर्यात की अनुमति दी जाती है। लेकिन अलग अलग राज्यों से हुये निर्यात के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) कालोन, कम्बल, ट्वीड आदि बनाने के काम में।

(ग) ये चीजे भारत में भी बनती हैं। केवल बची हुई ऊन का ही निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

श्री ए० ए० बाकपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अधिक ऊन उत्पादन करने के लिये, तथा भंडे खरोदने के लिये ग्रामीण लोगों का ऋण देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना है ?

श्री श्रीशचन्द्र : यह सवाल तो एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में है। माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न तो फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से वास्ता रखता है।

Shri Damani: May I know what steps are being taken to improve the quality of Rajasthan wool to be used in manufacturing woollen fabrics?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): There are schemes to improve the quality as well as the quantity of wool. There is a provision of about Rs 4 to Rs 6 crores for this purpose to raise the production from 65 million lbs to about 80 million lbs.

Shri Damani: May I know what amount has been sanctioned to the Rajasthan Government this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise out of this question. I have given him a broad answer that there

are schemes to improve both the quality and quantity and there is sufficient provision for the whole country. If another question is tabled about the amount for the Rajasthan Government, certainly the Food and Agriculture Ministry would give the answer.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to part (d) of the question, the Minister was pleased to say that it does not arise. The question is, "If not, whether Government have made any attempts to develop such industries?" Is it not concerned with the question or is it out of it?

Shri Satish Chandra: The answer to part (d) is in the context of the answer given to (b) and (c). In that context, I have given the answer. If the question was framed differently, probably the answer would have been different.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am addressing the Chair to put a proper interpretation.

Mr. Speaker: All the sub-clauses must be read together. It is not as if generally the Government is indifferent, but in respect of a particular portion, Government says, "It does not arise".

Shri Thirumala Rao: As a sort of corollary to the other answer, it can be answered. This is too legalistic an interpretation.

Mr. Speaker: Why does he say it does not arise?

Shri Satish Chandra: The question was whether products which are prepared in foreign countries from this wool cannot be prepared in India. In answer to (c), the reply given is that this wool is used for manufacturing carpets, blankets and tweeds in this country also. That is already covered. What he wanted is whether any attempts to develop these industries further are being made in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is manufactured elsewhere in foreign countries, instead of exporting the raw material to that country, why do we not manufacture them here and then export the manufactured goods? That is the object of the question.

Shri Satish Chandra: These are already well-established industries in the country. Only surplus wool is exported.

Mr. Speaker: The answer ought not to be, therefore, that "it does not arise". The answer can be, "There is no good manufacturing it here; they manufacture in different manner or we cannot manufacture" or something of that kind.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Is there any import of raw wool or woollen threads to India from foreign countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): There is some amount of import of particular varieties which are not manufactured or which are not available in the country.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I invite your kind attention to Question 1290 on the closure of textile mills in Kanpur? I have requested the hon. Minister also kindly to reply to that question, as a special case. It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): If the Chair directs, I will do so.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour alone will be utilised for purposes of questions—for non-official purposes. The rest of the time is entirely at our disposal for official work. Now, if the hon. Minister is willing to allow, I will allow this question; otherwise not.

The rest of the time is entirely devoted to official work. If the hon. Minister himself wants to give an explanation regarding this to clear up any doubts that might arise, I have no objection; I will call on him. If he is not willing to do so, I will pass on to other matters.

Shri Punnoose: On a point of order. The question is there in the list. So the Minister is bound to give answers to questions. So the question is whether you give permission or not. If you give permission...

Mr. Speaker: I do not give permission. I cannot extend the time. The first hour alone is devoted to answering questions. Whatever questions are reached, they are answered. The rest of the answers are laid on the Table of the House for information. The rest of the time is entirely at the disposal of the Government for official business. If the Minister himself thinks that he must give an explanation or clear up certain doubts, then it is his look out. I cannot ask him to do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement is not quite clear.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): If the hon. Member wants any explanation or any information afterwards, if he asks, we will certainly supply them afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: We will pass on to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Copper and Brass Metal Works, Kumbakonam (Madras)

*1230. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during the year 1956-57 to the Copper and Brass Metal Works in Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, Madras State;

(b) how many workers have been benefited from this factory so far; and

(c) how many Scheduled Caste workers have been selected for this kind of work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Departmental scheme of the Madras Government for a servicing Centre for the Development of Brassware industry at Kumbakonam was sanctioned in 1956-57. A loan of Rs. 5,63,046 was sanctioned for the scheme in 1956 and 50% thereof amounting to Rs. 2,81,523 was released to the State Government.

(b) and (c) The Centre has not yet started functioning.

Coal Mines Bonus Scheme

*1231. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to amend the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme with regard to removal of attendance qualification for eligibility; and

(b) the reasons for the delay thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Indo-U.S.A. Trade

*1232. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Shivananjappa:

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

(a) how is our balance of trade with the U.S.A. for the last 3 years;

(b) the reasons for decrease in our exports to the U.S.A.; and

(c) the steps taken for improving the position?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 71].

(b) There has been no decrease in our over-all exports to the U.S.A.

(c) Does not arise.

Film Producers

*1246. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether the Government of India have given any help to the producers of films that have received State Awards for their being exhibited in foreign countries?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Films which win State Awards are recommended for entry in International Film Festivals and Exhibitions held in foreign countries from time to time. Apart from this no other assistance is required by the producers of the films who are free to arrange for their exhibition in foreign countries with foreign exhibitors.

Export of Iron Ore

*1244. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh markets have been found for our Iron ore exports during the current financial year;

(b) if so, which are they; and

(c) whether any special efforts have been made or are proposed to be made to step up exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Although no exports have taken place to any new country other than countries of Europe & America, exports have been stepped up considerably to Yugoslavia and Italy in 1957. The State Trading Corporation is trying to explore new markets and at the same time is expanding its exports to traditional markets. Japan is one of the countries to which larger exports are being arranged on a long term basis.

Small-Scale Industries

*1246. Shri Balarama Krishniah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to train the personnel to handle the management and organisation of Small-Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, the measures taken so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 72].

बिस्वापित व्यक्तियों के लिये भूमि

*१२५१. श्री पहाड़िया. क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय मेवों तथा शरणागियों के बीच कृषि योग्य भूमि तथा अन्य सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ अभी तक हल नहीं हुई हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यक्रम अनुभव हो रही है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्प संख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर बाबू खन्ना) : (क) जी नहीं । यह समस्या अभी हल हो चुकी है ;

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Manures and Fertilizers

*1253. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is our total requirement of different kinds of manures and fertilizers;

(b) the quantity of manures which is imported;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to export oil-cake;

(d) if so, the quantity that will be exported;

(e) whether Government are aware of the high increase in the prices of oil-cake; and

(f) the steps Government have taken to check the prices?

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

(a) The demand for nitrogenous fertilizers is increasing; the total indents received from the State Governments exceed one million tons for the year ending 31st March, 1958. A similar quantity has been indented for 1958-59. Information regarding requirements of organic manures is not readily available.

(b) 2,04,528 tons of chemical fertilizers were imported in 1956-57.

(c) and (d). Export of oilcakes has been allowed since February 1955. 1,63,522 tons and 56,525 tons of oilcakes were exported in 1955-56 and 1956-57, respectively.

(e) and (f). In view of high prices only limited quantities of oil-cakes are permitted to be exported.

Fertilizers

*1257. **Shri Ramakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase fertilizers by barter;

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

(c) when Government expect to get the fertilisers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation is negotiating linked transactions with certain foreign suppliers for the import of fertilizers against the export of certain commodities from India. Since the negotiations are still in progress, it will not be in the public interest to give any details.

Pamba Hydro-Electric Scheme

*1258. **Shri Maniyanganadan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme called "Pamba Hydro-Electric Scheme" has

been forwarded by the Kerala Government to the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) when it was received by the Planning Commission;

(c) whether sanction has been accorded for the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The project report of the Pamba Hydro-Electric Scheme was received in November, 1956.

(c) and (d). Approval has been accorded to commence preliminary works. The scheme is being technically examined by the Central Water and Power Commission in consultation with the Kerala Electricity Board.

Pakistani Intrusion

*1260. { **Shri Narasimhan:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the facts relating to the P. T. I. reports published on the 30th November, 1957 relating to alleged Pakistan Police and Ansars trespass into Char Basudeopur, West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent harvesting of crops, belonging to Indians and sown in the Indian side of the border, by Pakistanis?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The P.T.I. report in question refers to trespass by Pakistanis into Char Basudevpur in Murshidabad district. There is no place of this name and the reference evidently is to the Char Baidyanathpur in the Murshidabad District where an incident occurred recently. According to a report received from the West Bengal Government, about 300 Pakistani policemen trespassed into Char Baidyanathpur and set up camps there. They gave protection to Pakistani nationals who came to

harvest Kalai (pulse) crop and took away three cart-loads of it. The District Magistrate Murshidabad contacted the District Magistrate Rajshahi (East Pakistan) and a meeting was arranged between them on 1st December 1957. It was agreed at that meeting that there should be no further interference with cultivators both Indian and Pakistani who had sown crops in Char Baidyanathpur and that the Pakistani police should withdraw their camps from this Char. The Indian police would also withdraw their advance camps. The forces of both the sides were withdrawn according to this agreement on 2nd December, 1957.

**Central Sericultural Institute,
Berhampur**

*1261. { Shri Ghosal:
 Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) whether any amount has been granted to Berhampur Central Sericultural Institute for its expansion under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the amount and how much has been spent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 39.27 lakhs has been included for the expansion of the Central Sericultural Research Station Berhampur, and its sub-station at Kalimpong under the Second Five Year Plan. No expenditure has been incurred so far on the expansion scheme which is under scrutiny by the Reviewing Committee appointed by the Government of India for the purpose.

All India Radio

*1262. Shri B. C. Mnllick: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oriya News Unit of All India Radio, News Services Division, Delhi is not

getting sufficient regional news from Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that no representative has been appointed in Orissa by All India Radio, News Services Division, Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that the News Services Division of All India Radio is not getting sufficient news from Orissa. In addition to the normal agencies like the Press Trust of India and the Press Information Bureau, All India Radio sends out special representatives on special occasions where that is found advisable. It is not considered, therefore, necessary to appoint a representative in Orissa of the News Services Division. Steps are being taken to introduce a regional news bulletin from Cuttack Station in the near future.

Opening of Emporiums

*1263 { Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any State Government has so far independently opened any Emporium or Sales Depot anywhere outside India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): No, Sir.

**Aluminium Industry at Rajahmundry
(Andhra)**

*1264. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what amount of Central Aid is proposed to be given to the Aluminium industry at Rajahmundry in Andhra during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the schemes submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard; and

(c) the schemes accepted by the Centre?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c). The question is not clear. If the Hon'ble Member desires to know about Aluminium Smelter for production of Aluminium metal, there is no proposal for setting up such a plant in Andhra during Second Five Year Plan. If it means aluminium vessels and other industries based on processing of Aluminium, no such scheme has been received by Government of India from Andhra State.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

*1265. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced to the various State Governments under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Labour also as in the case of industrial workers and certain categories of mine workers?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

Vinay Nagar Quarters

*1266. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of S.F. type of Quarters are lying unoccupied in Vinay Nagar for the last several months;

(b) if so, when it is expected that the Central Public Works Department will hand them over to the Estate Office for allotment; and

(c) how many employees on the out of turn list are likely to be allotted from these quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K.

Chanda): (a) and (b). No S. F. type quarters complete in all respects are lying unoccupied in Vinay Nagar. Some quarters constructed a few months back and some more constructed recently have yet to be provided with filtered water supply connections. It is expected that by about the end of March 1958 when water supply connections would be available, these quarters will be handed over to the Estate Officer for allotment.

(c) 33.

Development of Cottage Industries in U.P.

*1267. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop some more cottage industries in Eastern Districts of U.P.; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) In case the proposals are sanctioned it may be possible to implement them during 1958-59.

Sewing Machines

*1268. **Shri Birbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Singer Sewing Machine Co. of U.S.A. in collaboration with Mahendra and Mahendra Co. propose to start a large scale integrated plant for the production of sewing machine at Bombay; and

(b) whether it will effect the production of sewing machines at the small scale level with consequent effect on the employment situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The proposal has not been approved.

(b) Does not arise.

Optical Lenses

*1269. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether optical lens manufacturing is being undertaken by any Industrial Unit in India; and

(b) whether any loans or assistance has been granted to small enterprises to undertake optical lens manufacturing on small scale?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Optical lenses are being manufactured in the country by a number of Industrial Units out of imported rough blanks.

(b) Block loans are sanctioned to State Governments for disbursement to Small Scale Industrial units, under the State Aid to Industries Act. Disbursement of such loans is entirely the responsibility of State Government and such loans would be available to manufacturers of optical lenses.

अतिरिक्त सैनिक सामान

*१२७०. **श्री भक्त बर्जन :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ८ सितम्बर, १९५५ के ताराकित प्रश्न मध्या १५६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३ जुलाई, १९५५ से अब तक कितने मूल्य के अतिरिक्त सैनिक सामान का उत्सर्जन किया गया ;

(ख) कितने मूल्य का अतिरिक्त सैनिक सामान अभी तक उत्सर्जित नहीं हो पाया है; और

(ग) उस सामान के शीघ्र उत्सर्जन के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं चन्दा) : (क) १-७-५५ के ३०-६-५७ तक निपटान किये गये कालतू सैनिक सामान का पुस्तकीय मूल्य ४०.०१ करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ख) १-१०-५७ को लगभग ६.१० करोड़ रुपये पुस्तकीय मूल्य के सामान का निपटान करना बाकी था ।

(ग) जो अफसर यह काम करते हैं उनके निपटान अधिकार बढ़ा दिये गये हैं । सामान के मूल्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये यदि सार्वजनिक टेण्डर न मांगने का फैसला किया गया तो उपयुक्त मामलों में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त इन्डेंटर्स (indentors) की मांगों को पूरी करने के बाद अफसरों की टोलियां, जिनमें एक वित्त अफसर भी होता है, स्थान पर जा कर सामान नीलाम करती हैं जिससे निबटान शीघ्रतापूर्वक हो सके । कालतू सामान का निपटान बराबर होता रहता है और साधारणतया किसी विशेष तारीख को सामान कालतू बतलाये जाने के बाद उसका निपटान ६ महीने के अन्दर हो जाता है ।

Foreign Exchange Difficulties

*1271. **Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently undertaken an examination into the causes of our present foreign exchange difficulties; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our present foreign exchange difficulties are attributable to the large increase in imports since the beginning of the Second Plan period. The increase in imports in 1956-57 was mainly occasioned by the attempt to carry out the development projects in the public and private sectors. But the difficulties have been aggravated by larger imports than were anticipated (i) of foodgrains (ii) on account of defence (iii) of raw materials, components etc. to meet higher

levels of industrial production; and to a lesser extent by increases in freight rates and prices abroad.

Office of the Central Silk Board

*1271-A. Shri Mohamed Imam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the office of the Central Silk Board from Bangalore to Bombay,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Chamber of Commerce has protested against such a move?

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

(b) At the General Body meeting of the Central Silk Board held on the 26th April, 1957 a resolution was moved that the offices of the Board should be transferred from Bangalore to Bombay. The resolution had the support of a majority of the members present. It had also been found that the headquarters of the Chairman of the Central Silk Board being at Bombay, the location of the office of the Board at Bangalore led to administrative difficulties.

(c) Yes, Sir

Central Liaison Organisation

*1272. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

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

(a) whether the proposal to establish a Central Organisation in his Ministry to act as coordinating and guiding link between the projects and Government has been finally considered; and

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

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

Sir. The Project Co-ordination Committee which is already in existence, will, to start with, function as the guiding link among the different public undertakings under this Ministry.

Handloom Industry

*1273. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount has been sanctioned for the handloom industry in Punjab during 1957; and

(b) if so, whether this amount is meant for promoting the co-operative societies?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir—Rs. 2,69,341 has been sanctioned upto the 30th November, 1957

(b) Yes, Sir.

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers

*1274 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 27 on the 15th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the study group appointed to formulate a comprehensive social security scheme for industrial workers have submitted their report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which Government is likely to arrive at a decision on those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

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

Industrial Programme in Project Areas

*1275. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Barman:

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

(a) whether in drawing up industrial programmes in project areas, the larger process of development of the area itself is taken into consideration;

(b) whether the State Governments render any financial help or otherwise, if new small-scale and cottage industries are taken up by the project administration; and

(c) how the training programmes for small-scale and cottage industries are arranged?

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

(b) The State Governments prepare and implement schemes. They also contribute according to the approved financial patterns laid down for different categories of schemes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 73].

Claims of Displaced Persons

*1276. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has sent a fresh proposal to Pakistan regarding "on the spot" verification of displaced persons' claims; and

(b) if so, has any reply been received from Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Government of India have not sent any fresh proposals, but during the recent visit of the Pakistan Minister of Rehabilitation, it was suggested to him that the matter should be further discussed.

(b) No reply was asked for but it is possible that this matter may be discussed if the proposed meeting of the Rehabilitation Ministers of India and Pakistan in January, 1958, materialises.

तीर्थ यात्री

*1277. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री म० सि० सहगल :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५५, १९५६ और १९५७ (३१ अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक) में कितने तीर्थ-यात्री भारत से पाकिस्तान गये और कितने पाकिस्तान से भारत आये; और

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय तीर्थ-यात्रियों को और भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तानी तीर्थ यात्रियों को क्या क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की गईं ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सहाय-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खान) : (क) १९५५, १९५६ और १९५७ (३१ अक्टूबर तक) के दौरान में पाकिस्तान जाने वाले भारतीय तीर्थ-यात्रियों की संख्या कुल मिला कर २५०६ थी, और भारत आने वाले पाकिस्तानी तीर्थयात्रियों की संख्या कुल मिला कर १७२० थी। वार्षिक आकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	पाकिस्तान जाने वाले भारतीय तीर्थयात्री	भारत आने वाले पाकिस्तानी तीर्थ यात्री
१९५५	८३९	६७७
१९५६	७९८	४८८
१९५७	८६९	५५५
(अक्टूबर ५७ तक)		
कुल	२५०६	१७२०

(ख) दोनो सरकारो ने शुल्क लेकर यातायात, रहने तथा खाने की सुविधायें दी और साथ ही तीर्थ यात्रियों की सुरक्षा का भी प्रबन्ध किया।

Market Service Corporation

*1278. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established a Marketing Service Corporation in terms of Government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 53 Cot.-Ind(A)(12)/54 dated the 7th June, 1954;

(b) if so, their personnel and work done by them so far; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c): No separate Marketing Service Corporation has been set up by the Government of India. The functions envisaged for such Corporation are undertaken by the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Limited, which was established on the 4th February, 1955.

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

Transport of Jute from Tripura

*1279. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the shortage of wagons via Pakistan Railways the jute traders of Tripura at present are not able to transport requisite quantities of jute outside Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that stocks of jute are being accumulated in the limited number of godowns in Tripura, due to transport difficulties and the price of Jute goods in Tripura have suddenly gone down;

(c) if so, what is the difference of the prices of jute per maund in Calcutta and Agartala; and

(d) if so, what immediate steps Government propose to take to avoid such difference?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Handloom Industry

*1280. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1804 on the 13th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been arrived at with respect to re-allotment of loans and grants to the Orissa State for the development of Handloom Industry during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what?

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

(b) Rs 111.90 lakhs.

Industrial Estates

*1281. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up 20 Industrial Estates for small industries in the country in Community Development Blocks headquarters;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the names of the places selected for this purpose?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 75].

Iron Ore from Godavari Area

*1282. **Shri Balarama Krishnasiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the policy Government have adopted with regard to the iron ore excavated from the Godavari area of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that only 50 per cent of the total supply of iron ore to the State Trading Corporation should be met by the mine owners and the rest by the standing exporters?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The iron ore deposit in the Gundrai area will be worked by the State Government through parties who are able to deliver the ore to the State Trading Corporation of India for export through the ports of Kakinada and Masulipatam. No quantity has been earmarked specifically for established shippers and local mine-owners. Selection of parties will be made having regard to their organisational capacity; past experience of exports through these ports and of mining in this area.

Displaced Government Servants

*1283. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-claimant displaced Government servants living in Government quarters in Delhi were debarred from the rehabilitation accommodation; and

(b) if so, how do Government propose to rehabilitate them or their families after their retirement, dismissal, death or resignation from Government service?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Government of India Press, New Delhi

*1284. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India Press in New Delhi has been divided into two parts namely (i) Parliamentary Wing, and (ii) Main Press;

(b) if so, whether the Reading Branch of the Press has also been split up into two parts with its supervisors posts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No Sir. A self-contained unit of production known as Parliamentary Wing has, however, been set apart for Parliament work;

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Government Colonies

*1285. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing so far the necessary marketing facilities to the residents of Moti Bagh, West Vinay Nagar and North of Medical Enclave;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are some temporary private shops which are catering to the day-to-day needs of the residents of these outlying colonies;

(c) if so, how many such temporary shops are in existence in these three colonies; and

(d) whether it is a fact that these shops have been demolished quite number of times?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee could not take up the

construction in these areas due to paucity of funds. Government is now taking necessary action to construct shops as early as possible. As a stop-gap arrangement, 6 temporary shops in each of these colonies have already been provided by the Government. A quarter has also been allotted to the Government employees Association, for running a cooperative store in West Vinay Nagar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 68 in Motibagh area, 12 in West Vinay Nagar and 24 in North Medical Enclave.

(d) Yes, Sir. The New Delhi Municipal Committee had demolished some shops because those were unauthorised constructions.

Recovery of Abducted Persons

*1286. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a delegation from Pakistan has come to India to discuss the matters concerning the recovery of abducted persons?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Haji Maula Bux Sumroo, Minister of State for Rehabilitation, Government of Pakistan met me in Delhi on the 27th and 29th November 1957, and urged that the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act which expired on the 30th Nov. '57 may be continued. It was explained to him that this legislation had been renewed from time to time only for specified periods and that it was made clear in the Parliament on the last occasion when the Act was extended that this was to be the last extension. The Pakistan Minister was also informed that in conformity with the general policy of the Government of India, facilities will continue to be afforded for the restoration of abducted persons from the areas affected provided they wish to go over to Pakistan of their own will.

Handicrafts

*1287. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extended any help for the development of handicrafts to Madras State in the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how much money has been given by the Central Government?

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

(b) During the year 1951-52, a grant of Rs. 1,56,600 was sanctioned to the Government of Madras for general schemes for cottage industries including handicrafts. Rupees 5,00,905 and rupees 2,12,150 were sanctioned as grant and loan respectively for handicrafts during the remaining period of the First Five Year Plan.

Second Five Year Plan for Madras

*1288. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the portion of the Second Five Year Plan in its application to Madras State, which can be considered to have come within the description 'the core of the Plan'; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Misra): (a) and (b). The portion of the Second Five Year Plan in its application to Madras State coming within the core would include the Nerruli Lignite Project, certain railway projects located in Madras State and Madras port development project. The details of these projects are under consideration. Certain power projects in Madras State for which foreign exchange is likely to be arranged may also be accorded the same priority as projects in the core.

Import Licences

*1289. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have cancelled major part of import licences issued for the year 1957;

(b) if so, its reaction on the market prices; and

(c) when Government propose to revise their policy regarding import licences?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Closure of Textile Mills in Kanpur

{ Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
*1290. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Punnoose:

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

(a) whether some textile Mills in Kanpur are being closed,

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure; and

(c) steps taken by Government to stop such closure?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 76]

Japanese Delegation for the Development of Indian Ports

*1290-A. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation headed by Dr Todashi Hida has recently arrived in India from Japan;

(b) whether it has come at the invitation of the Government of India;

(c) what is the object of the visit of this delegation to India; and

(d) Which other foreign missions or delegations have recently visited or are now visiting India for developing or selecting sites for development of new ports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A delegation from Japan has arrived of which Dr. Hida is a member

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The object is to investigate the possibility of Japanese Steel Mills buying iron ore from India on a long term basis

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 77]

Firing by the Pakistan Police

{ Shri Hem Barua:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
*1291. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether firing was resorted to by the Pakistan Police on Indian citizens at Dawki, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam on the 24th November, 1957; and

(b) if so, the loss of life, if any?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. Pakistan Border Police fired on Indian nationals at Dawki on the 23rd November, 1957.

(b) No loss of life has been reported.

Cottage Industries in Punjab

*1292. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to start Cottage Industries in Punjab for weavers belonging to Harijan Community; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of the Punjab suggested a scheme for training weavers belonging scheduled caste and other backward classes in tailoring, hosiery and knitting. The scheme has been included in the Second Five Year Plan and is being implemented since 1956-57.

International Trade Fair

*1293. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Washington State International Trade Fair in Seattle (U.S.A.);

(b) the details of the exhibits, and

(c) the steps taken for the export of the articles appreciated in the U.S.A.?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 78].

(c) Addresses of Indian exporters of such products as evoked trade enquiries were supplied to American businessmen and assistance was given to bring buyers and sellers together.

Indian Silk and Rayon Textiles

*1294. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that attempts are being made to organise purely

Indian silk and rayon textile exhibitions in some of the exporting countries of the world;

(b) if so, by whom;

(c) what further steps are going to be taken to diversify the export trade pattern in respect of both these items;

(d) the countries that are at present competing with Indian silk and rayon textiles; and

(e) the efforts that are being made at present to increase production of the raw materials required for the industry from internal resources?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council is engaged in exploring possibilities of organising such exhibitions in importing countries.

(c) In addition to pure silk and rayon piecegoods, efforts are made to export also ready-made garments, sarees, knitted fabrics etc.

(d) Japan, United Kingdom, France and Italy.

(e) Various schemes have been undertaken by State Governments to make the country self-sufficient in the production of raw silk by improved methods of mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and silk reeling. As regards rayon, the target for production of rayon yarn has been increased from 68.3 to 100 million lbs. of which 80 million lbs have been licensed.

Closure of Textile Mills

*1295 Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of workers have lost jobs on account of total or partial closure of many textile mills;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to restore them to work; and

(c) whether the increased excise duty on cloth is the reason of such closure?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to cotton textile mills. As on the 30th November, 1957 21 cotton textile mills remained totally closed and 18 partially closed affecting in all about 29,000 workers.

(b) Enquiry into the affairs of some of the closed mills is already in progress by the Committees appointed by Government under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In addition, to the extent to which the economic working of the mills could be improved by rehabilitation of the productive equipment, Governmental assistance by way of loans is made available from the National Industrial Development Corporation, subject to certain safeguards for the repayment of the loan.

(c) No, Sir.

National Sample Survey

*1296 **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Sample Survey for the collection of data on crop acreage and yield estimation has been carried out in the rural sector from September, 1957 with a view to fix minimum wage for tiller, and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The National Sample Survey are carrying out a survey from September 1957 for the collection of data on crop acreages and yields of principal late Kharif and Rabi crops of the current agricultural year in an experimental attempt to build up estimates of production for India as a whole.

This survey has no relation with the fixation of minimum wage for tillers.

The field work of the above survey is expected to be completed by May 1958.

Agrarian Re-organisation

*1296-A. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the high level discussions held in Mysore on 21st and 22nd September, 1957 on agrarian re-organisation; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) The proposals which emerged from the discussions were that—

(i) the Governments concerned would proceed with their schemes of land reform and

(ii) closest co-operation was desirable between the Community Development movement and the Gramdan movement.

(b) The State Governments are proceeding with the formulation of their land reform proposals. Matters relating to co-operation between the Community Development movement and the Gramdan movement are at present being discussed with the leaders of the Gramdan movement.

D.D.T.

*1297 **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the various projects for the stepping up of production of D.D.T. in the country have progressed; and

(b) whether the scheme for the doubling of the capacity of the D.D.T. factory at Delhi has been completed according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The D.D.T. Factory at Delhi has now reached its rated production capacity of two tons per day. The expansion project designed to double this

capacity is nearing completion. The erection of the plant and machinery of the second D.D.T. Factory at Always has been completed and trials are being carried out.

(b) No, there has been a slight delay.

Working Conditions in Commercial Establishments

*1298. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the names of the State where there is no legislation regulating the working conditions of employees in shops and commercial establishments?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Rajasthan

Tea Production in Kangra District of Punjab

*1299 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea produced in Kangra district of the Punjab State,

(b) whether tea industry in this district is showing a downward trend,

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor, and

(d) the measures that are being taken for its development?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Production of tea in Kangra during recent years was,

1953	1,757,480 lbs
1954	2,002,960 lbs
1955	2,035,810 lbs
1956	2,426,296 lbs

Tea production in this district is not showing any downward trend

(d) Steps to improve the quality of tea produced in Kangra and to promote exports of green tea are under the consideration of Government.

बिहार में सूखे की स्थिति

१३००. श्री विमूक्ति सिन्हा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने योजना आयोग के उन प्रतिनिधियों की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है, जिन्हें बिहार में सूखे की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये भेजा गया था ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट के बारे में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय तथा बिहार राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाएँ क्या-क्या हैं; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार का बिहार सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है और यह सहायता कब तक दी जायेगी ?

श्री और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सहा-सचिव (श्री इया० नं० सिन्हा) :

(क) बिहार में सूखे की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त अधिकारियों के दल की रिपोर्ट पर केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है। अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकला है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) वर्तमान स्थिति में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Co-operative Societies in Tripura

1803 Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the total number of cooperatives formed among the displaced persons in Tripura under the patronage of Refugee Rehabilitation Department of Tripura upto now?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Fifty-eight.

१८०४. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वास्तव्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तापसह ईंटें बनाने के उद्योग की स्थापना के लिये जो सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था, उसके अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वास्तव्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : तापसह ईंटों की माग पूरी करने के लिये, १८ नये कारखाने स्थापित करने के लाइसेंस उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन दिये गये हैं। कुछ और योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं।

सरकार ने तापसह ईंटों के लिये एक पैनल भू बना दिया है जो उन स्थितियों की जाँच करेगा, जिनमें तापसह ईंटों का उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ाया जा सके।

अम्बर चख्खी कार्यक्रम

१८०५. श्री सुलत सिंह : क्या वास्तव्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा अम्बर चख्खी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में १९५५-५६ में आरम्भ किये गये परीक्षणार्थक परियोजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो परीक्षण किये गये थे, उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितना झूत तैयार किया गया और कितने लोगों को काम मिला ;

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम से भावी प्रगति में कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता मिली है ;

(घ) यह कार्यक्रम कहाँ तक सफल प्रगति अन्वेषण रहा है ;

(ङ) यदि इसमें असफलता हुई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वास्तव्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) दो प्रकार के परीक्षण किये गये हैं :—

(१) अम्बर चख्खी सेट का परीक्षण यह अनुमान लगाने के लिये किया गया कि वह हाथ से कटाई करने के लिये कहाँ तक उपयुक्त है ; और

(२) जिन कतवारों ने आवश्यक ट्रेनिंग लेली है और कातने का अभ्यास कर लिया है, उनके उत्पादन का अनुमान क्या है।

पहले प्रकार के मुख्य परीक्षण टैक्नालाजीकल सर्वेरेटरी माटूगा, बम्बई और अहमदाबाद टेक्स्टाइल इंस्टीट्यूट रिमंच अमो-शियेशन की अहमदाबाद स्थित प्रयोगशाला में किये गये थे। इन दोनों प्रयोगशालाओं में किये गये परीक्षणों के फल स्वरूप अम्बर चख्खी चलाने की कुशलता में सुधार करने के बहुत से परिवर्तनों और सुधारों का सुझाव दिये गये। जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रकार के परीक्षणों का सम्बन्ध है, जिन कतवारों ने ६ सप्ताह की पूरी ट्रेनिंग ली है और लगभग ६ सप्ताहों तक कटाई का अभ्यास कर लिया है, उनकी घाट घटो के दिन में औसतन उत्पादकता ६ बुण्ड की है। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने ६ सप्ताह की पूरी ट्रेनिंग तो लेली है, पर चख्खी चलाने का अभ्यास सिर्फ ४ हफ्ते ही किया है, उनकी उत्पादकता ४ बुण्ड प्रति दिन की ही है।

अच्छी किस्म की रूई (सूती और बिजय) में रद्दी भाग निकालने का प्रतिपाद जहाँ चार रहा वहाँ कुछ किस्मों जैसे लाख

रई और चबधर में २५ प्रतिशत तक रई आग निकला ।

(ख) नवम्बर, १९५५ से अप्रैल, १९५६ तक २,३६,९१२ बूँदी सूत का उत्पादन हुआ । यह कार्यक्रम परीक्षात्मक था इस लिये मुख्य जोर प्रशिक्षण पर दिया गया, लोगो को काम मिलने की बात तो गौण ही थी । ३५५ शिक्षको तथा ३,६४० कर्मचारों को कटाई का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ।

(ग) परीक्षात्मक कार्यक्रम के ओ परिणाम हुये है, उनमें अम्बर चरखा आच समिति को अपनी सिफारिशें तैयार करने में मदद मिली है । सरकार ने बाद में इन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया ।

(घ) यह कार्यक्रम परीक्षात्मक था और इसे चालू करने का उद्देश्य अम्बर चरखों को वील्पिक और घाँटिक मभावनाओं के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करना था । यह उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो गया ।

(ङ) तथा (च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठने ।

साबुन

१८०६. श्री झूलन सिंह क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष में कितने साबुन का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) यह निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया ;

(ग) निर्यात किये गये कौन से साबुन की विदेशों में सबसे अधिक बिकत है ;

(घ) क्या विदेशों से भारतीय साबुन के बारे में कोई शिकायत आई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई

बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जनवरी से जून १९५७ तक ३४०६ हडरवेट । इसके बाद के महीनों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) अदन, अफगानिस्तान, बहरीन द्वीप समूह, बर्मा, कनाडा, लका, माइप्रस, इथियोपिया, फिजी द्वीप समूह, फामिनी सुमाली लैण्ड, मलय सघ, प० जर्मनी, दराक, इटली, केनिया, कुवैन, मारीशस, मालदिव मोजाम्बिक, मस्कत और ओमान, हॉलैण्ड, न्यासालैण्ड, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान (पूर्वी और पश्चिमी), कतार तथा टुशियल ओमान सऊदी अरब, सिंगापुर, सेबिलोर, सूडान, थाई लैण्ड, टिनीडाड और टोबागो टागानोका, यूगोडा, स० रा० अमेरिका और जजीबार तथा येम्बा ।

(ग) नहाने के साबुनों की ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पोलिस्टीरिन का निर्माण

१८०७ श्री झूलन सिंह क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलकोहल में पोलिस्टीरिन बनाने के जो दो कारखाने रिशडा (कलकत्ता) और बम्बई में स्थापित होने वाले हैं, उनमें मभवत कब तक उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा और

(ख) इन कारखानों में कितनी पूँजी लागई गई है ?

बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : शायद प्रश्न में शीनो-पिलीन का उल्लेख किया गया है । दोनों कारखानों में १९५६ में उत्पादन शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) लगभग ५ करोड रु०

प्रत्यक्षकारी कानून की मशीनें

१८०८. श्री सुलत सिंह : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जर्मनी के मैसर्स जे० एन० बोयट से प्रत्यक्षकारी कानून बनाने की मशीनें मंगाने के लिये जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : मूल्य के भुगतान की उपयुक्त शर्तें तय करने के लिये कोशिशें की जा रही हैं ।

अन्तर्दाह इंजन और शक्ति-बालित पम्प

१८०९. श्री सुलत सिंह : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्दाह इंजनों और शक्ति-बालित पम्पों के आयात और उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या निर्माताओं को ये आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) नई आयात नीति का इन इंजनों और पम्पों के आयात पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अन्तर्दाह इंजनों तथा शक्ति बालित पम्पों के आयात के आंकड़े कलकत्ते का वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंक-संकलन विभाग अन्य चीजों के आंकड़ों के साथ एकत्र करता है और उन्हें "मंचली स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ कारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया" नाम पुस्तक में प्रकाशित किया जाता है ।

इसी प्रकार उत्पादन के आंकड़े डाक्टरेटर इंडस्ट्रियल स्टैटिस्टिक्स, कलकत्ता एकत्र करता है और उन्हें "मंचली स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ प्रोडक्शन आफ सिलेक्टड इंडस्ट्रीज आफ इंडिया" नाम पुस्तक में प्रकाशित किया जाता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). ये पुस्तकें बाजार में बिकती हैं ।

(घ) उन्हीं साइजों तथा किस्मों के इंजन और पंप आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है, जो देश में नहीं बनते ।

अधिक समितियां

१८१०. श्री राधा रत्नल : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों के किन किन कारखानों में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा ३ के अन्तर्गत अधिक समितियां बनाई गई हैं; और

(ख) इन समितियों ने मालिकों और मजदूरों में अधिक निकट सम्पर्क तथा सद्भावना बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अन्न उ. मंत्री (श्री धली)

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

झरिया और रानीगंज में कुष्ठ रोग के अस्पताल

१८११. श्री वि० प्र० सिंह : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झरिया और रानीगंज के कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में कुष्ठ रोग के अस्पतालों में छत्तीस शय्याओं के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष १९५६-५७ और चालू वर्ष में अब तक कुल लेव से पीड़ित कितने मजदूरों का इन अस्पतालों में इलाज किया गया ;

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अली) :

(क) १९५६ में १७,८७६ रुपये और ३४ नये वैक्सीन, और १९५७ में अब तक ८८,९८ रुपये और ५६ नये वैक्सीन दिये गये ।

(ख) १९५६ में २७६ मरीजों का और १९५७ में अब तक १५४ मरीजों का इलाज किया गया है ।

झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र में अस्पताल

१८१२. श्री वि० प्र० सिंह : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि झरिया के कोयला खान क्षेत्र में स्थित तीन अस्पतालों को एकसरे की मशीनें देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अली) : तीन एकसरे की मशीनें गरीबों के लिये इन्डेंट भेजे गये हैं और मशीनों के आने का इन्तजार है ।

राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद्

१८१३. श्री वि० प्र० सिंह : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की स्थापना से पूर्व विशेषज्ञों का जो कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया गया था, उस में कौन-कौन व्यक्ति सम्मिलित थे ;

(ख) इस "कार्यकारी दल" ने कौन सी योजनाएँ बनायीं; और

(ग) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या किया गया ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अली) :
(क) कार्यकारी दल के सदस्यों की सूची नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

(१) पुनःस्थापन एवं नियोजन महा-निदेशक । अब एवं नियोजन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।

२. श्री जी० ई० चन्द्रीरानी, शैक्षणिक सलाहकार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।

३. श्री जंगवीर सिंह, प्रवर औद्योगिक सलाहकार, भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।

४. श्री जे० एफ० मंचरजी, निदेशक, यांत्रिक इन्वी-नियरी, रेलवे बोर्ड, रेलवे मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली

५. श्री के० के० प्रेमजी, महानिदेशक, आईटिएस फ़ैक्ट्री, कलकत्ता ।

६. श्री टी० एन० तोलानी, निदेशक प्रावैधिक शिक्षा, बम्बई ।

७. श्री डी० एल० देशपांडे, प्रधानाचार्य, बिहार प्रावैधिक संस्थान, सिन्दरी ।

८. श्री सी० बी० डी० मूर्ति, निदेशक, प्रावैधिक शिक्षा विभाग, हैदराबाद ।

९. श्री के० ए० शिनाय, प्रशिक्षण प्रवीक्षक, टाटा मोटर्स और इस्पात कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर

१०. श्री के० सी० चक्क, सहायक निदेशक, औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक विभाग, त्रिवेन्द्रम ।

११. श्री बाहुबली गुलाब चन्द,
निदेशक, वेस्ट इंडियन ह्यूमन
पाइप कम्पनी लि.,
बम्बई ।

१२. श्री बी० एफ० गुडवाइल्ड,
मैसर्स सेक्सबी एण्ड कार्मर
(इंडिया) लि., १७,
कान्बेट रोड, कलकत्ता ।

१३. श्री एन० एन० सेन गुप्ता,
प्रशिक्षण निदेशक, पुनः
स्थापन एवं नियोजन
निदेशालय, ध्वम एवं
नियोजन मंत्रालय, नई
दिल्ली ।

(क) कार्यकारी दल से कोई योजना बनाने के लिये नहीं कहा गया था । इस दल ने दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण के लिये जरूरी औजारों और स्थान की सूची का प्रमाणीकरण किया । इसके प्रतिरिक्त दल ने (१) शिक्षार्थियों की प्रशिक्षण योजना और (२) कामगारों के लिये सांयकालीन, कलाओं की योजनाओं को संशोधित रूप में मंजूर किया । अनुदेशकों की केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्था कौनी बिलासपुर के पुनर्गठन योजना को मंजूरी दी ।

(ग) अधिकांश सिफारिशें मंजूर करली गई और उन पर अमल हो रहा है ।

रंगीन धसबारी कागज

१८१४. श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रंगीन धसबारी कागज बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) देश में रंगीन धसबारी कागज की कितनी आपत है ;

(ग) क्या इस कागज को बनाने के लिये किसी विशेष उपकरण का विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) इस समय कितने रंगीन धसबारी कागज का आयात किया जा रहा है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेस्ताई) : (क) देश में बौद्धा सा रंगीन धसबारी कागज नेपा मिस्त में बनाया जाता है ।

(ख) लगभग १,००० टन प्रति वर्ष ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जनवरी से जून, १९५७ तक २६६ टन रंगीन धसबारी कागज आयात किया गया । जनवरी १९५७ से पहले के आयात के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि रंगीन धसबारी कागज को देश में व्यापारिक वर्गीकरण में अलग से नहीं दिखाया जाता था ।

अम्बर चर्खा

१८१५. श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अम्बर चर्खों को बिजली से चलाने के बारे में कोई निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस समय कोई अम्बर चर्खा बिजली से चलाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) हाथ से चलाये जाने वाले चर्खों की अपेक्षा उन से क्या लाभ है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेस्ताई) : (क) सरकार ने अब तक ऐसा कोई निश्चय नहीं किया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

घनतर्वाह इंजन और सक्रिय-वाक्सीकृत पम्प

१८१६. { श्री रा० रा० मिश्र :
श्री बाबूजी :

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

(क) घनतर्वाह इंजनों और सक्रिय-वाक्सीकृत पम्पों की विकास परिषद् इन इंजनों और पम्पों की किस्म के वर्गीकरण और मान निर्धारण तथा उनके पुर्जों की पूर्ति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ख) इन इंजनों की किस्म विदेशी इंजनों की तुलना में कैसी है;

(ग) इन की किस्म मरुस्थानों के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) इन के फालतू पुर्जों का आयात करने के लिये क्या सुविधायें दी जाती हैं; और

(ङ) इनके फालतू पुर्जों को देश में किस सीमा तक बनाया जा रहा है?

वाक्सीकृत तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) विकास परिषद् ने इंजनों की परीक्षा करने के लिये प्रतिमानित संहिताएं और प्रक्रियाएं निर्धारित किये जाने की सिफारिश की है। भारतीय प्रतिमानसाला अब इस काम में लगी हुई है। उसके अनतिरिक्त परिषद् न बाजार में असली फालतू पुर्जें आने के महत्व पर भी जोर दिया है। इसकी और इंडियन डीजल इंजन मैनुफैक्चरर्स असोसियेशन का ध्यान दिला दिया गया है।

(ख) देश में बनी चीजें आयातित चीजों से भली प्रकार मुकाबला करती हैं।

(ग) परीक्षण करने के प्रतिमानित तरीके अपनाये जाते हैं और निर्माता फर्मों की संख्या बढ़ी ही है, यही बात इन चीजों

की किस्म अच्छी बनाये रखने के लिये काफी समझी जाती है।

(घ) समय समय पर लागू होने वाली नीति के अलावा कोई और विशेष सुविधायें पम्पों के अनतिरिक्त पुर्जों के आयात के लिये नहीं दी जाती। लेकिन निर्माताओं को ऐसे पुर्जें आयात करने का मंजूरी दी जाती है, जिनके बनाये जाने की आशा उनके उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार नहीं की जाती।

(ङ) होरोजोन्टस स्पिंडल पम्पों के सभी भाग भारत में ही बनाये जाते हैं। डीजल इंजनों के भी ८५=१० प्रतिशत पुर्जें देश में ही बनते हैं। डोपबैल टरबाइन पम्पों के लिये निर्माता सिर्फ स्टील पाइप और स्टेनलेस स्टील के शाफ्टिंग तथा उपकरण ही आयात करते हैं।

पटसन का माल

१८१७. श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या वाक्सीकृत तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमेरिका को गत छः मास में पटसन का माल भेज जाने के बारे में क्या स्थिति रही है;

(ख) अमेरिका को पटसन का कौन-कौन सा माल भेजा जाता है;

(ग) क्या अमेरिका को सबसे बढ़िया किस्म का पटसन का माल भेजा जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाक्सीकृत तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) अमेरिका को निम्न परिमाण में जूट का माल निर्यात करने के साइनेस दिये गये :—

महीना	परिमाण (टनों में)
जून १९५७	२३,६२०
जुलाई १९५७	१३,६४७
अगस्त १९५७	१६,८६६
सितम्बर, १९५७	१३,०५८
अक्तूबर १९५७	११,६०६
नवम्बर १९५७	२०,२६१

(ख) हैशियन क्लास तथा रुई पैक करने के काम आने वाले टाट का मुख्य रूप से निर्यात होता है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) जी, हां । मिलों में बनने वाला सब से बढ़िया पटसन का माल अमेरिका को निर्यात किया जाता है जहां उसे विशेष कामों में प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

मशीनी खिलौने

१८१८. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस देश में बनने वाले मशीनी खिलौनों के मूल्यों को घटाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) ये खिलौने विदेशी खिलौनों की तुलना में कितने महंगे पड़ते हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) छोटे पैमाने पर खिलौने बनाने वालों को जो प्राथमिक सहायता दी जा रही है, उसकी वजह से खिलौनों की किस्म में सुधार होगा और उनकी उत्पादन लागत भी कम हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) देश में बनने वाले खिलौने विदेशी खिलौनों से महंगे नहीं पड़ते ।

साइकिल के कारखाने

१८१९. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में साइकिल के कारखानों में इस समय कितने विदेशी विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) सरकार और निर्माता-गण ने भारतीयों की इस काम में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ;

(ग) साइकिल उद्योग के विकास के संबंध में कितने विदेशी विशेषज्ञ भारत आ चुके हैं ;

(घ) क्या अब भी कोई विशेषज्ञ भारत में काम कर रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वह किस कारखाने में क्या काम कर रहा है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) तथा (ग) . ११ विशेषज्ञ ।

(ख) ग्राम तौर पर निर्माताओं द्वारा विदेशों से भरती करके बुलाये गये टैकनीशियन इस शर्त पर भारत आते हैं कि वे उपर्युक्त भारतीय टैकनीशियनों को प्रशिक्षित करेंगे जिससे वे भीरे भीरे उनका स्थान ले सकें ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) . सीके निर्माताओं द्वारा भरती किये गये ११ टैकनीशियन निम्न साइकिल कारखानों में काम कर रहे हैं :—

कारखाने का नाम	विशेषज्ञों की संख्या	उनके काम
(१) मैसर्स टी० भाई० साहकल भाफ इंडिया लि० मद्रास	४	१ वर्क्स डायरेक्टर १ असिस्टेंट वर्क्स डायरेक्टर २ उत्पादन इंजीनियर
(२) मैसर्स सैन रैले इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स इंडिया, लि०, कलकत्ता	४	१ वर्क्स मैनेजर १ असिस्टेंट वर्क्स मैनेजर २ उत्पादन मैनेजर
(३) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मशीनल्स लि०, कलकत्ता ।	१	चीफ इंजीनियर
(४) मैसर्स हिन्द साइकल्स लि०, बम्बई	१	वर्क्स मैनेजर
(५) मैसर्स एटलस साइकल्स इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स सोनोपत ।	१	उत्पादन इंजीनियर

अन्तर्दाह इंजन और शक्ति-वास्तव पम्प

१८२०. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्दाह इंजन और शक्ति-वास्तव पम्प बनाने वाले उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इन उद्योगों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) सरकार ने इन उद्योगों को कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार नहीं किया है ।

काठ के खिलौनों का उद्योग

१८२१. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में काठ के खिलौने बनाने के उद्योग कहां-कहां पर चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) इस उद्योग द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य के खिलौने तैयार किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या काठ के खिलौने का निर्यात भी किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य के खिलौनों का निर्यात किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) काठ के खिलौने बनाने का उद्योग जिन महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में चल रहा है, उन के नाम सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं । [बेसिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूचक संख्या ७६]

(ख) देश में बनने वाले काठ के खिलौनों के ठीक ठीक मूल्य के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । देश में मशीनी खिलौनों के अलावा बनने वाले अन्य विभिन्न प्रकार के खिलौनों के उत्पादन का मूल्य अनुमानतः २० लाख ६० प्रति वर्ष है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) जनवरी १९५७ से पहले काठ के खिलौनों के निर्यात के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते थे इस लिए काठ के खिलौनों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । जनवरी से जून १९५७ तक की अवधि में विभिन्न देशों से १६,००० ६० के काठ के खिलौने निर्यात किये गये, जिनके मूल्य ६० प्रति वर्ष हैं ।

पटसन की मिलें

१८२२. श्री वास्वीजी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय भारतीय पटसन मिलों में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : ५,७८,८७,००० रु० ।

बिजली के सामान का उद्योग

१८२३. श्री रा० स० तिबारी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिजली के सामान के उद्योग के तैयार माल तथा कच्चे माल के लाने में जाने की कठिनाइयों के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां । १९५६ के शुरू में इस मंत्रालय को निर्माताओं की ये शिकायतें मिली थी कि बड़े आकार के ट्रांसफार्मरों तथा केबुलों का रेल द्वारा परिवहन करने में कठिनाइयां होती हैं । इलेक्ट्रिकल स्टील शीट और स्टेपिंग्स (कच्चे मालों) को बम्बई से बंगलौर क्षेत्र में भेजने की कठिनाइयों के बारे में भी कुछ शिकायतें आयी थी ।

(ग) हाल के महीनों में स्थिति काफी सुधर गयी है और बिजली के सामान के निर्माता आम तौर पर इस बात में संतुष्ट हैं कि माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे छलाट करने के प्रार्थना पत्रों पर शीघ्रता से कार्यवाही की जाती है । बिजली के सामान के निर्माता जब भी कच्चे माल और तैयार माल को इधर से

उधर लाने से जाने के लिये सहायता का आग्रह करते हैं, तो उस पर रेलवे अधिकारियों से बातचीत की जाती है और प्र.वी. को सबसे संभव सहायता दी जाती है ।

बच्चा-गाड़ियां

१८२४. श्री रा० स० तिबारी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बच्चा-गाड़ियां बनाने के किन्ते कारखाने हैं ;

(ख) इनका कुल उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ग) क्या बच्चा-गाड़ियां बनाने के लिये विदेशों से आयात किये गये पुर्जों का प्रयोग किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस अनुपात में ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) लगभग २२ कारखाने हैं ।

(ख) मूल्य के हिसाब से २,६४,००० रु० का प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादन होता है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

स्टीयरिक एसिड

१८२५. श्री रा० स० तिबारी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टीयरिक एसिड का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) इससे साबुन उद्योग को कितना लाभ पहुँचा है ; और

(ग) घस्राय तेलों से चर्बी युक्त घम्ल पदार्थ तथा प्लस्तीन बनाने के बारे में यह तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (जी मोरारजी वेलाई) : (क) स्टीयरिक एसिड का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) इस उद्योग को तटकर मरसण प्रदान कर दिया गया है।

(२) पुराने आयातकों द्वारा स्टीयरिक एसिड के आयात पर रोक लगा दी गयी है और वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं को सीमित आचार पर आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं।

(३) गन्ते कच्चे मालो जैसे ताड़ के तेल और चरबी का आयात करने की प्रवृत्ति अनुमति दी जाती है।

(४) स्टीयरिक एसिड बनाने के लिये आधुनिक मशीनों के आयात की अनुमति भी दी जाती है।

(ख) स्टीयरिक एसिड उद्योग इस समय प्रत्यक्षरूप में साबुन उद्योग से संबंधित नहीं है क्योंकि वह केवल बनस्पति तेलों का ही प्रयोग कर रहा है।

(ग) घस्राय तेलों से चर्बी युक्त घम्ल पदार्थ बनाने की संभावनाओं की जांच परीक्षण की जा रही है।

नाइट्रो-सेलूलोज और पी० बी० सी०
लेदर क्लाय

१८२६. श्री रा० ल० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय नाइट्रो-सेलूलोज और पी० बी० सी० लेदर क्लाय का कुल कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है; और

(ख) इसकी देश में कितनी आपत है और विदेशों को कितना भेजा जाता है।

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (जी मोरारजी वेलाई) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण जिस में यह जानकारी दी गयी है, तथा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८०]

पुस्तकों का आयात

१८२७. श्री रा० ल० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष विदेशों में कितनी पुस्तकों का आयात हुआ; और

(ख) इस आयात के कारण भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लाभ करनी पड़ी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (जी मोरारजी वेलाई) : (क) से (ख). कितनी संख्या में पुस्तकों का आयात हुआ, यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि किताबों के आयात के धाकड़े परिमाण में दिये जाते हैं। १९५६-५७ में १,१३,३४,००० रु० की ३६,०७१ हंडरवेट पुस्तकें, मुद्रित सामग्री, और पैम्फलेटें आयात की गयीं।

मशीनी धोजारों के कारखाने

१८२८. श्री रा० ल० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मशीनी धोजार बनाने के लिये कितने संगठित कारखाने इस समय चल रहे हैं और उनका राज्य-वार ध्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) मशीनी धोजार बनाने की दृष्टि से कौन से राज्य आगे बढ़े हुए हैं और क्यों ; और

(ग) जो राज्य इस दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं, वहां स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है।

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (बी मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [विवरणे परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८१]

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखाने कहां खोले जाएं, इसका निर्णय कई बातों को देख कर किया जाता है हालांकि इन कारखानों को जहां तक संभव होता है, सभी राज्यों में रखने की कोशिशें की जाती हैं। उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम १९५१ के अधीन नयी औद्योगिक योजनाओं को मंजूरी देते समय, उस योजना की उपयोगिता और टैकनीकल दृष्टि से उसके औचित्य का ब्याल रखने के साथ यह भी ब्याल रखा जाता है कि उसे किस क्षेत्र में खोला जाये। उद्योगों को निम्न बातें देखते हुये विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में खोलने की कोशिश की जाती है—
(१) कच्चे माल की सुलभता (२) पानी तथा बिजली की उपलब्धि (३) परिवहन की सुविधाएं और (४) सपत के केन्द्रों से निकटता।

शार्क मछली अथवा मछली का तेल

१८२६. श्री आसुर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति तेलों में विटामिन "ए" की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये शार्क मछली या मछली का तेल मिला दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५१-५३, १९५५ और १९५६ में अलग-अलग किस-किस कारखाने में कितना-कितना शार्क मछली या मछली का तेल काम में लाया गया ;

(ग) १९५१-५३, १९५५ और १९५६ में शार्क मछली अथवा मछली के तेल का भाव क्या था ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि लेमन ग्रास से भी विटामिन "ए" तैयार किया जाता है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो १९४८-५१ और १९५४-५६ में लेमन ग्रास से कितना और कितनी कीमत का विटामिन "ए" तैयार किया गया ; और

(च) इन वर्षों में वनस्पति की तैयार करने वाले किन किन कारखानों में कितनी कितनी मात्रा में इसकी सपत हुई ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (बी मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं; इस काम के लिये सिर्फ कृत्रिम विटामिन "ए" का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) काठ लिबर आइल (जो आयातित होता है) के भाव निम्नानुसार थे :—

१९५०-५१ १.७१ रुपये प्रति पौ०

१९५३-५४ १.३७ रुपये प्रति पौ०

१९५४-५५ ०.६३ रुपये प्रति पौ०

१९५५-५६ १.५३ रुपये प्रति पौ०

जहां तक शार्क लिबर आइल का संबंध है, उड़ीसा में १९५४-५५ में शार्क लिबर आइल बिकने के भाव ही प्राप्त है जो निम्नानुसार थे :—

(१) विटामिन

"ए" के १२०००

आई० यू० बाला

तेल

८ रु० प्रति पीण्ड

(२) ६००० आई

यू० बाला तेल

४५ रु० प्रति पीण्ड

(१) १००० ग्राम।

यू० कमा तेल १॥ ६० प्रति पीप

(क) लेमन ग्रास तेल बनाने के काम आने वाले एक पदार्थ सिल्टरल से कृत्रिम विटामिन "ए" बनाया जाता है।

(ख) सिल्टरल से कृत्रिम विटामिन "ए" बनाने का कोई भी कारखाना देश में अभी स्थापित नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) वनस्पति की बनाने वाले सभी कारखानों को दिसम्बर, १९५३ से कानून के द्वारा आदेश दिया गया कि वे अपने यहां बने की प्रति प्रति पीप पीछे ३०० ग्राम यू० कृत्रिम विटामिन "ए" प्रत्येक मिनाये। मई १९५५ से विटामिन "ए" प्रिलाने का स्तर ७०० ग्राम यू० प्रति पीप कर दिया गया और यह अभी तक लागू है। दिसम्बर १९५३ से वनस्पति की के कारखानों ने कितने विटामिन "ए" की आपत की, यह नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष वनस्पति की का कृत्रिम विटामिन "ए" की उत्पादन प्रति (लाख टनो में) प्रति पीप (लाख एम० ग्राम यू०)

१९५३ (मार्च ० २५ दिसम्बर)	० २५	२ ६७
१९५४	२ ३१	२४ ८१
१९५५	२ ६१	५४ ३३
१९५६	२ ५६	६४ १३

वनस्पति की बनाने वाले कारखानों के नाम एक विवरण में दिये गये हैं, जो सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [रेसिडेन्स परिसर ४, नं० ५५४, संख्या ४२]

Mutton Tallow

1830. Shri Anwar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of Mutton Tallow in India;

(b) the number of Mutton Tallow factories in India and their production;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have restricted the import of Mutton Tallow;

(d) if so, whether Government have encouraged to open new mutton tallow factories to fulfil our demand; and

(e) if so, where and how many?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) About 4,000 tons per annum.

(b) Precise information is not available, as Mutton Tallow is not produced in India on an organised basis.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में वि. वार्. त. व्यय

१८३१. श्री सरजू पांडे: क्या पुनर्गठित तथा अल. संस्थापक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च १९५४ से पूर्वी और पश्चिमी बाकिस्तान से आये हुये कितने शरणार्थी परिवार उत्तर प्रदेश में बसाये गये ;

(ख) कितने ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अभी तक प्रतिफल दिया जा चुका है ;

(ग) यह प्रतिकर रुपये की शक्ल में दिया गया है अथवा सामान की शक्ल में; और

(घ) कितना प्रतिकर अभी देना बाकी है ?

पुनर्वसि तथा अल.संस्थक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाय) : (क) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुये दावेदार शरणार्थियों की संख्या जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश में बस चुके हैं और जिन्होंने प्रतिकर के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं, ६२,५५४ है। पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुये शरणार्थियों की संख्या संबंधी जानकारी जिन्हें पुनर्वसि सहायता दी जा चुकी है, एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) ३१-१०-५७ तक ३८,७५५ दावेदारों को प्रदायगी हो चुकी है।

(ग) प्रदायगी इस प्रकार हुई है :—

रुपये

(१) नकद रकम द्वारा ७,६६,५२,८६१

(२) आयदादा के हस्ता-
तरण द्वारा २,४१,८५,२८८

(३) सरकारी देयों के
समायोजन द्वारा १,४८,३४,१८४

योग ११,५६,७२,३३३

(घ) उन दावेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें प्रदायगी अभी होनी है, २३,७६६ है। उन्हें लगभग ७ करोड़ रुपये दिये जाने हैं।

(b) whether Government are aware that the foundation-stone was laid by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda nearly three years ago; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. is entrusted with the construction of the workshop?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (c). The electric motors workshop at Thiruvalla has not yet started functioning as there has been delay in construction of the building and securing the machinery and equipment. The C.P.W.D. has now taken up the work of construction on high priority and it is expected that the building will be completed before the end of the financial year. The major part of the machinery and equipment has now been received and has been installed in the workshop attached to the Regional Institute at Madras. The services of a foreign expert with experience in the manufacture of electric motors have been obtained, and he is now engaged in the preparation of drawings, designs, proto-types etc., required for this workshop. Some of the trainees intended for this workshop have completed their preliminary training and are now being given in-plant training at the workshop in Madras under the guidance of the foreign expert. As soon as the buildings are completed at Thiruvalla, the machinery and equipment now installed at the Institute's Workshop at Madras will be transferred there and production work will commence under the guidance of the foreign expert.

(b) No, Sir. The foundation-stone was laid in September, 1956.

Workshop at Thiruvalla (Kerala)

1832. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the scheme for starting a workshop at Thiruvalla in Kerala State has not yet been implemented;

Central Civil Department

1833. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement for independent verification of stores purchased by Central Civil Departments; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). All stores purchased by the Central Civil Departments through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals are inspected by an independent branch of the Directorate General, viz. the Inspection Wing. The Departments when they buy the stores direct are encouraged to utilise the services of the Central Inspection Agency.

Foreign Technical Experts

1834. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of foreign technical experts working in different factories in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): It is not practicable to collect this information with respect to all industrial establishments. However, if the hon'ble Member would indicate any particular industry, I will endeavour to furnish the details.

Migration of Hindus from East Pakistan

1835. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have migrated from East Pakistan to India during the months of August, September, October and November, 1957?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): 1,511 Hindus migrated from East Pakistan to India during the months of August, September and October, 1957. The figures for the month of November are not yet available.

Compensation Claims

1836. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been paid compensation out of the claimants from West Pakistan who applied for the same during the period from the 1st of August to the 30th of November, 1957; and

(b) the number of applications that are still pending?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The last date for receiving applications for the payment of compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan was 26th September, 1955. Only those cases were admitted after that date in which the delay was condoned for special reasons. The number of applications under consideration for condonation of delay during August, September and October, 1957 was 444. Delay was condoned in 33 cases. 26 cases were rejected and 385 cases are under examination. In none of the 33 cases, in which delay was condoned could compensation have been paid since they were only recently registered and have still to be processed.

The figures for the month of November, 1957 are not yet available.

Cement Allotment to Punjab

1837. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) the quantity of cement supplied to Punjab and erstwhile PEPSU State during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the quantity supplied to Punjab during 1957 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 525,900 tons and 179,700 tons were

allotted to Punjab and erstwhile Pepsu State respectively during the First Five Year Plan period.

(b) 199,680 tons have been allotted to Punjab from January to December, 1957.

Bicycle Production

1838. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Bicycles in the country during 1957 has marked any increase over the previous year's production; and

(b) if so, by what percentage?

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

(b) By about 25% in the large-scale sector and 132% in the small-scale sector.

Sericulture Training Scheme in Punjab

1839. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned for starting a sericultural training scheme under the Central aid in the Punjab State;

(b) where the training centre will be located in that State;

(c) the requisite qualifications prescribed for the trainees;

(d) the duration of training; and

(e) whether any stipends are allowed to the poorer classes who seek admission for training in sericulture?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A total of Rs. 30,385 has been sanctioned so far for such a scheme.

(b) A demonstration-cum-training centre for reeling has been established at Dinanagar in Gurdaspur district.

(c) No specific qualifications have been prescribed. Practising sericulturists are admitted for training.

(d) Six months.

(e) A stipend of Rs. 40/- per month is paid to each trainee.

Design for Improved Charkha

1840. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Wedeyar:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether any specimens of an improved Charkha have been received in response to the announcement made by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board offering an award of rupees one Lakh; and

(b) whether they have been examined and if so, with that result?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) One model and 110 designs have been received by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission which took over the functions of the All-India Village Industries Board with effect from 1st April, 1957

(b) In response to public demand, the closing date for the prize scheme has been extended up to the 31st January, 1958. All drawings and models will be opened in the presence of the panel of judges after the expiry of the closing date.

Powerlooms

1841. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the details of the scheme sanctioned for the installation of powerlooms in Punjab?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Details of the scheme are given below:—

Purchase of 500 powerlooms @ Rs. 1,600/-	Rs. 8,00,000
Financing the share capital of 125 weavers to be enrolled in a Co-operative Society @ Rs. 87½	Rs. 10,938
Working capital for 500 powerlooms @ Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
One Training-cum-Demonstration Centre.	Rs. 60,000
Training of six persons at Texmaco.	Rs. 4,000

Small Scale Production Centre

1842. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the location of the proposed Small Scale Production Centre in Punjab; and

(b) the particulars of the work proposed to be undertaken?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It has been tentatively decided to establish the proposed production Centre at Ludhiana.

(b) The proposal is to manufacture forgings required by the Railways such as those for locomotives and wagons etc. A few articles that are intended to be manufactured at this production centre are cutters, Tiebars, Spanners, small hand and precision tools etc.

Textile Factories

1843. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Textile Factories whose affairs were investigated during the last four years; and

(b) whether the reports of these investigations together with the action taken by Government thereon would be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Full investigation under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been made only in the case of one textile mill, namely Messrs. India United Mills, Bombay. In addition, eight more textile mills have recently been brought under investigation. The investigation of these mills is in progress.

(b) The reports are confidential.

Ambar Charkha

1844. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Uttar Pradesh Government have introduced Ambar Charkha in selected jails in order to make the jails self-sufficient in cloth;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any report from the State Government about the working of the scheme;

(c) if so, whether the report has been examined; and

(d) whether Government contemplate suggesting to the other State Governments to introduce the Ambar Charkha in their jails?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have accorded sanction to the introduction of the Ambar Charkhas in four jails of the State, viz. the Central Prisons at Varanasi, Fatehgarh and Naini, and the District Jail at Meerut, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7,000/- (non-recurring) and Rs. 11,000 (recurring) during the current financial year.

(b) No. Sanction was accorded in November, 1957 only.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Ambar charkhas have already been introduced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in two other places with the help of the State Governments concerned. These are the Central Prison, Jaipur (Rajasthan) and the Central Prison, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)

Agreement with East Germany

1845. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between Democratic German Republic and India; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Trade Agreement was concluded on the 8th October, 1956. A copy of the Press Note issued on the subject is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (See Appendix IV, annexure No. 83).

दिल्ली में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए मकान

१८४६. श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अवरसंरक्षक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के दावों के बदले में उन्हें दिल्ली में कितनी रकम के निष्क्रान्त व्यक्तियों के धीरे सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये मकान दिये जा चुके हैं, और

(ख) इनमें से कितने ऐसे मकान हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक की कीमत दस हजार रुपये से कम है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अवरसंरक्षक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नेहरूजी शर्मा) : सद्यः ६.२२ करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) सद्यः १,००० मकान ।

States visited by Planning Commission Members

1847. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States visited by Planning Commission Members upto 31st October, 1957;

(b) the recommendations made by them so far to prune the Plan in those States; and

(c) the criteria followed for pruning?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Members and Advisers (Programme Administration) visited the following States during the months of September and October 1957:

Members	Advisers (Prog. Admn).
Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
Bombay	West Bengal
Kerala	
Madras	
Orissa	
Rajasthan	

(b) and (c). The discussions with the State Governments which took place during their visit related to: (i) review of financial resources of States, (ii) measures for the fulfilment of the targets for agriculture production and (iii) rephrasing the Irrigation and Power programmes of the States.

Following are some of the more important recommendations made to the States in the course of these discussions:

(i) States should augment their financial resources by additional taxation in the form of betterment levies, surcharges on land revenue, more intensive drive under the Small Savings Scheme, etc.

- (ii) Non-Plan expenditure should be reduced to the minimum,
- (iii) Greater effort should be made to increase the number of seed multiplication farms and for a larger distribution of improved seeds
- (iv) Suitable measures should be taken for the utilisation of irrigation facilities already created; and
- (v) Outlay on irrigation and power projects should be restricted to the minimum and absolute requirements, with a view to reducing the immediate foreign exchange expenditure

उत्तर प्रदेश के सिन्धुत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र

१८४८ श्री भक्त वंशज क्या योजना मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९६६ ने अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या ११७४ के उत्तर के मबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के सिन्धुत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो २ १४ करोड़ रुपये की धन-राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी, उसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ और इस बीच कितना कार्य हुआ है,

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितना धन उन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये स्वीकार किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है,

(ग) उस धन का उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

(घ) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ होने से अब तक विभिन्न विद्याओं में विकास कार्यों की क्या प्रगति हुई है?

अब और रोडवर्क तथा योजना मंत्री के अन्तर्गत (जी. ए. ए. नि. व.) : (क)

१ १० करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत धनराशि में से ३६ ६ लाख रुपये व्यय हुए।

(ख) १ करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम में बागवानी, पशुपालन, ऊन की कटाई, रोएदार जालों की कमाई आदि धान तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास, झूलते पुलों का निर्माण, प्रारम्भिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलने, डाक्टरों तथा प्राथमिक चिकित्सालय खोलने, जम्बा-बच्चा कल्याण केन्द्र खोलने और पीने के पानी के प्रबन्ध आदि की योजनाएँ हैं।

(घ) अधिकांश योजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है।

Manufacture of Liquor

1849. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an application is pending before Government for sanction, to allow the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of liquor in Rajasthan for the sole purpose of export?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): No application for the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of liquor in Rajasthan for the sole purpose of export is pending with the Government of India. It is, however, understood that an application regarding the establishment of an experimental distillery at Ajmer to produce country liquors for export is pending with Government of Rajasthan.

पारपत्र

१८५० श्री ह. ए. जे. शर्मा . क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतों, कौंसिलरों और भारतीय पारपत्र अधिकारियों द्वारा १ अक्टूबर, १९६७ से कितने व्यक्तियों को पारपत्र दिये गये;

(क) उनमें से कितने पारपनों को बाद में रह कर दिया गया ; और

(ग) उनके रह करने के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्तिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (ग)। सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

Sovereignty of Skies

1852. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that International Congress of Astronomic meeting at Barcelona has set up a committee to discuss the legal aspects of sovereignty of the skies?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India has, so far, no information on the subject.

A.I.R., Cuttack

1853. { Shri Sanganna:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 980 on the 28th August, 1957 in respect of the A.I.R., Cuttack and state when the high power transmitter will go into operation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kanar): The 20 KW Medium-Wave transmitter at Cuttack is likely to come into service before the middle of 1958.

Pakistanis in India

1854. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1377 on the 2nd September, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals staying in the States of Assam, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala,

Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, West Bengal and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands even after the termination of their period of stay; and

(b) the number of Pakistani nationals served with notices to leave India under the Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Bombay .. 7,712

Delhi .. 23

Himachal Pradesh .. 5

Jammu and Kashmir .. 1

Kerala .. 39

Madras .. 76

Mysore .. 94

Rajasthan .. 387

W Bengal .. 64,237

(b) Bombay .. 2,544

Delhi .. 9

Himachal Pradesh .. —

Jammu and Kashmir .. —

Kerala .. 32

Madras .. 61

Mysore .. 80

Rajasthan .. 248

W Bengal .. 850

Information from Assam and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has not been received.

Evacuee Property

1855. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that village panchayats dues of the evacuee properties of the villages Shendurni and Pahur of Jamner Taluka in East Khandesh have not been paid in spite of repeated demands from the year 1950 upto-date; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for non-payment of the same?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohd Chand Khan): (a) The dues were only for the period 1952-53 to 1954-55 and have now been paid.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Political Officer in Sikkim

1856. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether some traders from Kalimpong have complained against the policy of India's political officer in Sikkim with regard to the distribution of quotas of iron, petrol and cement among the local traders; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to redress their grievances?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, a few complaints were received from the traders of Kalimpong regarding the policy followed in the distribution of quotas of petrol, cement and iron and steel for export to Tibet.

(b) All the complaints were investigated. Some of them were found to be unfounded and some were anonymous. In view of this no action was deemed necessary in the matter. No complaints have been made by bonafide and established traders and those who have furnished Income-tax clearance certificates.

Prices of Sidal and Sutki

1857. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of sidal (dry fish) and sutki (dry fish) have gone up in Tripura since restrictions were imposed on their imports;

(b) the maximum and minimum prices of sidal and sutki per seer in Tripura at present;

(c) whether any representation has been made to Government for liberalising the import policy of sidal and sutki for Tripura; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the requirements of Tripura and to reduce the price of sidal and sutki?

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

(b) Sidal—Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per seer.

Sutki—Rs. 2/8/- to Rs. 3/8/- per seer.

(c) and (d). Representations had been received to liberalise the import policy for dry fish, but the policy could not be revised in view of the difficult foreign exchange position of the country. However, provision has been made

(i) for grant of ad hoc licences for import from Pakistan and

(ii) 'A' class Visa holder is permitted under the Border Trade Agreement to bring in 5 seers of dry fish each.

Cantonment Area, Imphal

1858. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that part of the Cantonment area of the 4th Assam Rifles east of the Imphal River is being released for other Government purpose; and

(b) if so, for what purposes the lands are proposed to be utilised by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The area hitherto occupied by the Fourth Assam Rifles mainly to the east of the Imphal river is being released to the Manipur Administration.

(b) The Manipur Administration intend to utilize the land for sites of Government buildings, public institutions, public amenities like parks, playgrounds etc. necessary for the proper development of the town.

Papers and Periodicals

1850. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of papers or periodicals issued by various organs or agencies of the Government of India or by Organisations like Social Welfare Board, Bharat Sewak Samaj etc. aided by Government;

(b) the print order and paid circulation of these papers;

(c) the ratio of commercial and governmental advertising in these papers;

(d) the extent of Government contribution to these papers; and

(e) in the case of non-official but aided papers the ratio of aid, direct or indirect, to their total budget?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. It should however be made clear that it will not be possible to give facts and figures regarding private organisations unless they are receiving Government aid specifically for running periodicals.

Wage Board for Cement Industry

1860. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Sanganna:

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

(a) whether the report of the Central Wages (Standardisation) Board has since been received; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Wage Board for cement industry will be set up?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) This is under consideration.

Housing Schemes in Tripura

1861. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that has been sanctioned for implementation of the various housing schemes in Tripura from the years 1954 to 1957;

(b) how many applicants have been paid so far and what is the total amount paid during the period; and

(c) how much amount has been allowed to be lapsed in the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). No amounts were sanctioned or disbursed during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 under any Housing Scheme. The information for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 84].

Industries in Tripura

1862. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for the growth of industries in Tripura in the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 respectively;

(b) how many enterprises have been given financial aid during the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 respectively;

(c) how many persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are among these enterprises; and

(d) the amount allowed to be lapsed during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mararji Desai): (a) to (d). Under the First Five Year Plan the actual expenditure on the development of Village and Small Scale Industries in Tripura was Rs. 6.2 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 5.8 lakhs. The Second Five Year Plan

of Tripura Administration provides for an amount of Rs. 47.50 lakhs for the development of Village and Small Scale industries. Statistics regarding expenditure incurred during the Second Plan period are not yet available.

The number of trainees belonging to scheduled castes and tribes who have been given grants and stipend under the various training schemes is as follows:

1954-55	..	29
1955-56	..	56
1956-57	..	107
1957-58 (upto December, ..		56

1957).

Due to transport and other difficulties this region is not yet suitable for any large scale major industries

राजस्थान का कस्टोडियन विभाग

१८६३ जी वहादिया . क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के कस्टोडियन विभाग के कर्मचारियों को वेतन तथा भत्ता राजस्थान सरकार के कर्मचारियों के अनुसार दिया जाता है, किन्तु उनकी सेवाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत मानी जाती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की दिया जाने वाला वेतन तथा भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (जी मेहरबान खन्ना) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) यह मामला भारत सरकार के पहले ही से विचाराधीन है।

भारत सेवाक समिति

१८६४. जी ए. मा० वाक्याल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में भारत सेवाक समिति की शाखा को केन्द्र द्वारा गत वर्ष कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई, और

(ख) उक्त जा महायना केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से दी गई उसमें राज्य सरकार की ओर से कितनी धन राशि जोड़ी गई और वह किन-किन मदों पर तथा किन किन जिलों में खर्च की गई ?

भवन और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सभा-सर्जच (जी ए. मा० मिश्र) . (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय मदन की मेज पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

All India Radio Artistes

1865. Kumari M. Vedakumari: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Audition Committees and Screening Committees that pay should be given to artistes according to their standard; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) Music Audition Boards and Screening Committees have no authority nor do they make recommendations as to the remuneration to be given to artistes auditioned or screened by them. The authority for fixation of fees or pay is vested in the Director General of All India Radio who takes into account their grading etc.

Silicones

1868. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of silicones imported annually;

(b) the names of the countries from where imported;

(c) whether silicones can be manufactured in this country; and

(d) if so, the plans of Government for undertaking the manufacture?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is not available, as figures of imports of Silicones are not shown separately in the Indian Trade Classification.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are possibilities.

(d) Although Government have no proposal to undertake its manufacture, a scheme has been submitted by a party for the manufacture of these resins and it is under the consideration of Government.

सहकारी दियासलाई कारखाना, बाराणसी

१८६७. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या बाबिल्व तथा उद्योग मंत्री बाराणसी के सहकारी दियासलाई कारखाने के बारे में २० मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३९ के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दियासलाई कारखाने से सम्बन्धित मामले की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

बाबिल्व तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) : यह निश्चय किया गया है कि इस योजना को छोड़ दिया जाए और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस शायद की सूचना दे दी गई है ।

Employment Exchanges

1869. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who are awaiting employment assistance through different Employment Exchanges in the country (State-wise) at present; and

(b) the steps Government have in view to remove the growing unemployment?

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

State	No. of applicants on the Live Register as on 31.10.1957.
(1)	(2)
Andhra	61,271
Assam	14,408
Bihar	61,478
Bombay	1,23,551
Delhi	46,658
Himachal Pradesh	1,923
Kerala	62,630
Madhya Pradesh	23,773
Madras	82,511
Manipur	943 Provisional
Mysore	25,920
Orissa	11,558
Pondicherry	1,763
Punjab	41,807
Rajasthan	20,837
Tripura	1,234
Uttar Pradesh	1,35,742
West Bengal	1,48,724

ALL INDIA TOTAL 8,66,731

(b) The development Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan will, it is hoped, help to remove unemployment.

Displaced Persons in Koraput (Orissa)

1869. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1781 on 13th September, 1957 in respect of rehabilitation of displaced persons in Koraput (Orissa) and state the progress of work in this behalf?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohd Ghani Khan): Detailed estimates for conversion of the road from Malkangiri to Bahmela into an all-weather road and for the construction of bridges and culverts are under consideration of the Government. As the Malkangiri scheme is a part of the Dandakaranya scheme, it is proposed to associate the development of this area with the integrated development of the Dandakaranya project. Chief Administrator appointed to administer the Dandakaranya scheme in the field is working out the further details.

Retrenched Workers of Ordnance Factories

1870. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Ordnance Factory workers retrenched on the 15th September, 1956 have been provided with alternative jobs; and

(b) if not, how many people have been left out?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Out of 4,063, 192 alone are in need of Employment assistance.

Custodian of Enemy Properties

1871. Shri Siren Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 269 on the 27th May, 1957 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of cash, securities and properties of German nationals now lying vested with the Custodian of Enemy Properties; and

(b) the annual cost of administering these properties?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The German assets which lie vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property form part of German Reparations allocated to India under the Paris Agreement

(1946) and there are certain legal difficulties in the release of these assets. The fact that there are now two Germanys has also made the position complex.

(b) The annual cost of administration of enemy properties pertaining to all 'enemy' countries is about Rs 64,000.

Rice Imports

1872. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation recently entered into negotiations with China for the supply of rice to India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Niyogi Committee Report

1873. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Niyogi Committee Report on the Christian Missionaries' activities came under severe criticism in a draft report circulated by the United Nations Headquarters;

(b) if so, what were the circumstances under which United Nations discussed the Niyogi Report and whether any Indian representative was called to explain before the report was issued by the United Nations Headquarters; and

(c) whether the United Nations issued any report on the state of other minorities in India and Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Niyogi Committee Report has been criticised in a Draft Report on the Study of Discrimination regarding Religious Rights and Practices. This draft was prepared by the

U.N. Special Rapporteur, Shri Arcot Krishnaswami

(b) The Special Rapporteur was appointed by the Commission on Human Rights. In his capacity as Rapporteur he did not represent the Government of India. Following the usual procedure, no Indian representative was called upon to comment on the draft report before it was made public.

(c) We are not aware of any such reports

Employees of Ex-External Affairs Department

1874. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Muslim employees serving under the control of late E.A. Department in the Political Agencies and Baluchistan Agencies and absorbed in the External Affairs Ministry after partition were given the benefit of CSS (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947;

(b) whether it is also a fact that different scales were prescribed for identical posts in Political Agencies and North West Frontier Province although uniform scales were introduced in similar offices regardless of their station; and

(c) the reasons for departure from the general principle followed in the revised pay structure of 1947

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Former employees in the Political Agencies and Baluchistan Agencies, serving under the control of the Late E.A. Department, who were absorbed in the External Affairs Ministry after Partition, were given the benefit of C.S.S (Revision of Pay) Rules 1947.

(b) The employees of the Political Agencies were Central Government Servants and as such the pay scales of their posts were revised under C.S.S. (Revision of Pay) Rules 1947. The employees of North West Frontier

Province were Provincial Government Servants and as such C.S.S. rules were not applicable to them. However, on appointment under the Government of India after migration they were brought on to the scales laid down in these rules

(c) The question does not arise in view of the replies furnished against (a) and (b) above

Employees of Ex-External Affairs Department

1875. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Muslim employees, who were serving under the former External Affairs Department in the North West Frontier Tribal Areas and Agencies, and Baluchistan Agencies and were absorbed in the Ministry of External Affairs after partition, are being overlooked for purposes of promotions and confirmations, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) All former employees of the North West Frontier Tribal Areas and Agencies and Baluchistan Agencies were not absorbed in the Ministry of External Affairs. They were absorbed in proportion to the vacancies available at the time and the rest were nominated by the Transfer Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs to other Central Ministries, Offices and State Governments. On absorption in the Central Secretariat Services, they were given their due positions and their promotions/confirmations governed by the rules of the Service and they have not been overlooked for purposes of promotions and confirmations.

(b) Question does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Copra and Coconut Oil

1876. **Shri Warrier:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Copra imported during 1967 and the quota of Kerala therein; and

(b) the total quantity of Coconut Oil imported during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 77,108 tons of Copra was imported during January-July 1967. No quota has been fixed for import of copra State-wise.

(b) 12,550 tons of Coconut oil was imported during the same period.

Foreign Feature Articles and Comics

1877. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspapers in India are required to obtain any import licences for the use of foreign feature articles and comics; and

(b) whether there is any other agency besides newspapers who brings into India comics and feature articles for distribution to the newspapers?

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

(b) Information is not available.

Sewa Nagar, New Delhi

1878. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Lok Hit Samiti (Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi) regarding the difficulties and demands of Sewa Nagar (New Delhi) residents; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken on the various demands made therein?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes;

(b) The demands are under consideration of the Government.

Allotment of Accommodation in North of Medical Enclave

1879. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no accommodation has so far been allotted to the two residents' consumer co-operative stores in the North of Medical Enclave; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chauda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) More than two months ago, Government had offered to allot a block of four flats, the two on the ground floor for utilisation as stores and the two on the top as residences for office bearers, provided the two co-operative stores could amalgamate with each other. No allotment has been made as the stores have not found it possible to come to an agreement. It is proposed now to allot a unit of two flats to each of them in different parts of the colony.

राजस्थान में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

१८८०. श्री प० ल० बाबूपाल :
क्या पुनर्वास तथा अस्थायी-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के शत्रु के बदन में उन्हें जो कृषि योग्य भूमि दी गई है वह गेमें अन्य व्यक्तियों के अधिकार में है जो बहुत समय से उस भूमि पर खेती कर रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गेमें नांगो की मर्यादा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार की अधिकारिता उन भूमि-धरों पर लागू होती है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय-बादें मंत्री (जी. नेहरूबाबू बल्ला) : (क) तथा (ख). वास्तव में १२६ विस्थापित परिवारों को दो गयी जमीनों का अधिकार उन्हें नहीं दिया जा सका, क्योंकि इन जमीनों पर स्थानीय लोगों का अधिकार है। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को जायदादें सरोदने के लिये अपने दावे इस्तेमाल करने को इजाजत दी गयी है। उन्हें इन जमीनों के बदले दूसरी जमीनें देने का मामला भी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) इस समय इन जमीनों पर बन हुये काश्तकारों को हैसियत को पड़ताल को जा रही है।

Small Scale Industries

1831. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Small Scale Industries in Madras State from the National Small Scale Industries Corporation for the year 1957-58; and

(b) the names of those Small Scale Industries which received the aid?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The National Small Industries Corporation does not render any assistance in the form of cash loans to Small Scale Industries. Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the scheme for supply of machines on hire-purchase basis by the Corporation. But no specific amount is allotted to any particular State for this scheme. The Corporation deals with applications on their merits.

(b) A statement showing the names of Small-scale units in Madras to whom machinery has been supplied by the Corporation is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV annexure No. 85].

Establishment of Arab Common Market

1832. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee of Arab Chamber of Commerce which met on the 24th November, 1957 at Cairo decided about the establishment of Arab Common Market; and

(b) if so, how this scheme will affect the Indian Commerce and Industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Only a general recommendation has been made by the Committee of the Arab Chambers of Commerce. The details of the suggested Common Market are not known; it is therefore impossible to assess the possible effect of the suggestion on Indian Commerce and Industry.

Export of Monkeys

1833. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm in Madras has been given permission to capture monkeys in the Koraput District (Orissa) for export to America;

(b) if so, the name of the firm; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the permission?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No such permission has been given by the Government of India to any firm in Madras. But permission, it is known, had been given by the State Government concerned to Messrs. Vita Private Ltd. Delhi for capturing monkeys in Koraput District. The permission has since been withdrawn.

Sholayar Hydro Electric Scheme

1884. **Shri Mantyngadga:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sholayar Hydro Electric Scheme sent by the Kerala Government has been approved by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (**Shri L. N. Mishra**): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The extent to which waters are available for this scheme is under discussion between Kerala and Madras States.

Documentaries

1885. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special documentaries have been ordered through an Italian producer for the Government of India;

(b) the details of the contract;

(c) how many documentaries and/or feature films have been ordered and their footage and cost;

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Government so far on this account, including the cost of material supplied, processing and printing charges, cost of personnel supplied and other incidental expenses; and

(e) the actual footage shot and how much of that has been used?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (**Dr. Kekar**): (a) It has been arranged that Mr. Roberto Rossellini, the Italian producer, produces 12 documentaries for the Central Government in the course of his production programme in India.

(b) and (c). Mr. Rossellini will produce a feature film of between 10,000 and 12,000 feet in colour and

12 documentaries of between 400 and 800 feet, also in colour. Government will have all rights in the documentary films throughout the world except France and Italy. Government will also have the right to use the negative of the feature film in any manner they may deem fit for screening with India and for non-commercial exhibition abroad. Government is, in addition to negatives of the feature and documentary films, entitled to six copies of any six of the documentary films selected by it. These will be supplied free of cost. Certain staff and equipment will be placed at the disposal of Mr. Rossellini for the production of the films and a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,000/- for various expenses incurred during the production of the films will be paid in addition to travelling expenses by rail.

All costs incurred out of India for the processing of the films and all costs of customs duty, clearance and other charges, transportation outside India and all other costs will be met by Mr. Rossellini.

(d) A sum of Rs. 84,218/- has been incurred on account of the various expenses including the pay and allowances of staff which is to be incurred by Government under the agreement.

(e) The footage shot and used cannot be given correctly at present as the processing and editing has not been completed.

Closure of Textile Mills

1886. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile and other factories that have been closed in Gujerat Division of the Bombay State during the year 1956-57;

(b) the number of shifts that have been closed in various factories during that period;

(c) the number of persons rendered unemployed by the closure of these mills and factories;

(d) the reasons for the closure of the factories and the shifts; and

(e) the measures Government have taken to secure the opening of the mills and shifts and for the re-employment of workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) During the period from November, 1956, to November, 1957, 20 textile mills, 121 seasonal factories and 11 other factories were closed.

(b) This information is not readily available.

(c) About 4,188, 10,765 and 1,939 workers were rendered unemployed by the closure of the textile mills, seasonal and other factories; respectively

(d) The closures are due to a number of reasons, such as financial difficulties, trade depression, accumulation of stock, shortage of raw materials etc.

(e) The Bombay Government has appointed a Court of Enquiry to ascertain the reasons for the closure of one of the textile mills and to examine whether the closure is justified. The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, is affording assistance to the textile workers who have been rendered unemployed.

Khadi and Gramodyog Institutions

1957. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private Khadi and Gramodyog institutions certified by the Khadi Commission, in the new Mysore State;

(b) the amount paid in the form of grants and loans to these institutions for the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(c) whether the above institutions have submitted their audited annual reports for these years to Government; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Maraji Desai): (a) 193.

(b)

Year	Grants	Loans
	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	2,79,661	23,000
1955-56	5,13,831	17,000
1956-57	7,74,632	94,500

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Black-Smithy Training Centres in Madras

1957-A. Shri Eiyaperumal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many black-smithy training centres were opened in Madras State during 1955-56 and 1957-58 so far; and

(b) how many students have received or are receiving training in those centres?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Only one training centre viz., the Industrial Training Institute, T. Nagar, Madras, was imparting training in the trade of black-smithy in the State of Madras during 1955-56 and another centre at Cuddalore has been opened during the year 1957-58

(b) Eleven students were trained during 1955-56 and 32 were under training at the end of October, 1957.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

1958. Shri Eiyaperumal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras have requested the Central Government for increase of funds to assist the Low Income Group Housing Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Yes. The Madras Government's request for an increase in allocation for the year 1957-58, from Rs. 22.30 lakhs (recently revised) to Rs. 59.09 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, is under scrutiny.

Loans for Development of Small Scale Industries

1289. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given by the Government of India to different States and Union territories for providing loans to small scale industries during 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 86.]

Loans for Housing Schemes

1290. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the amount of housing loans granted to various States under various housing schemes by the Government of India during the current year so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement showing the required information in respect of the Housing Schemes administered by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 87.]

Antibiotics

1292. Shri Hem Barna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present demand for antibiotics in the country; and

(b) the steps so far taken to meet the demand locally?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The present position is indicated below:—

(i) Penicillin.

The demand for penicillin has been continuously on the increase and based on recent trends, it may be said to be of the order of 45/50 million mega units per year, although only last year it was of the order of 40 million mega units.

(ii) Streptomycin.

The demand has been increasing in this case also and it is now of the order of 20,000/25,000 kilograms per year.

(iii) Tetracyclin

The demand is of the order of 5,000 kgs. per year.

(iv) Chloramphenicol.

The demand is of the order of 7,000 to 10,000 kgs. per year.

(b) To meet the demand from local sources as soon as possible, licences for the establishment of production of the following antibiotics have been already given under the Industries Act:—

Penicillin	.. 46.6 million mega units
Streptomycin	.. 2,000 kgs.
Tetracyclin	.. 12,000 kgs.
Chloramphenicol	14,000 kgs.

The future demand for these antibiotics has, however, been placed by one of the expert teams as follows:—

Penicillin	.. 100 million mega units
Streptomycin	.. 90,000 kgs.
Tetracyclin	.. 40,000 kgs.
Chloramphenicol	10,000 kgs.

There is thus a gap between demand and the licensed quantities to the following extent:

Penicillin	.. 53.4 million mega units
Streptomycin	.. 70,000 kgs.
Tetracyclin	.. 23,000 kgs.

Proposals for expansion of the existing units and/or setting up of new units to fill the gap are under consideration of Government.

Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council

1893. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of export (fixed by Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council for the years 1956 and 1957;

(b) the number of applications received and the amount involved in response to the announcement of the Council for the import of yarn; and

(c) how much extra the importers have to pay if they fail to export the silk made from the imported yarn?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No specific target had been fixed except for rayon fabrics for the period October, 1957—march, 1958 for which the target is Rs. 2,00,00,000/-.

(b) 47, of which 38 involve an amount of Rs. 10,28,00,000. The rest have not indicated the value.

(c) 50 per cent. of the value of the licence.

Nagas

1894. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many hostiles have surrendered so far since the declaration of amnesty in the Naga Hills; and

(b) the quantity of arms surrendered by them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 91 upto the 11th December, 1957.

(b) 15 arms of various types.

Gypsum

1895. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been made regarding manufacture of gypsum from the salt swamps in Vedaranyam area, Tanjore District, Madras State:

(b) if so, the nature of the report;

(c) the steps so far taken for its implementation; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No regular survey has so far been undertaken. From a preliminary investigation, however, it appears that gypsum may be available at lower depths of the Vedaranyam Salt Swamps in Tanjore District of Madras State but the cost of recovery of the gypsum may be uneconomic.

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

Motor Transport Workers

1896. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 189 on the 14th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee considering the question of legislation to regulate the working condition of Motor Transport Workers has since been received; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The draft report is being finalised.

**Baryter Mine at Rajupalle in
Cuddappah District (Andhra)**

1897. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 386 on 22nd November 1957 and state:

(a) when the Baryter Mine at Rajupalle Village (Cuddappah District of Andhra Pradesh) was last inspected before September, 1957;

(b) if so, who inspected the mine; and

(c) what were his findings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The mining operations at the Baryter mine commenced only on the 23rd September, 1957. There was therefore no occasion for the Mines Inspectorate to inspect it before September 1957.

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

**Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals
Factory**

1898. Shri P. L. Sarupal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of graduate and non-matric apprentices being trained at Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Factory?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Graduate Apprentices: 140

Trade Apprentices (Non-matric): 96

**Industries in Marathwada region of
Bombay**

1899. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested on industries in the public and private sector in the Marathwada region of Bombay during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount proposed to be invested during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No statistics regarding investment in particular regions of States are maintained. The Second Five Year Plan of the Bombay State which includes the Marathwada region provides for an amount of Rs. 83.07 lakhs for the development of large and medium scale industries and Rs. 816.03 lakhs for the development of Village and Small Scale industries. The location of public sector projects is decided on several factors. While sanctioning new industrial schemes under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, along with several other factors such as the utility and technical soundness of the schemes, regional considerations are borne in mind and an endeavour is made to disperse industries to different regions on the basis of (i) availability of raw materials, (ii) supply of water and electric power, (iii) transport facilities, and (iv) proximity to consuming markets.

Labour Officers

1900. Shri Ignace Beck: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any vacancies in the posts of Labour Officers during the year 1956-57;

(b) if so, the number of posts advertised and the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether any Scheduled Tribes candidates were interviewed;

(d) if so, their number and the place they belonged to; and

(e) the result of the interview?

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

(b) 14 posts of Labour Officers were advertised by the Union Public Service Commission in October 1956 of which two were reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Our requirement was subsequently raised to 26 and out

of the 22 additional posts one more post was reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Six. Three came from Ranchi and one each from Palamau, Arrah and Hyderabad.

(e) Two Scheduled Tribes candidates have been selected.

चाय का उत्पादन

१६०१. श्री मन्मथ वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८१८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच पर्वतीय जिलों में से प्रत्येक में सन् १९५० से १९५६ तक प्रति वर्ष चाय का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रत्येक जिले में कितनी भूमि पर चाय की खेती की गई ;

(ग) प्रत्येक जिले में प्रति वर्ष चाय के बागानों व कारखानों की क्या संख्या रही ; और

(घ) इस समय प्रत्येक जिले में मूल्य-अलग कितने चाय बागानों व कारखानों के मालिक विदेशी हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूच्य संख्या ८८]

Displaced persons in East Bengal

1902. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have acquired several thousand acres of land from poor peasants

to rehabilitate refugees of East Bengal in some States; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to rehabilitate those who will be homeless (refugees) again?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. If any particular case is brought to our notice necessary enquiries will be made.

Loan to Cottage and Small Scale Industries

1903. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Padam Dev:

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

(a) the number of applications received by the Himachal Pradesh Government for grant of loan to cottage and small scale industries under the State aid; and

(b) how many of these have been accepted?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 40 applications have been received during the current financial year.

(b) The applications are being scrutinised by the local administration.

Hemp Prices

1904. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is slump in hemp prices due to decline in external demand?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Hemp production in the country is largely in the form of Sunn Hemp. Our exports of raw Hemp have been showing a steady increase during the recent years. Prices of Sunn Hemp in U.P. have declined during recent months while those in Andhra have been maintained.

A statement showing (i) prices of Sunn Hemp at Benaras (U.P.) and Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) during 1956 and 1957, and (ii) exports of Hemp raw from 1954-56 and January-July 1957 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 89.]

12 hrs.

POINT OF INFORMATION

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I want to point out....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not referring to the Question.

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. I have said once twice or thrice that unless a matter comes in the Order Paper, I am not going to allow any sort of representation to be made in the House and thus the time of the House being taken away from the regular transaction of work. If any hon. Member wants any particular matter to be raised here, he should write to me or talk to me. If I admit it and put it in the Order Paper, he can raise it. If I refuse to do so, he should not stand up here. If he still disobeys, I will have to take very serious disciplinary action in the matter. If anything suddenly crops up like a stranger getting into the chamber, then, even without notice, he can raise it. That is all he could do.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

HAPPENINGS AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICES AT HOWRAH

Now we will take up the question of the adjournment motion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): I was also present at the inauguration.

Mr. Speaker: I am now calling upon the Railway Minister.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I rise to make a statement on the happenings at the inauguration of the Electric train services at Howrah on the 14th of this month, when two persons were unfortunately killed and several were injured.

The police arrangements for the occasion had been settled at various meetings (between the Railway administration and the West Bengal Police representatives) and necessary personnel were drafted for the purpose by the police authorities.

The General Manager had issued invitations to 3,500 guests, out of which about 2,500 arrived and were seated in a portion of the main concourse which had been cordoned off for the purpose. 500 of these were invited to accompany the train and were seated in a special enclosure arranged in the concourse from which they alone could have direct access to the platform, where the special train had been berthed. The train consisted of 11 bogies and 2 electric engines, one leading and another in rear.

To ensure protection of the special inaugural train which was to leave from platform No. 8, this and platforms Nos. 6, 7 and 9 were closed for the reception and departure of trains for the afternoon and barricades were provided between platforms 9 and 10, 5 and 6 and 1 and 2, to prevent unauthorised persons infiltrating on to platform No. 8.

The Prime Minister was due to arrive at Howrah station at 3-30 P.M. Some time before this a crowd started collecting round the protected area. A portion climbed the barricades or circumvented them through the yard, thus gaining access to the platforms which had been closed. The Police and Railway staff on duty tried to clear them, but the crowd soon came back. By the time the Prime Minister left the concourse for the special train the crowd on all the platforms had increased considerably and had even gathered in large numbers on the tracks.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

As the Prime Minister proceeded along platform No. 8, towards the locomotive of the train, some of the crowd climbed over a gate and entered platform No. 8. Their example apparently led others to break the police cordons, climb over the barriers, and rush for the special train. Many of them boarded the train, keeping out the invitees, a majority of whom could not even reach the platform and were left behind along with a number of senior Railway officials. I was able to reach the locomotive but had difficulty in doing so.

The train started 4 minutes late. As it pulled out slowly, people from both sides jumped on to the footboards. Persistent efforts were made by the Railway staff and Police on the platforms as well as on the train to dissuade the footboard travellers, but as they left, others took their places and the numbers kept on increasing.

The Eastern Railway administration had been advertising in the press for some time about the hazards of standing on the footboards in Electric trains, but it is unfortunate that this warning was not heeded.

The train continued to proceed very slowly because of the crowd all along the tracks, with the engine hooter sounding continuously. It nearly came to a halt on several occasions to prevent people from being run over or to persuade the footplate travellers to get down. About a mile and a half from Howrah station, the train had to be stopped to detain some persons who had got on to the front part of the engine. Thereafter it resumed its journey and picked up speed.

Apprehending danger to footboard travellers, from the raised platform at Lillooah, the guard applied the brakes, resulting in the stoppage of the train at Lillooah platform. Some of the footboard travellers appear to have fallen down or jumped off, as

the train was slowing down, and received injuries.

After the train had left Lillooah it was reported to the Howrah Control Office that 22 persons had fallen off the train and received injuries. Two fatal casualties were later reported from other stations between Lillooah and Sheoraphulli. Of the injured, 9 were serious cases, of whom 8 are in the Howrah General Hospital and one in Serampore Hospital. The remaining 13 received minor injuries and were discharged from hospital after receiving medical attention.

It has been alleged in the press that the doors of the train were locked, preventing people on the footboards from getting into the compartments. This is incorrect. The doors were not locked. The unauthorised persons who had crowded into the compartments appear, however, to have barred the entry of others, who were on the footboards.

The incident is indeed most regrettable.

Shrimati Benm Chakravarty (Barrister): I would like to ask one question. Is it a fact that the West Bengal Government had stated that it was impossible to control the crowds and so this ceremony should take place in an open maidan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As I am concerned with this matter, may I give my personal impression? First of all, whatever arrangements were made at Howrah to control the large crowds, nothing happened in Howrah station. These deaths and injuries, they did not take place in Howrah. What happened at Howrah, unfortunately, was that the invited guests were pushed out and others took their places in the train, which is not, of course, very satisfactory. This accident happened long after we moved from Howrah. When we left Howrah, there were large crowds on the track, on either side of

the track, very enthusiastic crowds, cordial crowds lining up the route. We stopped and my recollection is that many times we slowed down, moving, I think, at three miles an hour or four miles an hour. These people were clinging to the engine, in front of the engine. It is a long train with 5, 6 or 7 bogies. As soon as people jumped down, others came in. It was, therefore, before Lillooah, a little before Lillooah, that this unfortunate accident took place, that is after we started from Howrah. So, we must separate the two—what happened at the Howrah station and what happened afterwards.

Shrimati . Renu Chakravartty:
Nobody was hanging on the train at Howrah?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course. But they all came down. They were made to get down repeatedly. Twice at least everybody who was hanging on to the small footboard was made to come down. Then the train started and then others got in again. So, the crowd at Howrah had nothing to do with the accident. The fact is—I do not know, I am giving a vague estimate—a million people were at Howrah and all along the route up to Sheoraphulli. Vast numbers, overwhelming enthusiasm and all that was really something very cheering to see. But, it is rather very difficult to make arrangements for it.

The hon lady Member enquired about something that the West Bengal Government said about the arrangements made at Howrah station. I believe there was considerable discussion as to the place where this function should take place. There are a number of accounts. The West Bengal Government or the police did suggest that it should be held in some maidan. It may be that the railway people wanted it nearer to the station. Ultimately, the railway opinion prevailed. If I may say so, that may have been a wrong decision. I am personally of the opinion that no such major function should take place within the station. But, that has

nothing to do with the accident. That something apart from it, after the train left, miles after the Howrah station.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): We have seen reports in the papers and from what the Ministers have said it also appears that the start of the train was delayed by a certain number of minutes in order to get the people off the footboards either through persuasion or compulsion. I would like to know why the train was not delayed a little longer, and why if necessary even the starting of the train was not cancelled altogether so that danger to life on account of people travelling on footboards of the electric train could be avoided. Papers have alleged that the additional effort to get the people off the footboards either by persuasion or by compulsion was not made and that should have been made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say, Sir, I am merely surprised at the hon. Member's persistence in error? Here I am, who was present there, telling him that the train was not stopped once, twice but three times, repeatedly people were taken off and others came on the scene a little later, and they were pushed off again and again. I took them off myself, many of them.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):
The hon. Prime Minister may give up going to such places.

Mr. Speaker: It is really unfortunate that on such an occasion like this there should have been an accident and there should be loss of two lives and serious injuries to 13 others, nine of whom are in the hospital. A few others have, fortunately, recovered. The hon. Prime Minister himself was present there at the Howrah station. It is admitted that the train was delayed even by four minutes and every attempt was made to clear the crowd or the people who were standing on the footboard, and the train moved on. A suggestion is made that the train ought not to have been started at all that day, that is,

[Mr. Speaker]

cancellation merely because some persons came and stood there improperly. It seems no function at all is possible hereafter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That would be dangerous. There would have been trouble if the train had not started.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly the other trouble would have been more serious than this trouble. Sometimes such accidents occur beyond the control of anybody. The miscreants are responsible whoever they may have been. They too did not expect that they would come by this fatal accident. This is unfortunate. In these circumstances, I feel that there is nothing wrong either on the part of the railway authorities or others in the management. Therefore, I am not giving my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: One point, Sir. You say that all arrangements were made in spite of what the hon. Prime Minister said, which is not right.

Mr. Speaker: He said everything was made properly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I venture to point out that the arrangements were on paper, no doubt, very very excellent. I was much impressed by the beauty of the scene when I entered the Howrah station. But, the arrangements were obviously not adequate to meet a million people or half a million people or whatever the number.

An Hon. Member: Especially when you were going there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyway, the point is that whether the arrangement was good or bad is not relevant to the accident. That is what I am pointing out. Because, the accident took place miles away from Howrah. The train started, it is said, four minutes later. It is true. After having moved for a few minutes, it

stepped again. After moving for another five minutes, it stopped again. Really it was half an hour late before we left the neighbourhood of the Howrah station. It was long after. After we had cleared the train several times, somebody else—it was going slowly—would climb up and hold on to it. Unfortunately many of these persons were, I take it, I do not know, railway workers themselves who felt a little confident, knowing how the train goes. But, they did not have enough experience of an electric train going. It was slightly different from an ordinary train. It gathers speed suddenly. There were a number of unfortunate occurrences and this accident happened.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I suggest, in view of what has happened, that the Railway Ministry and other Ministries may consider the desirability of not dragging the Prime Minister unnecessarily to certain celebrations where his time is wasted and events occur which sometimes produce deleterious results?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I heartily agree with the hon. Member.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL SILK BOARD RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1943, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain amendments to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955:—

(1) S.R.O. No. 598, dated the 10th March, 1956.

(2) S.R.O. No. 599, dated the 10th March, 1956.

(3) S.R.O. No. 600, dated the 10th March, 1956.

(4) S.R.O. No. 801, dated the
10th March, 1956.

(5) S.R.O. No. 3722, dated the
23rd November, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-448/57]

**REPORT OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT DEL-
GATION TO THE 4TH SESSION OF ILO**

The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Report of the
Indian Government Delegation to the
4th Session of the ILO Asian Regional
Conference held at New Delhi

[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-449/57]

**SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF STAND-
ING LABOUR COMMITTEE**

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Summary of
Proceedings of the 16th Session of the
Standing Labour Committee.

[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-450/57]

**AMENDMENT TO SALT (RESERVE
STOCKS) ORDER**

The Deputy Minister of Commerce
and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
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. (2003)
Ess. Com/Salt(3), dated the 8th Sep-
tember, 1956, making certain further
amendments to the Salt (Reserve
Stocks) Order, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-451/57]

**REPORT OF COMPANIES ACT AMEND-
MENT COMMITTEE**

The Minister of Finance (Shri T.
T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of the Report of the
Companies Act Amendment Com-
mittee.

[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-452/57]

**MINUTES OF SITTINGS OF
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda):
I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes
of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh,
Twelfth and Thirteenth sittings of the
Committee on Private Members Bills
and Resolutions held during the Third
Session.

[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-453/57]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the
following message received from the
Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the pro-
visions of rule 97 of the Rules of
Procedure and Conduct of Busi-
ness in the Rajya Sabha, I am
directed to enclose a copy of the
Damodar Valley Corporation
(Amendment) Bill, 1957, which
has been passed by the Rajya
Sabha at its sitting held on the
17th December, 1957."

**DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORA-
TION (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**LAI'D ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA**

Secretary: I lay on the Table of the
House the Damodar Valley Corpora-
tion (Amendment) Bill, as passed by
Rajya Sabha.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

TWELFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda):
I beg to present the Twelfth Report
of the Committee on Private Members
Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SECOND REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Petitions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the First Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha).

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli): I beg to present the Second Report of the Public Accounts Committee relating to the regularisation of Excesses over Voted Grants/Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1954-55.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, 1957. Out of three hours allotted to this Bill, one hour and nineteen minutes have already been availed of. One hour and forty-one minutes now remain.

Some hon. Members: What about the point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Before I allow further discussion, let me dispose of the point of order raised the other day that under article 272 of the Constitution, the principles according to which the amount is to be distributed ought to be formulated by

Parliament. It was said by both the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Law Minister that the Scheduled itself formulated the principles.

I find generally that principles have not been formulated in the Bill, but only percentages are given, except in one case where it may be treated as a principle. But, all the same, I find that an amendment has been tabled to the long title stating that the provisions of the Bill are in accordance with the principles that have been laid down in the Finance Commission's Report. The Long Title also is put to the vote of the House as it forms part of the Bill.

I have read the Finance Commission's Report. They have stated the basis of consumption, the basis of population,—consumption alone they are not satisfied with. It is not possible for them to say that it is on consumption only, or on population or on collection of excise. They have not definitely formulated one, two or three principles. Many principles are there. They have been applied to various points. It is said in the amendment tabled by the Minister that the distribution has been made in accordance with the principles mentioned in the Finance Commission's Report. I would not accept the long title normally if it referred to a report which is an ordinary report by somebody, or even by the Government. The present is a report from a statutory body. After the President under article 280 appoints a Finance Commission, the Commission makes its Report and it is laid on the Table. Therefore, in view of the large number of principles enunciated there, the whole report will have to be transported into this Bill. The elucidation in the long title, I think, is sufficient and it meets the objection.

Hon. Members will realise that if there is a defect of this character in a Bill, the Speaker does not take the responsibility of disallowing it. Even when a Bill is beyond the jurisdiction

of this House, I leave it to the House to decide.

Therefore, I accept the statement that in one case the schedule itself should be treated as formulating the principles. In the other cases the lacuna has been made up by the amendment to the long title which has been tabled by the hon. Finance Minister.

The Government has introduced an amendment to the long title. If hon. Members are not satisfied with it, they can table amendments and say in what way it should be done.

In the circumstances, the Speaker will not take the responsibility of disallowing a Bill on the ground that certain principles have not been enunciated in it. I do not, therefore, think I should interfere or refuse further discussion on this Bill.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I wish to raise another point of order. Under rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, you will kindly notice that if any Member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, he shall annex to the notice required by the rules such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

Then under article 110 of the Constitution, this is a money bill. Under article 117 of the Constitution an amendment is sought to be made in that Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Article 117?

Shri Mahanty: I first referred to rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure. This is a money bill under article 110, and for the reasons laid down under article 117 of the Constitution relating to the special provisions as to a financial bill.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no good merely referring to all that. I must come to a conclusion. Does article 117 say that no amendment shall be made except where an amendment raises a duty?

Shri Mahanty: It says:

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President".

You will kindly see that my objection comes under sub-clause (g) of clause (1) of article 110, which reads: "any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) "

The change in the long title is incidental to this Bill. I therefore venture to think the President's sanction to this amendment to the long title should have been obtained before the House can discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Member read sub-clause (g), but he has also read article 117 where (g) is excepted. Hon. Member will see that (g) is a residuary sub-clause in article 110, clause (1). Sanction is necessary only for items (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 under article 117, and not for (g). This comes only under (g). No recommendation is necessary.

Shri Mahanty: But under rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure, I think the President's assent has to be obtained.

Mr. Speaker: Only where under the substantive provisions of the Constitution the President's sanction is necessary the rule says that it ought not to be admitted. The hon. Member, by his own statement, has put himself out of court.

Article 110 sets out in clause (1) sub-clauses (a) to (g), but (g) is a residuary sub-clause. Referring to article 117 which makes provision for the recommendation of the President, recommendation is necessary only in

[Mr. Speaker]

cases covered by sub-clauses (a) to (f) of article 110(1); (g) is not included there.

Shri Mahanty: But it comes under rule 81

Mr. Speaker: The rule must be read consistently with the Constitution. The rule cannot go beyond the provisions of the Constitution. All that the rule means is that wherever under the Constitution the President's sanction or recommendation is necessary, without that recommendation we ought not to go on with the proceedings in the House. That is all that the rule says. I do not think there is anything in the rules. Now I shall place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise on certain goods and for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds thereof among the States and to declare those goods to be of special importance in inter-State Trade or Commerce, be taken into consideration."

Who was in possession of the House? Nobody

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khanded): I wish to be that.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon Members whose groups have not been represented yet?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Mahanty: We have not spoken on the Bill

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahanty was called for this, he raised merely a point of order? Yes Shri Khadilkar.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Do we take it that the time taken for the discussion of the point of order will be taken into account?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, certainly.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even for you, it took some time to consider whether the point of order should be upheld or not. It is a very important matter, and if Government did not cover it, do we have to suffer for that?

Mr. Speaker: There is no suffering. Hon Members raised a point of order. We discussed it. So far as the time for my consideration was concerned, I did not spend it in the House; I spent it elsewhere. Therefore, how can that be taken into account?

Shri V. P. Nayar: For 1½ hours we discussed the point of order, which means that the point of order was of such great importance

Mr. Speaker: All right. We are pressed for time.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will be brief, as a number of hon Members want to speak.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): The measure brought forward here, in fact, is based on one of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, and in my opinion, in some respects it is a welcome measure,—because the collection of sales tax on such commodities like tobacco or mill-made cloth or sugar, at least at the local level, creates in some respects a certain amount of harassment and later on leads to certain evasions in its execution, in collecting the revenues as laid down by the sales tax schedule. Therefore, from that angle, though I welcome this measure, I have certain criticisms to offer.

Primarily criticism relates to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. This time, the Finance Commission has given undue weightage, according to me, to the question of population which determines States share from collections and the question of collection and consumption have, to that extent, been considered of less importance. This is likely to

affect States like Bombay which are more advanced from the point of view of administration and which are far better than the other States in regard to social services. So, taking the report as a whole, one is led to the conclusion that the States will be made more and more dependent on the Centre, without simultaneously making efforts to raise their standard of administration and social services.

I shall take the instance of Bombay which is likely to be affected considerably, though some persons who were evading tax would be brought in from the administrative point of view. Some measure of relief in some way will perhaps benefit the consumer. Accepting all these advantages, I would like to suggest that States like Bombay where the general standard of administration has been comparatively high, and which is the only State—I am talking of the State with the former boundary—where one of the Directive Principles of State Policy, namely prohibition has been accepted in toto, should receive special consideration. If these recommendations of the Finance Commission are to be accepted as they are, and the Directive Principles of State Policy like prohibition are to be implemented burdens are put on the people of States more. As a result other social services are bound to suffer. This burdens must be therefore transferred to the Centre, and the Centre should find out ways and means to come to the aid of State. The Centre should make good the loss of revenue on account of prohibition.

Again, if the present scale of distribution of the central excise duties is accepted, the Bombay State would be put to a loss. From 40 per cent, the share will become 25 per cent. The new Bombay State, after reorganisation, has some territories added to it, where the level of administration was backward, and where social services were almost non-existent. Now, these areas have to be absorbed and assimilated so as to bring them to the same level of administration and to

the same standard of social services. I would submit that the revenue of the Bombay State, if attached due to the recommendations of the Finance Commission should be made good by providing more aid from the Centre.

Therefore, I would suggest, that along with this measure, some machinery should be made available at the State level augmenting its revenue. When a State gives assistance to a local municipality or corporation for health services or for other services, it lays down the condition that a certain level of taxation will be reached by the local authority, and then only the grants are sanctioned. Because of this handy revenue which is made available to the State, and because of the fact that even loan services are taken over by the Centre, they are not to worry about the raising of resources. This type of dependence would ultimately lead to an unhealthy concentration of power at the Centre in the financial sphere, on the one side, and would, on the other, never encourage local initiative in order to pursue certain social objectives which we are pursuing according to the Plan.

Therefore, I would like to suggest that the principle of giving grant-in-aid or a share in revenue should not be of a dead uniform character. It must take into consideration the standard of administration. For instance, we do recognise that in Bombay, or for that matter, in Madras or to some extent in Bengal also a certain standard of administration has been maintained as compared to the other States. I do not wish to cast aspersions on the administration of other States. There is a certain amount of past tradition still persisting. And this standard has been maintained even after attaining freedom. Now, if we are going to take away part of the revenue from such States, which is really due to them because of higher consumption and because of higher collection, then they will be put at a disadvantage. Formerly, the States were allowed 20 per cent extra on the basis of collec-

[Shri Khadilkar]

tion. Now, they will hardly get 10 per cent. So, their resources will be thus depleted. At the same time, the sources of revenue at their disposal are not easily flexible to enable them to raise more money. So, there will be a tendency on their part to depend on the Centre, without making any effort themselves to raise their revenue and bring the level of taxation to a particular norm.

So, while welcoming this measure, I would suggest that some provision must be made whereby the Centre would give aid to a State only when the State has brought its taxation up to a certain level. As regards loan services local credit of the State should be maintained and strengthened in the market. At present, in view of the policy that is being pursued, the independent credit of the States, is for all practical purposes non-existent in the market, and it would be completely shattered in future. So, a provision on the lines that I have suggested should be made.

So far as the division of collections by the Centre is concerned, I would suggest that consumption as well as collection must also receive better considerations along with population. I do not say that we should altogether ignore population.

With these few suggestions, I support the measure.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): I also join in welcoming this measure, because we have been asking for a long time for uniformity in excise duty, and taxation and so on. But while welcoming it, I would like to add my voice to that of the previous speaker and say that certain States should be given some more attention; particularly, for instance, West Bengal which has got its vast problem of resettling refugees and of absorbing new people into the State should be given a certain special consideration. I hope that will be borne in mind.

While speaking on this Bill and welcoming it, I want to draw the attention of the Minister and the House to one fact, and that is that coffee has not been included in it. At the time when the announcement was made that Government had taken a decision to refer mill-made textiles and sugar and tobacco to the Finance Commission, the coffee manufacturers in the south had also sent a memorandum to Government requesting that coffee should be included in this reference, and that matter might also be looked into. The reply of Government, as usual, was that the matter was receiving consideration. But when finally the reference was made to the Finance Commission, coffee was not included. Until now, no reply has been received.

As far as I am aware, there is general unanimity amongst the coffee growers and the merchants that it would be far better and far more helpful if coffee were included in this particular measure and there was to be a uniform excise duty on coffee, because the production and the distribution of coffee is under the Coffee Board, and Government are already collecting an excise duty, but because of the disparity in the mode of taxation that is administered by the various States, the dealer has to pay sales tax at three different points, and when he pays these various taxes, in the final or ultimate analysis, this burden is passed on to the consumer, and it is the consumer who suffers. Therefore, I would request the Minister to consider this matter dispassionately and to find out ways and means of including coffee also in this measure. The Finance Minister may give the stock answer that the Finance Commission's recommendations are there, and since they have given their opinion after Government has referred the matter to them, it is very difficult now to change, and so on and so forth. But I am sure if he really wanted to, and if he would really consider the interests that are

involved and deal with them sympathetically. he would be in a position to do it. I am told also that as far as the cashew industry is concerned, such suggestions are being made and the matter is under consideration by the various sections concerned; because what is happening with regard to these various commodities which are primarily produced in one part of the country but are consumed all over the country, is that on account of various sales and other taxes that exist in the different States, there is a tendency for these goods to shift over to that State where the tax is less and the market is changing, and there is definitely difficulty for those people who are in the areas where actually the production takes place

Apart from this, I would like to take this opportunity also to appeal to the Finance Minister to consider once again the question of the very high rate of excise duty being levied on tobacco. In the beginning, this tax was levied at the rate of one anna per lb. and today the excise duty is so high that it is the primary producer who suffers in the end. To have such a high rate of taxation is, in my opinion, really short-sighted because what is happening, for instance, in my State is that those who have been going in for tobacco cultivation are shifting over to other crops. So whatever calculation or assessment there may be in the mind of Government as to the amount they expect from this particular excise duty, it is surely going to come to very little because the cultivator is changing over from tobacco to other crops.

Now, mainly the crop that is grown in my State is chewing and cigar tobacco. Those who have been cultivating tobacco, during the last two or three years have been requesting the Government, have been sending memoranda and in whatever way possible have been putting their point of view before the public and Parliament, that the excise duty should be decreased.

It was very strange indeed that after making the various promises from election platforms, the ruling party comes back with its majority and instead of fulfilling the promises and giving relief to those who have been facing great difficulties, it has enhanced this tax, and tobacco cultivators and agriculturists are really suffering.

I would also like here to refer the hon Finance Minister to what was said on a much earlier date when the Excise Duty Bill was being discussed on the floor of the Central Assembly in 1943. Referring to this excise duty and to the fact that the high rate of duty on tobacco would definitely militate against the consumer and those who were working in the bidi industry and would, therefore, tend to lead to increased unemployment, this is what was said at that time by an hon Member who was addressing the House:

"In fact, those people who smoke bidis are people whose income is below the marginal level of subsistence. Naturally, when the prices of bidis they smoke are increased, consumption goes down and there is a lesser production of this bidis. There is a certain amount of justification in the plea of bidi manufacturers when they say that if they increase the price of bidis and pay the workers more, consumption drops. In a way it has been a matter of Hobson's choice. The workers have to be paid. Manufacturers would not pay them more. If we drive the matter to a strike, these workers will have to go out into the street. That is the position in which these workers are situated. Still, the hon. Finance Minister assures us that the officers who investigated the position has given him an assurance that everything will be all right when the proposed tax is imposed".

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

Now, you may be wondering who this hon. Member who opposed the excessive excise duty at that time was. It was an hon. Member whose name is Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Now, I would like to remind him of his own words and remind him that today also it is very necessary that he should bear the interests of the consumer and the agriculturist in mind.

Mr. Speaker: But times have changed. A Member can become Minister.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I am also speaking in changed times, of course, to a changed person—because of the changed orientation of the mind of the Minister.

I would tell him that today it is even more important that he, as a member of a Government that has been popularly elected on the basis of various programmes and promises made to the common people, should bear those interests much more in mind. At that time, he was using it as a debating point. At that time, in between his various business trips, he was coming here to the floor of the House to defend certain interests. Willy-nilly, it served his purpose. Today, it will serve his purpose more if he would consider this matter of the excessive tobacco duty, if he would go into it and decrease it. It will serve his purpose because then the agriculturist would not be driven away from having a tobacco crop; he would certainly go in for the tobacco crop and the income that would accrue to him out of it would be more than it is today since because of the excessive excise duty, the agriculturist is being driven away to other crops.

This would guarantee that not only Government gets its revenue but it would also guarantee, at the same time, that the indigenous tobacco industry in our country, the cigar and the bidi industry, is safeguarded. I make this request and when discussing this Bill I take this opportunity of

putting before the Finance Minister the difficulties that have arisen and have been faced by the agriculturists who have been going in for tobacco crop. It is now quite a few months since the new duty was imposed. One has had time to go into the situation; one has had time to find out whether whatever opposition there was to that excessive duty was justified or not. That is why I have put this before the Finance Minister today, when discussing this Bill.

I would once again welcome this measure because this uniformity is definitely going to help, and it will certainly help both the States and the Centre. The only thing is that a certain amount of flexibility will be necessary in finally deciding the various quanta; the various requirements and necessities of the States will have to be taken into consideration so that one State is not made to suffer because another is being given more than it is really entitled to.

Shri Soman (Dausa): I would like to confine my observations on this Bill to the effects on the textile dealers and the industry by the additional excise duty that is going to replace the prevalent sales tax in the various States.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): Think of the consumers also.

Shri Soman: I am in general agreement with the principle of the Bill. As a matter of fact, a large number of honest dealers throughout the States has been undergoing great harassment and difficulty upto this time due to the administration of the sales tax in the various States. I have no doubt that the replacement of sales tax by the excise duty will certainly enable a large number of honest dealers to function more smoothly without being called upon to undergo the various complicated formalities of complying with sales tax rules. To that extent, therefore, this Bill will relieve the dealers from this avoidable harassment and difficulties and will enable the

trade to function more smoothly and effectively, and it is, for that reason, very welcome.

But, I would like to take this opportunity to place before the hon. Finance Minister certain facts and figures in regard to the incidence of the additional excise duties that are going to replace the sales tax that was prevalent up to this time. In my opinion, there has been a considerable under-estimating of the revenues that will be realised by the additional excise duty rates on the various categories of cloth.

The hon. Finance Minister said the other day that he is estimating to realise Rs. 21.9 crores from these additional excise duties on cotton textiles, on art silk fabrics and on woollen textiles. But, according to my calculation, these additional excise duties on cotton textiles alone will fetch a revenue of something about Rs. 24.5 crores, leave alone the realisation from the art silk fabrics and the woollen textile.

It appears, therefore, that somebody in the Finance Ministry has made a great mistake in making the necessary calculations of revenue from the additional rates of excise that have been imposed on the various categories of cloth. I think it is not the intention of the hon. Finance Minister, while replacing the sales tax by these excise duties on cotton textiles, to place any additional burden; and, therefore, it is appropriate that the hon. Finance Minister should get the various rates that he has calculated for the various categories of textiles to be re-examined. And, if he is satisfied that there has really been some mistake in the calculations, then the rates on the various categories of textiles should be properly readjusted.

I beg to submit that there cannot be any justification for imposing an additional Rs. 4½ crores on cotton textiles and that the rates should be readjusted in a manner which will bring to the Government the same amount of revenue which was being

collected by the various States on these cotton textiles.

Another thing in this connection that I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is about the very heavy incidence which these additional excise duties will impose on the fine and superfine varieties. Indeed, in certain varieties of superfine cloth the incidence will go up to as much as 70 to 75 per cent of the value of the cloth and an inference can easily be drawn that under the present conditions the consumer assistance the production of fine and superfine cloth will suffer.

As a matter of fact, ever since these excise duties on textiles have been introduced, never has an attempt been made to have a scientific and proper formula to have a uniform incidence on the various categories of cloth. Sometimes the fine and superfine have had to bear a disproportionately heavy incidence; sometimes the medium and sometimes the coarse. And, this has affected the production, shifting from one category to another and thereby causing avoidable inconvenience to the functioning of the industry. I wish, therefore, that the Finance Minister should have taken the present opportunity for basing the excise duty on a proper, scientific and sound calculation of the differences between the various categories so that the incidence should have been properly distributed.

So far as relief in medium cloth is concerned, the relief has been announced to be operative only up to 31st March. That means, on the annual basis the relief of half an anna would have come to Rs. 10½ crores. Actually in 3½ months the relief would come to about Rs. 3 crores. When the Finance Minister has already imposed more than Rs. 4½ crores additional burden by way of readjustment of excise duties on the various categories of cloth, it is clear that no relief has been given.

In this connection, I can only say that I quite realise the anxiety and determination of the Finance Minister

[Shri Somani]

to raise the necessary resources for the implementation of the Plan, to create more production and more employment. But, certainly, the matter has to be considered whether, in this process of releasing the resources for the Plan, it is worth while creating more unemployment in the existing industries.

As it is, about 24 mills in the textile industry today are totally closed and notices have also been given from several others of their intention to have to curtail their second and third shifts in the industry. Even this morning we have received a report from Kanpur of a serious situation which the local textile mills in U.P. are facing and how the employment position in U.P. is going to be seriously affected. Whilst it is very gratifying to learn from the hon. Minister that a constant watch is kept on the functioning of the textile industry, still it is clear that no proper appreciation has been made of the difficulties under which the industry is suffering.

I am just giving him a picture as to how the functioning of the industry has been affected recently. When this heavy increase in excise duty took place in September 1956, the entire incidence of that increased excise duty has been borne by the textile industry. Even the Government statement admits that there has been a fall of about 5 per cent in the cloth prices compared to the prices that were prevalent in September 1956. According to calculations, the incidence of the additional excise duties that were imposed in September comes to about 9 per cent. That means that there has been a fall of about 14 per cent in the realisation from cloth to the industry. Over and above that, there has been a steep increase in the prices of cotton and stores. Then, there has been an appreciable increase in the dearness allowance payable to the workers. In Bombay city alone, the dearness allowance has gone up from Rs. 65 to Rs. 78; that was payable for

November last. That shows that there has been a fall of about 20 per cent. in the realisation to the industry since the increased excise duty came into effect from September last.

According to the Reserve Bank bulletin, the profits which the industry made from 1950-55 were 6½ per cent. of the total realisation. Therefore, it is clear that there has been a reduction of something about 20 per cent. in the realisation against the profits which the industry had made of 6½ per cent. from 1950-55. The serious nature of the repercussion of the decline in realisation can well be imagined. I, therefore, submit for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister that this premier textile industry should not be allowed to work in a manner which will lead more and more mills to curtail their production.

I only appeal to him that Government should decide that, if the present burden is to remain, then, there must be some voluntary basis of a planned curtailment of production which, I think, will enable the industry to set its house in order. Otherwise, steps will have to be taken to ensure that the industry is in a position to work economically under conditions which will at least leave some adequate margin for the functioning of the industry.

Over and above that, I would also like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the move made by the Bombay Government ever since the sales tax has been withdrawn to impose fresh sales tax on machinery and stores that is consumed by the industry. This means that while the sales tax on cotton textiles has been withdrawn by the Bombay State, they have tried to impose an additional burden by way of sales tax on stores and raw materials and various items of machinery. That additional sales tax by the State Government should also be taken into account.

12 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the proposed levy about which he referred the other day on the existing stocks. This has created a lot of confusion. As the hon. Minister is aware these stocks which are lying with the dealers have paid increased excise duty on medium cloth that was prevalent up to a few days back. Therefore it would have been only fair that the existing stocks lying with the dealers should have been left to be sold free. As it is the various State Governments have now asked for declarations of the existing stocks and as a matter of fact business of the dealers has simply come to a standstill. Due to the suspense deliveries were meagre, ever since the announcement of the Bill and the action of the various State Governments, trade has come to a standstill and the dealers are in a fix as to what is to be done with the existing stocks. Before this confusion is cleared no fresh orders from the dealers would be forthcoming. I think it was quite worth-while to have left these stocks with the middlemen alone because 70 to 75 per cent of these stocks are of medium variety and since the Government wanted to give some relief and since these stocks have already paid the increased excise duty on medium cloth which was prevalent up to a few days ago, I think even the Minister could advise the State Governments concerned to clear this confusion and to allow the stocks with the dealers to be passed on to the consumers without any additional realisation of sales tax.

These are the few points I would like to make. I would particularly like these calculations to be rechecked, and if it is the intention of the hon. Minister to replace the present sales-tax by the existing duties, then there is no reason why in making these calculations there should be any occasion for an additional Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores to be added to the revenues of the State. I think there has been some mistake

and these calculations should be revised.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I ask a question? The hon. Member has been waxing eloquent on the figures being wrong. Has the hon. Member's advisers taken into account the fact that 16 per cent. of our production goes in the shape of exports. Assuming it is Rs. 24 crores, he will have to deduct 16 per cent.

Shri Somani: I have got calculations with me and I am prepared to place full facts, according to the average width in each variety, fine, medium and coarse, at his disposal; according to those calculations and the present production in each category, the present additional duty on cloth only for internal consumption will bring a revenue of Rs. 24.5 crores. These figures can be easily checked. It is a question of fact; it is not a question of argument. And if the hon. Finance Minister is satisfied that according to present production of various varieties of cloth for internal consumption, the estimated yield is Rs. 24.5 crores, then naturally the necessary adjustments should be made.

After all it is a question of pure facts and calculations; it is not a question of argument. The hon. Minister has got figures of production of various categories last year and according to the average width and according to the rates per square yard, which he can convert into average linear yard basis, the average yield would be Rs. 24.5 crores from the textile industry. If there is a shifting of production from superfine to coarse or fine, to some extent this estimate may vary. But according to the present calculations, leaving aside the exports, the estimate of yield is Rs. 24.5 crores. At the present moment when the industry is suffering terribly, I would earnestly request him to examine carefully, and if he is satisfied that the realisation from the duties will be of this order, see his way to readjust the duties on fine and superfine varieties which otherwise are bound to suffer.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion when the Central Excise Tax Act was being amended, I placed my submission before this House and the hon. Minister regarding the difficulties of growers, especially of hookah and chewing tobacco. At that time, so far as I remember, the hon. Finance Minister said that maybe 10 per cent. of the growers may be affected. He said that if after enquiry he found that there was some difficulty, he would do justice by them under his rule-making powers.

At that time I placed the cause of tobacco growers of Northern India, because as a Member of the Committee of Petitions I got representations from several people of North India. So, I thought that the tobacco growers of other parts of India had no serious objection. Otherwise the hon. the Finance Minister would not have given a reply in that manner.

Later on petitions have been placed before this House through three hon. Members: Sarvashri Venkatasubbiah, M.P., R. N. Reddy and Kumari N. Veda Kumari, on behalf of the West Godavari district. It is stated in the petition that the poorer sections of people had to cut down consumption of their only luxury. Moreover, the excise duty has been fixed on quantum basis regardless of the price fetched by tobacco. That is a new criterion on which the tobacco duty has been based. Formerly tobacco duty was based on the criterion of use. Now that has been completely changed. Consequently 75 per cent. of the tobacco stocks are lying undisposed of and since stocks deteriorate in quality by being stored over a long period, the growers have been obliged to dispose of the stocks at whatever price they could get.

In this connection I would like to mention the difficulties that are being experienced by tobacco merchants of District Kaira, because stocks of tobacco crop of 1952-53 are still with them. The duty being high they can-

not dispose them of without incurring serious loss. These facts will clearly prove that the duty that has been enhanced by the last amending Act is causing some serious difficulties to the tobacco-growers, because the dealers while purchasing the tobacco will calculate all sorts of losses they will have to incur during the transactions.

This is not a Bill on which I can ask the hon. the Finance Minister to reduce the tax that has been passed by this House. But I have some other point to place before him which I think directly relates to this Bill. Another point that I placed at that time is perfectly relevant to this Bill also. That relates to *churan* tobacco or dust tobacco that necessarily accumulates while tobacco is bound into bundles and made fit for trade purposes. Section (5) at page 4 of the Bill defines granule tobacco. Item 6, under the heading 'tobacco' refers to other than *flue* cured and not otherwise specified. That is to say, if the *churan* or dust tobacco that automatically accumulates while processing if it does not increase in size beyond 1/16 in size and below 1/4 inch. that will be taxed as three naye paise. But, if other than *flue* cured and not otherwise specified and if the size is above 1/4th of an inch and below 1/16th of an inch, it will be taxed at 20 naye paise. According to Raghuramaiah Committee tobacco is being taxed on the size and not on the criterion of use it is put to. It has been contended that tobacco which is above 1/16th of an inch and below 1/4 of an inch is used in *biri*. Therefore, *hookah* tobacco, if it is of the same size, will be taxed at that rate. This principle has been causing hardship unjustly to the *hookah* tobacco growers. According to these growers, this tobacco cannot be used in *biri* preparation and I am told that even if the Tobacco Directorate be asked, they shall confirm this. He may also ascertain from the Eastern and Northern part of India where

hookah tobacco is grown and also from his own Directorate whether it is correct or not. If hookah tobacco cannot be used in any size or form in the preparation of biri there is no justification that because the size is such, it should be taxed at this higher rate.

Again, supposing that this size can be used in the preparation of biris, is it not possible for a man to buy whole leaf tobacco, instead of this churan, and then pound it and use it in biri? What is the logic in taxing the whole leaf tobacco at half the rate and the other at double the rate? The biri maker will certainly purchase the whole leaf tobacco at half the rate and pound it. Why should he purchase this dust. There is no advantage in taxing the whole leaf at half the rate and the dust that comes out of it at double the rate. I hope the hon. Minister will enquire whether there is any justification in taxing it at double the rate.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur-Reserved Sch. Castes): What is the use of this dust?

Shri Barman: It can be used as hookah tobacco mixing with molasses. It is definitely sold at a much lower price than whole leaf tobacco. Whether the duty is reduced or not, I submit this is a kind of illogical taxation between the same kind of tobacco.

If the hon. Minister's argument is that he can just make it dust by pounding and that they will attract a lower rate, I may tell him that in spite of this fact that these bits are taxed at lower rate, there will be the additional cost of pounding it and bringing it to a size which will not exceed 1/4th of an inch and will not fall below 1/16th of an inch. No justice can be done on these lines.

Apart from that my main contention is this. If it is the opinion of

the Administration that these bits of tobacco can be used in biri, what is the reply to this question? Cannot the whole leaf be pounded and used in biri? Where is the logic in taxing one part at half the rate and the other at double the rate. I hope the Minister will enquire into the matter.

I have made another representation to the Member, Board of Revenue, Mr. Banerjee and he has written back that he will enquire into the matter. I hope he will give his best consideration to this matter. The tobacco growers are already hard hit by increasing the taxes. Let them not be further unjustly and illogically taxed.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon any hon. Member, I would like to know this. The time that has been allotted to the various stages of this Bill, as I read out, is 3 hours. Including the point of order, we have spent one hour and nineteen minutes before we started today. An hour and forty-one minutes remain. About an hour was spent on the point of order. We started at 12:20 today, and we should conclude by 2 O'clock, that is, if we stick to three hours. Ordinarily, the time spent on the point of order is within the time allotted but having regard to the peculiar nature of the issue and also because a number of hon. Members want to participate, I am willing to extend the time by half an hour.

Some Hon. Members: One hour.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to this except only one.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): I shall move it.

Mr. Speaker: How long shall we devote to the clause-by-clause consideration?

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: For this and the final stage, half an hour would be enough.

Mr. Speaker: How long would the Minister take?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: At 3 O'clock we will conclude the whole of this debate. This Bill must be finished by that time. At 2:30 the consideration motion will be concluded. I would call upon the hon. Minister at 2:15. The clause-by-clause consideration will be taken up at 2:30 and by 3 O'clock the whole thing will be concluded. Each hon. Member will take not more than ten minutes.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): What about my amendment?

Mr. Speaker: It has just now been given. When we come to that let us see.

13-19 hrs.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): This bill seeks to levy additional duties of excise on goods of special importance. It is claimed for this piece of legislation that it is more convenient to have excise duties on commodities instead of sales tax imposed by the various States. The reason for effecting this reform is that sales tax rates have varied from State to State, and have been a source of inconvenience to traders. Besides, there has been evasion, and the decision in our various courts of law on this subject bear eloquent testimony to the devices employed to avoid payments of taxes levied by different jurisdictions. On grounds of uniformity and convenience the Union has taken upon itself the responsibility of levying excise taxes, which have the advantage of being levied at the source.

So far so good. But, what are the principles which should guide us in the distribution of these duties? I do not propose to traverse the ground covered by many of my hon. friends when they raised the point of order. But one must confess that the lucubrations of the Finance Commission have left us no wiser in spite of a long-winded report on divisible excises. One has only to peruse the

report to realise that there has not been any clear enunciation of principle. They start with professing an attachment to principle, but end up by abandoning all principles.

On page 44—and it is apposite that we should devote some attention to the discussion of this matter—they point out that the previous Finance Commission suggested, and I quote the choice expression from the Commission's report. "The last Finance Commission suggested that consumption of the taxed commodities could provide a suitable basis for distribution but, in the absence of any reliable data of consumption, they recommended population as indicating the nearest measure of consumption. They also suggested that arrangements should be made for the collection of statistics of consumption of the more important commodities subject to excise. Such statistics are still not available so that in this matter we are in no better position than our predecessors." And, then they conclude: "While it is possible to hold that consumption, if accurate data were available, may provide a suitable basis of distribution, it must be borne in mind that distribution on the basis of consumption may operate in favour of the more urbanised States which are also in a position to raise substantial revenue from sales taxes on such consumption."

Now, Sir, at the outset I ask: How is it that after the first Finance Commission said that we should have definite data on consumption we have not progressed in the least?

13-23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
The Second Finance Commission claim that they have examined adoption of consumption data as the base, but that they find themselves powerless to do so. Five years ago one Commission recommended consumption as a base and now another Commission comes to the conclusion that they are unable to do so. Then

follows what must be considered an arbitrary method of dividing the divisible excises; 25 per cent. of the net proceeds in respect of tobacco and sugar, which are items in this Bill, are to be given to the various States and then they have to take up what should be....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I point out to the hon. Member that, while I should certainly be very grateful for any guidance that he may give me in regard to future, the recommendations of the Finance Commission in respect of this Bill are confined to Chapter XV commencing from page 59?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am quite aware of my hon. friend's point, but I have to elaborate this argument and show how this is linked up with that found on pages 61 and 62 to which I shall advert shortly. This is linked up with that because this 25 per cent. has to be taken into account when we actually distribute the other divisible taxes which we are to levy in lieu of sales taxes.

The Finance Commission laid down a principle on page 61, as my friend reminded me, and I am quoting paragraph 170 on page 60. There they have laid down the principle that additional excise duties are to replace sales tax, which are taxes on consumption and that the proper basis for distribution should be consumption. Indeed, the Finance Commission have gone a step further, and I am very much indebted to them for having given me this valuable information. They have stated that the National Development Council also recommended the same basis. But in the absence of accurate data the Finance Commission have used a combination of such data as were available for arriving at the percentage of distribution for the remaining portion of the duties collected. In other words, the basis which they have chosen appears to be receipts derived from sales tax, and for the remainder consumption or popula-

tion. It is an arbitrary weightage that has been used, and this is my first criticism.

I should like however to point out, in fairness to my hon. friend, that the one thing which he has safeguarded himself against is that during the initial period the distribution of collection of excise duties will be the same, as that which the States obtained by way of sales taxes. But in considering this piece of legislation we have to adopt, if I may point out to my friend—and I hope he will not accuse me of a cliché—a dynamic approach. Consumption patterns after all, change, and it is precisely when we consider how consumption patterns change through time that we realise the value of having criteria which are not arbitrary in character.

Indeed, on another occasion, an hon. Member of the Central Legislative Assembly speaking on a topic which was similar to what is being discussed, pointed out that there was a great danger facing this country. I quote:

"Bureaucratic omniscience is a well known phenomenon in this country, bureaucrats sitting in their room under electric fan can produce a blue print for every activity of human beings. But are these blue prints going to be as perfect when they are put into operation?"

My hon. friend in those unregenerate days, when he was an hon. Member of this House gave expression to this classic truth, and I take the opportunity of reminding him of what he said then. Old wine is good wine.

What is the justification for the procedure adopted? What is the basis of criticism of this Bill? If consumption pattern change, which is most likely to happen in a developing economy where some States are likely to develop faster than others, then the share of the States will be inelas-

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

tic. At a time when the concern of everyone should be to increase the elasticity of revenue of States this system of distribution is likely to be arbitrary and only tends to increase the dependence of States on the Centre. We are not solving the problem by having an arbitrary method of distributing these excise duties. What I do suggest is that we ought to have taken thought early when the first Finance Commission itself reported of how to collect data on consumption, and if this had been done, distribution would have been fairer and more proper.

After all, let us remember that these excise duties are levied in lieu of sales taxes which are taxes on consumption. Notwithstanding all the arguments that have been put by the Finance Commission—and I agree that they are learned in a way—I am not in the least convinced by what they have said. Indeed it has to be confessed that even they feel that they have come to the conclusion that is somewhat arbitrary. No wonder my friend, when the question of principle was raised, was very shaky and found it difficult to indicate the principles on which distribution is based. But we surely have an obligation to fulfil as Members of Parliament, and if I invite the attention of my friend to this aspect of the matter it is because I feel that at least in the near future some thought will be given to this problem, some thought as to how we are going to have a more rational system of dividing these divisible excises as between the various States. In paragraph 170 the Finance Commission point out:

"The National Development Council is also reported to have contemplated consumption as the basis. Therefore, we made an attempt to estimate the state-wise consumption of these three commodities. The data available

to us were the consumption figures of mill-made cotton textiles, sugar and certain forms of tobacco contained in the report of the fourth round of the National Sample Survey, the estimates prepared by the Textile Commissioner, the statistics of the clearance or off-take of sugar prepared by the Sugar and Vanaspathi Directorate and the statistics of consumption of tobacco contained in the Report of the Marketing of Tobacco of the Agricultural Marketing Directorate, prepared on the basis of surveys and enquiries undertaken in 1950-51."

Having considered these estimates they have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to accept them as they are not very accurate and, therefore, they have provided a sort of arbitrary way in which the thing should be distributed. But, as I have pointed out, from the point of view of economic development this matter has to be considered sooner rather than later, because when once consumption patterns change some of the States which develop faster would be put in a more disadvantageous position and would certainly have to depend much more on the Centre.

A simple point was raised by one of my hon. friend as to why the present figures are a bit higher than the receipts derived from sales-tax. My hon. friend, in his opening speech, pointed out that it was because there was.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am reluctant to ring the bell, but ten minutes have gone.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I shall finish in a minute. He pointed out that it is because they had made allowance for evasion. I think this argument is

irrelevant and not quite correct. If receipts are totalled up and, then, averaged the incidence would be the same. But what we apparently have done is—I do not know, I can only guess from the figures that have been supplied to us—to take the State where the sales-tax rate is the highest and then multiplied for the states.

But this increases the total incidence. It may not be very serious, but there is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of this House. It may be that in most cases the incidence might be less. There is, however, one particular case in which the incidence might be greater than previously. Even if the excises raised are the same as the sales-tax, there would be a tendency, and it is only in a limited case, if an excise duty replaces a single point sales-tax levied at the final stage, for the price of the commodity to be higher, because of the pyramiding that would take place in our country.

As one knows in our economy prices are calculated by traders on the basis of cost plus. This probably is one of the reasons for price rising much higher than the excise duty levied.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I had an idea that the scope of this Bill was limited, but it looks as though the discussions have traversed a very wide ground and not necessarily confined to the provisions of this Bill. I would like briefly to refer to one or two points which have arisen during the course of the debate and also refer to certain points which, I believe, merit consideration, apart from what has already been placed before the House.

The hon. lady Member from Coimbatore said that it would be well if a similar provision is made for the collection of excises on coffee and obviate the different sales-taxes prevailing in the different States in India. On this question, I believe there is room for difference of opinion. It may be that there is some technical objection

to the provisions being amended by an amendment of this nature because of the sanction that is required from the President and so on, but, quite apart from the technical points that may be raised against such things, I would say coffee is a commodity which is consumed by certain sections of the people in the country more than the other sections. When the coffee excise was levied and was distributed, I believe the principle that was followed was not on per capita or the population basis but the consumption basis to which my hon. friend Dr. Krishnaswami just now referred. On the contrary, in regard to most other excisable articles the division used to take place on a per capita basis. With regard to coffee, it was more or less on consumption basis, and I believe there were sufficient data for them to find out what exactly was the consumption in each State. So, I feel that there is some difficulty in trying to introduce coffee as one of the excisable articles under this Bill.

The basis of dividing the pool should, I am afraid, be altogether different so far as coffee is concerned. I think the people hailing from South India are notorious coffee addicts and I believe we would have a justification to say that a much larger share of coffee excise should go to the South than what would be permissible under one or other of the provisions of the Bill. I think that is a suggestion which merits a much deeper consideration. I would suggest that it may be postponed for a later occasion.

Then, with regard to textiles, I have got a certain difficulty and I would be grateful to the Finance Minister if he could enlighten me on that. We find here at page 5 of the Bill there are different rates prescribed for the different varieties and categories of cloth. I take it that this applies only to the mill cloth, the cloth that is produced by composite mills and not by the sector known as the power loom sector. At present, the excise on textiles produced by power looms is collected on a

[Shri Dasappa]

slightly different basis from what they do in case of composite mills. That is on the loom system and on the shift system. If this is all that is provided by the hon. Minister, I would like to know whether there is any idea of applying this also to the power loom sector or exempting the power loom sector from the operation of this Bill when it becomes an Act. If the hon. Minister assures me that this does not apply to power loom fabrics at all, and that there is no idea of collecting excise on cotton textiles produced by power looms, then, I would not have much to complain. But, if there is the idea of extending the provisions of the Bill to cotton textiles produced by power looms, then, I would like to know the method that can be adopted, because, at present it is done on the loom basis. I think some power should be taken by the Finance Minister to apply the existing system to the power looms or, in the alternative, the only course would be to exempt the power loom cloth.

I would make a plea in favour of the power looms for not taxing them under this Bill. As things obtain at present, I know for a fact that many of the power looms, especially the smaller ones, stand to suffer a great deal because of the collection of excise from the power looms. For a long series of years they were totally exempt from this excise. Later on, this excise duty was also made applicable to the power loom fabrics, but, as I have already said, that was on a different basis, namely, the loom basis and the shift basis.

The composite mills have a distinct advantage over the power looms because they produce all the yarn and they are able to transfer the yarn from the spindles to the looms on practically the ex-factory price of yarn. They do not have to pay for any profits on the yarn for the whole-sale dealer; they do not have to pay any insurance charges or any sales-tax. In fact they have got to pay

nothing except to transfer the yarn, at the cost of production in the spindle sector, to the looms. But in the case of these power looms, there may be some consideration. I would beg of the Finance Minister to consider this aspect of the case.

Reference was made to cashew. I do not want to argue on that matter. Whatever I said with regard to coffee applies equally to cashew.

With regard to tobacco, I do not generally agree with any section of the House which says that tobacco cannot stand greater excise duty. In this case, let me assure those who are complaining about tobacco that it is going to be levied at the same stage as the usual excise. My feeling is, with the provisions as they are, I am pretty sure that all those connected with the trade will welcome this consolidated excise duty in preference to the thousand and one pin-pricks that they suffer from sales-tax.

I am very sorry there is no time for me to elaborate that point. I think the whole tobacco industry deserves a comprehensive consideration. In Turkey, the manufacture of cigarettes is a monopoly. A very substantial portion of the revenues of Turkey comes from the manufacture of cigarettes. In view of the shortage of finances in the country and the huge commitments that we have got, if the hon. Finance Minister, whose courage nobody can dispute, could think of taking the whole of the cigarette industry into his hands, I am sure it will be a very fruitful source of revenue.

There is one suggestion made by Dr. Nanjappa with regard to that very section to which Mr. Burman referred. I think that would merit the sympathetic consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. There is not much to be gained by taxing this dust tobacco. I would be very thankful to him if he can just exempt it from the levy of this tax.

Shri Namskr Bhatnagar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think the principle on which this Bill has been based is quite welcome, because it does make for considerable convenience both to the trade and the consumer. The evasion of sales-tax has been rampant and this will, though not completely stop it, very largely reduce such evasions. On those grounds, which I need not repeat, the Bill is welcome, though I wish the principle of this Bill were extended to other commodities.

A case has been made in respect of coffee. If the hon. Finance Minister has another conference of Finance Ministers of States and finds out what are the other categories of goods which may be declared as goods of special importance, in that case I think the provisions of this Act should be extended to other commodities.

However, the main purpose of my speaking just now is totally different. In the course of his speech, the hon. Finance Minister said that he would impose a sort of sales-tax on floating stocks or have some other method by which he will compound the amount. My submission is that in law this will not be a sales-tax. Between the time that this Act comes into force and the additional excise duties are collected and realised, what happens to the goods which have already gone out and which are with the traders? My submission is that legally and constitutionally, it would be impossible for the hon. Finance Minister to collect sales-tax on what we call "floating stocks". Why? If we see the definition of sales-tax, the tax can only be collected whether it is a single point tax, two-point tax or multi-point tax, when a sale has been effected. "Sale" in law means transfer of ownership in goods from the vendor to the purchaser. Until that particular transfer of the ownership in the property takes place, no sales-tax can be levied.

If we try, even by compounding this sales-tax, what will be the position? The position will be that un-

der item 86 of the Seventh Schedule, we would be levying tax on the capital value of assets and not sales-tax. Under item 86, a definite tax has been mentioned, namely, taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies. So, stocks would be assets of individuals or companies. "Individual" includes "firms" also. If you impose any kind of sales-tax or try to collect sales-tax, the shop-keeper will say, "How are you entitled to collect it? I have not sold the goods". Under your definition of sales-tax, only when the sale is effected, you can collect it. That is an important point. Under the definition of "sale", the Bombay High Court held the entire sales-tax Act *ultra vires*.

Therefore, I do not know under what authority, the hon. Finance Minister even proposes to compound this sales-tax. The man has got a right to say, "No; I am not bound to pay this tax". What is the Finance Minister going to do then? If it is sales-tax, the sale must take place. The shop-keeper might say "The goods are in my shop; I have not sold them. You have no right to collect sales-tax". I may tell the House that precisely the same point arose in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when we were discussing the Bombay Sales-tax Act. There one of the clauses in the Bill was that sales-tax should be paid when the business is sold by one person to another on the entire stock in trade. I raised a point of order there that if you levy sales-tax on the entire stock in trade, it cannot be sales-tax; it can only be a tax under item 86, which the State Legislature had no right to impose. We have, of course, got the right to impose it. If a separate Bill is brought, it is a different point. But if it is imposed at the stage when the business is transferred, then the stock is not sold within the meaning of the sales-tax law, with the result that the point of order was upheld and the Government had to with-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha] draw that clause. The same point arises here when we talk of compounding the sales-tax on floating stocks. You cannot do that under the sales-tax Act. Under this Bill, of course, you cannot do it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Is he reflecting on any part of the Bill or on my speech?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am only referring to your speech. I am saying what will be the difficulty in implementing this Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not legislating in that way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not contained here in this Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I appreciate that I am pointing out what will be the difficulty in implementing the provisions of the Bill. A large part of the revenue will escape. That is the point I am making. If it were in this Bill, I would have raised it as a point of order. I am not now raising it as a point of order. I am simply pointing out the difficulty in implementing the provisions of the Bill, that a large chunk of the revenue to the extent of Rs 7 crores to Rs 8 crores will escape taxation.

Therefore, I want the hon Finance Minister to tell me how he is going to plug that loophole. The hon Member Mr Somani, pleaded that these stocks must be allowed to go scot-free. I think constitutionally they have got a right to go scot-free. So, nearly Rs 7 crores to Rs 8 crores will escape. What does he propose to do? That is what I wanted to point out.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank the hon. Finance Minister for bringing out the present Bill in the current session. By introducing this Bill, the suspense and agitation prevailing in the trade have been removed. The replacement of sales-tax by excise duty on three items will bring more revenue to the Government and it will enlarge the scope of inter-State business and trade.

I will touch on the position of addi-

tional excise duty on mill-made cloth only. The textile industry expected better treatment and they were disappointed to find that the excise duty was much higher than what they expected, even higher than the previous sales tax. I want to give some examples as to how it will affect the prices of coarse count, medium count, fine and superfine counts.

In the case of medium count cloths like sarees, mulls and long cloth the average price will be ten annas per yard with 44" width. The excise duty will be Rs 0-2-9 and sales tax Rs. 0-0-5. So the total will be Rs 0-13-2. According to the new rate, the duty for a cloth of 44" width will be Rs. 0-2-2, after reducing 6 pies of the excise duty. The additional excise duty will be 10 pies. So, the price of the cloth will be 13 annas. The difference is only two pies, whereas the reduction given is 6 pies. Actually, the benefit given will be only to the extent of 2 pies.

In the case of fine dhoties, sarees, mull and long cloth of a width of 44", the price is Rs 0-12-0. The excise duty is 4 annas and sales tax one anna. The total comes to Rs. 1-1-0. The new additional tax will increase the price by 7½ pies. So the increase is only 7½ pies. In the case of super fine cloth also the price will rise simultaneously.

At present there is accumulation of stocks with the textile industry and, naturally, this burden will fall upon the textile industry because there is consumers' resistance.

I am glad that the hon Finance Minister has granted a reduction of 6 pies per yard in the excise duty. But it is disappointing to know that this reduction is granted only for a small period, and that also for the medium count. If it had been given for the coarser cloth, it would have been much appreciated because coarser cloth is manufactured for poor people and it is manufactured mostly in smaller mills situated in small towns.

At present the textile industry is passing through a difficult time and it is well-known to the Finance Minister and to the House. Now about 24 mills have already been closed down and many mills have reduced their capacity. Many mills are at the point of closing down. The mills which are closed down are mostly situated in small towns, and by their closure thousands of labourers and middle class people have become unemployed. And by their unemployment the entire economy of those towns has been affected.

This is a difficult situation through which the textile industry and the country is passing through. Therefore, sympathetic consideration should be given to the difficulties of the textile industry. I hope our Finance Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry will look into their difficulties, that is, why the mills are closing and what are their difficulties. If you look into their balance sheets for last year and this year, you will know their position. I request that sympathetic consideration should be given to them because the textile industry is one of the major industries of this country. It employs about 9 lakhs labourers and a big amount is invested in it as capital. It gives revenue to the Central Government and to the State Governments to the extent of more than Rs 125 crores. Therefore, it should not be neglected and full consideration should be given to this industry.

Shri N. R. Manisamy: Before I deal with this Bill I will only say this. The consumer, the trade and industry certainly feel that the consumers will have to pay less or need not pay at certain points. For example, so far as Madras and Andhra Pradesh are concerned, where there are multi-point sales-taxes, the consumers need not pay anything more than the scheduled rates. With regard to other States, where there is no single point tax, they will have to pay much less than what the other people are paying. Therefore, so far as the consu-

mers are concerned, to the extent that they are not asked to pay over and above what is scheduled, they are happy. But, ultimately, so far as the additional duties of excise are concerned, the consumer has inevitably to pay more than what he has to pay now. What he is now asked to pay, he will not be asked to pay when the commodity is transferred from the dealer to the consumer; he will not be asked to pay the extra sales-tax. But that amount of excise duty is included in the sale price in full, he has to pay extra amount to that extent and he feels very much.

So far as the trade is concerned, various cumbersome methods are adopted by them for submitting their accounts to the sales tax officer. If they are not asked to give any accounts at all, to that extent they will be happy. They need not prepare any account.

So far as the industry is concerned, instead of having to pay twice over, they will have to pay at the time of production the additional excise duty, barring the excise duty which they had to pay prior to the passing of this Act. Here in clause 3 it is said:

"There shall be levied and collected in respect of the following goods, namely, sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, rayon or artificial silk fabrics and woollen fabrics produced or manufactured in India and on all such goods lying in stock within the precincts of any factory, warehouse or other premises where the said goods were manufactured, stored or produced, or in any premises appurtenant thereto, duties of excise at the rate or rates specified in the First Schedule to this Act"

It would mean that only commodities which are produced in the factory or kept in warehouses or premises will have to pay tax. What about the stock which is in transit? And what about the stock which is now with the dealer? What about the stocks which he is, likely to purchase hereafter? Suppose the dealer has entered

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into a contract for the purchase of some goods. The goods may be in transit. Now we have to pay sales tax only on goods which are in the possession of the trader. It will not apply to goods in transit. Therefore, to that extent, this Act has no application.

Evidently, that is the point which Mr. Bharucha has raised by saying that when this Act comes into force, if the sales tax is still levied on the stock which the dealer is in possession of, there will be duplicity. And so far as the stock which he takes from the millowner is concerned, he need not pay, because the millowners are paying.

Therefore, to that extent there is some difficulty. That is what he has stated. Now, so far as section 7 is concerned, it is very clear. It reads:

"It is hereby declared that the following goods namely, sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, rayon or artificial silk fabrics and woollen fabrics are of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce and every sales tax law of a State shall, in so far as it imposes or authorises the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of the declared goods, be subject as from the 1st day of April, 1958, to the restrictions and conditions specified in section 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956."

But, here, before the Schedules, it is stated:

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clause 3 of the Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931."

14 hrs.

It would mean, so far as the stocks are in the possession of the textile industry, they will have to pay excise duty forthwith and as regards the other things which are now passed on to the dealers and which are now in their stock, they are allowed to charge sales

tax. To this extent, there is an anomaly which the hon. Minister has to consider while examining this position.

One small aspect and then I will finish. I find, there has been a good deal of agitation so far as the elimination of the rebate of half an anna is concerned. The mill owners have been agitating over it because the rebate was given with a view to give an incentive for production and in view of that, they have produced large quantities. They took advantage of the rebate by producing coarse cloth. Government found that by having this rebate of half an anna, there is not only extra accumulation of cloth in the mills, because there is no off-take, but there is also change of pattern of production. Then, the Government thought evidently that it is no use having this extra rebate. There has been much agitation on this and there has been agitation in the National Development Council also. Therefore, I would request that so far as this aspect and the stocks with the dealers are concerned, they may consider as to how best this could be achieved.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill inasmuch as it provides for the substitution of an additional Central excise duty in lieu of sales-tax because the sales-tax position between the different States was absolutely chaotic and was harmful both to the consumer and the trader. But, I have a certain apprehension, I should say, a certain disagreement with the principle or lack of principle of distribution that is involved in this Bill.

It seems that the Finance Commission's report on which this Bill is based is in love with consumption as the criterion for distribution. That may be correct in the abstract because those who will pay the excise duty will get back a part of it. But, in the context of a backward country like ours where consumption varies from centre to centre, where urbanised population having a higher standard of living is

in a position to consume more and where industries are also not distributed evenly, the insistence merely on consumption or for the matter of that merely on one particular principle such as collection or population is going to be hard on other States. That is why I am not in love with any inflexible rigid principle. We have to evolve a kind of weightage in which every relevant thing has to be taken into account. I wish the Finance Commission had gone into what is the proper weightage to the different circumstances like consumption, collection and population.

Apart from these three principles, I am extremely sorry to find that proper weightage has not been assigned to the peculiar problems facing the different States. We are in the midst of a developing economy in which the more lucrative sources of revenue are in the hands of the Centre. The yield from excise revenue is bound to be considerable and bound to increase more and more. On the other hand, the sources of revenue which were open to the States and which are open to the States today are gradually becoming less and less lucrative. For instance, due to the policy of prohibition, there is going to be a considerable loss in excise revenue if that policy is implemented. Also because agriculture is being hard hit and agriculturists are not in a position to pay, there is going to be considerable loss in revenue from agricultural sources. Due to the abolition of landlordism, perhaps, gradually, revenue from income on agriculture or on agricultural wealth will also decrease although it may be considerable now. In these circumstances, the revenue that would be derived from the distribution of Central excises becomes very important. Therefore, the peculiar problems of certain States must be taken into account. Population basis or any other basis would give no indication of these problems.

I come from a State which has to face the tremendous problem of rehabilitation. One-fifth of its population consists of displaced persons who have

to be rehabilitated. They are a huge burden on the State, impeding the progress of the State. They create a problem which three or four crores of settled population would not create for a State. Unfortunately, the Finance Commission has not taken these peculiar circumstances into account. A State like West Bengal needs a greater share of the excise revenue than is warranted either by population, collection or consumption, for the simple reason that it has to face the very gigantic task of rehabilitating millions of refugees whose responsibility they cannot deny. Therefore, this problem of rehabilitation must be taken into account and weightage must be given to the necessities arising out of this problem in every State. There are refugees to be rehabilitated in different States, West Bengal as well as in other States. The magnitude of the problem in each State should have been taken into account and proper weight assigned to it. As to what weight should have been assigned, would be a fit subject for the Finance Commission to go into. Weight should have been given and that contingency should have been provided for.

Regarding the State of Kerala, they have their peculiar problem. They have, like the State of West Bengal, a huge unemployment problem coupled with the fact that it has a huge population and an undeveloped economy, without any industries. This problem also should have been taken into account. These problems of providing employment to a large unemployed population, of having to rehabilitate a large body of displaced persons and also the problems arising from high prices in a particular State, should have been taken into account in determining the distribution of excise revenue. Without taking into account these factors, the whole scheme becomes unreal and the whole scheme has no relation to the needs of the different parts of India. I am not going to plead for one State as against others. We must look at it from the

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

point of view of the country as a whole. The problem of rehabilitation, the extra problem of unemployment in a particular State, the problem of high prices in a particular State, affect the country as a whole and proper weightage should have been given, and as a result, States like West Bengal and Kerala should have been given more consideration. On the other hand, I understand that they have lost, at least West Bengal has lost due to the new system of distribution. That would be a very odd result of the formulation of new principles.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I welcome this Bill without any reservation because it has a feature which is beneficial not only to the Government, the trade and the consumer, but which will also eradicate evasion completely, to my mind, because when we collect the excise duty, there is no corruption there, and the entire amount is easily collected. But the sales tax is very complex and very difficult to realise, and evasion becomes comparatively very easy. To stop the corruption and evasion and also the harassment, this is a very good feature, for which I compliment the Finance Minister for his foresight and understanding.

I would only request him to find out the possibility if similar facilities could be extended to other products, especially where the excise duties are levied in different places on different goods. For instance, engineering goods like lamps and fans and many other things can profitably be removed from the sales tax family and excise duties can be increased at the source, because when you collect excise duty at source, the administrative expenses are less and it is also very easy to collect, but the sales tax is like collecting from every leaf of the tree. It is very difficult to reach every leaf of the tree, and the administrative expenses are also very much increased.

There are other goods also, like ready cotton. All the cotton is now being baled in ginning presses, and if instead of levying sales tax on them, excise duty is collected at the source, at the ginning presses, it will be very easy for the trade, and most of this harassment and corruption will be removed.

There were many States where there were no kind of taxes, either municipal or octroi taxes, wealth tax or income-tax, but after we have become independent, in the last five or six years, the whole family of taxes has been imposed on them, and the ordinary trader whose income is from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 very often does not understand how to keep accounts when a single, double or multi-point tax is there, and on different commodities the percentage is also of a different nature. When he goes to ask for advice he is not able to get suitable legal advice, and very often the lawyers tell him: do it this way; and when he does it even appropriately, at the end of the whole thing when the tax officers find that the books or other things are not kept properly, he has to go back to the lawyer, and the lawyer says: "I did not tell you like this; it was like this". Sometimes he might have misunderstood the legal advice but it has also been noticed that the legal advice was also not properly tendered. This complicates the trade. Traders who have been there for centuries, who have not known any kind of tax in certain States, have been confronted all of a sudden with the complexity of taxes. If at least the sales tax is removed, much of the harassment of the honest trader will go away.

I know the difficulties of the States. Some of the States do not like that this power should go into the hands of the Centre, that sales tax should be removed and that the Centre should collect it by way of excise duty, because their source of income, by directly taxing their own people, is removed. But I would argue this way. If the Centre shows large-hearted-

ness in its approach and gives an equitable share to some of the States like Bengal or Bombay, the States which are likely to suffer the most because of this new arrangement. I believe there should not be any difficulty for bringing other goods also under this arrangement, and we may completely do away with the sales tax family.

The sales tax may be all right for a nation which is industrially very much advanced, where the traders and other people dealing with it are properly and systematically organised, but today in our country for many industrial goods many of the manufacturers are finding it very difficult to have a sales organisation of an all-India nature; and if they have to have sales organisation, they give it to somebody as an all-India agent, and that agency—I have tried to work it out rather approximately—has to spend only on the sales tax side, for keeping their accounts, taking legal opinion etc., something like five to ten per cent of the net profits which they get. Sometimes it may account for 1/4 or 1/2 per cent of the total or gross returns of that organisation. And very often, the difficulty for an all-India organisation is this, that in a particular State there is a two-point or multi-point sales tax on particular goods, while in the neighbouring area, only 10 or 20 miles away, it may be single point, and the sales organisation of an all-India nature finds it very difficult to organise it properly.

If this kind of harassment has to be removed, the Centre must make very great efforts to convince the States of an equitable distribution of the excise revenue that is collected instead of sales tax. Then there should not be any difficulty why the States cannot be persuaded to agree to the complete removal of sales tax in this country.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am grateful to hon. Members for the support that they have given to the Bill generally, and I do not think there was any hon. Member who felt there was any reason to oppose this Bill. But

one point that hon. Members, I think, should understand is that in this particular measure three items were brought in because they were suggested by and large by the majority of the States. It may be that other commodities can be added, as an hon. Member opposite mentioned about coffee, and there are other items which could be added, but the suggestion has necessarily to meet with the approval of the majority of the States.

The House would also like to know that we have been able merely by using our good offices to get the States to agree to uniform rates of taxation on a number of commodities, about 16 of them I think. We prepared a fairly big list, but ultimately we could get agreement only on about 16 commodities where they have agreed to levy uniform sales tax, so that no person will find an advantage to go from one State to another to buy his goods. There might be pockets even now, but generally when that comes into operation, the evasion would be a little less.

Therefore, hon. Members should understand that while undoubtedly the Centre has taken the initiative in this matter, the Bill is largely the expression of the wishes of the majority of the States, rather than anything that has been imposed upon them.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: But if the hon. Finance Minister makes a further effort, we will be satisfied.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am quite prepared. After all, I am a servant of this House. Whatever the House directs, I must try to do to the best of my ability. If it is the wish of the hon. Members here that we should move in a particular direction in order to get the States to consider the matter, I should certainly have to undertake to do whatever the House wishes. But there are also other points to be noted in this connection.

The hon. Member opposite, **Shri Khadilkar**, raised certain very important issues. In fact, the import-

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ance of the issues might perhaps get blurred because of a number of other issues which are equally important. While he welcomed the measure, he felt that this was making the States dependent on the Centre to a considerable extent. I would put it the other way. It detracts the responsibility of the States to their own people to some extent, because they can always say that the Centre has done it. If tomorrow something goes wrong, say, in regard to any particular provision in this particular Bill, it is easy for people to say, well, it is the Centre that has done it, and we are not responsible. Even in the Taxation Enquiry Commission, when it was sitting, I had an opportunity to discuss it informally. I did mention this fact that the centralisation of the sales tax altogether would not be a correct thing because if the power of taxation is shifted to the Centre, there is no responsibility left so far as the States are concerned. So, we have also to keep the number of commodities that will come within the purview of Central taxation, however beneficent it might be, to be restricted rather than enlarged, though, I do not, for one moment, say that there is no room for enlarging the present list.

The next item of importance is that hon. Members, by reason of the fact that they felt that the incidence of tax on particular commodities here was heavy when it was totalled up along with the excise duties now prevalent, tried to make use of this opportunity for suggesting to Government certain home-truths. As for my hon. friend opposite I would not detract the value of anything that she has said because of the fact that I have known her as a girl . . .

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: All this personal reference is quite unnecessary.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I merely said that I would not detract the value of whatever she says.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Charming.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: She was quite correct in quoting one of my speeches. Another hon. Member opposite did the same thing. I can only take a philosophical view of this particular aspect of the matter. I am a Hindu, and I suppose I have naturally to believe in births and rebirths and expiation for sins. I have no doubt in my mind at all that I hold the present position in order to expiate my sins of the past. But it seems that the law of karma works in an even more peculiar way, namely that the sins that I have committed even during this birth come back to me and are being pointed out to me as some mistakes that I have done. It is true. I have been in this House before.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Why should other people be made to suffer while he has to suffer expiation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have been in this House not only in one of those brief sojourns in between my business, but also as a person who was wholly a politician, which may not be a very good thing. I have been unfortunately a professional politician for more than seventeen years, which is certainly not a very creditable fact. It is true that I have spoken very often on this side of the House, and probably on the other side of the House also. If hon. Members would perhaps take the occasions when I had to be indiscreet, in 1943, 1944 and 1945, they might find something even more pungent. But I recognise it; I have not forgotten it. That is the advantage of having a Minister who has a background of having been a critic of Government. One cannot altogether forget it, though probably when one lands on this side of the atmosphere, on this side of the House one learns something about the atmosphere here. Maybe, I would be less critical of the bureaucracy than I have been before, because I find in many cases the bureaucracy refuses

to take the responsibility, perhaps for justifiable reasons. But I shall come to the point, now that I have mentioned this matter.

Many hon. Members have spoken about tobacco. They are interested in tobacco. They come from an area where tobacco is grown, and, therefore, it is perfectly right that they should raise this matter. But in this particular measure, all that we have attempted is to estimate the income that we get from tobacco by way of sales-tax and to transfer it on to a Central excise duty. I do not, for one moment, deny the fact that tobacco excise duty now operating in totality might be heavy.

I would like to tell my hon. friend Shri Barman, who is not here at the moment, that the matter is still under examination, though I have been told after some visits by my officers to Bengal that the position in Bengal is not such as requires a revision. Maybe, the position in U.P. is slightly worse. In fact, my hon. friend Shri Nanjappa, who will speak a little later when he moves his amendment, would say, 'What have you done about my area?', the area from which the hon. Member opposite also comes. The Chairman of the Central Board of Revenue who also happens to be the Secretary of the Revenue Department went to Coimbatore, and he tried to gather a few people who were interested, the associations concerned, and they said that they had no grievance.

But I would like to say that so far as this particular provision is concerned, regarding tobacco, it has a benefit as compared to the existing sales tax that is being levied. The hon. Member from Coimbatore will find that in the areas adjoining, where sales tax is being levied on tobacco grown in Coimbatore, the relief that they will get, when the sales tax is withdrawn, will be considerable, and the three naye paise that we have now imposed would be a question of a flea-bite.

Therefore, while I do welcome any criticism that hon. Members have made in regard to the operation of the excise duty, I would suggest to them that that is a matter that I can consider from the point of view of the excise duties themselves. In this particular instance, there is an arithmetic that has been evolved, namely that we are giving the States what they have been getting plus a little more for which we have subdivided the revenue from each particular sector. I would ask hon. Members to bear with me that I shall certainly have the points, that they have mentioned, examined and if it is necessary, and if there is a powerful case, we can certainly reduce the duties which go to the Central pool, not the particular duties mentioned in this particular chapter, if we have made a mistake.

Now, I come to the question of the utmost importance. My hon. friend Shri Somani is an expert in textiles. He has been president of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. I have learnt a lot from him during the days that he occupied that high office. But it now happens that Shri Somani no longer does this work himself. He is now in a different position. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association are equating themselves to Government today, and they have engaged a very high-placed officer, who was formerly in the I.C.S. as their deputy chairman. I quite recognise that the capacity for arithmetic that this officer possesses must be a little more superior to the capacity that we have in the Central Board of Revenue, because the highest level that any officer of the Central Board of Revenue can reach is being a member of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. We have no I.C.S. person in the Central Board of Revenue. Maybe, the I.C.S. man might have made some mistake, because accounts need not necessarily be the strong point.

I would like to tell my hon. friend that it is not a blind man's buff. What we did in order to find out the

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amount of money that would be needed for the purpose of compensating the States both in regard to the income which they were getting hitherto and in regard to the additional amount which had been suggested by them, was to go on the basis of clearances for 1956-57.

The clearances for 1956-57, in terms of square yards, were 4,217 million. The production, of course, has been very high, namely 5,813 million. Then, you will have to take away the exports; and you will have to take away the stocks in hand. It is a real matter of arithmetic. I went back to the days when I was at school, and I did it here, I multiplied it by the naye paise for each category, and I have found that the amount that we will get would be somewhere about Rs 20,70,94,000. Maybe my arithmetic is wrong or the clearances are wrong. The clearances are things on which we have to get the revenue before. We must, apparently, have let go some of the clearances in order to provide the figures to make Shri Somani's charge a substantial one. I think there is room for charging the Government for having allowed revenue to slip through their fingers. I hope that that is not the case. Can I make a claim from the hon. Member for a sum of Rs 3,30,00,000 on the basis of clearances for 1956-57? If that claim would be met, there is a case for examination. But so far as this is concerned, these are the figures I have. Also the hon. Member knows very well that in terms of square yards, a linear yard of superfine on an average works to 1.33, of fine 1.15, medium 1.11 and coarse 1.04. So roughly, if we add to the linear yard 12 per cent, we get the number of square yards.

Therefore, I do not know where I am wrong. If Shri Somani thinks that I am wrong and I should reduce the duty, he should give me some more convincing proofs than the results of working of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association's executive.

But I can tell the hon. Member and the House that if I had made a mistake—I cannot reduce the duties normally—but if I had made a mistake in calculation, I can bring it down. But I do not think I have made a mistake.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa, who is not here . . .

Shri Dasappa: I am very much here.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He changes his place. He raised the question of powerlooms and asked whether they were exempt. Anything mentioned in regard to textiles includes mechanical powerlooms also, generally. The only thing exempt happens to be handlooms. Are you going to levy an additional charge on powerlooms? Yes, in so far as powerloom cloth has been paying sales tax. To that extent, a compensatory factor has to be introduced. If my hon. friend tells me that powerloom cloth has not been paying sales tax, I am quite prepared to look into it. There has to be a compensatory addition to the compounded levy on powerlooms to the extent that that levy will be justifiable. But if I am told that there is no sales tax on powerloom cloth and nothing has been levied, the matter can be remedied.

I can say this so far as this particular measure is concerned, that we might even be following a philosophy, that if it is not there, we will not put it on.

Shri Dasappa: The incidence also may kindly be considered.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is a question of approximation of it in terms of proportions. But that is a matter which is always capable of re-adjustment.

Then I come to the speech of my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha. Really this question of levying sales tax or not levying sales tax during the interim period does not arise because we have indicated that the operative provisions of this particular

measure in respect of those States which do not co-operate with us will not take effect until the 31st March 1958. That is all that we have said. That means, that if they levy sales during the interim period—hiatus, as he mentioned—they would be entitled to still get the benefit. We had various discussions how to get over this hiatus and various States made various suggestions. Whether they could compound and whether that would be legal is not a matter for me. I have enough of worries with me not to consider it. I do not see why we should take the worries of State Governments. It is for the State Finance Ministries to deal with the problem, if there is an escape in regard to taxation. While we have thought of doing something in order to prevent this wholesale escape, sales tax has hitherto been collected by the States and I cannot enter into the shop of every dealer who sells. I have to leave it to the States. But I can tell the hon. Member one particular fact, that in regard to the inventories held by wholesalers and retailers of cloth, which happens to be the biggest item, the inventories are extremely low.

We had, in order to convince ourselves whether there has been a very great or steep fall in consumption of cloth, to satisfy ourselves about the stock position with the wholesalers and retailers. The information we have indicates that the stock position in regard to cloth is extremely low. The clearances in regard to sugar also seem to indicate that the sugar stocks cannot be very high. I cannot say anything with definiteness in regard to tobacco. So it may not be considerable even in States where they do not compound, and levy the sales tax, whether legal or illegal. I can say nothing more.

Dr. Krishnaswami went, more or less, into the question of the Report of the Finance Commission and *a fortiori* the basis of distribution of the proceeds covered by this particular Bill. He may be right.

Dr. Krishnaswami: He may be wrong.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He may be. I do not join issue with him on that matter. Consumption statistics are not available, and once one Finance Commission has said that these are not available, another Finance Commission merely reiterates that particular defect. It is a defect in structure of the administration, in the structure of the economic statistics that we have. We are getting nearer to it, getting some kind of sample survey and estimate of consumption statistics. As the reports of the National Sample Survey and National Income Unit indicate, we have a fair measure of idea now of what these things are. But we are a long way off from perfection or even near-perfection. I am told we have to wait until that day when these auxiliary organisations dealing with statistics and national income can become more efficient than what they are today and can cover wider ground than what they could at the present moment, before we can blame the Finance Commission or the Government for not doing the best they could to apportion the taxes. I quite agree with that. That is also the point raised by Shri Dasappa. He questioned the legitimacy of dividing the excise duty on coffee on the basis of population, where consumption undoubtedly must be so different. But he could also be answered by another fact that has been indicated by the National Sample Survey and the National Income Unit figures, namely, the consumption of sugar in the north is very much higher than in the south, and oftentimes it, therefore, happens that the people who drink coffee consume less sugar. Probably the only time they consume sugar is when they use it in coffee because they do not have any sweets to eat. There may be some loss in one and probably some gain in the other. So the law of averages is certainly a great bulwark against bureaucratic ineptitude. Therefore, I think Dr. Krishnaswami has to be satisfied with the present deficiencies in the system of calculating the basis on which we can determine the apportionment.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari].

I think I have covered the major portion of the remarks. If I have not been in a position to deal with any particular aspect of any remark of any hon. Member, I ask for forgiveness.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise on certain goods and for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds thereof among the States and to declare those goods to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 7.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule.

Shri Nanjappa: I welcome the Bill..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are on the Schedule now. He may move his amendment.

Shri Nanjappa: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 8,—

omit "Three naya paise".

Sir, my amendment is only regarding a very small part of the Bill; it is regarding chewing tobacco. From the speech I heard from the hon. Minister, I feel that he is not in a mood to accept my amendment. He believes and believed also that no excise duty should be levied on chewing tobacco. Ever since I became a Member of this House I have been often going to him and making representations regarding this chewing tobacco. He has been promising me that he will consider the lessening of the excise duty on chewing tobacco. He said that he is a Hindu and believed in sin and that sin appeared smaller.

If he is not accepting my amendment in toto, I will suggest an alternative. In the same Bill there is an item 'stalks' on which one naya paise is levied. Under the name of 'stems' three naya paise are levied. I request that even on stem one naya paise may be levied. On other varieties, instead of three naya paise he can have two.

I think my alternative suggestion is very simple. I think the hon. Finance Minister will be consistent with his own view, former and the present also. He also believes that this excise duty on tobacco is excessive. The growers and the merchants are not able to bear this. The moment there was some slump in the medium cloth consumption, relief was given. But, these growers are scattered and they are all very small growers and so they are not well organised. Their condition is very bad for the past 3 years. The Finance Minister knows that very well. Even if he does not fully support my amendment I request him to agree with the alternative at least, that is one naya paise on stems and two naya paise on others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

page 4, line 8—
omit "Three naya paise"

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There is one amendment in my name. The amendment relates to the rate of duty....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not got it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I sent it this morning. That is about coarse cloth, rayon and artificial silk.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is too late. It is not acceptable to the Government and I cannot waive notice. He might speak for a couple of minutes but he need not mention his amendment.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister might accept it. He has put

3 naye paise on coarse cloth as also for rayon and art silk. Coarse cloth is being clubbed with rayon and art silk. I think art silk and rayon must be taxed more than coarse cloth. My submission is that 3 naye paise be removed from coarse cloth and the artificial silk and rayon be taxed 5 naye paise so that it may compensate the loss. Rayon and silk cloth are used by middle and richer classes of people while coarse cloth is used by the poorer classes. Let the richer classes pay more and the poorer classes be taxed less.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I wanted to take just half a minute to say this. The hon. Member here pleaded for a reduction of excise duty on chewing tobacco in the name of the middle class grower, and in the name of the common people who chew this tobacco. I plead in the name of all in India that if anything this duty should be increased because tobacco chewing is so injurious to health and the habit is so dirty and it is so bad for the country in general. Anything that the Finance Minister can do to discharge the habit of tobacco chewing and make it less accessible to the people will be very desirable.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have dealt with this point. But, I will assure my hon. friend that if this 3 naye paise is the last straw on the camel's back, I shall certainly have it removed, but not here. This has got to stay. If that is all what he wants I can promise him that I will see that 3 naye paise on chewing tobacco is taken back. He has moved an amendment and drawn the attention of Government to a grievance which is entertained by the people. I recognise that. But it is not a question of only 3 naye paise; it is a question of lakhs. Still, I do not want an additional impost on the peo-

ple. But, I do not think he wants that. We shall have the matter examined and see what can be done.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): What about coarse cloth?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has sent in an amendment which at least the office has not received. That is one thing. But even if the amendment had been received, it would have been inadmissible because the permission of the President would have been necessary because he wants to enhance the duty.

Shri Nanjappa: In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That Schedule I and Schedule II....

Shri Jhunjunwala (Bhagalpur): Sir, I want to speak on one item.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly, when I took up the amendment, the Schedule was also open to discussion.

Shri Jhunjunwala: Sir, I stood up twice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I might have missed him deliberately.

Shri Jhunjunwala: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did it deliberately. I am telling that.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Probably you missed me. I thought that the amendments are being discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, when the hon. Minister gets up to answer he would certainly answer certain discussions that have taken place. He should have the opportunity to speak on the discussion as a whole. So, should I call the hon. Minister as well?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I would not like to speak very much in view of the remarks that you have made.

There is one item which has not been represented and that is the sweet item. I want to request the hon. Minister not to make it sour, the item of sugar. He has imposed an excise duty of Rs 3 and 31 n.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tobacco liquidates that sweetness

Shri Jhunjhunwala: The excise duty which he has put is just double the sales tax. The sales tax on 80 per cent. of the sugar produced in India is not more than 6 pies while ..

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is 3 naye paise. This 6 pies comes to 3 naye paise per lb.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: You have taxed Rs. 3/31 excise duty, per cwt. That is 6 pies.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Single pie?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: That is half an anna.

Some Hon. Members: That is three naye paise.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Now it comes to one anna according to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps some calculation is required. That may be done. Meanwhile, we will have a discussion and take it up in the third

reading. The question is:

"That Schedule I stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Schedule I was added to the Bill.

Schedule II, Clause I and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill

Long Title

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1—

for the long title, substitute—

"A Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise on certain goods and for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds thereof among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 30th day of September, 1957, and to declare those goods to be of Special importance in inter-State trade or commerce"

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I shorten this long title formula by adding one word and taking out several words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is acceptable to the Government he may do so.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The addition of the words 'formulated hereunder' after the word 'distribution' would make all the other words redundant. The words 'and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission... trade or commerce' can be taken away.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member apparently was not here the other day when the whole discussion took place. It is in pursuance of the views expressed by a large number of Members that this amendment has been made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to the vote of

the House. The question is:

Page 1—

for the long title, substitute:

"A Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise on certain goods and for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds thereof among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 30th day of September, 1957, and to declare those goods to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce"

The motion was adopted

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Long Title, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Long Title, as amended, was amended was added to the Bill

Shri T T Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Sir, I would request the hon Minister to consider this question. I have not got the figures as to how much is realised by way of sales tax but I know in U.P. and Bihar half an anna is charged as sales tax on sugar. According to the rate here, it comes to an anna. So, I would ask him to kindly consider this question whether really the excise duty has been doubled. If so, I would request him to the former level of sales tax.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipal): Sir, I will be brief during the third reading of this Bill. The Bill seeks to integrate the sales tax levied by the Union and the States in the proposed additional duty. This will

surely ensure free flow of goods from one State to another and from the production centres to consuming centres. The Government has declared the three commodities of sugar, tobacco and textile goods as of special importance for inter-State trade and commerce. There will also be little scope for evasion and there will be betterment of revenue raised from these duties. Lastly, I would like to say that the additional levy was made to replace sales-tax but it was never intended to be an additional source of revenue. The rates are very high in the case of the additional levy but in the case of sales-tax it was not so high. So the consumers are sure to be affected. They will find it very difficult to bear the burden. It will have a very restrictive effect upon consumption. The additional duty may affect production. Tobacco is a very good exchange earner but Government has not done much to step up production. It will be better if the Government encourages production so that we may export and thus earn more revenue. I am afraid the producer is very much perturbed in recent years; a number of taxes had been hurled at him and they have a bad effect. Otherwise, I support the Bill

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni-Chowk): I just want to have clarification on two points from the hon. Finance Minister. There is no clarity in the Bill with regard to the goods manufactured at one place and re-manufactured at another place. I will just give an example. Textile goods are imported from Bombay to Delhi. Then, they are cut into pieces or made into cloths or sometimes made into some other commodity and sold to the various adjoining States. I want to know from the Finance Minister as to what will be the basis of such goods so far as this new additional excise duty is concerned.

There is another point. Two days ago there was a notification from the Central Government with regard to sales tax in the Union Territory of

[Shri Radha Raman]

Delhi according to which local sales tax will continue to be charged from the consumer. In view of this Bill, I think such a provision will not be just or fair. I want to know what is the position of the Union Territories with regard to the local sales tax and how the Bill will affect that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir Basappa may take a couple of minutes, though he remained absent when he was called earlier.

Shri Basappa: I am very sorry for my absence; I thank you for this opportunity. I want to say that in addition to these three articles, some more articles could have been added to it. But my amendment could not hold good because President's sanction is necessary. Some more items can also be brought in future if the State Governments agree.

15 hrs.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: On account of his absence he did not listen to the reply that the hon. Minister gave, otherwise he would not have raised this point.

Shri Basappa: Anyhow, Sir, it has come as a welcome measure, both to the sales tax payer as well as to the governments which collect these sales taxes. We know what kind of things are going on in the matter of collection of sales tax.

Therefore, it would be a welcome feature.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

One objection has been raised, that the States are crippled in their revenue and, therefore, the elasticity of their revenue is cut down. But in this case I understand that the State Governments have been consulted in the matter and most of those Governments have given their consent. Therefore, because these are goods of special importance connected with

inter-State trade and commerce, these should be handled from the Centre. A lot of harassment that is going on in the matter of sales tax collection will be done away with. The machinery is already there in the Centre, and I do not think there will be much difficulty in collecting these taxes.

What I wanted to say was about coffee. There is already the Coffee Board, which has passed a resolution that this may be taken over by the Centre, because they say that they can give correct figures of the business in coffee to the Government, and the Government here can easily collect the tax without much expenditure caused in the matter of collection of these taxes.

Hence I say that this a welcome measure. All goods of special importance should be handled from the Centre and the revenue that is assured to the Government is already there. In addition to that the Minister has promised that another share will also be given proportionately. Therefore, I welcome this measure.

Shri T T Krishnamachari: Sir, in regard to the point raised by Shri Jhunjhunwala, the taxation varies from State to State and we have to get at a weighted average. In West Bengal the tax is just exactly what we are now imposing, that is 3 per cent. With regard to Uttar Pradesh my hon. friend is not right, because the taxation has been raised and it is now 12 pies per rupee at the point of sales by the importer if the commodity is imported from outside, the manufacturer if the commodity is manufactured locally. With regard to Rajasthan and Punjab they levy six pies in the rupee. Orissa levies 9 pies in the rupee. Mysore levies 9 pies in the rupee.

Shri Basappa: May I point out, Sir, that if it is multi-point it will be much more?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Madhya Pradesh levies 6 pies in the rupee. Madras has a multi-point tax of 6 per cent on the first sale. Malabar, an area in Kerala, has the same tax as Madras, but in other parts of Kerala it is a multi-point tax of two Naye paise in the rupee. Bombay levies two point levy (sales tax or purchase tax and general sales tax) of 6 pies in the rupee. In Bihar it is 8 pies in the rupee, Assam 6 pies in the rupee and Andhra levies one anna three pies for every rupee in the turn over, and it has now been made into 8 Naye-Paise in the rupee at the point of first sale in the State.

So, there are variations and when we bring everything together we have to give a weighted average, and we have come to this particular figure.

The hon Member from Delhi raised a point about ready-made clothing. That is processed clothing and that would be subject to some kind of sales tax. Even a tailor who stitches clothes will be charged sales tax, but on cloth, of course, there will be no sales tax.

So far as floating stocks are concerned, I appreciate his difficulty. I am told the matter is having examination and some kind of relief is under contemplation.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I want to know one thing from the hon Minister regarding sales tax now being levied in the Union territories; whether the sales tax in the Union Territories will be removed or it will be continued.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no chance of levying anything in the near future. Where is the staff even if we want to levy?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

RE: LAYING OF REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ON RIOTS IN RAMANATHAPURAM

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the next item.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): Sir, what about your ruling with regard to giving information about Ramanathapuram.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, may I point out the position? Yesterday a suggestion was made by Members opposite that the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be placed on the Table of the House. May I point out here certain difficulties which would arise if all the reports that we receive from our officers are going to be placed on the Table of the House? They are naturally reports of a confidential character, and unless an officer knows that these reports have to be treated confidentially we might not get an independent assessment from our officers.

In this particular case the matter is further complicated by the fact that so far as this Ramnad affair is concerned it is a matter within the State jurisdiction. All that happened there, right or wrong, concerns the State Government, and we come into the picture only in a very remote or indirect manner. What we do is this. Even in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other communities the responsibility is the responsibility of the State Governments. We only make certain grants for purposes of certain welfare and other schemes; beyond that the Centre does not come into the picture at all.

Therefore, may I make it clear to you that even though the question relates to Scheduled Castes or to criminal tribes or other communities in respect of whom grants are made by the Centre, the question does not necessarily come within the orbit of

[Shri Datar]

the Central Government or of the Parliament merely because such grants are made. On these grounds, Sir,—you are aware and I need not quote the rules under which it is open to us to claim privilege so far as these reports are concerned—I submit that this report, being a matter between an officer of the Government and the Government itself, should not be asked to be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved-Sch. Castes): Sir, I raised the point of order yesterday. I want to know whether the officer had gone on a special mission to report something confidentially or he had gone there as a Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whose duty it is to go wherever he wants to go and find the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, give a report to the President, which report comes to the Parliament for discussion annually.

Even if it is a question touching law and order, I think the Scheduled Castes Commissioner has a right to report to the President as well as to this House, because as far as it touches the welfare of the Scheduled Castes it is not a private thing meant to be confined to the archives of the Ministers and the higher officials.

Another point is, there is some connection with election as far as the riots are concerned though it is more or less only a social and economic affair. Therefore, election being a subject it has to be dealt with both by the Centre as well as by the State. I do not think there is anything which will be confidential in this that should not be given to the Members of this august House. Therefore, I contend still that the report is a property of the public and as such it should be placed on the Table of the House.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One after the other will rise in his seat,

and I shall call the hon. Members one after the other to enable them to make their viewpoints. The hon. Minister may note down their points and once for all give a reply. Thereafter, I shall say what I have got to say.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I find that the issues are being confused. As far as the Constitution is concerned, there is no question whatever, whether something is within the realm of the State or of the Centre or of both. Under the Constitution, the Special Officer can report even beyond the jurisdiction of the Union. That is very clear. It is not merely a question of the scheduled areas. For example, once you accept the question of safeguards of the minorities, they can be outside the scheduled areas. Once we accept the question of the economic or other interests of certain sections of the Indian community that are privileged under the Constitution, there is no way of excluding from the purview of the Special Officer any of the rights of the States.

The Special Officer, in other words, so long as he confines himself to the four corners of his duties which say that he should report to the President, his report must, under the Constitution, be submitted to Parliament. In the Constitution there is no question of any private report, any secret enquiries or an official report. It is a report. The President directs him; in this particular case the President has directed him, and he has submitted his report. So, there has not to be, and there must not be, a subtle distinction of a report being made only for the Treasury Benches and not for this House. Let us be very clear on that. Let us not confuse the issue.

The Special Officer is, I think, the only one officer in this country who, under the Constitution, can report against everybody, even against the Governors if they are not doing their

tuties, against the States if they are not fulfilling the directive principles of the Constitution, and so on. It is *ad infinitum*, if I may say so. Let us not get confused over that question.

I am not thinking of the Ramanathapuram report or anything like that. I am only suggesting, if I may humbly suggest to you and to the Treasury Benches, that they must not draw this subtle distinction between what is for them only and what is for the rest of the world. Here is a report, a report submitted under the direction of the President, under the authority of the Constitution. In the Constitution it is very clear that it must be laid on the Table of the House. Now, I can agree with my hon. friends there when they say, "as the President may direct". It need not necessarily be laid on the Table of the House today.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point? Elaborate arguments are not necessary. The hon. Member says that under article 338 of the Constitution, the President is competent to ask the Special Officer to make the report and the report ought to be placed on the Table of the House. This is apart from any confidential communication between the Government on the one side and its own officers on the other. The Special Officer is a statutory authority and under the statutory provisions makes a report. Any new point?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The other thing is this. The main excuse, namely, of something being a State subject, does not hold ground.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I would like to submit three or four points, on the point of order that I am raising. The first point is, at whose instance. . .

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it another point of order on my point of order, or is it a different one?

Mr. Speaker: Let him say what he wants to say. Every minute that we are spending on these matters takes

away so much time from the discussion on this subject.

Shri B. C. Kamble: The first point is, at whose instance this Special Officer, namely, the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, had gone there, to those places, to collect the information, whether he went there at his own instance or at the instance of the Home Ministry or at the instance of the President. Now, if he had gone at his own instance, then, under what provisions of law he is exactly intended to report? If his office has been constituted under article 338, the point is whether he is intended to act under the provisions of article 338.

Mr. Speaker: Assuming that he goes there to witness a cricket match between Members of Parliament on the one side and the President's XI on the other, and makes a report, is he called upon to do so?

Shri B. C. Kamble: Let him say so.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The Special Officer can do so—anything—including the watching of a cricket match.

Mr. Speaker: If he goes on his own,—it may be right or wrong—how does it affect us?

Shri Jaipal Singh: He can have no private right.

Shri B. C. Kamble: My submission is this. If the Commissioner goes at his own instance, then, this report cannot be a secret report as separate from the relevant provisions of article 338.

My second point is that any report that is to be made by the Commissioner has got to be submitted to the President and not to the Home Ministry, and it is for the President to decide whether that report is secret or not secret.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) rose—

for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes
on Riots in Ramanatha-
pura

Mr. Speaker: I shall give him a chance. Why should he be in a hurry?

Shri Dasappa: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No. When there is a point of order, there cannot be a point of order on the same point of order. What is this impatience about?

Shri Dasappa: I am not impatient.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members have unfortunately developed a tendency to make this not a Parliament. I am really sorry. Even to start with, I said that I shall call every Member one after the other to make his points. If the hon. Member has got something to contribute, I shall certainly call upon him.

Shri Thimmalah (Kolar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): May I submit. . .

Mr. Speaker: No. He may not. (Laughter). It is improper. The hon. Members laugh. I would ask the hon. Members not to make this a laughing house. The hon. Members must be serious. There are occasions when we can indulge in humour. But it is not as if we are going on talking and anybody who comes here goes away with an impression that this is not a Parliament at all. Shri B. C. Kamble will continue.

Shri B. C. Kamble: The point is that the Commissioner has to submit a report to the President, and it will not be proper for the Home Ministry to say that the report is confidential. That is another point.

The third point is this. Under the Constitution, Part XVI has been designated as "Special Provisions relating to certain classes". Now, these are special provisions, that is to say, special treatment has been given under these provisions. My submission is this. All the matters that have been referred to now, as coming under the jurisdiction of this section or the other, will not be tenable in view of

the treatment that is given in the Constitution, under the provisions I referred to now.

Fourthly, I would like to say that the Constituent Assembly had given a solemn pledge that so far as the protection of minority rights is concerned, that will be the duty of the Union. Therefore, with all these points in view, I would like to submit this. Whatever portion of the report can be placed on the Table of the House, at least that portion can be placed on the Table.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I beg to submit one point in this connection. Article 338 of the Constitution envisages the appointment of a Special Officer for investigating into all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, I would submit that the provisions are wide enough to include all investigations into the safeguards, so that if there is anything affecting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relating to their position in any State in the Indian Union, I would say that it is a matter coming within the ambit of an enquiry by the Special Officer. It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to report on the matter and the report cannot be claimed to be confidential. The House is entitled to know it under the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Dasappa: I rose on a point of order with regard to this simple question that the motion before the House now is to discuss the reports for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is no motion before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Probably the hon. Member was not here yesterday.

Shri Dasappa: I was here.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the question was put regarding the report submitted by the Special Officer relating

to Ramanathapuram riots. In answer to the question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the report has been sent to the President. The question raised thereafter was whether it ought to be placed on the Table of the House. They wanted it to be placed on the Table. Some points were urged on both sides and I said, I will consider that matter.

Further, last time when hon. Members wanted a special day or special allocation of time separately for discussing the Ramanathapuram incident, I said that they might be able to discuss it along with the discussion on the reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner. They want that this report on the Ramanathapuram riots under the rules ought to be made available to the Members of Parliament. They would like to know first-hand what exactly the Special Officer has said relating to that matter, so that it will enable them to have a good and proper discussion. It does not arise out of this. It arises out of the fact that in answer to a question on this matter yesterday, I said I would look into the matter and I reserved my judgment. Secondly, it is relevant in so far as those incidents affect the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having regard to their peculiar position and the particular safeguards that are necessary to avoid any such difficulties in future. These are the points. Therefore, I do not think there is any point of order.

Shri Dasappa: Since you have ruled that Ramanathapuram incident can be discussed here in this connection, I have nothing more to say.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): I have only one thing to point out. The hon. Home Minister said that the officer who had given the report was just subordinate to the Home Ministry. That is not the correct position. Article 338 says that a Special Officer shall be appointed by the President. It is a statutory office, which is created by

the President himself. So, the Special Officer—in this case, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—is not subordinate to the Home Minister. It is not for him to submit his report to the Home Ministry, but through the Home Ministry to the President. Whatever reports are submitted by him with regard to the matters affecting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be placed on the Table of the House and discussed by the Parliament.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is a special procedure laid down here which must be followed strictly. The Home Ministry does not come in at all. It is wrong on the part of the Special Officer even to send the report to the President through the Home Ministry, because a special procedure has been provided that the report has to be made to the President. It must go directly to the President.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, does the hon. Member contend that since the report has gone to the President through the Home Ministry, it is no report at all?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): That is not the point. A wrong procedure is being followed by the Home Ministry. It has no business to intervene itself between the report and the President. The Home Ministry cannot take the report while it is in transit and sit tight on it and say that they will not release it. There is a special procedure. A direct relationship is established between the Special Officer and the President. What business has the Home Ministry to come into the picture?

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): What the Minister submitted was that this is an entirely State subject and has nothing to do with the Union Government. I beg to differ from him for this reason that this office is a special office created by the Constitution itself and as such he has the freedom to report on any matter that is hap-

[Shri C. K. Nair].

pening in any part of the country and as such it must be placed on the Table of the House. We must have access to that, because he is enjoying a unique position in the Constitution and as such he is supposed to be the custodian of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes federation, I am sorry, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think he is enjoying the privilege which was enjoyed by the tribunal under the Roman Constitution regarding the welfare of the Plebians. In the same way, he is enjoying a unique position and therefore, this report must be open to examination by the public and therefore, by Parliament.

Shri Datar: In reply to Shri Dasappa's question, you have made one position quite clear. The report that is now under consideration is not a report referred to in article 338 of the Constitution, because a report under article 338 has to be submitted once a year and that has to be placed on the Table of the House.

Secondly, under article 338, sub-clause (2), it has been very clearly stated:

"It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . and report to the President upon the working of the safeguards."

Here in this case, under the circumstances, it is clear that so far as this particular report is concerned, it is not an annual report. We have got here for consideration and debate two reports, one for 1955-56 and the other for 1956-57, up to 1st April, 1957. As you rightly pointed out, the question of the Ramanathapuram affair can crop up and you had suggested rightly that it might be taken up during the course of the discussion on the two reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner. Only thus, and not under article 338, this

question of the report submitted by the Special Officer in respect of the Ramanathapuram riots comes into the picture.

Under the circumstances, I would point out that this is an ordinary matter, apart from anything covered by article 338. So, it is perfectly open to Government to rely upon a rule of this House, rule 368, where it is stated that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest. So, the matter entirely rests with us, so far as this particular question is concerned.

In answer to Mr. Murthy, he raised the question whether the officer went there in the course of routine tours or under a special direction. I want to point out that he went there on a special direction and not in the course of.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Whose direction?

Shri Datar: At the instance of the Home Ministry. Let my hon. friends understand it clearly that the President acts only through the various Ministries. It is not that the President acts himself. The President is a constitutional President and he acts through all the Ministries.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I know whether the Commissioner is under the Home Ministry or under the President?

Shri Datar: Administratively under the Home Ministry, under the Government of India. Let it be understood very clearly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is he an officer of the Home Ministry?

Shri Datar: I would point out very clearly that the Home Ministry has everything to do with this particular

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puram

officer. He is an officer of the Home Ministry..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have had their say. Let him have his say and I am here to decide. Do you mean to say that if all the Members here lose temper, I am going to decide in their favour?

Shri Datar: So I was submitting that in view of the very clear directions that you were pleased to give in answer to Mr. Dasappa's question, the question boils down only to this. Here in this case we have a report of an officer of the Government of India with us. It is not a report which comes under article 338. Under these circumstances, it is perfectly open to us to point out that, so far as this report is concerned, we claim privilege and it has not in any way affected the rights that the hon. Members have in this respect. I would submit that this is a privileged document and we are entitled to claim privilege. The wording is rather absolute. Under the circumstances, I might be allowed to claim privilege under the proviso to rule 368.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I seek a clarification?

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): On a point of information

Mr. Speaker: I am fully satisfied. I have heard both sides. Whatever has to be said in this House to impress upon me has been said. So far as this matter is concerned, shall I leave it to the hon. Members to decide it? Ultimately, there must be some end to it. I am satisfied with the arguments that I have heard. Hon. Members must remember that they have only one right. I have allowed them to exercise that right. Then they cannot go on interrupting the speeches of others. When some argument is being brought forward by an hon. Member, hon. Members cannot get up and go on interrupting him.

I have heard both sides of the case. This matter relates to placing some document on the Table of the House. The Commissioner's report to the President relating to the Ramanathapuram incidents was the subject-matter of a question day before yesterday and the hon. Deputy Minister, who was answering that question, said that that report had been sent to the President by the special officer. Now the House wants that that report ought to be placed on the Table of the House so that hon. Members may look into it for the purpose of enabling them to take part sufficiently in the debate relating to the Ramanathapuram incidents, for which also time has been allotted. It is also being discussed along with the Report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner.

In this case they rely upon article 338 which states that the report of the special officer ought to be submitted to the President "and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament". It is a statutory obligation on the part of the President to lay it on the Table of the House. The President does not come here himself. He acts only through the Minister. So, to this House the Minister is a representative of the President. The President does not act independently. He acts only through the Minister, so far as this House is concerned.

The question of the Minister is whether he can claim privilege with respect to this matter. My attention has been drawn to rule 368, which relates only to reports or some State papers which the Ministers bring to this House and quote. If, during the course of that, any hon. Member wants it to be laid on the Table of the House, the hon. Minister can claim privilege. The rule reads:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State

article 338 of the Constitution, but on some other matters also. I am glad that Mr. Kamble, who is, I think, an advocate, saw through this and said that at least that portion of it which relates to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which comes under article 338, ought to be placed on the Table or made available to the House.

I, therefore, give the privilege to the hon. Minister to score out or withhold that portion which I have seen, which does not relate to the cause of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes here, but entirely and absolutely relating to some cases of loot or arson on the part of X, Y or Z, against whom cases may be pending. Therefore, the hon. Minister will make this report available to the Members of Parliament, as early as possible. In the meanwhile the discussion may go on. The report may be despatched to the hon. Members today evening so that they may go through it before the discussion starts tomorrow.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want clarification on a particular point. My hon. friend has brought a new picture into this argument. As far as the reporting is concerned, it has to be at such intervals as the President may direct. There is no dispute about that. Because of the technical language of the Constitution, some screening may be necessary. But I want to know whether the convention is going to be given a go by. When the report has been submitted to Parliament, is he running away from that practice?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister said that it is not necessary to present it every year. It is there in the Hansard. Because of the Ramanathapuram incident, which is really something ancillary to this debate, because some questions were asked yesterday, on the debate on this particular issue he hinted—I only wanted to be sure in my mind—he said that

“at such intervals” may be even every five years or every ten years.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. He is unnecessarily complicating the issue. Hon. Members ought not to invite the decision of the Chair on matters which do not arise immediately, whatever may be the observations of the hon. Minister. Now, he has placed the annual reports in this House. Both the annual reports are before the House. Whatever his remarks might be, if he refuses to place the annual report next time, we will address ourselves to it. It is not as if he can put it off merely because it is said at such intervals and present them not annually but every two years or three years. That matter does not arise. We need not unnecessarily complicate.

Shri Datar: We are following the practice of presenting the report every year. Let the hon. Member have no fear.

Mr. Speaker: In addition to the Ramanathapuram report.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Sir, I move:

“That the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1955 and 1956-57, be taken into consideration.”

The two Reports are before this House. In a way, it is a good thing to have both the reports discussed together. Might be, some hon. friends here do not agree with me. But, a close study of the two reports gives you more information and it serves our purpose, as to what we have been able to do and what we have been able to achieve.

This subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is basically a socio-economic subject and it becomes

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so more and more in the present day context. For, if the socio-economic condition of these people improves as fast as we want it to improve, there would no longer be Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. It is because of this, shall we say, slow process that it becomes magnified than ever before. We have to view of this problem of centuries past. It is not a problem of yesterday. We have inherited it in this land. Centuries have passed and it has remained with us. And, as all hon. Members here are aware, superstition orthodoxy and fanaticism die hard. I am one with those who will say on this subject that it is very true. That is why it becomes not only socio-economic, but it becomes a problem that has to be tackled with purity of heart. You have to employ both your head and your heart and I think it is more of the heart and the purity of approach that can solve this problem.

I shall, during my speech now, show how much the Government is spending, allotting and utilising money for this one particular object of removal of untouchability and the amelioration of the tribal people. Still, I am one with the others on the other side who are impatient, I do not want to say that they are wrong. They are right and we are right. We are doing everything possible. But, it is a subject in which you need the co-operation of the public. You cannot sit in this august House and say that we have not done well or that we are not prepared to do well. We are doing our best. What we want is co-operation from the public. What we want and what we are trying to do in the Second Five Year Plan is greater co-ordination with the States.

You must remember that this is not an unitary government in this country. This subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is primarily the concern of the States. We step in, we provide funds, we appoint officers, we

try to co-ordinate and we try to get progress reports. But, basically all these projects remain within the various States and therefore, it becomes the duty of the States to carry on the schemes that are laid down under the Five Year Plan.

I do not want to blame the States, especially under the First Five Year Plan. We were not able to achieve much. Progress reports were not received in time. At the beginning of this year, with the S.R.C. and the general elections, things became a little slack, because the country and the Governments were concerned with more important things that were happening and taking place in the country. Now with the States reorganisation we have new States another problem arises and that is of the merged territories in most of the States that come out, with the result that we have to put our heads together and it becomes the duty even of every Member here to see that the schemes laid down are carried out. It is for us, who sit here in the capital of the country, when you go back to your constituencies, to bring pressure and see that the tempo increases and something is achieved every year.

At the head of this Ministry, the hon. Home Minister is ever watchful and vigilant. I do not think any one will disagree with me when I say that for ever he is seeking the co-operation and finding ways and means of co-ordinating the different schemes, to bring us nearer to the goal that we have laid down. What is this goal? This goal, this dream was laid down by the Father of the Nation. It was he who brought up this problem before the nation, before the people and it was he who strived to remove untouchability in a very practical manner, perhaps with much less funds. In a sense it is that dream that we want to see fulfilled, we want to see realised. Because of that, we have laid down these guarantees for these

people in the Constitution. It is from these guarantees that we derive our sanction to allocate funds, to appoint officers and to plan in detail so that in the Second Five Year Plan, we should be able to see with our eyes much more than what we have been able to see in the past.

We have appointed Advisory Boards at the Centre, and the States have their own Advisory Boards. May be that some hon. Members here may doubt their work. But, there is something good in every institution that we make and there is something bad. There is something good and bad in every man and woman. So, we strive through the Boards, through our officers to fulfil this Plan.

I am happy this afternoon to stand here because, I am aware that all sections of this House agree and sympathise with the task that we have laid before ourselves. The magnitude of the task demands magnanimity from every one in the country. No amount of crores of rupees are going to solve this problem. We are going to spend under the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 91 crores. Under the First Plan we had only Rs. 39 crores. According to our Constitution, article 17, untouchability stands abolished. We make laws, but how are they observed? We are the lawmakers, but we must also strive our utmost to put into practice what we here make from day to day.

Members will criticise, Members will support, this motion. I do know that there is an amount of impatience in this House, especially on the part of some Members who feel that the tempo is not gathering. But how is it to gather? I have said that practical difficulties stand in the way. If you and I could step out and do what we could, I think we could hasten and reach the goal much earlier than what we do by just speaking here. We have to practice in daily life and see that there shall be no untouchability. Mere inter-dining does not remove untouchability, but actual practice of

the pure heart, a belief deep down in your soul. You have to believe that this is smudging the fair name of India, independent India, that the country cannot rise to its full stature if we still proclaim untouchability publicly or secretly. Where does the country go? We are not honest to the country if we do not by thought, word and act believe in the removal of untouchability.

Just before I moved this motion, we discussed a very sad incident that happened in the country. It is deplorable, there is no secret about it. It is distressing and we hang our heads down, but what does it bring to us? It brings to us one fact, that we have to approach these problems of the untouchables and the tribals and the *vimukth jati* people from a different angle. Let us not carry our narrow, parochialism into their midst. Nothing that smacks of political colour will improve their lot, and here and now we must resolve that such incidents, deplorable and distressing, should not happen, and that can stop when all of us decide, and all of us wholeheartedly believe that this is a thing of the past.

How are you going to wash away the sins of centuries in the sunshine of tomorrow, and how far is the morrow to you? We have been speaking for the last 40 years on the removal of untouchability, but we have not washed away those sins from our hands. The sunshine does not beat either on our face or on those humbler folks who live near us and yet far away.

The whole problem looks like a tangled skein from which we want to weave a pattern. We want to weave a pattern of a perfect society, for the simple reason that it will bring greater glory to the country, that we shall proudly boast that this was a thing of the past, that there is no such thing as untouchability in India, that there is a complete amelioration of the tribal people, that those who live

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far away, remote from society, or in the slums in our cities do not carry a stigma on them.

Over the hills and down the dales the tribals live. They harken you with their music and sing. You go to the cities, you go to the slums, you feel that poverty is a crime, and that is indeed truly a picture that stands before us.

We want to fight this, and we shall fight it with a singleness of purpose and with a depth of belief that was laid down by the Father of the Nation. At least on this side of the House we should be very pure, we should believe what we say, and we should work for it as quickly as possible, and bring in a measure of relief so that we can meet even those who are not with us but who believe with us. Members that side do believe with us as to what we are planning. They may not be with us in the sense that they may not give us very practical suggestions, for when it comes to the debate in this House, we shall value your suggestions; we shall value your practical suggestions, we shall examine them thoughtfully, honestly. With the barring of the practical difficulties that stand in our way, we welcome suggestions from all quarters in the country on this measure. Even when a small petition or an application comes to us, or when any one draws our attention to something going wrong, believe me it is examined very thoroughly, it is gone into very carefully.

There may be difficulties in our way, as I have said. There remain difficulties, and they are solved at a human level. Those difficulties can be solved at a human level. We all work within a Constitution, and within the framework of a democracy built on law. That is why the human approach has to be magnified more and more along with the other

approaches that we shall make and are making in the Second Plan.

How do we remove these socio-economic difficulties from the way of these people. The two reports are before you. Members will ask for more recruitment, more scholarships, more houses, more clothes, more land. We are conscious of every one of these facts that you will be laying before us. We are doing our utmost, for, as I have said, in the Second Plan, Rs. 91 crores are going to go out....

An Hon. Member: Out of?

Shrimati Alva: ... out of the Government's treasury—Rs. 59 crores the States will be responsible for; Rs. 32 crores will be for the Centrally-sponsored schemes; Rs. 47 crores will be for the Scheduled Tribes; Rs. 27.5 crores for the Scheduled Castes and the rest for the other backward classes. Under the Centrally-sponsored programme, we have special features in the Second Plan. The hon. Members who will partake in this debate must have read the reports, and I do not think that I should dilate by giving the details about the Centrally sponsored schemes.

The Centre, however, has undertaken a new burden of meeting the programmes fifty-fifty with the States. We are going to do it fifty-fifty with the States, but for that also, it is not the fifty-fifty that counts, it is the cent per cent human approach that helps the fifty-fifty. Whether it is fifty-fifty or cent per cent in rupees, annas and pies, if your approach is wrong, you will not make headway, and that has been the trouble in our land.

We have started 43 projects, multi-purpose projects, for which Rs. 642 lakhs will be spent in the Second Plan. Each project will cost Rs. 27 lakhs. Rs. 15 lakhs for each project will be met from the Home Ministry, and Rs. 12 lakhs will come from the

community development projects. When one speaks here about another Ministry, one must admit the fact that sometimes the work gets divided and spread out so much that it becomes difficult to collect the progress reports in time. However, we are vigilant about it. We have issued instructions that the progress reports must come in time, that the collection of those reports should be started in time, and they should come in time for sanctions and grants, so that the work is not held up. In any case, we are also examining the position that the projects undertaken under the Second Plan should not stop because moneys have to be surrendered or moneys lapse or because the budget has not sanctioned anything. Certain committed projects have to be carried on, and I think they will go a long way to help us.

16 hrs.

Now, we come to the question as to who will work at these projects. There is an uneasiness, and rightly so, about the workers, the right type of workers. We felt that difficulty in the First Five Year Plan. We are trying to get over the difficulty by putting up training centres and by giving grants to the Tata School of Social Sciences Every year—I speak subject to correction—about sixty students go there either for refresher courses or for the full length courses. I have seen that school myself.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any course specially devoted to informing them of the conditions among the tribes?

Shrimati Alva: Yes. We have research institutes and we have training centres. I saw in this Tata School of Social Sciences six young men and women from Assam, who were being trained up and who were to go back. Even the free movement of the workers in and about the country helps the psychology and improves the quality of work.

As regards technical training institutes, under the Second Plan, Rs. 18 lakhs will be spent to put up five institutions. Imphal has already an institution of this sort.

Almost every week, the question comes up in this House about housing of these people. The lack of housing, and the lack of allocation of lands comes up and up. But you forget the basic fact how vast this land is and how vast the problem is. If we have not been able to change the heart of our fellowmen, and their approach, then you must take the physical size of the country into consideration, and it certainly will take us some time before we shall be able to stand here and say that we are well on our way in solving this problem.

For housing, in the Second Plan, Rs. 550 lakhs are earmarked under the State sector. This again is on a 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States. Of course, when a house has to be built, the beneficiary has to come forward and give his voluntary labour in the form of manual labour.

Shri Goray (Poona): How many houses were built in the First Five Year Plan period?

Shrimati Alva: I shall be giving those figures when I reply to this debate.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakmadga—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Till then, patience.

Shrimati Alva: There is also the Centrally sponsored housing allocation which runs to Rs. 406 lakhs.

Now, what will these people do, and how they be employed? We have started all kinds of institutes and training centres. As far as the tribals go, cottage industries have a good planning. We have so much of handicrafts and hand-craft with our tribes, that we can very usefully use them and train them up to produce

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manufactured goods under the cottage industries department.

Agriculture, of course, is the main thing for most of these people. But as far as the tribals who live on the hills go, they have a shifting cultivation. Rs. 4.03 crores are set aside for the purpose of developing agriculture for them, and the tribals are trained to wean away from their old habits of shifting cultivation, where they leave every plot of ground after every harvest.

But, however much one may do on a governmental level, we still have to leave a lot to the non-governmental agencies, and we have to assist these non-governmental agencies, for they are doing good work in this direction. As for the non-official organisations, Government gives 80 per cent, and the private agency has to contribute 20 per cent. Sometimes, the private agencies find it difficult even to contribute this 20 per cent. and then get 80 per cent. or the bulk of the amount from Government, for it is the conditions of the grant. But from day to day we are examining these issues to see whether the agencies are good enough. I personally feel that voluntary workers do a great deal because they come out with a missionary zeal. I have seen it in some parts of the country, how voluntary organisations are doing splendid work, because for them there is no such thing as hours of duty, there is no such thing as a salary packet at the end of the month, and there is no such thing as doing it for some purpose. They put their heart and soul into the work, and they live in the wilds and they carry on their work. It is very pleasing to note that such agencies are coming forward in increasing numbers, going into remote corners, building up institutions such as schools, hospitals etc. and carrying on good work, which, I think, is manyfold in comparison with some of our other institutions which do not work well. I do not want here to hide anything from this House. I do

admit that some schemes are working very well and some others are not working very well. Those schemes that are not working very well will not work very well unless you and I take it in hand, wherever it is near us, and put some sort of incentive into the work.

If you want to raise the level of these people, the basic thing to do for any set of human beings is education. If you want them to conform to certain social patterns, the basic thing is education. We shall have to emphasise in the future the education of girls even more than the education of the boys. Hon. Members may not agree with me but I do feel, and I do want to convince them that 'If you educate a woman, you educate a family; if you educate a man, you educate an individual'. Therefore, we shall have to strive every nerve and sinew to educate the tribal girls and the Harijan girls. I have seen both the tribal schools and the Harijan hostels where little girls are studying today. They are bright little girls. What opportunity will they have?

Some hon. Members who harp day in and day out that Government must give employment, must consider whether it is fair for the Government to give employment all the time. What is the private sector doing? What are the individuals doing. Employment will have to be offered on a larger scale for these people. The girls especially will have to be given more opportunities to come out in our civilised society so that when they go back to their own people, they know what social pattern means. I may sound very foolish because I am a woman.....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shrimati Alva: But it is only a woman who can see it in the correct perspective. It is only a woman who can feel for the downtrodden. If men

felt so, there should have been no untouchability nor the tribal people in the medieval stage today.

Shri B. S. Murthy: She is correct.

Shrimati Alva: Now, we come to scholarships. We have to pay every boy and girl who wants to study and go ahead. I think we must also persuade the private sector and men and women of means to undertake to educate bright young people, both from the tribal people and from the Scheduled Castes.

As regards scholarships, you will be surprised to see how much we are giving them. The Ministry of Education gives exemptions to pre-matric (now SSLC) and post-SSLC students who are children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Over and above that, there is an *ad hoc* method of payments; *ad hoc* payments are made to the institutions because we had complaints that students were not receiving their scholarships in time and they were handicapped in getting admitted to schools and colleges. We have found a way out by these *ad hoc* payments so that the children need not suffer, whether they are at the college level or at any other level.

We have tried to abolish the means test to give scholarship. We want to give a fair chance to all the youngsters who come along from these people. We want them to go ahead so that very soon they will say, 'We shall stand on our merits and no reservation for us'. However, we have reservation today—20 per cent of seats in technical institutes for boys and girls coming from these families.

An Hon. Member: What about backward classes?

Shrimati Alva: The Report of the Backward Classes Commission is not being discussed today. But backward class students are not forgotten. They are there. The Education Ministry has a list. Their cases are considered and all attention is given. They do also enjoy the benefits that others get.

Now, I come to the most important point, legal assistance, since all kinds of demands will be made in this House. We have on our Statute-book the Removal of Untouchability Offences Act of 1955. Offences under this Act are cognizable. Nevertheless, in other cases where legal assistance is necessary, again it is shared on a 50:50 basis, and in the Union territories, on a cent per cent. basis, by the Government of India.

The unduly long time taken for progress reports to come to us from the States is one reason why we are not able to go full measure with our plans. But we hope that in future with better methods and ways planned out, these reports will come in time and grants will go in time and work shall not suffer.

Now we come to the services. I think most of the hon. Members know that 12-1/2 per cent. of vacancies are filled by open competition and 16-2/3 of the vacancies are filled otherwise than through open competition. Percentages have been fixed for recruitment on a regional basis taking into account the population of these classes in the region, subject to a minimum reservation of 5 per cent. for Scheduled Tribes. I do not think there should be any grievance on these grounds (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: It should be doubled.

Shrimati Alva: I sympathise with the view that it should be doubled....

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): We should see to implementation of these.

Shrimati Alva: I think the time has come when the efficient and well-trained men from these people should get a fair chance and should be able to stand firm and say, 'I come on my merit'. I know they will need reservation for many a day. I do admit that they will need reservation for, may be, even a generation more. But let not such cases be hidden under this protection.

Shri Thimmaiah: How can it be? Our position is an open secret.

Shrimati Alva: For once education is given and ability is shown, I do not think anyone can keep anyone else back. I know what is in the mind of the hon. friend when he makes a whispering statement.

I do not think I shall give you the figures as regards those who appeared for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. and recruitment thereafter.

One hon. Member mentioned the backward classes. I shall only refer to the backward classes and wind up my speech. Hon. Members are aware—it was answered in this House the other day—that the Report of the Backward Classes Commission will be examined after an *ad hoc* survey is made in a few States to find out what is backwardness and who is backward. If you consider who belong to backward classes, then I think three-fourths of India will be backward (*Interruptions*). So we have to bear in mind what is backwardness. I may be backward, my neighbour may be backward, for so many factors come in. What kind of backwardness does one suffer from? To clear this up, we shall have an *ad hoc* survey. I hope we shall satisfy hon. Members here and the public at large that the backward classes which are not neglected now shall stand on firmer ground after the survey.

I have nothing more to say. I shall welcome criticism, if you call it criticism, but I shall call it suggestions, though you may mean criticism very genuinely. But when you give us your valued suggestions, please bear in mind that whether we work in Parliament or outside, whether we work to understand the working of a private firm or the working of government, we must know that to every practical suggestion there should be an incentive and we must always bear in mind that however much we may try to avoid, practical difficulties also arise

that stand in the way for some time but not all time.

With these few words, I now welcome the discussion.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The motion must be moved, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The motion has already been moved. I am placing the motion formally before the House. Motion moved:

"That the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, be taken into consideration."

There are a number of amendments that have been tabled. I will call one after the other the hon. Members who are here, and ascertain whether they want to move the amendments.

Shri Sanganna (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that more emphasis should be placed on the minor irrigation projects in the tribal and the scheduled areas of the country."

(ii) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that projects should be taken up in the tribal and scheduled areas of the country for providing more employment for labour."

(iii) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that the landless agricultural Adivasi and Harijan labourers be settled on the reclaimed and gramdan lands."

(iv) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that permanent schemes should be made for the proper marketing of the agricultural produce of the Adivasis."

(v) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that adequate medical facilities should be provided in the Tribal and the Scheduled Areas of the country."

Shri B. S. Murthy: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, appreciates the progress made so far and recommends that efforts be accelerated to help backward sections of the people to become full and equal members of

the Socialist Society at an early date."

Shri K. C. Jena (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

(1) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, recommends to the Government that sufficient funds be provided for helping the Scheduled Castes and Adivasis to build their houses particularly those who live mainly on daily wages."

(u) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that economic holdings of land be allotted to the landless Scheduled Castes and Adivasis of India."

Shri Siddiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that—

- (i) a Commission be appointed to assess the progress made so far and to suggest effective measures for eradicating untouchability in the country; and
- (ii) more educational facilities be provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

Shri B. C. Mullik (Kandrapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that sizeable holding of land be provided to each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe family in order to improve its economic condition."

(ii) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that a Parliamentary Committee be set up with necessary powers to enquire into the progress made so far in removal of untouchability in different States in the country and to submit its Report within six months suggesting measures for expediting the removal of untouchability."

Shri Klayaperumal (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that suitable steps be taken,—

(a) to check the employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children below the age of fourteen;

(b) to protect the Scheduled Castes from being compelled to do indecent jobs against their volition; and

(c) to eradicate untouchability in India."

Shri B. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

(i) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that education should be imparted to the Adivasi children in their mother tongue at the primary and the secondary stages."

(ii) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that all development works in the tribal areas and the Scheduled areas of the country should be done by the Government through the co-operative organizations."

(iii) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that the agricultural produce of the Adivasis should be marketed through the multi-purpose co-operative societies."

(iv) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that the officers posted to the scheduled areas of the country should be trained properly to serve the Adivasis to their best interests."

(v) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that medical facilities should be made available to the Adivasis by creating mobile dispensaries in large numbers."

Mr. Speaker: These substitute motions are before the House. Discussion may start now. There are a number of hon. Members who want to take part in the debate. Will each hon. Member be satisfied with 10 minutes?

An Hon. Member: Fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I shall give opportunity first to the States—to all the 14 States; there are 3 other small ones also. Then I will call parties. I won't ignore the parties or the States. Before a party or a State gets a second turn I shall see that all the States and the parties are exhausted. It does not mean that I am going to call all the Congress Members—375 of them. I will call the spokesmen of parties. We have got two days. Each party will try to put up one or two Members. Even though the party is small in number I shall give at least one spokesman of that party an opportunity.

Now, I call a Member from the Communist Party.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after a long interval today we are discussing the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1955-56 and 1956-57. Sir, the earlier report for the year 1955 could not be discussed in this House before because Government would not make any time available for discussion.

Just now the hon. Minister said that the Home Ministry of the Government have been trying their utmost to develop the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to bring them to the level of other people. But the fact remains that for the last 2 years we could not discuss the report here. That shows how the Government is dealing with the matter. This is not a question of time factor. It is a question of approach; it is a question of how the Government have tried to deal with the matter. That must be understood.

I want to deal with some problems. Our Constitution has provided certain guarantees for the safeguard of the interests of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. There are the Directive Principles of the Constitution. They require that the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given ample opportunities for education; they should be given security of land tenure and facilities for housing and so on. In short, they should be given all political, social and economic facilities. It is the moral and the constitutional duty of Government to look after the interests of these sections of the people.

Let us examine how our Government have fulfilled that task and whether they are treating the matter in right earnest. The hon. Minister has said that 20 per cent of the seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There may be some seats reserved; but that does not mean that all these people can avail themselves of these chances. Unless you touch the basic

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

problem and give them ample opportunities to give them education and to bring them up to the level of others, reservation of seats alone will not solve the problem.

Here I can mention one fact. There was a starred question, question No. 25. The question was asked as to the number of gazetted officers working in the Railway Department at present, both technical and non-technical and how many of them belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The answer was that there were 3,460 officers and out of them only 9 persons of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

If you go further, in the Planning Commission, there are 216 gazetted officers; out of them 153 are technical and 63 non-technical. I think only one Technical Officer belongs to the Scheduled Castes and not even a single person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

This shows how our Government is working in this matter. Very often it is said that the Government have reserved certain seats and suitable candidates with the requisite qualifications are not available. If that is a fact, am I to believe that all these people are quite unfit and all these people cannot come to the level of others even in spite of the opportunities that have been provided to them? The main thing is that though much has been said in the Constitution, we should not forget that real opportunities were not given to them.

Take, for instance, the land problem which essentially concerns the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the backward classes and communities. Nobody can ignore or deny the thousands of tribal people engaged in shifting cultivation. Thousands of agricultural, plantation and forest labourers are landless. This population forms a major portion of the peasantry. Land problem has not been properly attend-

ed to. All these people are not given settlement in the land and the land problem has not been dealt with properly. If the Government did not undertake to solve this problem, even the fraction of the problem cannot be touched.

Mere allocation of some money and some services here and there does not solve the problem. There should be a correct approach to the whole problem; otherwise, this problem cannot be solved. What does Mahatma Gandhi say about giving opportunity to the people of this community who have been exploited for generations? In his article in *Harijan*, June 1947, he says:

"Jawaharlal cannot be replaced today whilst the charge is being taken from the Englishmen. He, a Harrow boy, a Cambridge graduate and a barrister, is wanted to carry on negotiations with Englishmen. But the time is fast coming when India will have to elect its first President of the Republic that is coming. I would rejoice to think that we had a mehtar girl of stout heart, incorruptible and of crystal-like purity to become the first President. It is no vain dream and there are such Harijan girls, if we would but set our hearts on having rustic Presidents... Our President of the future would not be required to know English. They would have as their counsellors wise patriots, knowing the necessary foreign languages and the art of true statesmanship."

That was the approach of Mahatma Gandhi. But even after ten years of independence we say that people of the requisite qualification are not available and so on. That is not correct. Sufficient care and opportunity had not been provided. We should touch that problem.

The entire nation has been suffering from the political unrest in the

Naga Hills. This is not a new thing. The trouble originated during the British period. Yet, we cannot solve that problem. If the matter was rightly tackled, the situation in that area might not have taken such an unhappy turn. But the hill people of Assam, though backward in many respects, are very brave and freedom loving, as is generally the case with regard to all the tribal people. Their elemental self-respect and the right to freedom often expressed in a rather exclusive form, are very keen and any sudden intervention in their traditional ways of life, generally evokes strong resistance. From the British rulers down to our Congress rulers—they did not realise the reality of the situation and did not give proper and deep thought to that problem. They chose to remain satisfied with saying that they were unruly and criminal people, breakers of law and order, disloyal separatists and so on and all kinds of motives were attributed to these people. They have chosen to solve this problem using Tommy guns, bullets and so on by using the Preventive Detention Act. But you cannot solve the real problem by crushing people who are discontent. The problem requires proper understanding and special attempts must be made.

There is a strong feeling—rightly too—about some unhappy incidents in Ramanathapuram District of Madras. The entire nation should be ashamed of that. One should not forget that this is the outcome of the long-drawn and accumulated discontent of the people of that particular community. Social justice has been denied to the people there by those in the upper strata. It should not be looked as a mere law-breaking or an undesirable element. You must try to realise the genuine grievance of those people. They may have very genuine grievances which must be studied and redressed. Otherwise, the flames of accumulated discontent of those people might flare up which will be disastrous to the entire nation. So, I

request the Government to look into this matter.

Now, coming to the question....

Mr. Speaker: There is no more question. He has taken 15 minutes.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I require at least 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow.

Shri B. C. Mallick: Both the reports cover a period of 27 months; at least 27 minutes may be allowed.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch Castes): If the time limit is 15 minutes, it should be strictly adhered to.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no good coming to the point now. He must have come to the point earlier. I cannot go on extending the time. Two days—ten hours—have been allotted. I want to give an opportunity to all groups and all States.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: What about the time allotted to our Party, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any party in this matter. All of you belong to the same party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): All of us do not belong to the same party; that is clear.

Mr. Speaker: So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, they belong to one party, the Scheduled Castes. There is no question of bargaining like this. I will call another hon. Member. Shri Siva Raj.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I rise to a point of order. In article 75(3) it is said that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People. And, if you read articles 74 and 75, Sir, you will find that none of the Members present here on the Treasury

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Benchers can be considered to be a member of the Council of Ministers. There is nobody representing the Government responsible to the House now.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister, Shrimati Violet Alva, came to me and said that she has got some committee meeting and that she had asked Shri Hazarika to take note of the various points.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not even a Deputy Minister is present here, what to say of a Minister from the Council of Ministers

Mr. Speaker: They are responsible.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is undoubtedly so. We can understand if it is a Minister of the Cabinet. But here it is expressly stated "Council of Ministers which is responsible to the House". At this important discussion there is nobody responsible.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. In this Ministry three Ministers are there and, therefore, I hope that whoever is the Whip of this Party will kindly convey the desire of the House that at least one Minister must be present here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If they are not responsible to the House now, then what will we discuss?

Mr. Speaker: Now let us go on. I would request hon. Members kindly to strictly confine themselves to 15 minutes. I will try not to ignore any particular party; party, group and everything will be taken into consideration.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I listened with interest to the speech of the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, and I wish that the other members of the Government, particularly the Ministers, emulate her example in the matter of stating their case before this House. Sir, she put the case for the Govern-

ment with as much sympathy as a woman could command and with a sympathetic and generous heart. She had to plead a very weak case. Nevertheless, by the softness of her heart she has been able to put the case very well.

She is obviously new to this problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The fact remains that this problem is not new, or is due to circumstances which are to be found in other countries of the world. This is a problem which arises from a structure of society which has been fashioned in this country to suit the purposes and objectives of a certain section of the people.

I dare say you remember, Sir, that 15 years ago within the precincts of this chamber, and when you, Sir, were sitting in the Opposition, I said, referring to the problem of Scheduled Castes and the other people who were similarly situated like the Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, that there was a conspiracy between the Britisher, the brahman and the bania to keep down the masses of this country in superstition, poverty and illiteracy. Nothing has happened since for me to change my view, except that the Britisher has gone and with him the sense of justice and fair play has also gone (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nobody can prevent the hon. Member from saying what he wants. Let him go on. If he thinks the Britisher must rule this country once again, let him say so.

Shri Siva Raj: I say nothing has happened since to change my view. On the other hand, I feel that we are being handicapped by the fact that very often we have to go with banded knees and bated breath to people asking favours, the very people who have been responsible for our oppression and our condition in the country.

That is the position we are in at the present moment. Nevertheless, I trace all these troubles to the structure of society. That structure of society, I believe, has been so framed that the core of that society, namely, the brahmin and the bania are being surrounded by the rest of the vast masses of this country—call them Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes—as shock-absorbers of the society, to bear the brunt of famine, of pestilence, of flood and of epidemics. Not merely that, they have also to bear the brunt of the onslaught of foreign religions like Christianity and Mohammedanism. Further, as has happened during the war time they have also become fodder for cannons during war time, and as has happened during British days they also happen to be coolies of the British Empire introducing further problems like "Indian nationals" in various countries like Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and South Africa.

Therefore, the society which is called the 'Indian Society' is really speaking a Hindu society and that society is naturally reflected in this Government also. And, if I say that this Government represents that society I am quite sincere in feeling that I cannot expect from this Government a treatment which will help the Scheduled Castes, because they have not got the right type of mind, they have been trained for years to keep down the vast masses of people under illiteracy and superstition for their own security and benefit. It is these classes that constitute the Government both at the Centre and in the States. It is very difficult for us to expect from them the treatment that we really want to have.

No doubt the Deputy Minister was good enough to suggest that she worked the department in such a way as to bring to bear upon the department all human kindness, magnanimity and sound heart.

Shrimati Alva: I beg of them to show magnanimity.

Shri Biva Raj: I think it is due to the fact that she belongs to the Christian faith which has inculcated in her these principles, but I do not expect it from the others. And, if I am right, we, who are now called Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, have been kept on in this condition because we started to protest against this caste system from the very outset.

Those of us who did not like the caste system and ran away to the hills became Scheduled Tribes. Those of us who protested against it and would not come under the caste system were treated as outcasts and put into the residential areas of Scheduled Castes, which are called *cheris* in our parts. Such of those who submitted to caste system and could have no understanding of its effect, formed the Backward Classes. Taking all these into consideration, they form the majority, and with adult franchise one would expect that they would run this country. On the other hand, we find that classes like the brahmins and the banias constitute the Government in this country, and I do not expect any benefit accruing from the Government.

No doubt, Shrimati Alva talked of so many measures that have been taken by this Government and other State Governments for the amelioration of the condition of these people. They are mere palliatives, but they are not curatives of the disease. We believe that we must go to the fundamental problem and solve that problem, and that is, the removal of casteism, and casteism has been brought into existence by the Brahmins. I purposely use the word Brahmins, not to insult or to wound the feelings of any Brahmin friend of mine, for, I have got many Brahmin friends. But the system which they have introduced is harmful not merely to the people of this country but also to the freedom of this country and the happiness of this country.

It is from that position that all these troubles arise. I have read the

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report, and I think the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also quotes the name of that person—Dr. Srinivas—who said that we cannot remove the castes unless some agencies are utilised for the purpose, and that untouchability cannot be removed. He went further and said in some of his essays—I believe he is an anthropologist—that the gradual Brahminisation of society or, to use another word of his, the Sanskritisation of society has resulted in the growth of the caste system. Unless Brahminism is removed—the caste system itself is based on that—we cannot go further. On that system we have been doing all these things.

I may humbly say that during the 40 to 50 years of my public life in this country we have tried ever so many methods, both with the Britishers and with others, as to the best method of elevating the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes and also to improve their condition. I desire to state in this House that all those attempts of ours have failed. So, we on our part have decided that we should not depend for the solution of our problems upon anybody—neither God nor man, neither the Central Government nor the State Governments.

In order to improve our conditions, we sought a new plan which was pointed out to us—the path was laid for us—by the late Baba Sahab Ambedkar, to whom we all owe for ever our gratitude for showing us this new path. He suggested that the Scheduled Castes, in order to have their rightful place in this country, must leave off Hinduism and take to the path of Buddhism. I see that our Prime Minister, everytime that he finds himself helpless, mentions Buddhism. For instance, yesterday, he was helpless in not being able to influence the foreign nations in the matter of his foreign policy. He says and he holds that the only course that he can fall back upon is the path that was pointed out by the Buddha.

I am glad that the Prime Minister of this country is a person who believes in that path, who I am sure will follow the path, but for the fact that he is surrounded by people who believe the other way. Even if he is prepared to march forward his path is clogged. I have every faith that the Prime Minister will do it. If I may say so, I would advise the Government on these lines. Instead of spending crores and crores of rupees all of which go down the drain now, in the shape of giving so much of encouragement, so many schemes, etc., which really have no effect at all, whether in the Community Project schemes or in the National Extension Service schemes, it is much better that all that money is utilised for the influence, growth and spread of this way of life in which our Prime Minister has got great faith.

If as I believe he is sincere, if he does this, I am sure he, occupying the position that does today, will ever earn the gratitude not merely of these unfortunate classes but also the gratitude of the country, if he takes to this path, as indeed another person, occupying a similar position thousands of years ago, namely, Emperor, Asoka. If there is any person in India today who can emulate the example of Emperor Asoka, it is the Prime Minister. But, if he does not do it I am afraid he will have to write himself down in history as a person who has a warm heart but a weak will. He will have to write himself down as a person with a hot head and cold feet.

So I believe that if only the Prime Minister will put in as much enthusiasm and as much energy as he puts into the affairs of our external relations and other matters like the atomic energy, to this problem of the removal of untouchability and the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, we will be in sight of some solution. But I must tell the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs what—Bishop Wilson

once said: "Things are what they are; and the consequences will be what they will be. Why then should men like to be deceived?"

If there is untouchability, there is all the suffering on the part of the vast masses of the people. It is due to the structure of the society in which most of the people believed. I believe that system ought to be thoroughly changed and in order to change it, there is only one path. There also, people will not believe if I cite an impartial person who does not belong to this country, who is not a Scheduled Caste man, who is not a Justice Party man, who is not a non-Brahmin, but who is a scholar and who is the author of a book on Buddhism, Mr Christmas Humphreys. He has made this observation

"If the Buddha in his zeal to make available to all men the wisdom which the Brahmins held exclusively for their own emolument, revealed too much, he paid dearly for the excess of his compassion. The Brahmins were immediately hostile, and although thousands and tens of thousands supported his reforms and innovations, the hard core of the ravished priestcraft won in the end."

That is the fate of Buddhism and that is also the fate of this India.

Yesterday, when the Prime Minister spoke, there was an element of pathos running through his speech.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri Siva Raj: I have got one more idea I shall finish with that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member has got one minute more.

Shri Siva Raj: Three minutes I was interrupted in the middle.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member invites interruption.

Shri Siva Raj: I believe that the reason is this. People have been kept outside of society to absorb all kinds of shock and the condition in which

they live is a vulnerable condition. Any riot for instance or anything that the caste-Hindu loses his temper upon may be taken for instance. If they want to take revenge, they set fire to houses because the houses are thatched ones. They break their vessels because they happen to be mud pots; they carry away the cattle, goats, dogs and so on. In this way, they harm them.

17 hrs.

What is worse, after Independence and the Constitution was framed, we also unfortunately were saddled with this adult franchise. The result is, incidents like the Ramanathapuram riot. We cannot vote as we like. We have been compelled one way or the other, by reason of the caste system and also by reason of these political parties which are otherwise formed. If I have got to cast a vote for the Congress, and only if I cast my vote for the Congress, the Congress Party will give me a few assignments of land or promise some scholarship and things like that. If you do not vote for the Congress Party, they at once withdraw all these concessions indirectly. Or, it is the other way. If we do vote for the Congress, and not vote for the party which is opposed to the Congress, these put pressure on us and cause a lot of harm as it happened in the Ramanathapuram riot. Our condition has since then become worse. To my surprise the Central Government has been indifferent, as we saw just a few minutes before, there was not a member of the Council of Ministers present to hear this debate. Such as the interest that the Centre takes so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned. In Ramanathapuram, thousands of houses were burnt, a number of people were killed, lot of cattle were taken away from the poor people and the harvest which they gathered had been removed. But the Centre said, "This is entirely a State responsibility" and would not look at the question. But once Ramaswamy Naicker,

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called Periyar in our area, merely suggested the idea that the thread of the Brahmins must be cut; he is an old man and in a hurry he gave expression to his reform in a violent way. But immediately, up goes the temperature, up goes the thermometer at the Centre. At once, not merely the Home Minister, but the Prime Minister steps in and says that whether there is legal responsibility or not, there is a moral responsibility on the part of the Centre to protect Brahmins.

That is why I say that this society is so bad that we cannot expect anything real or substantial at their hands. As the poet said, "It is difficult to minister unto a mind deceased". The mind ceases to function. It can never function as long as it is ridden with casteism.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Mr. Speaker, I agree with the previous speaker as far as the welfare of the Scheduled Castes is concerned, but I totally disagree with the arguments that he has put forward. He is a veteran leader who commands respect from all communities and it is the good fortune of the Harijans not only of the South, but all over India, that Mr. Siva Raj has come here to give his experience to the nation, so that the question which has defied solution for centuries would be solved at least in his time. But unfortunately, things have changed and Mr. Siva Raj has taken a view that is not practical and practicable.

If we look into history, from the date of Rama, Viswamitra, Buddha and several other agencies came into existence who helped the Harijans to get out of this sin of untouchability. In historic times, Buddha has done his best, but he did not succeed. Christianity has come; it tried its level best, but it did not succeed. Later on, Islam has come and it was not successful. Still later, in recent times...

An Hon. Member: Congress cannot be a success.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Rajaram Mohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswathi and several others have tried their level best to see that this sin of untouchability, this blackest spot, must be removed, from the fair face of India. All these attempts have failed, because it is not merely a religious problem. It is a complicated problem which has got its roots in economics, politics and several other factors.

Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi stepped into the field and he wanted to solve this. Though he called this a religious or social move, still he has tried his level best to make it a semi-political problem as well, so much so that he interlinked all these factors into one another, with the result that the Harijans must be given certain rights. I am very sorry a man like Mr. Siva Raj should have said that adult franchise has done injustice to the Harijan community. But for this adult franchise, Harijans would not have been treated as men in India.

Even in Ramanathapuram—I do not know whether Mr. Siva Raj has visited that place or not—but I was the first man to visit that place and I have said a few lines:

"The ghastly scene at the St. Paul's Church of Verambal in Mudukulathur Taluk is the limit to human cruelty. With shattered windows, hurnt doors and bullet marks on the walls, the church stands as a symbol of callous cruelty against Harijan men, women and children, about 400 of whom ran into the church for protection at the altar. The tragedy of the 'Blackhole of Calcutta' and the ghastly scenes of Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar pale into insignificance as we see

the lonely church and its helpless inhabitants subjected to arson and firings. The heart-rending weeping of women and children when the Madras Ministers approached them yesterday recalls to my mind the woeful plight of the victims of Noakhali in West Bengal. Whoever might have been the perpetrators of such gruesome atrocities, the fact remains that this will be a standing shame to South India, rearing the worst type of communalism existing in this area."

From Ramayana to Ramanathapuram, the Harijan has been the victim.

I am asking, why should a man like Mr. Siva Raj think that adult franchise has done injustice?

Shri Siva Raj: I did not say that adult franchise was responsible for the communal riots. I said, we have unfortunately been saddled with the responsibility on account of there being two parties. If we vote for the Congress, some one else comes and worries us. If we vote for the other party, the Congress withdraws the concessions given to us.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I may also tell Mr. Siva Raj that Ramanathapuram stands as an instance where Harijans have retaliated in spite of their not having guns and fire-arms. It is an instance to show that they will fight, if necessary, without shedding their blood.

An Hon. Member: Fight the Brahmins.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is a cry "fight the Brahmins." Yes; I am one of those who will certainly fight the Brahmins, not by cutting the tuft or by removing the thread, but by learning the Lord and trying to compete with him and defeat him in his own field of learning, culture, saga-

city and other things, not trying to cut him like a weakling and to put the knife in his throat or in his belly. I will not do it, and it is not India's policy to do it. I will certainly fight the Brahmins; I have been fighting the Brahmins since 25 years and I have always been first in my fight with Brahmins.... I think the Speaker will bear me out in this.

Mr. Speaker: If it would please the hon. Member, I accept defeat.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I think there is none in India today who can equal our Speaker as far as learning.....

Mr. Speaker: Not necessarily.

Shri B. S. Murthy: ... wisdom and sagacity are concerned. Therefore, I shall never come before him.

In Gita, it is said:

विद्या विनय सम्पन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि,
शुनि चैव इवापके च पण्डितः समदर्शिनः ॥

This is the ruling principle.

An Hon. Member: What is the meaning?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I shall translate it for the benefit of my friends who do not understand it.

Shri Nath Pai: Why not ask the Chair to translate it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It says that a learned man is he who is able to respect a learned Brahmin and a harijan. इवापके च I need not translate it. I think my hon. friend knows इवापके च गवि हस्तिनि means elephant and cow.

That is the principle on which our religion exists. I do not understand why our friends should bring in Brahminism here. He also brought in Panditji's name. He said something about Panditji. I have my own difficulty to understand Panditji. It is

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very difficult to understand Panditji. But still he is a man of destiny and I have faith in him that he will try to see that the sin of untouchability is removed lock, stock and barrel before he lays down the office of Prime Ministership.

Again, converting the harijans into Buddhism would not solve the problem. It is impossible. Many have tried it. I don't think that Mr. Siva Raj and his friends shall be able to convert all the harijans into Buddhism. It is against historical facts. They cannot do it. What Christianity could not do, what Buddha did not do, I don't think our friends can do. Saying that shows a defeatist mentality.

I am telling my friends not to run away from the fight. Let us see what the Brahmin says and what the baniya says. As Mr. Siva Raj says, we have to be prepared. Let us fight the banyas and let us fight Brahminism, if necessary. But let us not run away. Therefore, for God's sake, don't try to instil fear in the hearts of the harijans. We must not run away because this religion is ours, country is ours and the whole people is ours.

Now, coming to the point of the Ramanathapuram incidents, it is a lesson both for harijans as well as caste Hindus, both for the Government as well as for the non-governmental people. Ramanathapuram will remain a lesson for all those people who have to learn lessons.

I was saying that everyone must try to get progress as he goes along the path of life. It is no use saying that it is defeatism or obstructionism. As Ruskin has said: "He only progresses in life, whose heart is softer, whose brain is quicker and blood is warmer". I would ask the harijans of this country to have a softer heart to forgive those that have perpetrated injustice on them, and a quicker brain so that they can plan immediately to rehabilitate them and give them warm blood so that we

shall not run away, neither from the religion, nor from the country.

Then I have got a few suggestions to make. I shall not make a speech. I shall give certain suggestions.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must finish within two minutes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I will only take 1½ minutes. I know that the Government have been trying to do much. But, as the Deputy Minister has stated, it is not merely a problem of doling out certain quantities of scholarships or money. That will not solve the problem. Only a change of heart in people like Mr. Siva Raj will solve the problem. Let him come forward to serve the harijans. I shall be his first follower. Let us both leave Parliament, if necessary. That is the way how we must tackle the problem.

I would suggest that there should be a committee to go into the progress made so far in this direction. This report is being presented to us annually. Next year also another report will be presented. Some people say that untouchability has been removed and some say it has not been removed. We do not know which is correct. So, there must be an evaluation of the work so far carried on and the progress made in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then, harijans can be easily divided into three categories—agricultural labourer, scavenging labourer and cobbler. So, there must be separate scheme for the three categories. As far as agricultural labour is concerned, there is much of cultivable waste land of the Government in all the States. The Central Government, with the help of the State Governments, can see that these lands are being distributed to the landless agricultural labour.

So far as scavengers are concerned, my friend Mr. Valmiki will speak volumes about their difficulties. Nobody is taking care of them. The municipality says: we have no funds

The panchayat board says that they are not able to do anything. Government also says that there is no fund. Therefore, I would suggest that the Central Government must take over this problem. Three separate committees should be appointed and they should be entrusted with the responsibility of preparing certain schemes for their amelioration.

Then another bottleneck is the State Governments. The Deputy Minister also stated that the State Government are not sometimes giving full co-operation. I would venture to say that they are not giving any co-operation at all. Every time when we come to Parliament and put a question, they say that the State Governments are not co-operating. So I want the subject to be taken away from the State Governments and let it be administered by the Centre.

I know that several State Governments are not able to give even matching grants and because they are not able to give matching grants, the Central grant also lapses. Therefore, it is better that the whole thing is taken over by the Centre. If it is not possible, let them entrust this portfolio to the Chief Minister or the Finance Minister or the Home Minister, as the report has suggested.

But I would still prefer the Central Government doing it, in the same way as rehabilitation. I say that the harijans must be rehabilitated first because they are having a number of difficulties. All these difficulties are due to the inhumanity of man. The harijans are suffering both in the south as well as in the north. Let not the harijans be the victims for the sins of others.

Therefore, I request the Home Ministry to appoint a Committee and then see what amount of progress has been achieved. Then they have to plan further. With these remarks I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I now call on Mr. Jangde. I will call Mr. Mullick after Mr. Jangde.

• श्री जंगदे (बिलासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय समय कम है और इस कम समय में यदि हम सिद्धान्तों पर जाते हैं और आवश्यक बातों पर जाते हैं तो हम बहुत सी चीजों का हल यहां पर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिये मैं आप के सामने कुछ तथ्यों को रखना चाहता हूँ।

संवैधानिक संरक्षण का सातवां वर्ष गुजर रहा है। केवल तीन वर्ष बाकी हैं। हमने देखा कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने केवल २८३ लाख रुपया चिकित्सा पर खर्च किया, २१६ लाख रुपया गृह निर्माण पर खर्च किया, ४१२ लाख पया यातायात पर खर्च किया, ७४ लाख रुपया गृह उद्योग पर खर्च किया, ५३ लाख सहकारिता पर खर्च किया। इसी प्रकार से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल ८,८६५ मकान बनाये गये और दस ग़ाम बनाये, ३१ कालोनी, २० छायादान, और सात सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के मकान बनाये। इसी प्रकार से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में और अभी तक जो भूमिहीन हरिजन हैं उनकी संख्या ३४ परसेंट है, आदिवासियों की संख्या ७ परसेंट है और खासकर दक्षिण हिन्दुस्तान में भूमिहीन हरिजनों की बहुत ज्यादा संख्या है।

यह ठीक है कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम ३२ करोड़ से बढ़ाकर ६० करोड़ खर्च करने वाले हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने कुल २,२०० करोड़ खर्च किये थे जब कि दूसरी योजना में हम ४,८०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। हमको देखना चाहिये कि इस की तुलना में हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये ठीक रकम खर्च कर रहे हैं या नहीं। इस के अलावा हमको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि अनुसूचित जातियों के क्षेत्र में हम सड़कों के लिये, अस्पतालों के लिये, मबरलों के लिये, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के लिये,

[श्री बांगड़े]

फारेस्ट सेक्टर के लिये जो खर्च करते हैं वह उस से कितना ज्यादा है जितना कि हम किसी सामान्य क्षेत्र में खर्च करते क्योंकि सामान्य क्षेत्र में भी हम सड़कों, भस्पतालों, स्कूलों आदि के लिये कुछ खर्च करते हैं। उसके मुकाबले में आप देखिये कि इन क्षेत्रों में आप कितना ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। जब आप इस क्षेत्र में सामान्य क्षेत्र से अधिक खर्च करेंगे तब ही यह कहा जा सकेगा कि आप इन लोगों की विशेष सुविधा के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं।

इस के बाद आप यह देखें कि अब संरक्षण के तीन वर्ष ही रह गये हैं। हमको यह देखना चाहिये कि इन सात वर्षों में हम हरिजनों के और आदिवासियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये कितना कर चुके हैं और इन तीन वर्षों में हम उनके आर्थिक शोषण को दूर करने के लिये कितना कर सकेंगे।

17.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

आप रिवरबेशन दें या न दें इसकी मुझे परवाह नहीं और न मैं इसके संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह देखिये कि तीन बरस बाद हरिजनों की और आदिवासियों की क्या हालत होगी। आप दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उनकी शिक्षा को बढ़ाने वाले हैं, उनके लिये तीन लाख से ऊपर मकान बना रहे हैं उसके लिये ७ करोड़ रुपये रखा है, चिकित्सा पर आठ करोड़ खर्च करने वाले हैं। पर यहां केवल रुपये का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधरती है या नहीं। आज के बस्तुवादी संसार में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का क्या स्थान रहने वाला है। उनकी पारों और से शोषण हो रहा है। हरिजन भीतरी शोषण से मारे जा रहे हैं और आदिवासी बाहरी शोषण से। बाहर से आदिमी

जाते हैं वे आदिवासियों का शोषण करते हैं। आदिवासी उनके कुलियों का काम करते करते बक जाते हैं। हरिजनों का शोषण इस तरह होता है कि बड़े बड़े हमारे बिजनेस मैन जाते हैं, बड़े बड़े व्यापारी जाते हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखाने दार जाते हैं और हमारे बच्चों को हम से छीन लेते हैं हरिजनों का हजारों साल का बच्चा छीना जा चुका है। आप इस बुनियादी चीज को देखिये कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को इस शोषण से किस प्रकार बचाया जा सकता है। आप जो रुपया उन के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं उससे उनका क्या कल्याण होने वाला है। उनकी शिक्षा और चिकित्सा पर जो आप खर्च करते हैं वह तो कल्याणकारी राज्य में करना ही होगा। आप यह देखिये कि इन सालों के बाद हरिजनों की हालत क्या होगी।

अब मे छुप्राछत के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमने इसको दूर करने के लिये कानून बनाया हुआ है और हमारी सरकार उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस पांच साल ताकों में न तो कांग्रेस ने, न प्रजा समाजवादी ने और न किसी और संस्था के सवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने हरिजनों के उद्धार करने की कोशिश की और जिस ने ऐसा करने की कोशिश की है उसका बायकाट किया गया है। उनकी दुर्दशा की है। यह आज हालत है। आज देहात में अगर कोई हरिजन छुप्राछत के विध्वंस पुलिस के पास शिकायत करने जाता है तो उसका बालान दफा १०७, १४७, आम्बा फौजदारी और दफा ३७६, ३२४, ३२५ ताजीरत हिन्द में किया जाता है। उसको इन जुबों में फांसा जाता है। सार्वजनिक चरागाह तक में हरिजनों को धरी भी प्रवेश नहीं मिलता। डिप्लोम कास्ट कबिलर के पास शिकारवादी जाती है उनको वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजते हैं परन्तु कुछ होता नहीं। मैं खुद चुनस कोपी हूँ। सन् १९५५ में इन्के चार पांच केस बायर किये लेकिन सरकार की आधिकार

ने उसमें ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी कि मुझे प्रिबेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट के मातहत बन्द किया जा सकता है। जब आप के सरकारी भ्रष्टाचारी को यह हालत है तो हरिजनों की यह छद्मभाष्य कैसे दूर हो सकती है। यह आपको सोचना होगा कि इस चीज को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है हम जब इस विषय में यहां प्रश्न करते हैं तो यह उत्तर दिया जाता है कि यह प्रश्न राज्यों का है और उसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं। हमको यह देखना होगा कि हम हरिजनों को इस तकलीफ को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं। इसीलिये ४ वर्षों से कह रहा हूँ कि हरिजनों के विषय को कानफरेंट लिस्ट में लिया जाये ताकि हम यहां पर चर्चा छेड़ सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य की तकलीफ तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि वह बहुत सा मसाला इन १५ मिनटों में देना चाहते हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से वह बोल रहे हैं उस तरह से वह ठीक से रिकार्ड नहीं हो सकता।

श्री जांगड़े : इसलिये तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि चूंकि मुझे बहुत से विषयों पर बोलना है इसलिये मुझे कुछ अधिक समय दिया जाये।

श्री शिबमूल्य कास्ट कमिश्नर ने यह शिकायत की है कि राज्य सरकारों ने यह बताया है कि हमने ४२ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है पर वास्तव में उन्होंने २५ करोड़ ही खर्च किया है। इन सात वर्षों में हमें यह पता नहीं लग सका है कि राज्य सरकारों में और केन्द्रीय सरकार में हरिजनों का सरकारी नौकरियों में क्या अनुपात है। हमें यह जान कर दुःख होता है कि ग्यारह राज्यों में हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड भी नहीं बने। इसके अलावा हरिजनों का जो कार्य है उसे एक डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं रखा गया है बल्कि कई डिपार्टमेंटों में रखा गया है। इसलिये हरिजनों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है क्योंकि उनको यह नहीं मालूम होता कि वे अपनी

शिकायत से कर किस डिपार्टमेंट के किस अधिकारी के पास जायें।

मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि जिस तरह से यहां आदिवासियों की सरकारी और अर्द्ध-सरकारी कानफरेंस होती हैं। उसी को हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सम्मिलित कानफरेंस होनी चाहिये। उस कानफरेंस में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के प्रतिनिधि हों और केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के भी प्रतिनिधि हों और सब मिल कर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर विचार प्रकट करे लेकिन मेरे उस सुझाव को नहीं माना गया।

मे कई सालों से चिन्ताता आ रहा हूँ कि हरिजनों की बालिकाओं की शिक्षा के सवाल पर ध्यान दिया जाये लेकिन उस पर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वह सवाल हमारी स्त्रियों, हमारी बहनों और हमारी लड़कियों की शिक्षा का सवाल है। राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया है। जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों का भरोसा नहीं करेगी और स्वयं इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देगी तब तक यह सवाल हल नहीं होगा, चाहे बीस बरस भी बीत जायें। हरिजन बहनों की शिक्षा ५ प्रतिशत भी आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी। इस चीज पर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप उरा धीरे बोलेंगे और रिकार्ड ठीक तरह से रखा जायेगा, तब ही तो आपकी बातों पर ध्यान दिया जा सकेगा।

श्री जांगड़े : जहां तक हरिजनों की जन-संख्या का सम्बन्ध है, शिबमूल्य कास्ट कमिश्नर ने कहा है कि १९५६ के कांस्टी-यूशन आर्डर के अनुसार हरिजनों की जन-संख्या बढ़ा दी गई। मुझे इसका बड़ा दुःख अनुभव है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने सिफारिश

[श्री जांगड़े]

की, बिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार जैनरल आफ सैन्सस ने सिफारिश की कि भूमि क्षेत्र में हरिजनों की संख्या बढ़ गई है, लेकिन डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने उसको नहीं माना। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इसका कोई उपचार नहीं किया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में १९११ से १९५६ तक के आंकड़े दिये जा सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात को नहीं माना और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि केन्द्र में और राज्यों में हरिजनों की सीटें घटा दी गई हैं। इस विषय में मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था, परन्तु उसका उत्तर टालमटोल में दे दिया गया।

इसके उपरान्त मैं नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि १९४३ में हरिजन केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की नौकरियों में शामिल हुये थे। क्या आप समझते हैं कि इन बारह वर्षों में जो हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी नौकरियों में शामिल हुये हैं, वे प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी की नौकरियों में पहुँच सकते हैं। सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर इस बारे में बार बार शिकायत करते हैं और सिफारिश करते हैं, लेकिन उस पर भ्रमल नहीं किया जाता है—न केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर भ्रमल करती है और न राज्य सरकारें। पुलिस आफिसरों को छोड़ दीजिये, जूडिशियल सर्विसिज को छोड़ दीजिये, आर्मी की सर्विसिज को छोड़ दीजिये, साधारण छोटी सर्विसिज के विषय में भी सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की सिफारिशों पर भ्रमल नहीं किया जाता है। न इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं और न कम्प्यूनल रोस्टर (साम्प्रदायिक चक्र) में नोट किया जाता है और न रिपोर्टें पेश की जाती हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि हमको वस्तु-स्थिति का पता नहीं चलता है। इस हिसाब में हम किस प्रकार सरकारी करोगे ?

मैं आपके सामने केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की नौकरियों में हरिजनों के भाग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन प्रथम श्रेणी की २,२५० नौकरियों में हरिजनों की संख्या केवल १० है, द्वितीय श्रेणी के ६,२०० नौकरियों में से उनकी संख्या ६५ है, तृतीय श्रेणी में १,७६,००० नौकरियों में उनकी संख्या १०,००० है और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की ६३,००० नौकरियों में से केवल ८,३०० हरिजन हैं। उसी प्रकार में राज्य सरकारों में प्रथम श्रेणी की २,८१२ नौकरियों में हरिजनों की संख्या केवल ३७ है, द्वितीय श्रेणी की १,०६,४३६ नौकरियों में हरिजनों की संख्या ५,३६८ है, तृतीय श्रेणी की १,६५,३७८ नौकरियों में हरिजनों की संख्या ६,५२७ है और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की ३२,६६५ नौकरियों में उनकी संख्या ३,२६६ है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि प्रथम श्रेणी में उनका अनुपात १ प्रतिशत, द्वितीय श्रेणी में ५ प्रतिशत, तृतीय श्रेणी में ५ प्रतिशत और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में १० प्रतिशत है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सात वर्षों के बाद नौकरियों में हरिजनों की यह संख्या है, तो इन तीन वर्षों में कोई जाड़ का डंडा तो घूमने वाला नहीं है।

मैं यहाँ पर ब्राह्मण जाति, मुसलमान जाति, हिन्दू जाति या बौद्ध जाति को बराबरी नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ और न कोई दोषारोपण करना चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जीवन का लगभग ७५ प्रतिशत भाग—उसके अधिकतर क्षेत्र—सरकार के द्वारा अनुशासित है, इसलिये जब तक सरकार और उसके कर्मचारी अपने दिलों में परिवर्तन नहीं करते, अपनी भावनाओं को नहीं बदलते और उनके अनुसार कार्य नहीं करते, तब तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

उनकी अवस्था नहीं सुधार सकी है। उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा नहीं उठ सकता है—फिर चाहे हिन्दू, बौद्ध या अन्य वर्ग खुश्राष्ट्र माने या न मानें, उससे कोई विशेष अन्तर पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

आज हरिजनों की हीन अवस्था के लिये ब्राह्मणों और सवर्ण हिन्दुओं को उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाता है और उनको दोष दिया जाता है, किन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि आज न ब्राह्मणों में श्राद्धणत्व रहा है और न क्षत्रियों में क्षत्रियत्व रहा है और न शूद्रों में उनकी पुरानी भावना रही है। आज सवाल तो आर्थिक शोषण का है। जब तक उसको दूर नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक हरिजनों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

कुछ शब्द में भंगी भाइयों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। उनकी हालत सबसे खराब है। आज उनके घंघे को कोई लेने को तैयार नहीं है, वे लोग भी उससे चिपटे हुए हैं और उसको छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। उनकी आर्थिक हालत बहुत गिरी हुई है। आज वे स्लम में रह रहे हैं उन की दशा में सुधार करना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे।

कुछ भाइयों का कहना है कि हरिजन लोग आपस में ही जाति-भेद करते हैं, इसलिये सवर्ण हिन्दू उसको क्यों नहीं मानेंगे। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक गिलास में पानी है और उसमें कुछ मल जम जाता है, कुछ कीचड़ जम जाता है, तो अगर हम उसकी निचली सतह को फोड़ते हैं, तो सारा पानी बरबाद हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार यदि हमको हिन्दू समाज में सुधार करना है, तो वह ऊपर से करना चाहिये, न कि नीचे से। अगर नीचे से सुधार किया जा सके, तो अच्छा है, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि जब तक ऊपर से सुधार नहीं होता है, तब तक हरिजनों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार और इस देश के लोगों के प्रतिनिधि इस बात पर विचार करे कि यदि हम इसी गति से चलते रहे, तो इन तीन वर्षों में हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कल्याण नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनको यह देखना है कि क्या इस अवधि में वे उनकी कल्याण कर सकते हैं या नहीं, उनको शोषण से बचा सकते हैं या नहीं। अगर वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो फिर १९६० के बाद हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ओर इस देश की क्या हालत होगी? तब उनकी क्या दुर्दशा होगी? आप यह न सोचिये कि हमने हरिजनों को एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास बना रखा है और उनको कई प्रकार के अधिकार दे रखे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप न तो उनको कोई विशेष अधिकार दे रहे हैं और न उन पर कोई छपा ही कर रहे हैं—आप तो हजारों सालों तक उनके ऊपर किये गये अत्याचार का पश्चात्ताप कर रहे हैं, उनको थोड़ा सा—एक प्रतिशत—आयदा पहुँचा रहे हैं। आप यह सोचिये और सोचने के बाद इस बात की व्यवस्था कीजिये कि हरिजनों के स्थायी लाभ के लिये, सदा के लिये उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिये और उनको दूसरों के बराबर स्तर पर लाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जाय। मैं अन्त में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह करोड़ों या लाखों रुपयों का सवाल नहीं है—यह तो दिल का सवाल है।

Shri B. C. Mullick: We have now two reports before us for discussion. The first report was placed on the Table of the House one year back to be discussed in that very session, but I am sorry to say that it has come up for discussion only today along with the second report for 1956-57. It not only shows the negligence of the Government, but also shows that the Government do not have sincere and honest interest to improve the lot of the Harijans and Adivasals.

I have heard the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister. Her speech was very sweet and also utopian in nature.

[Shri B. C. Mullick]

The Commissioner has given a volley of recommendations in his two reports, but I am sorry to say that most of the recommendations have not been implemented so far. I do not understand the meaning of appointing the Commissioner and spending a lot of money for his administration when his recommendations are not implemented in time.

Harijans and Advasis play an important role in society. They are builders of the nation. They work day and night for the benefit of the rich and the landlord people, but in spite of their services, the rich landlords not forget to take undue advantage of them.

In this regard I want to say that I could not find any reference in the report to the Tenancy Protection Act which has plighted the conditions of the Harijans and Advasis in some of the States. In Orissa due to the introduction of the said Act, the Harijans have been deprived of cultivable lands. Besides, they have been dragged to courts and harassed like anything there.

The land problem is a great problem and should be solved immediately. The remedy is that Government should adopt a fullfledged scheme immediately. There are people who are in possession of lands more than 5000 to 10,000 acres. One must not be allowed to possess land more than three times the size of an economic holding. I want to suggest that there must be legislation for enforcement of the ceiling, so that we will get enough land to distribute among the Harijans. They should be provided with independent means of livelihood. For this purpose, rural industries should be set up in villages. This will serve a two-fold purpose. The Harijans and non-Harijans in the villages will work together in the industries and so their mixing will certainly help to eradicate untouchability from society.

Even in these days after ten years of independence, and in the second year of the Second Plan, it has been reported by the Commissioner that the Harijan women and children are not allowed to wear gold and silver ornaments. It is more a pity to say that the Harijans and Advasis are not permitted to use sugar. I do not understand why Government are so callous and lethargic to remove even these petty and small disabilities from society.

I do not understand the idea why one particular community is bound to perform one type of work, namely scavenging. It always creates segregation problems, and it also creates an idea of high and low in Hindu society. This should be abolished. There should not be separate class as sweepers. I am very much ashamed to say that Government have not been able to stop the system of carrying night soil on their heads by the Harijan women. Up-to-date methods should immediately be adopted.

The Constitution has provided safeguards for the protection of the interests of the Scheduled Castes. But I find that the poor people are being exploited everywhere. It is not only a matter of Ramanathapuram, but I have seen that in many parts of India, the same exploitation of the Harijans is going on. I am sorry that I could not find any reference in the report to the happenings that occurred in Orissa seven months back. I have before me here a report to show how the Harijans were exploited by some dominant class of people. It is not my report, but it is the report of the Government of Orissa. I should like to inform the House of how the Harijan people were tortured.

Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi, the Home Minister of Orissa, in the statement that he made on the floor of the Orissa Legislative Assembly on 17th June, 1957 said as follows. For the information of the House, I might say that the background of this is that some

houses were set on fire in certain places in Cuttack district. Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi said:

"...the police received the earliest information regarding the house-burning in Tirtol area some time about the 19th of May. It was alleged that certain mischievous persons used to give notice of thefts to be committed in the village Tentulipada and the house of one Shri Basanta Kumar Parija, was actually burgled and his house was set on fire....

So far as assaults are concerned the earliest information received by the S.P., Cuttack was on the 2nd and on the evening of 3rd June when it was reported that some Harijans in village Jasobantapur were being surrounded and about to be assaulted. Immediately the DSP with a section of the armed reserve with lathis was deputed to the spot.

It was also reported to the District Officers that on the evening of the 3rd June in Kulasahi village a large mob of about a thousand persons surrounded three Chaukidars and one local Pan and the Sarpanch of Balarampur.....A Harijan girl was raped in village Purushottampur on 3rd June, 1957 in the absence of the members of her family.

...on the afternoon of the same day about 300 persons of Gajarajpur and the neighbouring villages formed an unlawful assembly and entered into the houses of the Harijans, and assaulted them and their family members on suspicion that they were responsible for the arson cases in the area and were harbouring criminals for the purpose....

Similarly in a number of other villages such as Medhi, Mahakaleswar, Jasobantapur assaults took place on the Harijans by the Caste Hindus and arrests have been made....

This party of Magistrates found that the beating of Harijans—Pans and Domb—was very widespread extending from Sanra in Tirtol P.S., to Gajarajpur and Salianga in Balikuda P.S. and Jasobantapur to Santarapur.

"Santarapur in Jagatsingpur P.S. covering an area of 100 to 150 sq. miles round about Jagatsingpur. On the same day at Sanra a People's Court was constituted by some leading people of the locality and messages were sent out to neighbouring villages to attend the Court. At the meeting, it was resolved that Pans and Domb should be beaten up and accordingly, a number of local Pans were kept confined for being tried by the People's Court."

"At 1.00 A.M. on the 6th June, the DSP sent a letter to the SP stating that the situation was rather tense and that three members of a Domb family in village Santarapur had been murdered and the fourth member's condition was precarious and that a number of Harijans had been assaulted in different villages on the same day about the same time".

There is a complete failure to protect us according to the Constitution. I appeal to the Government to take suitable steps to protect us from exploitation.

I want to say a few words regarding untouchability. Untouchability is a blot on the Hindu social system. I therefore appeal to all the Members of the House to resolve with determination that the poison smelting of untouchability be abolished at the earliest possible date.

Shri Thakuram: I must thank the Commissioner for the pains that he has taken to go into this problem of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and to make certain realistic recommendations which can easily be implemented by Government.

[Shri Thimmalah]

I do not believe in intellectual jugglery or in criticising other communities for the plight of the Scheduled Castes and for the prevalence of untouchability in this country. We cannot blame the Brahmins alone for this ban of untouchability. There are so many causes for the prevalence of untouchability; it may be that the people who are not Scheduled Caste people, who are called caste Hindus may be responsible for the existence of untouchability. You cannot view or approach this question in an idealistic way; you have to approach it in a realistic way.

Today, we have got the Untouchability Offences Act. The Constitution has also abolished untouchability. But still it is prevalent in the rural parts of the country. A large majority of the people of this country observe untouchability. I do not say that it is not waning. It is diminishing; there is no doubt about it. But it may be diminishing in a small measure. Still, whatever approach the Government have made, whatever efforts Governments have made have not resulted in bringing about tangible results as far as the eradication of untouchability is concerned.

I only want to make certain suggestions for eradication of this evil. I am glad the Commissioner also has made certain suggestions. I wish Government would accept those recommendations. We have passed the Untouchability Offences Act. But the Act is not properly implemented by the police officers in the rural parts, because they never take cognisance of offences committed, as they are under the influence of the local people in the villages. Another thing is that police officers themselves observe untouchability and do not care for the Scheduled Caste people. They are not independent; they cannot

Sir, Government have spent lots of money on non-official agencies which are carrying on propaganda for the eradication of untouchability. I do not say that all non-official agencies are not working well; there are certain non-official agencies which are working well. In addition to all these, I propose that the Government should see that an effective propaganda machinery is set up by the Central Government for the eradication of untouchability. They must train certain men of status; these men should tour the whole country and propagate for the removal of untouchability and that people should not observe untouchability. Unless this effective machinery is set up and this countrywide propaganda is carried out systematically, you can never think of eradication this evil from this country.

There are village panchayats and there are municipalities. Government gives grants to these municipalities and panchayats. They can withhold these grants unless the municipalities and panchayats assure them that they will work for the removal of untouchability in their areas.

The Commissioner has suggested mixed colonies and that is a very good suggestion. I do not think that Harijan colonies should be built separately. The practice of the States is to build Harijan colonies separately. But they should be mixed colonies of Scheduled castes and caste Hindus. There is a lacuna in the Untouchability Removal Act and Government should look into it and an amendment should be brought as early as possible and that lacuna should be removed.

Coming to the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people, I have several times said in this House that unless the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes are improved they cannot assert themselves; they cannot be independent; they cannot

develop an independent spirit and cannot rather withstand the exploitation or trouble made or given by caste Hindus in the villages.

Therefore, whatever Government has done for the improvement of the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people is not enough. They must bring about land reforms as early as possible and see that cultivable waste land in each State is systematically distributed to the Scheduled Caste people in whatever manner they may deem suitable.

I have seen some of the States never giving land free of cost to the Scheduled Caste people. Some, one or two, of course give. Mysore has distributed land freely to the Scheduled Caste people since about 20 years. I do not know about other States. The Commissioner in his Report states that some States are not giving land free of cost, not even for the construction of houses; and this should be taken into consideration. Unless you give cultivable waste land to these people they cannot improve their economic condition. They will have to become rather serfs of the landlords.

Therefore, I submit that land should be distributed to the Scheduled Caste people and Government should allocate at least some matching grant to give land to these people for the development of agriculture. In the first Five Year Plan and in the Second Five Year Plan, Government have allotted a lot of money for the agricultural development. Will the Government tell us how far this general grant has been useful to the Scheduled Castes? Of course, in the Centrally sponsored schemes the State Governments spent something for the development of agriculture. Here and there some people are given lands for the development of agriculture. But I want to know how far the grant in the First and Second Five Year Plans has been useful for the development of agriculture among the Scheduled Castes.

The Planners themselves say that in addition to the special schemes meant for the Scheduled Caste people, they will also enjoy the benefits of the general scheme. I want to know how far it has helped the Scheduled Castes directly.

Similarly, they have allotted a lot of money for the development of cottage industries and others. How far has this general amount helped the Scheduled Castes people other than the amount that has been specially earmarked for the development of cottage industries of the Scheduled Caste people under the Centrally sponsored schemes?

Government also should realise that there are difficulties in allotting land to these people. Here again comes the question of untouchability because the Hindus surely never allow it to be distributed. Even if it is the Government land, however kind the Government may be, if it tries to give land to the Scheduled Caste people, the caste Hindus will come and say: "Do not give that; this is grazing ground or this is burial ground. It will not be enough for the village. Do not give it to them." They put all sorts of obstacles to the Scheduled Caste people. This is the mentality on the part of the caste Hindus—a mentality of preventing the Scheduled Caste people from getting economic facility. This difficulty could be overcome by the officers with the co-operation of the local leaders and with the co-operation of certain social workers in that particular area. Unless that is done our Scheduled Caste people will not get land even though the Government is prepared for it. This mentality should vanish and the Government should take steps to see, particularly in the NES blocks and the Community Development areas, that the Harijans get some land and their economic condition improves.

The Community Development areas and the NES blocks form a compact area of some thousand villages and the propaganda about untouchability can easily be carried out. They can

[Shri Thimmaiah]

see that the outlook of the people changes and people do not observe untouchability. But, unfortunately, the machinery that is there in the Community Development areas never bothers about the propagation of untouchability. They deliver some speeches here and there and call some people and say: "You do not observe untouchability; you behave well and so on." If we go to the same area, however civilised a Scheduled Caste person may be, he will not get a cup of water. If he goes to a mofussil place, he will never be allowed to enter a hotel.

How does it happen in these areas? There is a machinery there and we are spending a lot of money on them. There are so many village level workers and officers and others. It will be sufficient if untouchability is removed in at least Community Development areas and NES blocks. Land alone cannot solve the economic problem.

They have got their hereditary industries. They know tanning and shoe-making and many other things. They are experts in making leather goods. In the Community Development areas, these village level workers can collect statistics about these people who are cobblers and know the work of shoe-making and collect them and bring them under co-operative societies and give them some aid and give some raw materials and advance so that they can earn more money through the improvement of their cottage industries. That is not being done today. I say that whatever facilities are there in the Community Development areas, they are meant for the caste Hindus and not for the Scheduled Caste people. I dare say that it has not directly helped these people in any way. That is, apart from any scheme that is strictly meant for these people, it has not helped them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he trying to finish within another minute?

Shri Thimmaiah: I will finish it. (Interruptions.) I shall resume my seat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He promised to finish within a minute but he has suddenly sat down. All right.

An Hon. Member: That was before he saw the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a paper to be laid on the Table of the House.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ON HIS VISIT TO RIOT AFFECTED AREAS OF RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT OF MADRAS

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on his visit to the riot affected areas of Ramanathapuram District of Madras, as directed by the Speaker. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-454/57.]

Shri Semavane: Is it corrected?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be studied and then it will be known. We go to the next business.

EDUCATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE

जी स० न० इनजी (कानपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि
२१ नवम्बर, १९५७ को एक सवाल माननीय
शिक्षा मंत्री जी के सामने थाया था और उस
सवाल में बहुत एक चीजें पूछी गई थीं।
हमारे दिल्ली शहर में १९ और २० दिसम्बर
को स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स आफ एजुकेशन की जो
कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, उसके बारे में कुछ कहा था

कि उसमें क्या फैसले किये गये थे। उस सवाल में जो मुख्य चीज पूछी गई थी वह यह थी कि :

"(i) introduction of universal free and compulsory education for children upto the age of eleven;

(ii) constitution of a smaller joint body of the representatives of the Union and State Governments in place of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

(iii) nationalisation of text-books; and

(iv) sanction of grants directly to Hindi organisations of a national character for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas;"

इसके उत्तर में एक स्टेटमेंट सभा की मेज पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने रखी थी। लेकिन उस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ने से माननीय सदस्यों को इत्मीनान नहीं हुआ और उन्होंने कुछ सवालों में मंत्री महोदय से पूछे। इस के बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह तजवीज पेश की कि इसके लिये ध्याये घंटे का डिसकशन हो।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ चीजों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो यह कास्टीट्यूशनल डायरेक्टिव था कि छः से चौदह साल के बच्चों को फ्री तालीम दी जाये उसको बदल दिया गया है और छः से ग्यारह साल के बच्चों को फ्री तालीम देने के सिद्धान्त को मान लिया गया है। इस उम्र को कम कर देने के बावजूद भी जो प्रगति है, जो प्रगति है वह स्तो है। शिक्षा प्रणाली तथा शिक्षा पद्धति आज भी अर्द्धपूर्ण है। उन बच्चों की शिक्षा का जो प्रबन्ध है, वह आज भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। इस बास्ते में माननीय

मंत्री जी से पूछना कि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आज कितने हमारे बच्चे हैं जो तालीम पा रहे हैं तथा कितने प्रांतों में हम यह तालीम दे रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक सवाल के उत्तर में कहा था कि जो सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज हैं, उनमें हम लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगे। दिल्ली शहर में भी मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम को कहां तक हम लोगो ने लागू किया है।

दूसरी चीज जो आज हमारे सामने है वह श्री ईशर डिग्री कॉलेज की है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक सवाल के जवाब में इस सदन के सदस्यों को यह बताया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने इस चीज को नहीं माना है। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर यूनिवर्सिटी और बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी ने अभी तक इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि आदर्शवादी दृष्टिकोण से अगर हम देखें तो श्री ईशर डिग्री कॉलेज जो है वह एक आदर्श की चीज है और इसको हमें मान लेना चाहिये और सिद्धान्ततः इसको माना भी गया है। लेकिन उसमें इतना खर्चा है, इतने अक्षराजात हैं, इन्विप-मेंट का इतना खर्चा है तथा जो मुश्किलें हैं जिनकी ओर प्रांतीय सरकार ने या यूनिवर्सिटी ने माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचा है, उसको हल करने के लिये, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, कोई तरीका ढूँढा गया है, इस खर्च का इन्तजाम किया गया है ?

इसके बाद मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से यह कहा जाता है कि शार्टेज आफ टीचर्स है। इसके बारे में भी एक प्राइम एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स की कानफ्रेंस के एजेन्डा में थी। इस शार्टेज के बारे में कहा गया है कि मकानों की तकलीफ है। जो स्टेटमेंट इस सदन की टेबल पर रखी गई है उसमें कहा गया है कि मकानों की तकलीफ

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

की वजह से विस्कते पैदा हो रही हैं। यहाँ पर यह लिखा है :—

Shortage in teaching personnel.
The possibilities of providing Housing to the teachers to attract them to the profession may be explored. Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be asked to examine the question of incorporating the housing programme, especially for women teachers in rural areas, as a part of the housing programme of low paid employees.

यह एजेंडा था।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ चीजों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह बात सही है कि हमें टीचर्स जिन में मैं विमन टीचर्स को भी शामिल करता हूँ, इन कारण नहीं मिल रहे हैं कि मकानों की शार्टेज है तथा उनके लिये हमें मकानों की शार्टेज मिल रहे हैं? मेरे स्थान में केवल यही एक तकलीफ नहीं है। इसके अलावा और भी कई तकलीफें हैं जिनका टीचर्स को सामना करना पड़ता है। यह तकलीफ भी उन में से एक तकलीफ हो सकती है। टीचर्स और खास तौर से हमारी माताएँ तथा बहनें जो देहातों में जाती हैं, उनको तकलीफ अवश्य होती है। लेकिन क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि देहातों में जो मास्टर लोग जाते हैं उनकी आर्थिक दशा दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ से बढ़तर होती जा रही है। अभी हाल ही में एक टीचर्स कांफ्रेंस में जाने का मुझे सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था। एक देहात के मास्टर साहब जा काफी बुजुर्ग थे, खड़े हो गये और अपनी दुःखमरी कहानी उन्होंने हम लोगों को सुनाई। उन्होंने कहा कि तनखाह तीन चार महीनों में एक दफा मिल जाती है। हमने पूछा कि और क्या काम आपको करना पड़ता है? उन्होंने कहा कि सुबह दस बजे से स्कूल है लेकिन आठ बजे जाता हूँ और दरवाजे दरवाजे जा कर बच्चों को पुकारता हूँ।

उनकी मातायें नाराज हो जाती हैं और किसी किसी जगह तो यह भी कहती हैं कि खाना तो खा लेने दो। उसने कहा कि हमारा काम तो चरवाहे का है। तमाम जगहों से बच्चों को इकट्ठा करना पड़ता है और कभी कभी तो उनको उनके घर भी पहुँचाना पड़ता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि घाज के महंगाई के जमाने जब कि कीमतें घासमान से बाँटें कर रही हैं यह जरूरी नहीं है कि न सिर्फ उनके लिये मकान का इंतजाम किया जाये बल्कि उनकी आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने का, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊँचा करने की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

आज अगर आप देखें तो घाम तरीके से टीचर्स के बारे में कहा जाता है। एजुकेशन की पद्धति, शिक्षा की प्रणाली के बारे में तो बात है ही, लेकिन जितनी मास्ट्रो की शार्टेज हम महसूस करते हैं, वह क्यों है? इसकी जीती जागती मिसाल है कि अभी दिल्ली शहर में चाक बाज़न स्ट्राइक की बात हुई। उस वक्त मंत्री जी ने बयान सभा पटल पर रखा और कॉलिंग अप्रेंटिस के के जवाब में कहा कि कुछ ऐसी दिक्कतें हैं, कुछ प्रश्न हैं, आर्टिस्ट रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं जिनके बारे में प्रश्न आ गये हैं, जिनको हल करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन टीचर्स का, अगर आप देखें, शायद १२ दिसम्बर को माननीय मंत्री जी से एक डेपुटेशन मिला था। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि अखबार की खबर कहाँ तक सही है, लेकिन मि० गुप्ता ने जो उसके जेनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं कहा है :—

"A deputation of teachers met Dr. Shrimali on December 12th., and he expressed his inability to help in the matter because the country was passing through a financial crisis".

यह उन्होंने जवाब दिया । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर बाइसिस है तो वह देश भर के लिये है और उसके रिसोर्सेज का इन्तजाम हम और आप राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन टीचर्स की आज गिरती हुई हालत है । आपको मालूम है कि बंगाल में टीचर्स ने एक प्रदर्शन किया । इतने दिन के बाद यह फैसला अचानक किया गया कि यह टीचर्स यू० पी० एस० सी० की मार्फत कंफर्म किये जायेंगे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बंगाल के टीचर्स ने, आल इंडिया टीचर्स एसोसिएशन ने, यह बात साफ तरीके से सामने रखी थी कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अगर हम सरकारी नौकर नहीं हैं, पब्लिक सर्वेंट नहीं हैं, तो हमें यू० पी० एस० पी० की मार्फत क्यों कंफर्म किया जाय, उसके बारे में आपने क्या किया ? केरल में जो एजुकेशन बिल पास हुआ है, हो सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति उसको अपनी कंसेंट दे दे, और तब वहां के टीचर्स यह कह सकें कि चूंकि यू० पी० एस० सी० की बात हो सकती है तो क्यों न वह सरकारी नौकर माने जायें । लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि, जिस डिमांड के लिये उन्होंने मजाहरे किये, प्रदर्शन किये, क्या यह जायज है कि ऐसे टीचर्स से एम्स-पीरिएंस्ड टीचर्स से यह कहा जाय कि जाइये, यू० पी० एस० सी० की मार्फत आइये ? अब मालूम होता है कि उस प्रदर्शन के बाद, एजिटेशन के बाद, यह फैसला किया गया कि जिसकी पांच साल की सर्विस है, जिसे पांच साल का एम्सपीरिएंस है, उसे नहीं जाना पड़ेगा । हमारे देश के निर्माता, जो कल बच्चों को बड़ा करेंगे, हमारे देश के नौनिहाल बच्चों को हर तरीके से अच्छा सिटिजेन बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे, उन टीचरों को जो अपनी तनक्याहों के लिये, अपना जीवन चारण करने के लिये, अपनी ज़ोबिन्स के लिये, लाठी चार्ज और टीभरनीस, तमाम तरह की चीजें सहनी पड़ें, और उनके घर में हाहाकार मचा हो, तब हम किस तरह से कहें कि वे देश के निर्माता हैं और देश का निर्माण

करेंगे । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि अगर हो सके, और वह सही समयों, तो इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालें कि हम उनकी गिरती हुई दशा को किस तरह से सुधारने जा रहे हैं ।

हमारे सामने चौथी चीज टेक्स्ट बुक की है । काननसाह देशान आक टेक्स्टबुकस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ । राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये । लेकिन एक चीज राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में भी है । कुछ जगहों पर मैंने देखा, मेरी उम्र तो ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि मैंने स्कूल में जो तालीम पाई वह अपने बड़े भाइयों की किताबों से ही पाई । मुझे मालूम है एक के० पी० बाबू का अल्जबरा था । हम तीन भाइयों ने उसी से पढ़ा । एक हाव्स ऐंड स्टुडेंट्स की जामेट्री हुआ करती थी, उसी से हम चार भाइयों ने पढ़ा । एक उर्दू की मुरक्का ए भदब उर्दू हुआ करती थी, हमारे पूरे खानदान ने उसे पढ़ा । लेकिन आज आप देखिये कि एक अजीब हालत है । मुसीबत तो यह है कि हर साल किताबें बदल जाती हैं । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि अगर आप इस एजुकेशन को इतनी एक्सपेंसिव बनायेंगे तो इस एक्सपेंसिव एजुकेशन में किस तरह से हमारे गरीब बच्चे तालीम याफता हो सकेंगे । जब यह बात ऐसी है तो सजीदगी के साथ आप सोचें आप पेरेंट्स का शक्ल में, पिता की शक्ल में तो ब जोकि अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाना चाहता है । हम लोग चाहते हैं कि बच्चा पढ़े, लेकिन दरअसल जब वह किताबों की फेहरिस्त लाता है तो हम दूबते रहते हैं कि किसी जगह से पुरानी किताबें मिल जायें, नहीं तो हम इंस्टालमेंट्स में खरीदते हैं । बच्चों को हम सिखाते हैं कि दूसरों की किताबों से पढ़ लो क्योंकि आखिरकार हम किताबें खरीद तो नहीं सकते हैं । हम समझते हैं कि हम बच्चों की तरक्की कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसकी जेहनियत गिरती रहती है, वह दूसरी तरफ तरक्की करता रहता है । ऐसी हालत में हम जिस तरीके से बच्चों को से जाना चाहते हैं, वह होना नहीं है । इसलिये

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस बारे में भी प्रकाश डाले तो बहुत होगा।

उपस्थित महोदय : जितना समय माननीय सदस्य लेना चाहते हैं, उतना तो आप को मंत्री महोदय को भी देना चाहिये।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं दो मिनट में सत्य करता हूँ।

फिर यह १४ साल की बात है। ६ से १४ साल तक या ११ साल तक की एजुकेशन के बारे में मैंने आप से कहा लेकिन एक चीज उस में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि १४ साल की कई हमारी बहनें हैं, भाई हैं, बच्चे और बच्चिया हैं, इस के बारे में उन को क्या सहायता दी जायेगी? प्रेरेडरी टु हायर कोर्स में उन के लिये क्या स्कोप है, क्योंकि हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे देश के नौजवान १६ साल की उम्र में नौकरी में चले जायें और किसी दफ्तर में पियन हो जायें या अनस्किल्ड लेबर बन जायें, भले ही ऐसे लोगों के दिलों में शिक्षा की आकांक्षा हो लेकिन उन को जाना पड़े। आप को देखना है कि देश में स्कोप हो जिस को देख कर वह आगे बढ़ सके। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों पर ध्यान कर के प्रकाश डालें। इस में काफी चीजे थी, लेकिन मौका नहीं है और मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि मैं अपने और माननीय मंत्री के बीच में, या माननीय सदस्यों के बीच में ज्यादा देर खड़ा रहूँ। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इन चीजों पर प्रकाश डाला जाय और टीचर्स की गिरती हुई हालत को, चाहे वह बहनें हों, भाई हों, माता हों या पिता हों जो भी टीचर की शक्ल में हो अच्छा किया जाय ताकि हमारा देश उन्नति कर सके और हमारे बच्चों का बाकई में देश के निर्माता की शक्ल में वह निर्माण कर सकें और उच्च आदर्श पर वह चल सकें।

श्री जगदीश प्रसादी (बिल्होर) : उपस्थित महोदय, समय ज्यादा नहीं है और मंत्री जी को जवाब भी देना है, इस लिये मैं मंत्री जी से केवल तीन प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि आज देश में शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। खास तौर से प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा जो हमारे देश में है, उस के सम्बन्ध में यह कठिनाई पड़ गई है कि ज्यादातर स्कूल जिला बोर्डों के हैं। जब कभी यहां पर यह प्रश्न उठाया गया तो यह कहा जाता रहा कि यह प्रारम्भिक स्कूल जिला बोर्डों के अधीन है, राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है। जब उन की दशा गिरती जा रही है, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन प्रारम्भिक स्कूलों की अवस्था को ठीक करने के लिये जो कि सब से आवश्यक चीज है, क्या उन्होंने कोई सुझाव रक्खा है और क्या कोई खास बात उन्होंने रक्खी है।

इस के बाद जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्रणाली है, उस में ग्राम तौर से यह देखा गया है कि सरकारी स्कूल और अन्य माध्यमिक स्कूल जो एक साथ चलते हैं, उन के अध्यापकों के वेतन अलग अलग होते हैं। कुछ माध्यमिक स्कूल इतने अच्छे हो गए हैं कि उन की स्टैन्डिंग बहुत अच्छी हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि जितने ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जिन की स्टैन्डिंग २० वर्ष की हो चुकी है उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय ताकि उन के अध्यापकों के वेतनों की अच्छी सुरक्षा हो सके और उन की सिक्योरिटी प्राफ सविस हो सके ?

तीसरा सवाल

उपस्थित महोदय : बहुत से सवाल तो नहीं हो सकते हैं।

श्री जगदीश प्रसादी : तीसरा सवाल जो मुझे मंत्री जी से करना है वह यह है कि आज जो देश के अन्दर निरक्षरता की

समस्या है उसको हल करने के लिये क्या वह इस प्रकार की योजना पर विचार कर सकते हैं कि एक साक्षरता सेना का निर्माण किया जाये ताकि देश भर में जो ६३ प्रतिशत जनता निरक्षर है उसको साक्षर बनाया जा सके ताकि लोगों का बौद्धिक स्तर ऊँचा हो सके और वे हमारी लोकतंत्री मान्यताओं को समझ सकें और यह जान सकें कि आज देश और सरकार के सामने क्या क्या समस्याएँ हैं। यह निरक्षरता की बुराई देश में ख़ास समस्या की तरह फैली हुई है। इसको किस तरह से दूर करने का विचार किया जा रहा है।

एक प्रश्न में और पूछना चाहूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कई सवाल मिल कर तो एक स्पीच बन गयी।

श्री जयदीप प्रसाद : आज जो ग्रहन्वी द्वारा भारी क्षेत्र है उनमें सबसे बड़ी समस्या हिन्दी प्रसार की है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने और शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी प्रसार के लिये कौन कौन ठोस कार्य किये हैं और उनका क्या नतीजा आया है यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): I would like to ask one question. I would like to know whether Government has taken any decision in the question of giving aid to those colleges which are run directly by the State because those colleges are not helped by the University Grants Commission.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): May I ask one very small question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to the rules he is not entitled, nor was the member from the left, because no previous intimation had been given. Now that another member has asked a question, the hon. Member may also put one question.

Shri Keshava: Has the Government any scheme for transforming the present schools into basic schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I am very glad that hon. Members have raised some of these questions. It gives me an opportunity to explain to the House some of the decisions which were taken at the Education Ministers' Conference.

The most important item which the Conference considered was with regard to compulsory education for the age group to 14. The House has already approved the Second Five Year Plan and the estimates and the targets of the Second Five Year Plan for the age group 6 to 11 and 11 to 14.

At present the position with regard to the age group 6 to 11 for the whole country is that about 51 per cent. of the school-going children are attending educational institutions. The Plan had laid a target to raise this number to 62.7 per cent. Then, with regard to age group 11 to 14, the present estimates are, that is, 1955-56 estimates, that 19.2 per cent. of children are in the educational institutions and the Plan had laid down 22.5 per cent. as target for the age group 11 to 14.

The Plan was discussed in this House and it gave its approval. It was realized even at the time when the Plan was considered that it was not possible to realise....

Shri Simhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Are they all India figures?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, all India figures. It was realised even at that time when the Plan was discussed that the directive laid down in the Constitution cannot be fulfilled. This is not a very happy thing and I can assure the House that I am as sorry as any of the members here because democracy cannot function effectively unless we can fulfil this directive of the Constitution as quickly as possible.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

But, at the same time, we cannot be completely unaware of our resources. We have examined all the possibilities and it was found that the country does not have adequate resources to fulfil the directive. This is a very unpleasant and, at the same time, hard reality with which, I am afraid we have to reconcile ourselves. The country must produce more wealth in order that we might be able to make education free and compulsory, as quickly as possible and fulfil the directives of the Constitution, which we have laid before us.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): We should provide more for education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If there are interruptions, it will not be possible for me to cover the subject in time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be no questions and no statements.

Shri Dasappa: No income without education.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Recently, a panel of the Planning Commission went into this question, approached this question in a realistic manner and they suggested that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, we might provide free and compulsory education for all children between the ages 6 to 11. As far as ages group 11 to 14 is concerned, it is very difficult to say when that target may be realised. It may take 10 years or 20 years or even more. It all depends on the availability of resources. But it is quite clear that the targets that were laid down in the directive that was given in the Constitution cannot be fulfilled, not because the Government are not keen to implement it, but because the Government do not have adequate resources to fulfil that directive.

The Education Ministers' Conference approached this problem in a realistic manner and gave general approval to the recommendation which was made by the panel of the

Planning Commission; that is, attempt should be made to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age 6 and 11 in course of time, provide free and compulsory education for children between the ages 11 and 14 and it is difficult to fix any time limit with regard to the age group 11 to 14.

The second question that was raised was with regard to university education. This question with regard to the provision of a three year degree course has now been discussed by various learned bodies and Commissions for several years. For nearly 40 years this question is being debated in the country. The University Education Commission presided over by Dr. Radhakrishnan made the same recommendation. The Mudaliar Commission also made the same recommendation. Government are now trying to implement the recommendation which was made by these two Commissions.

Again, here, it is a question of finding suitable resources. The Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Deshmukh to go into this question. Shri Deshmukh has submitted the report and he has suggested that it is possible to implement the recommendations with regard to the three year degree course.

The hon. Member asked me as to the amount that would be required and whether the Government will have the resources to implement this recommendation. The Deshmukh Committee has estimated an expenditure of Rs. 15 crores for the introduction of this scheme in all the colleges in India during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 5 crores is to be provided by the Ministry of Education, Rs. 2½ crores by the University Grants Commission and the balance of Rs. 7½ crores by the State Governments or by the management of colleges. That is how it is proposed to

implement this scheme of three year degree course. Again, it will depend on whether all these funds will be available. I hope that this question which is being debated in the country for such a long time will be implemented and adequate resources will be available for this purpose. The Education Ministers' Conference generally approved of the recommendation with regard to the three year degree course.

With regard to nationalisation of text books, this item was included in the agenda because the different States wanted to exchange their experiences with regard to this question. The various State representatives and State Ministers explained the practices which existed in their different States. In Punjab, it was said that these experiments have been carried out over the last few years and it is understood that they propose to create an autonomous body to undertake the production of textbooks. The Government of Andhra has recently taken a decision to nationalise textbooks, starting from the primary standards from 1957-58. The books at the secondary stage will be taken up later.

In Kerala, the process started in 1956. Part of the printing work was formerly being done by the Government Press, and part of it by private persons. The Government of Kerala have now taken a decision to take over the entire work of printing the textbooks. The Government of Kerala intend organising co-operative societies in every high school and sending the required number of textbooks to these schools for distribution among the primary schools around them.

In West Bengal textbooks for classes three and four of the primary school are prepared by a board appointed by the Government. Textbooks under this system costs the student about one-third of the cost under the old system; besides, the quality and the get-up of the books has considerably improved.

In U.P. this experiment has been tried since 1948 for class five, and is being extended from class to class. In Rajasthan also, textbooks have been nationalised up to class five.

So, Members will see that the extent of nationalisation has varied from State to State.

We were told in Bihar 160 books have been nationalised, while Assam has produced only three books. On the whole, U.P., Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have nationalised textbooks on a fairly large scale.

In Bombay the State Government was not very enthusiastic with regard to nationalisation of textbooks, because they said they had a different experience.

The general consensus of opinion with regard to nationalisation of textbooks was that if it is tried under proper conditions, it will be in the interests of both the pupils and the parents, as better quality books could be made available at cheap rates. No firm decision was taken by the conference with regard to this. This item was included mainly because the ministers wanted to exchange their experiences, and, as I have said, the experience of most of the State Governments was that nationalisation of textbooks has produced better results.

Another question which the hon. Member had raised was with regard to the economic conditions of teachers. I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that the economic conditions of teachers in this country and most of the countries is bad, and no reforms in education are possible unless we increase the salaries of teachers.

The Ministry of Education has taken some measures. I would not say they are adequate measures, but again considering our resources, I think they are measures which will go a long way in ameliorating the conditions of teachers.

[Dr. K. L. Shrivastava]

We have written to the State Governments—the House will remember that Education is not a Central subject, but even then it was realised that something must be done to improve the conditions of the teachers as a whole—to increase the salaries of teachers, and we said that we were prepared to pay fifty per cent. of the increased expenditure as far as the primary school teachers were concerned

For secondary school teachers also, we said we would be prepared to pay funds on the same basis. In fact, for the secondary teachers we have gone beyond this, and said that even if the State Government cannot find the matching funds, we would be prepared to release our share.

The House is already aware that the University Grants Commission is already giving grants to the universities for increasing the salaries of university teachers

So, at all levels we have made an attempt to increase the salaries of teachers. As I said, I am not satisfied with the existing scale of salaries, but we have always to keep in view the resources which are available to us

On the one hand, there is a pressure for expansion of education. The pressure is irresistible. The country must go forward in its programme of free and compulsory education. This programme cannot be stopped and should not be stopped. At the same time, we have to increase the salaries of teachers, and with the limited resources that we have at our disposal, we have to meet both these rival claims at the same time

Considering the position as it is before us, I think the Government of India has done something of which we can be proud. I am glad that most of the State Governments also have come forward to increase the salaries of the teachers, and they have taken advantage of this offer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know which of the States have increased the salaries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let these questions be answered first before fresh ones are asked.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then the time may be over.

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: Then, the question was raised with regard to shortage of teachers. Again, this is linked up with the general economic situation. As we improve the salaries of teachers, we are bound to get more teachers, not only in quantity, but of better quality. So, this is linked up, and the Ministry of Education is already aware of this problem and is making an effort to solve it.

Another hon. Member raised the question as to what we are doing with regard to nationalisation of local board schools and provincialising the institutions. Some of the State Governments have already taken certain steps. It is really the responsibility of the State Governments. I would say the same thing about nationalisation of schools also. It is not possible for the Central Government to give a directive to the State Governments in this matter. This is a matter which entirely lies within the sphere of the State Governments.

With regard to giving aid to colleges, I have already stated that if the scheme suggested by the Deshmukh Committee materialises, then we shall be able to release grants to the affiliated colleges also

Now, I come to Hindi propagation. Did the hon. Member ask me with regard to Hindi-speaking areas or non-Hindi-speaking areas?

Shri Jagdish Awanthi: About non-Hindi-speaking areas.

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: We had issued a pamphlet in regard to this subject, and that pamphlet is available in the Library. I would not take up the

time of the House by giving details, because all the steps that the Ministry has taken with regard to the translation of technical words, preparation of dictionaries, releasing of grants to the non-Hindi-speaking States for propagation of Hindi, preparation of text-books etc., are described in that pamphlet, and I shall be very glad to give more information to the hon. Member if he is interested in this subject.

The last question was whether Government have any scheme.....

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: What steps Government have taken to remove illiteracy.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: ... for the transformation or conversion of elementary schools into basic schools. The House is already aware that the

Government of India have accepted basic education as the pattern of national education, and we are giving grants to the State Governments for converting all schools into basic schools. We hope that in course of time, all the schools will be converted into basic schools, and there will be one single pattern as far as the education of the people and the masses is concerned.

I think I have covered most of the points raised by hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the House will stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 19th December, 1957.

[Wednesday, 18th December, 1957]

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1232 All-India Radio .	6029	1266	Vinay Nagar Quarters .	6069-70
1233 Shun clearance in Calcutta .	6029-31	1267	Development of cottage industries in U.P. .	6070
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1242 Sati Food Industry .	6040-41	1273	Handloom industry .	6074
1243 Cement factories .	6041-42	1274	Social security scheme for industrial workers .	6074
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1247 Evaluation officer for Manipur .	6043-44	1276	Claims of displaced persons .	6075-76
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS				
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1253 Manures and fertilizers .	6064-65	1292	Cottage industries in Punjab .	6085
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1874	Employees of Ex-External Affairs Department	6139-40
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1876	Copra and coconut oil	6141
1877	Foreign feature articles and comics	6141
1878	Sewa Nagar, New Delhi	6141-42
1879	Allotment of accommodation in North of medical enclave	6142
1880	Displaced persons in Rajasthan	6142-43
1881	Small scale industries	6143
1882	Establishment of Arab common market	6144
1883	Export of monkeys	6144
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1887	Khadi and Gramodyog institutions	6147-48
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1893	Silk and rayon export promotion Council	6151
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1897	Baryter mine at Rajupalle in Cuddappah District (Andhra)	6153
1898	Sindri fertilizers and chemicals factory	6153
1899	Industries in Marathwada region of Bombay	6153-54
1900	Labour Officers	6154-55
1901	Tea Production	6155
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1903	Loan to cottage and small scale industries	6156
1904	Hemp prices	6156-57
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT		6157-64

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Harendra Nath Mukerjee and others on the 16th December 1957 regarding the reported inadequate arrangements in connection with the inauguration of Suburban Electric Railway System at Howrah resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to others.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

6164-66,
6308

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of each of the Five Notifications making certain amendments to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955.
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 4th Session of the I.L.O. Asian Regional Conference held at New Delhi.
- (3) A copy of the Summary of proceedings of the 16th Session of the Standing Labour Committee.
- (4) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. (2003) Ess. Com Salt (3) dated the 8th September 1956, making certain further amendment to the Salt (Reserve Stocks) Order, 1955.
- (5) A copy of the Report of the Companies Act Amendment Committee.
- (6) The minutes of the sittings (Ninth to Thirteenth) of the Committee on private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Third Session.
- (7) A copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding the Welfare aspect of the Scheduled Castes in the riot-affected areas of Ramanathapuram District of Madras State.

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA			
Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1957, Rajya Sabha had passed the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill.	6166	motion for consideration was adopted. After clause by clause consideration, the Bill was passed, as amended.	
BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE	6166	MOTION RE : REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	6234-50
Secretary laid on the table the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.		The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva) moved the motion for consideration of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The discussion was not concluded.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED	6166	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION	6250-6308
Twelfth Report was presented		Shri S. M. Banerjee raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answer given on the 21st November, 1957 to Starred Question No 328 regarding Education Ministers' Conference.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED	6167	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimani) replied to the debate.	
Second Report was presented.		AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1957—	
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	6167	Further consideration of the motion re : reports of commissioner for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for 1955 and 1956-57 and consideration of the motion re : Report of State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited.	
First Report was presented.			
REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED	6167		
Second Report was presented			
BILL PASSED	6167-6233		
Further discussion on the motion for consideration of The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill continued. The			