

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, 16th August, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wooden Sleepers

- *148. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 236 on the 17th February, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the consideration of the Global tenders invited for the supply of 20 lakhs of wooden sleepers has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the prices at which the sleepers would be imported; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 133.]

(c) Does not arise.

Shri V. C. Shukla: From the statement it appears that 2½ lakhs numbers of wooden sleepers of inferior grade have been purchased. Will they prove more economical after the use
121 L.S.D.—1

of bearing plates than the sleepers which are costlier and which have been purchased from Australia?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The plates cost Rs. 12 per sleeper, and naturally it adds to the cost which makes it higher

Shri V. C. Shukla: Last time it was stated here that about 20 lakhs numbers of wooden sleepers would be purchased from abroad. From the statement it appears only about 12 lakhs have been purchased. May I know the reasons for this?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The position is somewhat difficult. I mean we are trying to get from the world market as cheaply as possible. That is why we have not gone in for more. Possibly we will be able to get more at a cheaper rate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if it is a fact that Brazil had also tendered for it and that that tender was lower than the other two which have been mentioned in the statement, and if so, why it was rejected?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reason is this. They have not given the full particulars. We do not know the quality and the durability of that material, and that is why we could not consider it.

Shrimati Maftda Ahmed: May I know whether the Australian firm has supplied the contracted number of sleepers or was there any agreement for proportional delivery, and the amount of cost involved therein?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a slight shortfall, but I would like to have notice to give the exact details.

Shri Dasappa: May I know exactly the cost of the bearing plate for each sleeper which would be necessary in the case of U.S.A. as against the Australian sleepers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have given it already. It costs Rs. 12 for each sleeper.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I may supplement what the Deputy Minister has said. The bearing plate costs Rs. 12, but if we take the life of the sleeper into consideration, the proportionate cost will be Rs. 6

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now said that they have not been able to find out the quality of the Brazilian sleepers, but the price quoted was probably the lowest. May I know whether the Government or the Railway Ministry have information that the Brazilian sleepers are used in Germany where the traffic, passenger as well as goods, is much heavier than in India, and also whether our own representatives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question ought not to be so long.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is inter-connected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It might be.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All that I said was that the data furnished by them was not clear.

Shri Goray rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Minister give the answer.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may add that even before the tenders were invited, efforts were made by the Railway Ministry and the Timber Adviser to explore the possibility of getting sleepers from the world market in view of the shortage of indigenous sleepers. During the course of that enquiry, some offers by certain parties

were made for Brazilian sleepers at a price very attractive, rather inconceivably low price, and therefore the Timber Adviser and the officers in charge of sleeper supply took a special step to obtain the specifications of the sleepers offered. By the time the tenders were decided, the specifications were not made available to the technical advisers. It was only on the 10th June that something was received from Brazil, and further enquiries are being made in that connection.

Shri Goray rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, sleepers should not detain us any longer.

Shri Goray: You promised to call me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did, but after this explanation I think it has been sufficiently answered.

International Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference

*149. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the invitation for participation in the International Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference to be held in Geneva;

(b) whether the delegates to the Conference have been selected; and

(c) if so, the procedure adopted in selecting the Delegates?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The delegates have been selected from the Ministry and its concerned departments with due regard to the technical qualifications and experience of the officers for presenting India's case effectively at the Conference.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the amount that will be spent to meet

the expenses for sending the delegation to the Geneva Conference?

Shri Raj Bahadur: First of all, there is an inescapable obligation of a payment of Rs. 33,000 in foreign exchange which will have to be made irrespective of the fact whether we send a delegation or not. Apart from that, Rs. 15,000 will be spent on the air fare and Rs. 12,500 on daily expenses and other contingencies; the latter would be foreign exchange.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What are the main points of discussion at the Geneva Conference?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main points of discussion are the revision of the regulations as also the tariff etc., but essentially one of the important points that may come up for discussion will be the inter-connection of the tele-communication networks in Europe with the tele-communication networks in West Asia, South-East Asia and the Far East. It is very important that our country be represented because we would not like our country to be by-passed so far as this particular inter-connection is concerned.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the number of delegates chosen and their names?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Three have been chosen: Shri R. C. Vaish, Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraph; Shri S. N. Kalra, Deputy Director (Traffic), Overseas Communications Service and Shri N. V. Gadadhar, Deputy-Director, Wireless Planning and Co-ordination, Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Khandwa-Hingoli Rail Line

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*150. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Khandwa-Hingoli rail line; and

(b) whether the work is going on according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The overall progress is 60 per cent.

(b) Yes.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any portion of the constructed line has been opened for traffic?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, about 51 miles

Shri Ram Krishan: By what time will this line be completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: By 1961.

Air Crash near Kathmandu

*154. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was conducted into the plane crash near Kathmandu on the 24th March, 1958; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir, but the accident having occurred in the territory of Nepal the investigation was made by the Nepal Government.

(b) The report of investigation is still awaited from the Nepal Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Since it is an aeroplane belonging to our associates, may I know whether we have been allowed at any stage to associate ourselves with the enquiry?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes. Our accredited representative was nominated for this investigation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that the captain was flying very low in the hills, and whether it was the acknowledged

practice of this associate of the Indian Airlines Corporation to fly low because of low consumption of petrol?

Shri Mohiuddin: This is a matter for investigation by the Committee. The report has been finalised, but we are awaiting the copy from the Nepal Government.

Shri Goray: Is it not a fact that the pilot was one of the foremost pilots we had in India?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as I know, he was a very senior pilot.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In this particular case, has it been found out whether the plane was actually overloaded or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these would be matters for enquiry.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether there was considerable delay in sending out the search party for this plane, and whether there was also a false report given to the wife and father of the pilot who was killed, that he would be expected at 5 p.m. though the crash had taken place much earlier?

Shri Mohiuddin: I might remind the House that on the day the accident took place, my predecessor, the Minister in charge of Civil Aviation, made a statement in this House, and on the next day, he also made a further statement giving the definite information about the passengers having been killed and none having survived.

As far as this particular information is concerned, I have no knowledge.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point we wanted to know was this. How long did it take between the time when we were alerted about the crash and the time of actual sending out of the search party?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has no knowledge. The last words that he has uttered are that about this particular thing which Shrimati Parvathi

Krishnan has asked, he has no knowledge.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That was in regard to the second part of the question. The first part is how long it took between the alerting about the actual accident and the sending out of the search party.

Shri Mohiuddin: The accident took place at mid day and in the afternoon of the same day, as far as I can remember, our two Dakotas as well as the King's Dakota went out to locate the place of the accident, but on that day they could not locate it. They located it on the second day.

Areca Nut Marketing Societies in Mysore

***155. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have decided to form a Co-operative Marketing Federation of all the areca nut marketing societies functioning in the State;

(b) whether the Government of Mysore have sought any financial assistance from the Centre towards this scheme; and

(c) if so, the extent of help sought?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A federation named "The Mysore State Areca Nut Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Shimoga" has been registered on 30th October, 1957.

(c) 50 per cent of the recurring cost.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there was a sort of proposal to start such marketing federations in some other areca nut growing States like Kerala and Assam?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have no knowledge.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether in spite of the price of arecanut being more, the growers are not getting good prices because of lack of marketing facilities and because the middlemen take much of the profit, and if so, whether Government will consider this aspect and see that more facilities are given to the growers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The facilities are being availed of through this co-operative marketing federation of all commodities in India, arecanut is one in which the growers can have no complaint. The prices are very high.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it not a fact that the President of the Arecanut Committee at its last meeting at Kozhikode said in his presidential address that there was a proposal to start such federations in other States also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, the States are certainly to start the federations, but I have no knowledge of any definite steps having been taken so far.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the financial assistance that is actually given?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They had made a budget of Rs. 90,000, asking for half of Rs. 15,000 for each depot. It has been suggested to them that Rs. 10,000 per depot would be enough and Rs. 6,000 for others. The matter is still under consideration.

Port and Dock Workers' Strike

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Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Sanganna:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Assar:
Shri Damar:
Shri Radha Raman:
*156. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Jaganatha Rao:
Shri Easwara Iyer:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Supakar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of port and dock workers who participated in the port and dock workers' strike in June, 1958;

(b) the amount of loss suffered by the country on account of the strike;

(c) the main demands of the workers;

(d) whether Government gave any assurances to the delegation of the dock workers to call off the strike; and

(e) if so, the details of the promises?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 134.]

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether one of the demands of the federation is that the recommendation of Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri regarding gratuity and provident fund be accepted, and if so, whether this has been accepted when the deputation met the Minister concerned after the strike was over?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The demand of the federation is as the hon. Member has just now expressed; but it has got to be read with the other portions, subject to the rider attached by the reporting officer Shri P. C. Chaudhuri himself that in view of the appointment of the second Pay Commission, some of his own recommendations may have to be revised and adjusted against the final conclusions of the new Pay Commission.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether during the strike that took place from 16th June, 1958, as a result of police firing, six people were killed in Madras and seven people were injured, and if so, whether Government have paid any compensation to the families of the deceased and those persons who were permanently disabled?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A committee of inquiry into the unfortunate incident of firing has been appointed by the State Government concerned. The result of that inquiry is not yet out, and I think the question of compensation, if any, will have to be considered by the State Government on the result of the inquiry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Tangamani: Apart from the inquiry, my question was whether Government have....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I shall come to the hon. Member again. Now, Shri Bhakt Darshan:

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस हड़ताल के दौरान में और इसकी समाप्ति के बाद भारत सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर खाने हमारे कितना सहयोग दे रहे हैं और क्या भविष्य में किसी हड़ताल की आशंका तो नहीं है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं इतना निवेदन कर सकता हूँ कि जहाँ तक कलकत्ते का

प्रश्न है अब तक हम वहाँ पेंस रेट सिस्टम लागू नहीं कर पाये थे और इसके पहले पीपुल्स रेट स्कॉम के सिलसिले में जो कमेटी जस्टिस जी० जी० भाई की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त हुई थी, उसमें उनको सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा था। लेकिन अब उन्होंने उससे सहयोग किया है और कलकत्ते की पेंस रेट कमेटी के बारे में जो बातें हैं उनके बारे में जी० जी० भाई साहब ने हाल में ही रिपोर्ट देने का वादा किया है।

Shri Nath Pal: Is not a fact that the strike was withdrawn on the indication that the Government would be meeting most of the demands, and on the failure of Government to carry out those promises, there is a deadlock and there is a further threat of the men going on strike a second time?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms on which the assurances on behalf of Government were given are quite clear. We have at all times maintained that we are determined to see that justice is done to the demands of the workers, and they should be considered with all the sympathy that they deserve. I think in the discussions and negotiations that we had subsequent to the calling off of the strike, we have applied minds as sympathetically as we could have, and we have gone as far as we could.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether discussions were held with the federation's representatives after the submission of the Chaudhuri Commission's report, and if so, the specific points on which agreement could be arrived at and also the specific points on which agreement could not be arrived at?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Discussions were obviously held not only after the submission of the report but also after the withdrawal of the strike. So far as the points are concerned, they have been given in detail in the

press communique as also in the gazette notifications. I do not think I can read them out here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was very specific. What were the points which could be agreed upon by the federation's representatives, and what are the points which are still agitating the minds of the employees?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The impression left on my mind is that whatever is included in the Government communique largely bears an imprint of mutual agreement; may be, on certain points, the emphasis laid by one party may be more than that by the other.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether any settlement has been reached between the representatives of the Port and Dock Workers' Federation and the representatives of Government, and if so, the points that have been agreed upon between the parties?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can only repeat my answer to the previous question.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is it a fact that these negotiations with the federation could not achieve agreement, and as a result there is the possibility of a threatened strike again?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There were certain points such as retirement benefits, for example, on which, of course, the Federation's representatives were rather adamant, and they said that we should here and now accept the recommendations of Mr. Chaudhuri. We did explain to them our difficulties; and despite those difficulties, we have evolved a formula in respect of certain classes and categories of employees, which gives them an advantage which is over and above the existing one.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that many port installations have been damaged due to inexperienced handling by inexperienced military personnel who were called in to break the strike?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No such instance has been brought to our notice, and I would be grateful if the hon. Member who seems to know more would point it out to me.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Is it a fact that assurances were given that all local demands which were not settled would be submitted to arbitration, and all other demands which were not connected with Mr. Chaudhuri's report would be examined expeditiously by Government, and if so, have those assurances been kept up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the terms of settlement incorporated in the Government communique, it has been agreed upon that these local and sectional demands would be discussed at the port level with the port administrative officer and that a report will be furnished to the Central Government in case of failure to reach any agreement between the two parties, and on that, Government will apply their mind and will take such action as will be merited.

Shri Anthony Pillai: My question was specific.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to wait for sometime.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether any demurrage has been paid for detention of foreign vessels, and if so, what is the amount?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, due to the strike going on for about 10 days, detentions were there, but the congestion has been cleared, and I do not think any demurrage has been paid. In case it has been paid, I can only furnish the information in course of time.

Shri Nath Pal: The Chaudhuri Committee Report has been the basis both of the dispute and principles of possible compromise. Is the Minister agreeable to place a copy of the Report on the Table of the House?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think with the Resolution that has been passed the Report has already been made public. I will also place a copy on the Table, if it has not already been done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not replied to my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such question would not be answered during Question Hour. It is a separate thing which can be discussed at some other time. There are still about 20 Members wanting to ask questions. Hon. Members should help us to finish as many questions as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister should have made a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That can be asked differently on a different occasion.

Colony for the Residents of Jamuna Bazar

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*158. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1074 on the 19th March, 1958 and state the progress made with regard to the building of a colony across the Jamuna Bridge in Delhi to house the residents of Jamuna Bazar?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha: [See Appendix I, annexure No. 135.]

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government have already undertaken the construction of these promised and assured 1,500 tenements, and if so, what is the progress so far made in that connection?

Shri Karmarkar: The statement says that the remaining acquisition proceedings in respect of land have to be taken. That might take about three or four months. Then the question of construction comes.

Shri Radha Raman: Have Government fixed any time schedule by which the 1500 tenements will be ready for Jamuna Bazar residents?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said before, so far as these 50 acres of land is concerned, three or four months will be required for the remaining stages of the proceedings. After that, necessary steps will be taken.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: Among the residents of Jamuna Bazar, to how many families are Government going to provide accommodation?

Shri Karmarkar: The 50-acre site is for part of the Jamuna Bazar residents. A large part of them are now in a colony that was specifically constructed for them at Jhilmila Tahirpur, a total of 1200 tenements, and about 400 tenements at Kilokheri. These tenements were specifically for the Jamuna Bazar people, but it was appreciated that some of them did not find these localities convenient. For them, this supplementary arrangement is being made.

Ch. Brahm Prakash: Is it not a fact that the proposed 50-acre site is under water and it remains so for four months? Will Government consider an alternative site for them?

Shri Karmarkar: This question was carefully gone into. It was a low-lying land. That was our earlier apprehension. But after consultation with the U.P. Government, it was found that there was no immediate apprehension of water flooding that land. Therefore, these steps are being taken. While developing the land, care is taken to see that the houses stand on land which will not be flooded except in emergencies.

Shri Jadhav: What is the total number of these residents and how many

tenements will be required to accommodate them?

Shri Karmarkar: Subject to correction, it is intended to construct two-storeyed buildings to have about 1600 tenements on this area. This is apart from the others I have mentioned, namely, Jhilmila Tahirpur, 1200, and Kilokheri, 400.

Shri Jadhav: What is the total number of these residents, and the number required for the tenements?

Shri Karmarkar: I think the total number of families in the Jamuna Bazar area was estimated to be 2600, that is, a total population of 12,000. This total population of 12,000 is expected to be housed; it has been partly housed in Jhilmila Tahirpur, and the 400 tenements in Kilokheri are full. This is by way of supplementary accommodation.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the number of residents who are now residing in Jamuna Bazar, for whom housing accommodation is to be provided by Government, may I know whether besides these three, Kilokheri, Jhilmila Tahirpur and these 50 acres, Government have in view any other land which may be used for the purpose in case of need?

Shri Karmarkar: We assume that these three will be sufficient for all the Jamuna Bazar people.

Hirakud Dam Project

*159. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1721 on the 17th April, 1958 and state whether the Government of Orissa is willing to take over complete control of the Hirakud Dam Project in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): Consequent upon the decision taken by the Hirakud Control Board at its meeting held on the 26th July, 1958, a Committee has been set up to make recommendations in regard to the arrangements

for the transfer of control of the Hirakud Dam Project to the Government of Orissa. The Committee is expected to submit its report to the State Government by the 30th September, 1958.

Shri Supakar: May I know when this transfer is going to be actually effective?

Shri Hathl: It should really depend upon the report, but by 31st December we hope to transfer it.

Shri Mahanty: Who are the personnel of this Committee and what are its terms of reference?

Shri Hathl: The Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project, the Chief Engineer, Electricity, Orissa, the Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Orissa and Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Hirakud Dam. It was meant to look into the set-up that should be necessary for maintenance and operation of the Dam Project.

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to a previous question, the hon. Minister had said that control of Hirakud would be transferred to the Government of Orissa before the completion of the first stage of the Hirakud Dam. May I know whether Government expect that the first stage of the Dam will be completed before 31st December, 1958?

Shri Hathl: We are ready; as soon as the Government of Orissa is ready, we shall transfer the Hirakud Project. That was what I replied then.

Shri Supakar: May I know what has happened to the officers who are working there? Will the Government of Orissa have to employ them till the completion of the second stage of the Project?

Shri Hathl: So far as the officers are concerned, some of them are from the Government of India. Some of them belong to the Orissa State cadre. As many as are required from the Government of India cadre may be continued there. Others will revert to the Government of India. So far

as the officers of the Orissa State cadre are concerned, I do not think there will be any surplus engineers.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the present Chief Engineer of the Hirakud Dam Project will be continuing under the Orissa Government after control is transferred to the State Government?

Shri Hathi: He will be there for the purpose of the Chiplema Power House, if necessary.

Family Planning

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*169. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to allow advertisement of contraceptives; and

(b) if so, the reasons and conditions under which this has been allowed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the importance of family planning in the national health programme, advertisements regarding those contraceptives which are approved by the Government of India as efficacious and harmless are permitted subject to the following conditions:

- (i) That the product shall not claim to be a remedy;
- (ii) That it shall be stated in the advertisement that the contraceptive shall be used only under medical advice;
- (iii) That no reference is made in the advertisement that Government have approved of the contraceptive or that sanction has been accorded for publishing the advertisement; and
- (iv) That the advertisement does not contravene Section 4 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies

(Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act will be amended for this purpose?

Shri Karmarkar: It is quite adequate.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: This Act was enacted by Parliament because there were all sorts of advertisements of objectionable contraceptives in this country. What steps do Government propose to take now so that this thing does not repeat itself?

Shri Karmarkar: If it occurs, there is the law and they will be brought before the courts and punished.

Shri Panigrahi: Some pills have also been manufactured in foreign countries and they have been popular in India besides these contraceptives. May I know whether the Government is considering them also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we are only on the question of advertisements of contraceptives in this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the amount spent annually on family planning in this country and the number of families planned per year?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: General family planning is not connected with this question.

Shri Mohammed Imam: It is often said that many of these contraceptives are injurious. Have the Government taken any precaution to see that these contraceptives or most of them are harmless or will have the desired effect and will they be advertised only after they are tested by a competent doctor and proclaimed so?

Shri Karmarkar: They are put to test and it is only after satisfying

ourselves so far as we can that they are harmless that we permit the advertisements.

Shri Nath Pal: It has been advertised that the solution to the growth of population has been found in the form of a pill. May I know whether the medical authorities of the Government of India have examined the claim?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I explained just now, for the present, in this question we are concerned with the question of advertisement of contraceptives.

Shri Nath Pal: The pill is a contraceptive pill and it is being advertised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned only with the advertisement of contraceptives at present.

Shri Nath Pal: It is being advertised in India now and I read it in the latest issue of the LIFE.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member said that he has read it in the latest issue of LIFE or some such paper. Normally, we do not go to it for precise or accurate information, scientific or other.

In regard to the so-called contraceptive pill, obviously, it would be a great thing if it is a simple, satisfactory and cheap contraceptive pill so discovered. In this matter some of our own doctors have taken the lead in research work at more than one place, and more particularly in Calcutta. They have done good work. Thus far, they are more or less satisfied that the pill works in regard to certain minor animals. The difficulty is that research on this takes time and now they are trying that in a methodical way so as to test the efficacy of it. And the Government of India have given them grants and are helping them in this process.

दिल्ली से गेहूँ का चोरी-छिपे से जाया जाता

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*१६१. { श्री तंगामणि :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री बाबुदेवी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच गेहूँ का तस्करी व्यापार चलता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारियां की गयी हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ध० प्र० जैन):

(क) और (ख). जी हां, गेहूँ और गेहूँ से बने द्रव्य को दिल्ली से उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित स्थानों में चोरी-छोरी से ले जाने की सूचनायें प्राप्त हुई थी। दिल्ली शासन ने उसकी रोक बाम के लिये प्रबन्ध कर दिया है। दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलाने वाली सड़कों पर स्पेशल पुलिस बिठा दी गई है और माल की एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाते समय जांच पड़ताल की जाती है।

(ग) अब तक १०४ आदमी गिरफ्तार किये जा चुके हैं।

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister just now stated that 104 persons have been arrested. May I know how much quantity of wheat has been seized from those people?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): About 883 mds.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know what other steps Government have taken to arrest this smuggling of wheat than this seizure of wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have taken a number of steps. It will not be in public interests to specify them because that will give the clue to the smugglers.

Shri Feroze Ghandi: Out of these 883 mds. may I know how much of it was wheat belonging to the fair price shops?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have no such record.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the steps that have been taken by Government have not yielded any effective results and that most of the arrested persons are those who are just taking small quantities of wheat and that the big persons, the big trucks etc., are still continuing smuggling?

Shri A. P. Jain: It may be that something may be taking place here and there; but there is good reason to think that smuggling has practically stopped.

Shri Radha Raman: Just now it was disclosed that 104 persons have been arrested. May I know at what stage these prosecutions are?

Shri A. P. Jain: Forty-three persons have been convicted already and the other cases are proceeding.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में गेहूँ कितने रुपये मन बिकता है और यहाँ से जो गेहूँ उत्तर प्रदेश ले जाया जाता है वहाँ पर कितने रुपये मन बिकता है ?

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन : दिल्ली में गेहूँ का भाव साढ़े १५ रुपये से लेकर १७ रुपये तक है और उत्तर प्रदेश के घास पास के इलाकों में २० रुपये मन से लेकर २२ रुपये मन तक है ।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I do not agree with the hon. Minister's reply that smuggling has stopped. May I know whether Government has taken steps just as blacklisting these firms which are carrying on smuggling of wheat from Delhi to U.P. and cancelling their licences etc.?

Shri A. P. Jain: Some of the firms have been blacklisted and some licences have been suspended and temporary licences are not being issued to them.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The hon. Minister just now stated that he does not know the quantity of wheat which was smuggled from the fair price shops. May I know whether it is a fact that wheat from fair price shops was also smuggled and included in this quantity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How to distinguish one wheat from the other?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is correct?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is not much likelihood of imported wheat being smuggled because in Punjab and Delhi we are not distributing imported wheat to any substantial extent.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether motor trucks and other vehicles have been seized in the act of smuggling, and, if so, how many?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes; some motor trucks were seized.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: How many?

Shri A. P. Jain: I could not give the number.

Salinity of Hooghly Water

*162. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain locomotive engines in commission in the Port Railways, Calcutta, went out of order on the 8th June, 1958 due to the high salinity of Hooghly water which is used in the running of these locomotives and that the Eastern Railway was approached for loan of some engines to maintain the services; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the port authorities to meet the problems created by high salinity of Hooghly water?

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

(b) The high salinity of Hooghly water is due to the lack of head water supply for the river during the dry season. The Port Commissioners have, therefore, as a temporary measure, decided to supply water to the locos by sinking a number of tube wells at the Docks and jetties and thus avoiding the use of river water.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know how many engines went out of order and what is the loss arising out of the immobilisation of the goods as they could not be moved in and out of port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In foul weather period, as we call it, from April to June every year, on an average it has been estimated that as many as 10 to 12 go out of order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Have the Port authorities kept any record of the percentage of salinity in Hooghly waters from year to year and is there any evidence of its increase?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether any record of the percentage of salinity is kept. But, it is rather obvious that in a season when the rains are delayed or the water supply has dried or diminished, the salinity goes up and our report is that whenever such things occur, the number of engines that go out of order is greater.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that this year, there was a record salinity of water, compared to 10 parts in a lakh cusecs of water to 650 parts in a lakh cusecs of water and also that 41 engines went out of order—not ten engines—on a particular day this year.

Shri Raj Bahadur: My information is not that. Of course this was a very bad year. But my information is not that as many as 40 engines went out of order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has said that this is due to the decrease in the flow of water from the head water works from the Ganga into the Hooghly. May I know whether the port authorities and engineers concerned with the conservancy of the Lower Hooghly Channel connecting the approaches to the ports there, have made any independent investigations and submitted any report as to the cause of the increase in the percentage of salinity and the extent to which the problem of high salinity is considered to be connected with the problem of checking of silting of the lower Hooghly Channel and the head water channel?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it is accepted on all hands, including our conservant staff, that the problem arises because of lack of supply of fresh water which is to be brought in from somewhere into the Hooghly and if we get fresh water, this problem can be solved.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that there are certain periods when because of the availability of fresh water salinity is low and that advantage is not being taken of this period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may give the averages required by the hon. Member. We have got as many as 39 locomotives for traffic purposes, 5 for ballast, 3 for break-downs and 2 for use as spare locomotives. All these are employed in this particular manner. That is the average. But there are difficulties in bad weather.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do the Government feel satisfied that this problem of salinity can be solved by digging a few tube-wells? Or, if something else has to be done, what is it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already indicated that this is only a temporary expedient in order to meet the situation. The real remedy would lie in bringing fresh water from somewhere.....

An Hon. Member: From where? (Interruptions)

Shri Prabhat Kar: What steps are being taken to solve it permanently?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid that that question has to be put to my colleague, the Irrigation and Power Minister.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since there is no permanent solution, why should we pursue the matter spending our time?

Report of the British Shipyard Mission

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*163.

Shri Damani:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bose:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Pocker Sahib:
Shri Kumaran:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri N. E. Munisamy:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Sanganna:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether a High Level Committee has been appointed by Government to examine the report of the British Shipyard Mission; and

(b) if so, whether it has examined the report; and

(c) what are its findings?

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

(b) and (c). The Report of the British Shipyard Mission is still under examination.

Shri Damani: In view of the fact that our mercantile marine is of inadequate tonnage and that we have to make huge payments on freight which involves foreign exchange also,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question should come straight; there are about 30 persons.

Shri Damani:may I know whether Government has considered it desirable to purchase a few new ships than spend the amount on this shipyard?

An Hon. Member: This is not about ships for our merchant navy.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know whether it is a fact that the British Shipyard Mission has recommended Cochin as the best site for the construction of the shipyard and whether it is being favourably considered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The report of the Commission is based on certain considerations and it has been stated that Cochin is the best. There is no doubt that this is being considered by the Committee

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I want to know the time by which the Committee would be able to conclude its work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Two meetings have already been held and I hope in the next meeting they will be able to finalise their recommendations on the report.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the claims of Karwar will be taken into consideration while deciding on the report and also whether the Mysore Government come with all the facilities?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This matter is incidental to the consideration of the report and the committee now considering the report will bear that thing in mind.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that some members of the British Mission complained that they had too tight a programme and that they were being hustled from place to place and at least when they were at one place, Karwar, they were not shown anything round in the shape of the Jog Falls or the Bhadravati Iron Works which were nearby?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such complaint.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether this High-Power Committee has visited any place—Karwar and other places recommended by the Mission?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No. The Mission, however, visited nine places and Cochin was one of them.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: In view of the fact that the Shipyard Mission consisted of high technical experts, I would like to know what the purpose of this High Level Committee is. Why was it necessary and why is this Committee taking so long to finalise its decision on the report that had already been presented by those who are recognised experts in the field?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is normal for the Government to appoint such committees to consider the reports that are presented to it. They have got to take into consideration all the points in the report and various other factors.

Shri Kumaran: How much is the estimated foreign exchange requirement for the second shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is contained in the report itself in respect of the various sites.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether this second shipyard will be com-

pleted before the end of the Second Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot answer that question at this stage.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that the British Mission has recommended that the second shipyard should be started in Cochin. What will be the expenditure involved and may I know the personnel of this Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not have these figures.

Shri Tangamani: At least the names could be given.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Shri N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri R. L. Gupta, Secretary, Department of Transport, Shri O. Pulla Reddi, Defence Secretary, Shri L. K. Jha, Special Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shri E. P. Moon, Adviser, Planning Commission, Dr. Nagendra Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Transport, Shri S. S. Shiralkar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Shri B. D. Kalelkar, Industrial Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: By what time is this committee likely to take a final decision?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give a specific date. I think they will do it very soon.

Shri Mohammed Imam: This particular team consisted of experts who had knowledge about ship-building and it gave a report. Are we to presume that the new Committee that has been constituted and its members are better technicians than the members of the British Mission and are we to presume that the location of the site that has been decided by them is not acceptable to the Government and that they are thinking of selecting some other site?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We need not presume anything here.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word, Sir? It is a normal practice, when an expert team is appointed or brought in from outside, for the recommendations of such a team to be considered by the Government. The consideration by the Government usually consists in a high-power team of senior Secretaries considering the matter and reporting to the Cabinet. Then, the Cabinet considers it. It is the normal practice. What even an expert team suggests does not automatically take effect because the expert team may well consider it from the expert point of view but not from certain other points of view—let us say, Defence. I am not referring to this particular case. But there are other matters which have to be considered in that connection. And so, the normal practice has been pursued in this. When this so-called high-powered committee has considered it, they will report to the Cabinet; then the Cabinet will consider it and come to a decision.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what important recommendations the report of the Commission contained and whether those recommendations will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether all these Secretaries are all conceded experts in shipping only; and, if so, whether we shall not have an independent Member of Parliament and also an independent businessman?

Shri V. C. Shukla: Are we likely to complete this shipyard before the end of this Plan period?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has already been answered.

Foodgrains from U.S.A.

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*164. { **Shri Damani:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chandhuri:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. has offered to make additional funds available to India under P.L. 480 out of the last appropriation to enable India to purchase additional foodgrains;

(b) if so, the amount of this fresh allocation of funds; and

(c) what quantity of foodgrains will be imported under this new offer?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) \$57 million.

(c) About 7.8 lakh tons.

Shri Damani: May I know what is the landed cost of this consignment per ton, and how it compares with the previous supplies?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Out of these 7.8 lakh tons we propose to purchase about 5.8 lakh tons with the 37 million dollars provided for wheat. We do not know the exact landed cost. With regard to milo, we intend to import about one lakh tons with the 4 million dollars provided, and we expect to import one lakh tons of corn with 5 million dollars provided for it.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total value and quantity of wheat purchased under P.L. 480 so far this year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Out of the funds provided under P.L. 480, we have so far purchased 36.95 lakh tons of wheat and 1.93 lakh tons of rice.

Shri Barman: May I know the period of time by which this loan will

have to be repaid, both principal and interest?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Out of this provision of 57 million dollars, 21.9 million dollars will be utilised for United States expenditure in India; and with regard to the loan which comes to 35.1 million dollars, we will have to pay it back in 30 years.

Shri Ranga: May I know the price differential between the price at which it is sold in America and the price at which it is now being supplied to us, and also the price differential on our side—the price at which we are obtaining from America and the price that we are obliged to pay in our own country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is not possible to give the figures in regard to this particular quantity because it is in the process of being purchased; but, generally speaking, American wheat costs us anything between Rs. 15 and Rs. 16, and we sell it at Rs. 14.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the entire amount has to be paid back in rupee coins or in foreign exchange?

Shri A. P. Jain: In rupee coins.

Shri Barman: In view of the fact that the coming few years are overloaded with loan repayments, I want to know from which year our first payment will begin so far as this particular loan is concerned.

Shri A. P. Jain: Generally no payment is made during the first three years; thereafter, payment is made over a period of 30 to 40 years.

Small-Pox and Cholera

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*165. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to

the Starred Question No. 2094 on 8th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have received replies from State Governments regarding the formation of expert committees to investigate *inter alia* the causes for the occurrence of small-pox and cholera in virulent form in different States;

(b) if so, the nature of such replies;

(c) whether any State Governments have asked the Central Government for help to control the spread of small-pox and cholera; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal have formed Expert Committees. A similar Expert Committee is being constituted by the Government of Assam. The other State Governments are still considering the question. The Government of Madras, however, do not consider it necessary to appoint the suggested expert committee for, in their opinion, better preventive work at the district level by the Health staff would help in solving the problem.

(c) Requests for assistance were received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(d) A statement showing the details of assistance given so far by the Government of India is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 136.]

Shri B. C. Mullick: From the statement I find that no assistance was given to Orissa. May I know whether Orissa Government has not asked for assistance from the Central Government to suppress cholera and small-pox in Orissa?

Shri Karmarkar: My answer shows that Orissa has not asked for it.

Shri B. C. Mukherjee: May I know the States which suffered from cholera and small-pox?

Shri Karmarkar: Practically all the States in Northern India. In fact, last year was one of the worst years for small-pox, generally.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that the WHO has decided to take on small-pox control on a global scale, is the Government of India considering any proposal for making small-pox control a national programme like the malaria control programme?

Shri Karmarkar: The problem of small-pox is fairly simple, if proper steps are taken in time. I regret to tell the House that even in some municipal areas, where small-pox vaccination (primary) is considered to be necessary, sufficient care is not taken. Therefore, recently we have appealed to all the State Governments to see to it that primary vaccinations and also, where necessary, secondary vaccinations are attended to with greater care.

I am aware of the fact that the WHO is taking, I think next year, steps for making this an international problem and have a solution. But, as I said, the solution of the problem is simple: we have to take care ourselves and see to it that every child that is born is duly vaccinated.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is it not a fact that impure and badly prepared vaccines caused a lot of scare in municipal areas?

Shri Karmarkar: This question will create a scare, our vaccine was quite all right.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to part (c) of the question the hon. Minister said that expert committees are being appointed. Is it not a fact that, as regards the incidence of cholera in India, the W.H.O., with the assistance of the Central Ministry,

surveyed and said that the worst incidence of cholera is in the Gangetic Delta and the areas near the Mahanadi river; and, if so, may I know what more investigation is to be made by these expert committees, and whether steps have been taken according to the opinion of the W.H.O.?

Shri Karmarkar: There has been investigation before and, as my hon. friend rightly pointed out, cholera has been traced over the Gangetic Delta, and from there there has been a regular range. This question became a national question, because in many of the States cholera incidence was very severe last year. Therefore, we thought a further study by an expert committee was necessary.

I should also like to add that, apart from the epidemic of cholera as such, our arrangements for pure drinking water are not sufficient in every State, and it has been our effort also to see to it that the best possible measures are taken with regard to the supply of pure drinking water.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the number of deaths that occurred in Orissa due to small-pox and cholera, whether nearly 10,000 persons died, and whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that most of the lymphs that were supplied proved ineffective?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not vouch for the figure, but I think Orissa, in all, suffered very severely last year.

Regarding the other part of the question, it has been gone into, and it has been found that the complaints about defective vaccine do not have any basis. The fact of the matter is—I wish to be frank in the House—that we have yet to develop the simple practice of taking recourse to remedies in time which are necessary. In fact, in one of the States, when a vaccinator went, he was beaten up and thrown out.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*151. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is being undertaken in Bacteriology in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences; and

(b) whether it is a fact that as yet the Institute does not have even a single Electron Microscope?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

*152. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 486 on the 25th February 1958 and state:

(a) whether the contract for the setting up of the Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the name of the firm to which the contract has been given; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tenders are near finalisation. These were not ordinary tenders for purchase of stores. Technical collaboration for the purpose of obtaining the best know-how in modern Steel Foundry Practice and the best facilities for training our staff is involved. These important factors along with numerous other aspects have been submitted to detailed investigations resulting in delay in finalisation.

Facilities for Long Distance Passengers

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

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce system of reserving separate accommodation for passengers travelling below 150 miles, between 151 to 300 miles, 301 to 500 miles and above 500 miles on Northern Railway as has been done on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The scheme has been introduced on 39 Up/40 Dn Delhi-Howrah Janta Express trains which run on the Northern Railway also with effect from 15-4-58.

(b) Does not arise.

Bifurcation of Central Water and Power Commission

*157. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to bifurcate the Central Water and Power Commission to have independent units for power and irrigation is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). In the context of accelerated development envisaged in the Power and Irrigation sectors of the Second Five Year Plan and the subsequent Plans and the possibility of entrusting additional duties to the Power Wing, the Government of India have decided to review the organisational structure of the Central Water and Power Commission in order to determine whether the existing arrangements are adequate for the effective performance

of its functions. A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. K. Gokhale, I.C.S. (Retd.) has been set up to examine the present set up of the Commission and to indicate the manner in which it should be reorganised to ensure maximum efficiency. Among other terms of reference, one of the terms is whether there is a case for bifurcation of the Commission and the setting up of two organisations, one dealing with Power and the other with irrigation, navigation and flood control.

(c) Government are awaiting the Committee's report which is expected by the end of November, 1958. Government hope to take a decision with a couple of months of the receipt of the report.

Sambalpur-Titlagarh Railway Line

*166. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 67 on the 12th February, 1958 in respect of the Sambalpur-Titlagarh railway line and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The field work for the survey has been completed and the preparation of the report is in hand.

Programme Evaluation Organisation

*167. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation has reported shortage of block personnel as serious; and

(b) whether increase in number of blocks would suffer as a result of shortage of block personnel?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. This was one of the reasons for the Government's recent decision to stagger the programme.

India-U.K. Telex Service

*168. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the British Government to open Telex Service between Indian and United Kingdom have been completed;

(b) if so, when will the service start; and

(c) what is the cost involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The U.K. telecommunications administration has agreed in principle to the service being inaugurated and the question of rates and other preliminaries are under examination

(b) The service is expected to be introduced by next year

(c) The additional cost is insignificant as the service will be worked with existing equipment and staff.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

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

(a) the amount Government have spent on the All India Institute of Medical Sciences so far; and

(b) what future commitments Government have towards it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Rs. 209.69 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 369.35 lakhs upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Delhi R.M.S. Employees

*170. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that members of the sorting staff of the Delhi and New Delhi Railway Mail Service went on a lightening strike on the 20th June, 1958 resulting in the disruption of mail despatch;

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

(c) the steps taken to redress the grievances of the staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. There was no strike as such, but the staff of the Delhi Airmail and Sorting Division reported sick *en masse* on the 20th June, 1958 by producing medical certificates.

(b) From the 16th to 18th June 1958 there had been partial stoppage of work for half-an-hour in each set of all mail offices on account of the two alleged grievances of the staff (i) transfer of a Platform Inspector from Delhi Mail Station and (ii) reinstatement of a sorter who had been suspended due to insubordination and later on discharged from service.

(c) There were no genuine grievances as such requiring redress, but the unions expressed regret for partial stoppage of work, the pending charge-sheets were withdrawn and normal working was resumed on 21-6-58.

Foodgrains from Abroad

*171. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of demurrage that Government had to pay annually during the last three years on account of delay in removing foodgrains from the ships on arrival in the docks in India;

(b) the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent repetition of such a contingency?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The total amount of demurrage paid or payable in respect of ships carrying foodgrains during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount of demurrage (in rupees)
1955	1,80,800
1956	12,600
1957	73,10,600

(b) The demurrage was incurred mainly on account of the delay in the allotment of discharging berths to the ships after arrival and also in some cases on account of the slower rate of discharge resulting from various operational difficulties.

(c) Every effort is made by the Port Authorities to allot a berth as soon as possible after the arrival of a ship. All possible steps are taken in consultation with the Port Authorities to eliminate and minimize the operational difficulties.

India-Malaya Steamer Service

*172. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Kumaran:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of lack of sufficient sea service between Malaya and India the passages in ships are being booked 3 to 4 months ahead resulting in hardship to passengers; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ease the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 137.]

Salem-Bangalore Rail Link

*172. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 608 on the 28th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of engineering survey of the Salem-Bangalore rail link has since been concluded; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Not yet. The traffic survey report is under scrutiny by the Railway Administration and without this the examination of the engineering report by the Board would not be complete.

नई दिल्ली में बड़े डाक-घर में चोरी

*१७४. श्री मोहन स्वयं : क्या परिचहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ७ मई, १९५८ को गोल डाकघर, नई दिल्ली से १ हजार रुपये की चोरी हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या चोर का पता लगा लिया गया है ?

परिचहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Hirakud Project

*175. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1792 dated the 23rd April, 1958 and state:

(a) the area under actual irrigation for summer crop in 1958 in the Hirakud Project area

(b) the progress made so far in the construction of distributaries and water channels; and

(c) the date by which the whole irrigation project is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) 1,23,160 acres.

(b) (i) Distributaries and Miners:
Earthwork..... 98.5 per cent.
Masonry structures .. 77.5 per cent.

(ii) Field channels..66.6 per cent.

(c) By 1959-60.

Air Accident at Dum Dum

*176. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1054 on the 19th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report submitted by the Inquiry Committee appointed to enquire into the death of four members of the crew of an Indian Airlines Corporation freighter Dakota which met with an accident at the Dum Dum airport on the 1st September, 1957; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take on it?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) The report of the Court of Enquiry has been considered by Government, and it will be released as soon as a mutually agreed date for publication of the report is settled in consultation with the U.K. Government which is the State of registry of the Hermes aircraft which crashed at the Dum Dum airport resulting in the death of the crew of the Indian Airlines Corporation Dakota aircraft.

Uniform for Post and Telegraph Employees

*177 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uniform Committee of the Directorate

of Posts and Telegraphs has recommended that the use of Khadi for Post and Telegraph employees' uniforms should be given up and that there should be a return to drill uniform; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Committee have recommended that class III officials like Postmen, Line-staff etc. and Operative class IV staff like Telegraph Messengers, Mail Peons etc. may be supplied with uniforms made from Mill-made drill cloth while uniforms for non-operative class IV like Malis, Bhisties and Sweepers, office peons and orderly peons etc. may continue to be of khadi cloth.

(b) The report is under examination and no decision has yet been taken.

Cholera and Small Pox

353. { Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2094 on the 8th May, 1958 and state the total number of deaths in the States of Eastern U.P., Bihar and West Bengal due to the cholera and smallpox epidemics during the current year upto the 30th June, 1958 separately?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The requisite information is given below:—

	Cholera	Smallpox
Bihar	534	2,271
West Bengal	3,589	9,982
Eastern U.P.	Information is being collected.	

Post and Telegraph Guide

354. { Shri Asrar:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Thann Pillal:

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

(a) how many copies of the Post and Telegraph Guide Part I, 1956 Edition were printed;

(b) what was the total cost;

(c) when the printed copies were supplied to post offices;

(d) whether all the post offices opened during 1956-57 and 1957-58 were supplied with copies of this Guide;

(e) whether there have been further changes and additions since the copies were printed; and

(f) if so, when the next Guide will be printed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 33,558.

(b) Rupees, 90,629 and 16 Naye Paise.

(c) On receipt from the Government of India Press, New Delhi, the Manager of Publications Delhi made supplies in batches to the Circle Stock Depots between January, 1957 and February, 1958. The Circle Stock Depots in turn made supplies to the Head and Sub Post Offices in batches as and when received.

(d) The P. & T. Guide Part I is required to be supplied to all Head and Sub Post Offices. All Head and Sub Post Offices opened during 1956-57 and 1957-58 have been supplied with copies of the Guide except some Sub Offices in U.P. Circle which could not be supplied on account of the full quota having not been received by the Circle Stock Depot.

(e) Yes.

(f) The 1957 Edition of the Guide is in the Press and is expected to be out shortly.

Engines

355. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engines now used on the broad-gauge and metre-gauge lines, separately;

(b) the number of engines on both the lines which are more than 30 years old; and

(c) the number of goods wagons and passenger coaches which are equally old?

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

Broad Gauge 6117

Metre Gauge 3502

(b) Broad Gauge 2727

Metre Gauge 1170

(c) Wagons:

Broad Gauge 61659

Metre Gauge 22772

Passenger Coaches:

Broad Gauge 3302

Metre Gauge 2260

Railway Quarters at Lucknow

356. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed at Lucknow for the Northern and North Eastern Railways;

(b) the number of essential employees at Lucknow who have not yet been provided with quarters; and

(c) by what time the quarters will be provided to the essential staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The number of quarters proposed to be constructed during this financial year for Northern Railway is 238 while for North Eastern Railway it is 114.

(b) 6779 on the Northern Railway and 721 on the North-Eastern Railway.

(c) It is not possible to fix any target date but efforts are being made to provide staff quarters to essential

staff as early as possible depending on availability of funds in a given year and within the frame work of the second Plan Allocations.

Railway Employees Opting for Service in Pakistan

357. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees who had opted to serve in Pakistan (i) Provisionally (ii) Finally;

(b) the number of those who opted provisionally for Pakistan but later changed the decision for India finally;

(c) the number of those who opted for Pakistan finally but did not proceed to that country and applied for employment;

(d) the number of those who were re-employed;

(e) the number of those who had migrated to Pakistan but later returned to India and applied for employment; and

(f) the number of those re-employed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Whatever information is available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

सिंचाई वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल

३५८. श्री भट्टारिया : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है;

(ख) राज्यवार कितने एकड़ भूमि में (१) नहरों द्वारा और (२) नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचाई होती है;

(ग) कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि (राज्य-वार) ऐसी है जहां सिंचाई की सुविधायें नहीं हैं; और

(ब) सिंचाई की सुविधायें देने के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है ?

सिंचाई तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री हाकिम मुहम्मद इब्नाहूद) : (क) से (ग). १९५५-५६ के अन्त तक सींचे गये क्षेत्र का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३८]

(घ) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये निश्चित लक्ष्य २१० लाख एकड़ है, उसमें से १२० लाख एकड़ के क्षेत्र को, बड़ी तथा बीच की सिंचाई योजनाओं द्वारा और ९० लाख एकड़ के क्षेत्र को छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं द्वारा, सिंचाई की सुविधायें दी जायेंगी।

भूमि

३५९. श्री भदौरिया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि है;

(ख) देश में राज्यवार कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती होती है;

(ग) देश में कितने एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जिस पर खेती हो सकती है;

(घ) देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद से अब तक कितने एकड़ भूमि खेती के योग्य बनाई गई; और

(ङ) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में (राज्यवार) भूमि को खेती के योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० जैन) :

(क) से (ग). अब तक की मिली हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३९]

(घ) सन् १९५७-५८ से केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन द्वारा कृषि योग्य बनाई गई भूमि के रकबे की एकड़ों में जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :-

राज्य	कृषि योग्य बनाई भूमि (एकड़)*
मध्य प्रदेश	१३.०९ लाख
उत्तर प्रदेश	३.३० लाख
पंजाब	०.१४ लाख
बिहार	०.०५ लाख
आसाम	०.०५ लाख
कुल	१६.६३ लाख एकड़

*जहां पर आवश्यक समझा गया है, आकड़ों को पूरा कर दिया गया है।

(ङ) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले तीन सालों के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य नीचे दिये गये हैं। योजना के बाकी दो सालों के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश	२.०५ लाख एकड़
आसाम	०.०६ लाख एकड़
बिहार	०.१६ लाख एकड़
कुल	२.२७ लाख एकड़

Deraillment of an Engine and five Wagons at Bhalavani

360. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine and five wagons of a Goods train were derailed at Bhalavani on the main line of the Central Railway on the 6th July, 1958; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. On 8-7-58 at about 00-30 hours the train engine of S.35 Dn. Goods train and five wagons next to it got derailed; while passing through Bhalavani station on Central Railway.

(b) The cause of the derailment was the Driver passing the starter signal at danger. The relevant points were at that time set for the sand hump as a result of which the train entered the sand hump and got derailed.

Fair Price Foodgrain Shops in U.P.

361. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price foodgrain shops at present in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how many of these are in the scarcity-hit Eastern districts of the State; and

(c) the prices at which food grains are being sold there?

The Minister of food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The number of fair price shops on 6th August was 3,449

(b) 2,025 shops in Eastern districts

(c) The prescribed retail prices of foodgrains at these shops are as follows:—

Wheat: 2 seers and 10 chataks to a rupee.

Gram, Barley, Bejhar, jowar and maize: 4 seers to a rupee.

Bajra: 3 seers and 6 chataks to a rupee.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Bombay State

362. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how far the amounts allotted to Bombay State for implementing rural water

supply schemes have been utilised during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods?

The Minister of Health (Shri Mar-markar): The following amounts have been spent by the Bombay State on their National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) schemes under the First and the Second Five Year Plans:

First Five Year Plan:

Rs. 34.13 lakhs

Second Five Year Plan:

Rs. 22.64 lakhs to date.

तार भेजने की सुविधा

३६३. श्री क० जे० मालव्या : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक रेलवे के किन-किन स्टेशनों पर हिन्दी में तार भेजने की सुविधा है,

(ख) १९५८ में किन किन स्टेशनों पर यह सुविधा देने का विचार है; और -

(ग) यदि किसी और स्टेशन पर यह सुविधा देने का विचार हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या १४०]

(ख) इस साल कुछ और स्टेशनों पर भी यह सुविधा देने का विचार है। ऐसे स्टेशनों की खबर मंगायी जा रही है। और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Foreign Tourists

364. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the first half year of 1958 i.e. from January to July, 1958; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned from them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 40,141 tourists (Pakistanis excluded) during the period January to May 1958. Figures for June & July 1958 are not available.

(b) These figures are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India and are not yet available for the first half of this year.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes

365. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope of the National water supply and sanitation scheme has been extended to cover all the Panchayats irrespective of their population as recommended by the Central Council for Local Self Government; and

(b) if so, the number of Panchayats and the extent to which assistance has been given and availed of by them under this scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Platforms at Rewari Station

366. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on 25th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the work for construction of three new platforms at Rewari Station has been started;

(b) if so, the progress of work done so far; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

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

(b) The work of providing new platforms at Rewari is a part of the remodelling Scheme of the station yard and involves additions and alterations to the track, dismantlement of existing buildings etc. Up to now, 5 per cent of the work has been completed.

(c) The construction of the platforms is expected to be completed by the end of 1959, although a portion of the island platform is expected to be made available in the earlier part of that year.

Road Development Schemes in States

367 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from State Governments road development schemes during the Second Five Year Plan from the Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have submitted road development schemes; and

(c) the nature of schemes in each case, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 141.]

Hospital Beds in Delhi and New Delhi

368. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1627 on the 14th April, 1958 and state the total number

of beds to be provided in different Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi during 1958-59 hospital-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): It is proposed to provide 258 additional beds during 1958-59 in different Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi as detailed below:—

Name of the Hospital etc.	No. of beds to be provided.
(i) Khanjhwala Health Centre Delhi	15
(ii) Shakti Nagar Maternity Home and Centre, Delhi	30
(iii) Alipur Health Centre, Delhi	6
(iv) Irwin Hospital, New Delhi (Maternity Ward)	137
(v) Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi	28
(vi) Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	42
TOTAL	258

The above figures do not include the addition of 50 beds during 1958-59 in the Willingdon Hospital New Delhi as this figure has already been incorporated in the reply to Starred Question No. 1627 answered on April 14, 1958.

Purchase of Sleepers

369. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase of sleepers made of non-conventional varieties of Timber and chemically treated has increased in the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 as compared to 1955-56; and

(b) if so, by how much?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No Sir. Although varieties of timber now accepted for treatment has increased up to 70, there has been a drop in the number of sleepers treated in Railway Plants in 1957-58 as compared with the previous two years. This is mainly due to diversion of some species to Ply-wood industry in Assam and floods in Jammu and Kashmir.

Drinking Water Supply in Rajasthan

370. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of Rajasthan where acute shortage of drinking water has been felt;

(b) the amounts spent in these areas under the plan; and

(c) the schemes, if any, drawn up in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Generally there is acute shortage in several parts of Rajasthan. It is however more acute in desert areas.

(b) Following amounts have been spent on the Urban and Rural Water Supply Schemes upto the end of March, 1958:

URBAN: Rs. 1,72,14,274.
RURAL: Rs. 81,00,000.

(c) The following approved schemes are in hand:

Urban Schemes:

1. Jaipur
2. Kishangarh

3. Jodhpur
4. Kotah
5. Karanpur
6. Raisinghnagar
7. Sangaria Mandi
8. Bharatpur
9. Tonk
10. Mandawa
11. Bundi
12. Bhilwara
13. Jhalawar
14. Jhalrapatan

Rural Schemes:

	Nos.
1. Construction of new wells	469
2. Repairs to old wells ..	4381
3. Construction of New Kunds	28
4. Repairs to old Kunds ..	93
5. Conversion of step wells into Sanitary wells ..	282

Non-delivery of Cables and Letters from Abroad

371. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from abroad about non-delivery of cables, letters, etc. addressed to certain persons in India;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received in 1956, 1957 and the first three months of 1958; and

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted to find out the causes of such irregularities?

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

(b) This information is being collected from the Circles and will be furnished to the Member in due course.

(c) An enquiry is always held in such cases. But where no record of transmission from stage to stage is kept, as in the case of unregistered mails, the investigation may not always be successful.

“रेलवे सप्ताह” पर व्यय

३७२. **श्री मोहन स्वल्प :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने इस वर्ष रेलवे ‘सप्ताह’ मनाने पर जो व्यय किया उसका महाकाण्डवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा एक बयान सभा-घटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Improvement of Signalling and Telecommunications on Railways

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

(a) whether the Government of India has a proposal under its consideration for the improvement of signalling and tele-communications on the railways;

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

(c) the amount to be spent on the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A number of works relating to improvement of Signalling and Tele-communication on the Indian Railways are already in hand.

(b) The main features of works in hand and proposed to be undertaken during the plan period are as under:—

1. SIGNALLING.

(i) Replacement of old and worn out signalling at about 250 stations.

(ii) Interlocking of about 350 non-interlocked stations.

(iii) Raising standard of interlocking at about 450 stations.

- (iv) Provision of lock and block working at about 100 stations on double line sections.
- (v) Provision of Token/Tokenless block instruments at about 600 stations on single line sections.
- (vi) Provision of power signalling on certain selected junction stations.
- (vii) Provision of Automatic block signalling on certain heavily congested sections, covering about 40 miles.

II. TELECOMMUNICATION.

- (i) Provision of about 20 wireless links to connect important stations to clear important telegraph traffic.
- (ii) Provision of three multi-channel V.H.F. links on North Eastern, South Eastern and Western Railways.
- (iii) Replacement of about 25 manual exchanges by automatic ones and expanding their existing capacity suitably, size ranging from 50 to 600 telephones.
- (iv) Provision of Train Control/Deputy Train Control over about 3,000 miles.
- (v) Provision of 13 teleprinters links to replace morse instruments on sections with heavy telegraph traffic.
- (vi) Provision of Talk-Back and paging Loud Speaker equipment on certain selected marshalling yards.
- (c) Rs. 20 Crores during the Second Plan period.

Pumping Station at Najafgarh Lake

374. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made so far with regard to the erection of a pumping station at Najafgarh lake in Delhi State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Necessary survey is being carried out to determine how best the rain water that accumulates in Najafgarh lake can be utilised for irrigation purposes. The question of installing pumps will be considered after the completion of the survey.

Kandla Port

375. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government of India during 1958-59 so far to develop the Kandla port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The following steps have been taken to develop Kandla Port so far during the current year:—

- (i) Two additional cargo berths are under construction with a view to raising the traffic capacity of the Port from 1.2 million tons to 1.7 million tons per annum.
- (ii) Out of 21 cranes of capacities varying from 3 tons to 10 tons to be installed on the cargo jetties, 4 six tons cranes have already been erected and the erection of 9 three-ton cranes is on hand. All the cranes are expected to be commissioned during the current year.
- (iii) Investigations are on hand for determining the measures necessary for improving the depths over the bar in the approach channel.
- (iv) A Radar set is under erection, together with a V.H.F. wireless set, to enable the Kandla Port Authorities to locate ships approaching the Port and make contacts with them.

(v) A Post and Telegraph wireless telephone and telegraph Station is being established to enable ships and steamer agents to send communications to each other and to other authorities.

(vi) An Import and Export Trade Control Office has been opened.

(vii) Land has been developed in the Gandhidham Township immediately behind the Port and allotment of plots will be made soon to trade, business and other interests to enable them to build office and residential accommodation for various purposes connected with the working of the Port.

(viii) The Government of Bombay propose to set up an Industrial Estate in the Gandhidham Township and the Government of India have agreed to the Kandla Port Administration executing the scheme as an agent of the State Government.

Study Team on Plan Projects

376. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bose:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. V. Rao:

Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2226 on the 9th April, 1958 and state the progress made so far with regard to the examination of the report of the Study Team on Plan Projects of the Community Development Programme?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): The basic changes proposed by the COPP Study Team were:—

- (i) Democratic Decentralisation.
- (ii) Abolition of the distinction between NES and intensive stages.
- (iii) Staggering of the programme.

As regards item (i) viz. Democratic Decentralisation, the position was reviewed by the National Development Council and later at the Annual

Conference of Community Development in May, 1958. State Governments are devising machinery suitable to their regions and needs.

As regards items (ii) and (iii), decisions have been taken and communicated to State Government vide the pamphlet entitled Revision in the Programme of Community Development—copies of which are available in the Library.

Pumping Sets in Punjab

377. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) whether Government have given any assistance for the setting up of Pumping Sets in the Punjab;

(b) the total amount given to the Punjab Government in this regard in the last three years; and

(c) how far the Punjab Government have utilised this amount?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 142]

Potato Control Order of Himachal Pradesh

378. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) whether the producers of potatoes in Himachal Pradesh have made representations to Government about the Potato Control Order;

(b) if so, the nature of such representations; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No written representations were received from anybody. However, in the beginning when the Control Order was promulgated a few deputations of the local Arties of Simla and the middlemen dealers in Potato were received by the Civil Supplies Department of the Himachal Pradesh Government.

(b) The deputationists were apprehensive of the effects of the Control Order fearing obstructions in the free flow of goods to the market and dislocation of trade.

(c) The Administration explained to the deputationists the aims and objects of the Control Order and the methods of its application. It is reported that the deputationists were satisfied.

'Sick' Wagons

379. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the main steps taken by the Railways for the restoration of the 'sick' wagons on the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 143].

Burglary on Eastern Railway

380. **Shri Bose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of miscreants held up a goods train on the 1st June, 1958 between Durgavati and Babua Road Stations on the Eastern Railway and looted a large quantity of valuable articles from the loaded wagons;

(b) the details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) This is not a case of looting but an ordinary case of running train theft in which

the offenders removed 26 bags of Gram worth Rs. 650. The goods train had to stop between Durgavati and Babua Road stations due to fall of vacuum.

(b) At 20.45 hours on the night of 1-6-58 goods train No. 1294 Dn. stopped at mile 389/14 between Durgavati and Babua road stations due to fall of vacuum. This train was not escorted by the Railway Protection Force. The guard of the train noticed 10 to 12 men loitering near the train and also heard sound of wagon breaking. Finding that he was not very far from Durgavati Up Warner Signal, the Guard went to the East Cabin of Durgavati station and informed the Assistant Station Master of the incident. Three Armed Wing staff who were on duty at Durgavati station, accompanied the guard to the place of occurrence, where on checking, six wagons in the centre of the train were found with open doors and bags of gram were found lying scattered on the track.

In the meantime, the driver of the train, finding his train being victimised, cut off his engine and drove to Babua Road and informed the Assistant Station Master there. A party of Railway staff including Railway Protection Force Sainiks and one Government Railway Police constable left Babua Road and reached the place of occurrence. No miscreants were found on the spot and the train was brought to Babua Road where the six wagons were resealed for checking. Checking revealed that 26 bags of gram valued about Rs 650 were short in one of the wagons out of the six. There was no shortage in any of the remaining 5 wagons.

On receipt of the information at Moghalsarai a Railway Protection Force search party reached Babua Road at 02.40 hours and searched the area but with no result.

(c) The Government Railway Police, Sasaram, has registered a case under Section 379 I.P.C. The case was also enquired into personally both by the

Superintendent, Railway Police, Patna, and the Assistant Security Officer, Dinapore. The case is still under investigation.

Hirakud Project

381. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government houses and public premises in the Hirakud Project area under unauthorised occupation; and

(b) the number of such premises under the unauthorised occupation of persons displaced from Hirakud submerged area?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The number of Government-owned houses and public premises under unauthorised occupation in the Hirakud Project area is 13 and 980 respectively. These cases of unauthorised occupancy are mainly due to change in tenancy.

(b) While no house is occupied unauthorisedly by persons displaced from the Hirakud submerged area, six premises are under unauthorised occupation.

Postal Facilities

382. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1078 on the 19th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to review the basis of extension of postal facilities during the Second Five Year Plan period has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the decision taken on the recommendations of the committee;

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table;

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(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the progress so far made by the committee in its work; and

(e) the time by which the report is likely to be received?

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

(b) The recommendations are under examination

(c) As the Committee was in the nature of a departmental study group of technical officers appointed by the Director General to review the existing criteria for extension of postal facilities and to advise him on the future pattern for extension of such facilities, the question of laying a copy of its report on the Table of the Sabha does not arise.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Adulteration of Food in Delhi

383. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the adulteration in Food and other articles is on the increase in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of persons challaned during 1957-58?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) A slight increase has been noticed.

(b) The number of persons challaned is as under:—

(i) 1957 (January-December) 1406, and

(ii) 1958 (January-May) 796

Total: 2202

Inter-State Transport

384. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) work done by the Inter-State Transport Commission so far, and

(b) how far it has been able to remove the Transport difficulties in different regions of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The Commission has so far held 3 meetings State Governments and others interested in 'Road Transport' have been requested to furnish information about road transport requirements, difficulties being experienced at present as well suggestions for removing them

Draft rules governing the working of the Commission have been prepared and are being circulated to the other Ministries concerned for comments

The wholetime Chairman, who joined on the 10th July 1958 will

(b)

soon start visiting the States for first hand appraisal of the problems and for personal discussions with representatives of the State Governments and other interests concerned

Plant Protection Centres in States

385. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have opened Plant Protection Centres in different States,

(b) the names of the places, where these Centres have been opened in each State,

(c) the nature of organisation and functions of these Centres in each State, and

(d) the basis on which these Centres will work and also method of work and service to the farmers of this country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain) (a) Yes Sir

State	Location of the centre
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Assam	Gauhati
Bihar	Gaya
Bombay	Amaravati } Palanpur }
Delhi	New Delhi
Kerala	Ernakulam
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur } Indore }
Madras	Tiruchirappalli
Mysore	Dharwar.
Orissa	Cuttack.
Punjab	Pathankot
Uttar Pradesh	Bara-banki

(c) All these centres except those at New Delhi and Palanpur are in the charge of a Plant Protection Officer, who has a staff of eight; others under him. The Stations at New Delhi and Palanpur are each under the charge of a Technical Assistant only, who take guidance from the Senior Technical Officers available there. Each Station is provided with about 100 manually operated, 22 power operated spraying, dusting and other machines, about 15 tons of pesticides and 2 motor vehicles.

Their function is primarily to assist the State Governments in fighting pests and plant disease outbreaks and in technical survey of pests and diseases and in evaluating operational results. They also organise regional training programmes in plant protection for the benefit of State Officials and assess the performance of machines and pesticides under different conditions.

(d) These centres work on regional basis, and not on the basis of the State territories, and in collaborations with the Plant Protection and other extension Organisations of the States. They loan plant protection machines and other equipment at prescribed rates of hire charges and supply pesticides at almost the cost price to Government departments, private organisations and farmers. With a view to popularising the plant protection measures amongst farmers, these centres are to take up shortly, intensive plant protection work in selected areas of gram panchayats near them.

Seed Multiplication Farms in Punjab

386. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Punjab Government for the establishment of seed multiplication farms as subsidy during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rs. 10.65 Lakhs.

Shipping Accidents

387. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) the number of shipping accidents that took place during 1957-58;

(b) the names of places where these accidents occurred;

(c) the number of persons who died or were injured; and

(d) the total amount of compensation paid to the injured and to the next of kin of those killed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 98.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No 144.]

(d) So far as the casualties in the Mercantile Marine District of Bombay are concerned, no compensation has been paid. Efforts are being made to collect the required information regarding the Mercantile Marine Districts of Calcutta and Madras and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Surplus Rice in Punjab

388. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how much of the surplus rice in Punjab has been allotted to each of the States in the different Zones for the current year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): During the period October, 1957 to the end of July 1958, the quantities of Punjab rice supplied to various States and

Central Reserve Depots were as follows:—

	(Figures in Tons)
Jammu & Kashmir	26,600
Central Reserve Depots in:—	
Bombay	40,000
Bihar	400
Calcutta	2,200

Electrified Railway Stations

389. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway stations electrified on the Northern Railway from Bhatinda to Hindumalkot from 1956-57 to 1957-58; and

(b) the amount spent for the purpose of electrifying these stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S.V. Ramaswamy): No station has been electrified on the Section Bhatinda-Hindumalkot during 1956-57 and 1957-58. However, stations Giddarbaha and Malout have since been electrified on 14-4-1958 and 14-6-1958 respectively. An amount of Rs. 22,538 has been spent on electrification of these two stations.

Trunk Calls

390. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of trunk calls bills outstanding with the State Governments for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the reasons for non-collection of such arrears?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Transport in Tripura

391. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to transport difficulty the people of Kanchanpur, Dharmanagar sub-division of Tripura are suffering; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Construction of a road joining Kanchanpur with Assam-Agartala Road is in hand. As soon as this road is completed, the transport difficulties of the area will be solved to a large extent.

Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers Commission

392. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the implementation of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers Commission held in Banaras under the Chairmanship of Shri Kanwar Sain in the month of April, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 145.]

Sewage Treatment Plant near Coronation Pillar and Tilak Nagar in Delhi

393. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the production of gas for commercial purposes at the sewage treatment plants near the Coronation Pillar and Tilak Nagar in Delhi;

(b) the decision taken; and

(c) the expenditure involved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for constructing gas holder tanks at the Sewage Treatment Plants at Coronation Pillar and Keshopur is under the consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

(c) Approximately Rs. 4,00,000.

Breakdown of Water Supply in Delhi

394. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 48 inch main pipe in the Chandrawal pumping station burst on the 10th June, 1958 thus affecting water supply in Delhi;

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

(c) steps taken to check recurrence of such damages to the pipes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir. The water supply had to be restricted for two days between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

(b) The main had burst accidentally. There was no special cause for it.

(c) Such accidents cannot be totally eliminated in a water works of this magnitude. However, to check recurrence, the Delhi Municipal Corporation propose to take the following measures—

(1) The interconnecting line between Chandrawal 1 and 2 was completed during May, 1958 and it was put into commission before the burst had occurred. Due to the functioning of this line, it was possible to reduce the hours of stoppage of water supply this year at the time of accident.

(2) Most of the pipes for laying another 48" water main from new Chandrawal to Mutiny Memorial Reservoir, have been received and specials are being ordered. After

this line is laid, the difficulty would be considerably minimised.

(3) It is proposed to provide reflux valves in the new mains which are being laid during the 2nd Five Year Plan period. When the new mains are put into commission, it will be possible to put the existing mains, one by one, out of commission for inserting reflux valves. This work is proposed to be done during the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

Automatic Railway Passenger Coach Washing Machine

395. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway Engineers have invented an automatic railway passenger coach washing machine;

(b) if so, how does it work in actual field service; and

(c) whether it is cheaper than the imported one?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) An automatic washing machine has been built by the Western Railway to a design evolved on the railway.

(b) It is working satisfactorily.

(c) Yes.

Food Scarcity

396. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States where food scarcity was felt between June 1957 and July, 1958; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to fight out scarcity and render help to the affected areas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and parts of Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Government have taken various measures, such as:

- (1) Large-scale distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops at rates fixed by Government,
- (2) Test relief works whenever considered necessary;
- (3) Free distribution of foodgrains to the physically infirm and in other deserving cases,
- (4) Distribution of agricultural loans, etc

Visit of Indian Farmers to Foreign Countries

397. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many parties of farmers were sent abroad country-wise* between 1956-57 and 1957-58,

(b) what is the basis of selection of these farmers, and

(c) the number of farmers who have returned from abroad during the last eight years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 1956-57—

- (i) 16 Farmers to Australia,
- (ii) 35 Young Farmers to U.S.A
- (iii) 4 Farmers to the U.S.S.R

1957-58—(i) 20 Farm Leaders to U.S.A

- (ii) 37 Young Farmers to U.S.A

(b) A Press Note is issued inviting applications from the intending candidates. The candidates have to apply to the State Governments who scrutinize all the applications in the first instance and forward a selected few to the Central Government. Applicants are also accepted from Farmers' Organisations and Co-operative Unions. All such applications are screened by a Central Selection Committee. When time permits, Regional Selection Committees, consisting of

the Directors of Agriculture, Development Commissioners of the State Governments and two or three representatives of the Central Government are also set up to interview and screen candidates. All applicants who are selected by the Regional Selection Committees or by the Central Selection Committee are interviewed by a Central Selection Board, consisting of the Minister of Co-operation as Chairman, Representatives of the Foreign Governments concerned and Officers of this Ministry, which finalises the selection of the candidates. Persons selected are those who have practical farming experience, possess working knowledge of English and have ability to grasp improved techniques and modern methods of farming in foreign countries with a view to adoption on their own farms and for benefit of the community

(c) 218

Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar

398. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 358 on the 20th February, 1958 in respect of the Regional Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in this regard; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). 50 acres of land have been handed over by the Government of Orissa to the C.P.W.D for setting up one Regional Farm at Bhubaneswar. The plans and estimates of buildings are under preparation by the C.P.W.D

Six large and five small incubators, fifteen chick-brooders and other ancillary equipment imported under the TCM aid have also been handed over to the State Government.

An officer from this Ministry has recently been deputed to Orissa to arrange for the installation of the incubators etc. and the finalisation of arrangements for starting the Farm.

Rise in Price of Foodgrains in U.P.

399. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of foodgrains in U.P. went up after the promulgation of sub-section 3(A) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955; and

(b) if so, reasons for the same?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). With the onset of the lean season there was rise in the prices of foodgrains in U.P. which was higher than usual on account of the short-fall in the production of rabi grains.

रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा करना

४००. श्री डामर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम तथा गोधरा स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा करने के लिये पहले कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गयी थी, और

(ख) इस काम के लिये और कितनी राशि मंजूर की गयी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री एस० बी० राम-स्वामी) : (क) ८४६.७ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) ४८.२ लाख रुपये ।

Rourkela Post Office

401. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that facilities provided by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at the Rourkela Post Office are inadequate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of non-provision of accommodation for the staff, no member of the staff is willing to remain at Rourkela; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, however, some difficulty was experienced in providing additional money order counters at Rourkela-I combined sub-office due to shortage of accommodation in the office. To meet the situation, the working hours of the money order counters have been extended by two hours and it is also proposed to open two more post offices in the area on availability of suitable rented accommodation

(b) and (c). There is difficulty in securing residential accommodation. Endeavours to obtain the same on rent from the Hindustan Steel Plant Authorities are already being made.

चीन की सहकारिता प्रणाली

४०२ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० बा० सामन्त

क्या साक्ष्य तथा कुछ भन्त्री २८ फरवरी, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन की सहकारिता प्रणाली के बारे में पाटिल प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी क्या इस बीच उस पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस रिपोर्ट की प्रत्येक मुख्य सिफारिश पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(घ) कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

लाख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन):

(क) और (ख) चीन को भेजे गये पाटिल प्रतिनिधिमंडल की मुख्य सिफारिश सहकारी फार्मों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में है। सितम्बर १९५७ में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् में हुए वाद विवाद के परिणामस्वरूप, द्वितीय पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के बाकी समय में ३००० सहकारी फार्मों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया गया था। ये प्रयोग सहकारी खेती के टेक्निकस के विकास के लिए जो साधारणतया भारतीय परिस्थितियों के लिये तथा देश के अनेक भागों में विशेषकर स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त हो किये जाने थे। अनेक सानो तक ये प्रयोग किये जाने के बाद ही केवल, समस्त देश या उसके विभिन्न प्रदेशों के लिये सब में उपयुक्त टेक्निकस का विकसित करना और उनका निश्चय करना सम्भव हो सका। राज्य की योजनाओं में सन् १९५८-५९ में लगभग ५०० सहकारी फार्मों की स्थापना के लिये उपबन्ध कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

यमुना के ऊपर सड़क का पुल

४०३. { श्री भक्त वर्मान :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १२ अगस्त, १९५७ के तात्कालिक प्रश्न मसूदा ८०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच यमुना नदी पर सड़क का पुल बनाने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया है कि पुल के बनाने का स्थान पंजाब की तरफ से पानीपत और उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से खैराना के बीच निश्चित किया जाय। यह

मामला अब दोनों राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन है।

रेलगाड़ियों का देर से चलना

४०४. श्री बिजलित मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक रेलवे महाखण्ड (जोन) में पिछले छह महीनों में, अर्थात् जनवरी, १९५८ से ३० जून, १९५८ तक कितने फी मदी गाड़िया लट चली।

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : एक बयान सभा-घटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि पहली जनवरी १९५८ और ३० जून १९५८ के बीच सवारी होने के लिए जितनी गाड़िया चलायी गयी उनमें कितने फी मदी गाड़िया लट चली। [बैठिके परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४६]

Water Supply in Imphal

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

(a) the number of private water points given to members of the public since 1956 in Imphal and

(b) the reasons why such private points were supplied to the detriment of public interest in view of the fact that water supply in Imphal is already inadequate for public supply?

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

(b) As the existing water supply system is not meant for large scale connections to be given to the public beyond its capacity, a Major scheme costing Rs 28 36 lakhs is under execution. This will enable the Administration to give a number of new connections to the public

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कों

४०६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १ अप्रैल, १९५८ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या १८७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की उन ६७ सड़कों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी १९५७-५८ में मरम्मत की गई;

(ख) क्या मरम्मत की गई सड़कों में पगडंडिया भी शामिल हैं, और

(ग) क्या इन सड़कों की मरम्मत सरकार ने स्वयं की या ठेकेदारों द्वारा करवाई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४७]

(ख) इन सड़कों में छाड़ों के चलने योग्य सड़कें ('bridal road') भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) सड़कों की मालाना देवभाल और मरम्मत का काम विभागीय अधिकारियों और ठेकेदारों दोनों के द्वारा किया जाता है।

Repair of Slopes in North-Eastern Railway

407. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for repair of *Dhalas* on both sides of level crossings on North-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that these *Dhalas* remain uncared for and unrepaired which cause great inconvenience to cart and vehicular traffic; and

(c) the number of years since when *Dhalas* between Sonepur and Chupra especially between Baragopal and Goldenganj Stations have not been repaired?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs 2,52,000 has been earmarked by the North Eastern Railway for the maintenance of level crossing gates, its approaches etc. a large portion of this amount is spent for repairs to level crossing roads which include its slopes on either side, i.e. '*Dhalas*'.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In addition to normal maintenance, special repairs to the level crossings between Baragopal and Goldenganj Stations on Sonepur-Chupra Section were last carried out in 1956-57.

Welfare Board for P. & T. Employees

408 { Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Bose:

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

(a) whether the Welfare Advisory Board for the Posts and Telegraphs Employees has been set up by Government,

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Board; and

(c) what are the functions of the Board?

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

(b) The names of the Chairman and the members of the Board are as follows:—

1. Shri Raj Bahadur . . .	Minister (Shipping) Chairman.
2. Shri Shankar Prasad . . .	Director General.
3. Shri Rama Krishna . . .	Deputy Director General (P. & T.)
4. Shri N. R. Mane . . .	Deputy Director, Welfare.
5. Shri V. G. Dalvi . . .	President, National Federation of P. & T. Employees.
6. Shri S. N. Chatterji . . .	Chief Superintendent, C.T.O. Calcutta.
7. Shri M. S. Bhar . . .	Clerk, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.
8. Shri C. A. Fernandez . . .	Telegraphist, Madras Circle.
9. Shri Parimal Kanti D. Ray . . .	Sorter, Assam Circle
10. Shri R. L. Soni . . .	Sorter, Rajasthan Circle.
11. Shri Jaleel . . .	Postmaster, Hyderabad.
12. Miss Karuna Sen . . .	Clerk, Office of Senior Electrical Engineer, T & D Circle, Alipore, Calcutta

(c) The Board is advisory in character and shall make a recommendation to Government in regard to measures to be adopted for the furtherance of Welfare activities amongst the P. & T employees, provision of amenities and welfare institutions for the staff such as recreation clubs, sports, cultural and athletic meets etc

Postal Saving Bank Accounts

409. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Postal Saving Bank accounts in operation at present;

(b) how many of these accounts have been declared dead during the last 4 years; and

(c) what is the total amount of deposit in dead accounts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 6,918,454 (other than Dead accounts) on 31st March, 1958

(b) Post Office Savings Bank Accounts in respect of which no transaction has taken place for six years are treated as dead accounts. The number of such accounts, as on 31st March, 1958, was 3,873,681. Information regarding number of

accounts declared as dead during the last four years is not readily available and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Rs 8,02,98,813 on 31st March, 1958

सूखा

४१०. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सारे देश में अनावृष्टि के कारण १९५७ और १९५८ में अब तक पैदावार में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई है . और

(ख) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) कृषि उत्पादन का सूचनाक सन् १९५७-५८ में ११३.४ है और जबकि यह सन् १९५६-५७ में १२३.८ था और सन् १९४६-५० में १०० था। इस भाँति सन् १९५६-५७ की तुलना में सन् १९५७-५८ के कृषि उत्पादन में यह ८.४ प्रतिशत की कमी दिखलाता है।

(ख) विशेषज्ञों के दल की सिफारिश पर, जिन्होंने सूखे से प्रभावित बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों का दौरा

किन्ना वगैरे, प्रतिरिक्त अन्न उत्पादन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सन् १९५७ में इन राज्यों को १५५.४६ लाख रुपये की एक स्कीम बँजूर की गई। शीघ्र सिंचाई कार्यों के रास्तों में आने वाली बड़ी कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श करने और उनको सुलझाने के लिये प्रादेशिक सिंचाई कॉन्फ़रेंस की जा रही है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों को, अन्न उत्पादन के लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठाने के लिये जोर दिया जा रहा है। ग्रामामी रबी मौसिम में अन्न की फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए एक आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Study of Milk Yield

411. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme launched for the study of milk yield, breeds and management practices of bovines in the Eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh has been wound up; and

(b) if so, what alternative employment has been provided to the supervisors, inspectors, enumerators etc. employed in connection with this scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes; the scheme terminated in March 1958.

(b) The services of all the three Inspectors and three Supervisors have been utilized for a similar survey in North Gujarat and Saurashtra part of Bombay State. Out of 20 Enumerators, two have been promoted as Supervisors, two have been appointed as Library Attendants and seven as Daffries in Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The remaining nine have been recommended for employment to various organisations.

All India Potato Board

412. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an All India Potato Board to co-ordinate production and distribution of the crop; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A suggestion has been received in this connection from one of the Members of Parliament. There is no other proposal.

Electricity Wastage

413. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the steps taken to avoid wastage of electricity in Government offices and the residences of Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A copy of the instructions issued by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in September, 1956, for preventing wastage of power and for reducing consumption of electricity in the Government offices and the residences of Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 148.]

There was a sudden breakdown of one of the generating transformers in the Kotla Power Station of Nangal Grid in May, 1958. Circular instructions were issued that every possible economy should be made in the use of electricity. Wastage of electricity, whether in Government offices or in the residences of employees should be avoided and the requirements limited to the barest minimum.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

414. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 274 on the 17th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce the 'Best Worker of the Month' scheme at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, has since been examined and details finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) It is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise

Port and Dock Workers' Strike

415. { **Shri Damani:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Easwara Iyer:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Supakar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the number of man-hours lost due to the Port and dock workers' strike in June, 1958,

(b) the number of Indian and foreign ships affected by the strike separately and the ports at which they laid their anchor;

(c) whether there were any casualties during the period of strike at ports as a result of clashes;

(d) if so, how many people were killed and how many injured;

(e) whether compensation has been paid to families of deceased and to the disabled workers; and

(f) if so, the amount paid to each?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 149.]

"Kudzu" Plant

416. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1075 on the 22nd September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether efforts made by Government for the propagation of the Japanese "Kudzu" plant have shown any progress so far in the last two years;

(b) whether any extensive cultivation of the said plant has been made so far in any community project areas, and elsewhere,

(c) if so, where and to what extent; and

(d) whether Government have any other measures besides "Kudzu" Plant in view or in hand for increasing fodder supply in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 150.]

Malaria Eradication

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaria eradication week was observed during the month of June, 1958;

(b) if so, whether this was observed in all the States;

(c) what was the programme for this Malaria eradication week; and

(d) to what extent it was implemented?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, the Malaria Eradication week was observed from the 23rd to the 30th June, 1958.

(b) Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) The programme included the inauguration of the occasion in each State by the State Governors, Chief Ministers, Health Ministers and leading public men over the radio, or at public meetings. Publicity through the media of press, films, posters, exhibitions, cinema slides, hand bills, brochure, lectures, spraying demonstrations, group discussions etc. were also carried out.

(d) Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Water Supply and Drainage Schemes for Bangalore City

418. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate financial assistance has been promised by the Centre to solve the water supply and drainage problems of Bangalore City; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) Against a total plan provision of Rs. 10.0 crores during the II Five Year Plan for the Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes of Corporations, the Mysore Government have been allocated a sum of Rs 100.0 lakhs for the water supply and drainage schemes of Bangalore city. The State Government submitted proposals to increase the allocation to Rs 150.0 lakhs but due to the limited funds with the Centre this request could not be agreed to. The State Government have therefore revised their programme to execute the following two schemes:

1. Water Supply Scheme—Estimated cost Rs. 80.0 lakhs.
2. Underground drainage scheme—Estimated cost Rs. 40.0 lakhs.

Plans and estimates for 37 components of the Bangalore City water supply distribution system were received in two batches of 14 and 27, out of which 17 estimates costing Rs. 9.9658 lakhs have been approved so far after scrutiny. The remaining estimates will be approved after they have been revised in accordance with the suggestions made by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation. A sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs was sanctioned during the year 1957-58 as loan for executing the approved schemes.

Rice Committee Meeting

419. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rice Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held its first meeting in Simla recently; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, the first meeting of the Rice Committee was held at Simla on the 13th June, 1958

(b) A summary of the important recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 151]

Northern India Flying Club

420. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have made any allotment for the Northern India Flying Club for the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of assistance which is proposed to be given to the Club?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A budget provision of Rs. 1,11,200 has been made for the grant of subsidy to the Club.

Grow More Food Campaign

421. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for 'Grow More Food Campaign' to Punjab during the period 1956-57 and whether it was fully spent;

(b) how far it has been helpful in increasing the food production in the State; and

(c) what fresh acreage of land has been brought under cultivation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A sum of Rs 179.27 lakhs was authorised to State Government out of which they had spent Rs 133.02 lakhs

(b) An additional production of 78,500 tons is reported to have been achieved.

(c) An additional area of 64,800 acres is reported to have been brought under cultivation

State Electricity Boards

422. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the Government of India for the State Electricity Boards in different States in the year 1957-58;

(b) how far this has been utilised; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the year 1958-59 in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, only the State Governments are competent to assist the State Electricity Boards, financially. The Government of India, however, granted a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the late Delhi State Electricity Board (now Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking of the Delhi Municipal Corporation), in the capacity of a State Government, during

the year 1957-58, which has been fully utilised.

(c) Nil. With the formation of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the business of generation, supply and distribution of electricity in Delhi has been transferred to the Municipal Corporation and the Delhi State Electricity Board dissolved on the 7th April, 1958.

Soil Survey

423. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 751 on the 7th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by Dr C. E. Kellong has since been examined by Government, and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government of India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I annexure No 152]

All Weather Road to Konark

424. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the all weather road to Konark is scheduled to be completed during the Second Plan period; and

(b) whether the Orissa Government have asked for further grant for the completion of the road?

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

(b) No, but the State Government is reviewing the position.

Minor Irrigation

425. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any new schemes of minor irrigation from the Government of Orissa during the course of the year; and

(b) whether any special grant is being made by the Central Government for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No. The State Government have, however, intimated that they would approach the Government of India shortly for increasing the Plan ceiling by Rs. 10 lakhs for taking up new projects. The details from the State Governments are awaited.

Jute-Cultivation

436. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the acreage under the jute cultivation in Orissa and the total yield for the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Area 94,000 acres.

Yield 2,08,000 bales.

Lac Cultivation

427. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extension of Lac cultivation by the Centre in the State of Orissa;

(b) what are the areas in Orissa where Lac cultivation is going on by the Centre; and

(c) the new areas which are to be taken up by the Centre in Orissa?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for cultivation of Lac in Orissa at a total cost of Rs. 55,500 during the Second Five Year Plan period to be shared on 50:50 basis by the Central and the State Government.

(b) The object of the scheme for cultivation of Lac in Orissa is to set up two broodlac farms, one at Anjar in Keonjhar Division and the other at Pandia in Mahulpatna Range of Khashipur Division of the State of Orissa. These farms have already been established during 1956-57.

(c) There is at present no such proposal with the Government of India. But proposals for opening up two more broodlac farms one at Athmalik Division and the other at Nagria block in Bonai Division are under consideration of the Orissa Government.

सूखा

४२८. { श्री मोहन स्वच्छन्ध :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष देश के किन किन क्षेत्रों में वर्षा के देर से होने या सूखा पड़ने का खरीफ की फसलों पर प्रभाव पड़ा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अनाज और गेहूं की भारी कमी है और गेहूं का भाव दिनों दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के अन्य भागों में सस्ते अनाज की कितनी दुकानें खोली गई हैं और भविष्य में कितनी और खोली जाने वाली हैं, और

(ङ) रबी की फसल में अनाज का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और वह गत वर्ष की तुलना में कैसा रहा ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन):

(क) बिहार, बम्बई, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में १६५७-५८ की खरीफ की फसलों पर वर्षा में क्लिष्ट और सूखा का प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

(ख) जी, हां । गेहूं के उत्पादन में भी कुछ कमी हुई है ।

(ग) मोटे अनाज और विदेशी गेहूं का वितरण जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले से चल रहा है और बढ़ा दिया गया है । मसूर और

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सी मस्ते गेहूँ की दुकानें धलेक स्थानों पर खोल दी गई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूँ का निर्यात बन्द कर रखा है। आटे की मिलों द्वारा देसी गेहूँ की खरीद बन्द कर दी गई है। इन मिलों को विदेशी गेहूँ केन्द्रीय भण्डारों से दिया जाता है।

(घ) लगभग ३४५० उत्तर प्रदेश में और ३८००० दूसरे राज्यों में। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर और दुकानें खोल दी जायेंगी।

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश में रबी की फसल का उत्पादन गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा लगभग १८ प्रतिशत कम रहा है और समस्त देश में २० प्रतिशत

कम है। उत्पादन के आकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं

(हजार टन में)

१९५६-५७ १९५७-५८

(१) उत्तर प्रदेश ६,२१८ ५,३७०
(२) समस्त देश १८,४०५ १४,५८३

Import of Signal Posts

429 Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of Signal Posts in each of the Railways during each of the past three years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)

Railways	Amount spent on the imports of Signal Posts		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	Fig. in Rs.)		
Central	2 174	1 202	1 570
Eastern			
Northern		69 813	77 686
North Eastern			
North East Frontier			
Southern		5 523	2 07,525
South Eastern			
Western			
Rly Electrification		22 836	
TOTAL	2 174	99 374	1 56,761

Brahmaputra Bridge between Pandu and Amingaon

430 Shrimati Maftida Ahmed Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress since made on the projected Brahmaputra Bridge between Pandu and Amingaon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) Preliminary

works such as survey for location of the bridge, its approaches, yards and other ancillary works for clearing the site are progressing satisfactorily

Works on the foundations is scheduled to start in the coming working season

Rail Track between Purna and Hingoli

431. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 6th July, 1958 night due to heavy rains the rail-track between Purna and Hingoli was washed away thereby effecting the closure of traffic between the above stations; and

(b) if so, the number of days taken by the authorities to resume the traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Due to very heavy rainfall commencing from the night of 6th July, 1958, the track between Basmatnagar and Bolda stations on the Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge section of Central Railway was breached at several places, and through running of trains on that section was suspended

(b) Through communication was restored on 15th July, 1958.

Tourist Development Council

432. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) the main decisions taken by the Tourist Development Council at a meeting held at Srinagar; and

(b) the decisions which have been accepted by Government and implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. See Appendix 1, annexure No. 153.)

(b) The minutes of the meeting of the Council have just become available and Government have not yet completed their examination of the recommendations made by it.

121 L.S.D.—4.

Grow More Food Scheme

433 **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minor irrigation schemes received under the Grow More Food Scheme for 1958-59, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned for each State for such schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 154.]

झांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन पर महोबा स्टेशन

४३४. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यात्रियों को झांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन के महोबा स्टेशन पर जगह की कमी के कारण बहुत कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) डग सुविधा को दूर करने के लिए महोबा स्टेशन पर बग्गाती और कमरे बनाने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और

(ग) क्या यह काम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब मध्य रेलवे के झांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन के

महोबा स्टेशन से है। यदि ऐसा है, तो उत्तर नकार में है।

(ख) भार (ग). इस स्टेशन पर दो प्रतीक्षालय मौजूद हैं एक तीसरे दर्जे का जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग १७४० वर्ग फुट है और दूसरा ऊँचे दर्जे का जिसका क्षेत्रफल १६२ वर्ग फुट है। यहाँ जाया-यात होता है उसे देखते हुए, इस समय प्रतीक्षालय की अधिक सुविधा देने या प्लेटफार्म पर छत डालने की जरूरत नहीं जान पड़ती।

N.E.F. Railway Administration

435 { Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati MaBda Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of new appointments so far made under the N.E.F. Railway Administration category-wise, since the inauguration of the new Railway Zone,

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who had applied and the number of those appointed?

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

Class III

Category	Total new appointments	Number of S C & S T applicants	Number of S C & S I candidates appointed			
			S C	S I	S C	S I
Clerk	480	269		116	93	41
Typist	36	5		4		
Stenographer	16	2		3		
Assistant Draftsman	14	8			1	
Nurse Gr 'A'	2	1		1		1
Nurse Gr 'D'	1	2				

Class IV

Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Hassan Mangalore Railway Line Survey Report

436. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Hassan-Mangalore Railway line Survey Report has been considered by the Railway Board, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) The Reports are under examination of the Board

(b) Does not arise

Sadulpur-Hanumangarh Section of Northern Railway

437 Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory arrangements for drinking water at almost all the stations on the Sadulpur-Hanumangarh Section of the Northern Railway and the consequent hardship to the travelling public, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Adequate arrangements for drinking water on stations on Sadulpur-Hanumangarh Section exist and that there is no hardship to the travelling public.

One permanent water man is provided at each station on this section. In addition, 35 extra watermen are engaged during the hot weather. Deep tube-wells and hand pumps have been provided at Sherekan and Tibi stations and sweet water wells exist at Tehsil Bhadra and Ellenabad stations. The water to other stations is supplied by water tanks which are attached to daily trains.

(b) Does not arise

रेलवे मंत्रालय के संलग्न कार्यालय

४३८ श्री क० भे० मालवीय: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे मंत्रालय के कितने मन्त्र कार्यालय दिल्ली में बाहर स्थित हैं,

(ख) ये कौन कौन से हैं और कहाँ स्थित हैं, और

(ग) क्या और भी कुछ कार्यालय या सेक्शन बाहर भजने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहनबाख् खाँ) :

(क) और (ख) अनुसंधान खाका और मानकीकरण संगठन (Research Design and Standardisation Organisation) का अनुसंधान निदेशालय (Research Directorate) नखनऊ में है और यांत्रिक निदेशालय (Mechanical Directorate) चित्तूरंज में है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Co-operative Farms

439. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2052 on the 5th April, 1958 and state the norms and standards laid down by the Central Government for starting experimental co-operative farms in the various States during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No specific norms and standards have been laid down. However, the following broad indications as to the forms which co-operative farming may take have been given in the Second Five Year Plan.

"Co-operative Farming necessarily implies pooling of land and joint management. At this stage of development however considerable flexibility is needed in the manner in which lands may be pooled and operated in Co-operative units. A variety of forms of organization can be considered and in different situations different combination of arrangements are likely to yield best results."

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HIMACHAL PRADESH FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of the Himachal Pradesh Food Adulteration Rules, 1958, published in the Himachal Pradesh Notification No. M. 1/58/55-II dated the 12th July, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-795/58].

**AMENDMENTS TO ALL INDIA INSTITUTE
OF MEDICAL SCIENCES RULES**

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 633 dated the 26th July, 1958, making certain amendments to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-796/58]

**AMENDMENT TO COTTON TEXTILES
(CONTROL) ORDER**

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 191, dated the 28th January, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-797/58].

**NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955**

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following notifications:

- (i) G.S.R. No. 344 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Bombay Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 345 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 346 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 347 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(v) G.S.R. No. 348 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 349 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Punjab Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957.

(vii) G.S.R. No. 350 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(viii) G.S.R. No. 351 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(ix) G.S.R. No. 352 dated the 10th May 1958 making certain amendment to the Bihar Food-grains (Export Control) Order 1957.

(x) G.S.R. No. 352 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendment to the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(xi) G.S.R. No. 354 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendment to the Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1958.

(xii) G.S.R. No. 355 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958.

- (xiii) G.S.R. No. 356 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Restrictions on Rail-Bookings) Order, 1957.
 - (xiv) G.S.R. No. 357 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the South Zone Rice (Restriction on Rail-Bookings) Order, 1958.
 - (xv) G.S.R. No. 369 dated the 8th May, 1958.
 - (xvi) G.S.R. No. 395 dated the 16th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.
 - (xvii) G.S.R. No. 416 dated the 24th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957.
 - (xviii) G.S.R. No. 417 dated the 24th May, 1958 containing Rajasthan Gram (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958.
 - (xix) G.S.R. No. 460 dated the 7th June, 1958.
 - (xx) G.S.R. No. 461 dated the 7th June, 1958.
 - (xxi) G.S.R. No. 465 dated the 4th June, 1958.
 - (xxii) G.S.R. No. 468 dated the 7th June, 1958.
 - (xxiii) G.S.R. No. 484 dated the 12th June, 1958 containing the Gram (Rajasthan) Price Control Order, 1958.
 - (xxiv) G.S.R. No. 486-A dated the 17th June, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Tripura Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.
 - (xxv) G.S.R. No. 497 dated the 21st June, 1958.
 - (xxvi) G.S.R. No. 509 dated the 19th June, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.
 - (xxvii) G.S.R. No. 526 dated the 25th June, 1958 containing the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, Inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958.
 - (xxviii) G.S.R. No. 558 dated the 5th July, 1958 making certain amendment to the Rice (Prohibition of Use in Wheat Products) Order, 1958.
 - (xxix) G.S.R. No. 567 dated the 3rd July, 1958 containing the Paddy (Punjab) Rice Control Order, 1958.
 - (xxx) G.S.R. No. 591 dated the 12th July, 1958 making certain amendment to the Rajasthan Gram (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958.
 - (xxxi) G.S.R. No. 605 dated the 11th July, 1958 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958.
 - (xxxii) G.S.R. No. 609 dated the 12th July, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957.
 - (xxxiii) G.S.R. No. 625 dated the 19th July, 1958.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-798/58.]
- PAPER ENTITLED "WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT (1901-1956)"
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** On behalf of Shri Abid Ali, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the paper "Women in Employment (1901-1956)" prepared by the Labour Bureau, Simla, and the Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission. [Placed in Library, See No LT-799/58.]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1953-54 and 1954-55, and Audit Report (Civil), 1956—Part I.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 18th August, 1958 will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any part-discussed item of business;
- (2) Consideration and passing of—
 - (a) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur Special Powers Bill, 1958;
 - (b) The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Bill, 1958;
 - (c) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Select Committee—Report of the Committee is expected to be presented on 18th August;
- (3) Shri Braj Raj Singh's resolution seeking disapproval of the Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance, 1958;
- (4) Consideration and passing of the Sugar Export Promotion Bill, 1958;
- (5) Discussion on the International Situation on Tuesday, the 19th August, on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister; and

- (6) Discussion on the Food Situation on Wednesday, the 20th August, on a motion to be moved by the Minister for Food and Agriculture.

12.04 hrs.

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, be extended up to the 10th September, 1958"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, be extended up to the 10th September, 1958."

The motion was adopted

12.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 3 BILL

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purpose of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purpose of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

12-07hrs.

**BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE
AND BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on Shri Braj Raj Singh's resolution regarding disapproval of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1958), and the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

Out of six hours allotted for both, 1 hour and 6 minutes now remain. Shri

Harish Chandra Mathur will continue his speech. After the discussion is over, the resolution will be put to the vote of the House first, and, if negatived, the motion for reference to the Select Committee will be put to the House.

I would request Shri Harish Chandra Mathur to be brief.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): The new point that I am going to make will be absolutely a fresh point.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I point out that in the Business Advisory Committee, the Speaker was pleased to say that one additional hour may be allotted to this subject if the House so desires. So, we may extend the time allotted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should have no complaint

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Several Members here have not spoken at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is such a desire, I shall see that the time is extended.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I just wanted to point that yesterday, the Speaker was pleased to direct that those who are not in the Select Committee will be given preference. I think that has been sufficiently done. Now, I think the others may be given preference. They are also anxious to speak. This was the hope held out by the Speaker yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. We shall see to it, provided there is time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I carefully listened to the spirited speeches made on this resolution and the Bill the day

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

before yesterday, I had a feeling that the hon. Members spoke with certain injured feelings. It is obvious that certain observations in the report have touched off their sentiments, and it was out of those sentiments that certain angry and spirited remarks emerged. It will be really unfortunate if in this important measure we are carried away by some anger and irritation, because, the measure before us, is of vital importance and great significance.

Firstly, the Bill concerns a national institution of great importance with which most of us had certain deep and intimate relation and respect. Secondly, it concerns a very great principle—the autonomy of university life and administration. When we are called upon to discuss upon matters of such vital importance, a great responsibility devolves upon us. As I said, we all feel deeply interested in this great national institution, but I might inform the House that we who come from what used to be the old princely States in Rajasthan have a special feeling for this University, because we had only this University to look upon as our own. Even my friends from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar had some other universities in their States which they could call their own, but we who were in those Indian States could consider only the Banaras Hindu University as our own, and our deep feeling of ownership of this University was always given a cordial response by the great founder of this University.

I might inform the House that most of our students from those princely States had always found their place in this University for all types of education. My own younger brother went to this University for the engineering degree in 1929. My two sons took their engineering degree from this University. I mention this only to give the House an indication of the background and the context in which I am speaking. If anybody would look at the list of donations, he will find that Jodhpur, from where I

come, is at the top of the donors' list. We have in that University a Jodhpur Chair and even when the greatest political pressure was brought upon those Indian States we never hesitated to stick to our position. Here I may mention with pardonable pride that in 1946 it was my proud privilege to send a cheque for Rs. 2 lakhs to this University when it was in financial difficulties. I have mentioned this, not just to boast but to show how deeply interested we are in this University, and it is in this context that I will speak.

The first question which naturally arises in our mind, which must be answered to the satisfaction of everyone, is: was it necessary to appoint this Committee? Was there any real justification for it? Or was it an onslaught on the autonomy of this University, this great institution for which we have such strong feelings? My friend, Pandit Malaviya, who spoke the other day, spoke with injured innocence and with great eloquence. I do not claim half that eloquence. Still, I do claim that I have facts in my possession which are much more powerful than his eloquence. It was an evil day for this great University when the noble efforts of the great Vice-Chancellor of this University, Dr. Radhakrishnan, to persuade Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee to come as Pro-Vice-Chancellor, so that when Dr. Radhakrishnan retires he may step into his shoes as Vice-Chancellor was foiled and sabotaged by certain intrigues in that University and if my information is correct, my hon. friend, who spoke with all that vehemence had a lot to do in this matter. Those pressure methods which were employed to make the climate of this University suffocating for a person like Dr. Radhakrishnan, those pressure methods which were responsible for keeping away a personality like Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, those very methods and those very means recoiled on my hon. friend, who spoke with that eloquence, and he himself screamed under those very circum-

stances and reported to the Education Ministry that an enquiry was warranted. It was made impossible, because of the intrigues that were played on that University, for any personality of any eminence to go there and remain as Vice-Chancellor. All efforts were made to have a person of the standing of Dr. Radhakrishnan as Vice-Chancellor. And all the Vice-Chancellors, as the Minister of Education has read out copiously from the reports and letters of these eminent Vice-Chancellors of this great University, have stated one after the other that such an enquiry was warranted.

Now, in the light of these circumstances, may I know what course was left open to this Government except to order an inquiry? If any charge could be laid against this Government, the charge is that they delayed the matter too much and that they permitted this state of affairs to grow to such an extent that it became essential to take immediate action. But, possibly respecting the autonomy of this institution, possibly guided by the great name of the founder, with which it was associated, they waited till the last moment. It was only at this stage when it became absolutely impossible that they appointed this Committee.

Now, having justified the appointment of this Committee, the second question which arises is whether the Committee was properly constituted. I might submit that the very personnel of the Committee suggests that no better committee could have been appointed which would command the highest respect from all quarters. We have two eminent members of this House in it. I will not say a word about them. Then we have the personality of the ex-Chief Justice Mahajan on that Committee. Chief Justice Mahajan, whom I know personally, is not very much liked by the Government. He was an eminent Judge, Supreme Court Judge and then the Chief Justice of that Court and he always gave decisions which were very uncomfortable to the Government. Can anybody in any

earnestness suggest that the Government appointed a Committee with Justice Mahajan in it wanting a report to their liking? It would be just asking for the impossible or talking something absurd or nonsense. So, it is really a matter of great regret to me that the personnel of this Committee was so lightly criticised. Certain members went even to the extent of suggesting that a committee should be appointed to go into the conduct of this Committee. Whenever this House has asked for a certain committee to enquire into such matters, they have always suggested that we should put in some High Court Judges. Now, here is a Supreme Court Judge; he was even the Chief Justice. He was a Judge who, as Chief Justice, had earned the reputation of his own for his independence. So, in spite of all that, the members of the House are not satisfied, I do not know what else will satisfy them.

Then, this Committee was not appointed out of any arbitrary powers but under the regular rules framed under the Banaras Hindu University Act itself. If anybody had taken care to read the Report, he would have found it stated in the report "Under rule . . . the Visitor had appointed". Here I would not like to say a word which will have anything to do with the President, who happens to be the Visitor in this case. Could, we, for one moment, think that the Visitor would permit himself to be carried away by certain Government notes, and particularly in respect of this University for which he himself had certain personal attachment? He would not have permitted the Government to take any action which would not be in the best interests of the University. I cannot conceive of such a thing.

Now, having said that, having justified the necessity for the Committee, having justified that the personnel of the Committee could not have been better, let us see what further action should have been taken by the Government. I would like to remind

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

this House and every member of this House that whenever reports of such committees have been submitted, it has been the usual practice for the Government to accept them instead of treating them lightly. When a Committee consisting of such eminent persons from all walks of life submits a report, here we sit down and suggest that Government should have thrown out that report summarily and without giving any value to it. I do not say that Government are duty bound to accept all that have been stated in this Report. I do not also think that everything that has been stated in this Report is correct. But there is the least doubt, I do maintain, that the Committee was probably constituted, the committee was warranted, there could not have been any better persons in the Committee and whatever the Committee has reported deserves the respectful consideration of everyone concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Even when there are factual errors in the report?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While discussing this matter certain hon. Members stated that this Report was one-sided, that it never took into consideration what was to be stated by a certain group, that the Committee was carried away by the Vice-Chancellor and that the Report is an absolutely superficial one. I would only request those hon. Members to take the trouble of reading the report. The Committee had invited each and every member who was interested in this University to tender evidence, to submit memoranda etc. When a Committee openly invites everyone interested in the affairs of the University to submit memoranda, how can it be called one-sided? They have gone through as many as 70 memoranda and quite a large number of persons were examined by them, and those persons who have been

examined are persons of great eminence. Not only that. The matter does not end there. When some of the members represented that the time allotted, the time given for submitting the memoranda was short, the Committee never hesitated to extend the time, and give a much longer time so that anybody who was interested could submit a representation. Could the Committee be called a partial committee?

After having given the extended time, after having taken all the evidence which was available and after having considered all the memoranda which were presented to the Committee, it comes to certain conclusions. Not only this, the Committee has in its report mentioned at more than one place—if I had the time I would go through this report and read to you from page to page and show to the House as to how carefully the Committee has considered each and every aspect . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am glad the hon. Member knows that he has very little time now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is why I am discussing only the important principles and the important points. But this view which I am representing has not been represented in this House and if you do not allow enough time to put forward this view, there will be a very wrong impression staying in this House. But still.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally when we are discussing a Resolution 15 minutes are allowed and the hon. Member has had 15 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are discussing the two, both together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have five minutes more.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Otherwise I would have confined myself to 15 minutes, but because we are discussing both....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can speak for another five minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will try to wind up in five minutes.

These very facts which have been mentioned by certain hon. friends stating that they had not been considered, the Committee had made a specific reference to them. They have gone through those facts and even in the epilogue—their epilogue is very interesting—they have visualised all this criticism and have made a mention of it in their epilogue. So, it would not be fair to say that. But having said all this, I do wish to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the two apprehensions which have been given expression to here or elsewhere.

What is felt is that there is not only one group—it may be a dominant group—but there are three groups. Two or three of the groups are in the University. The apprehension is that the action taken will result only in crushing this one group and the other groups will come up. The apprehension is that the action is designed to strengthen a group which is today not dominant but which is weak. It has also been alleged that the present Vice-Chancellor has a group of his own, that his father—a head of a department in the university had appointed certain persons, that he himself is responsible for certain appointments and that there is a group of his own in which he is interested. I wish the hon. Minister to make it clear and not only to give us an assurance but to tell us whether this is a fact, whether there is any truth in this apprehension and allegation and what further steps he proposes to take to see that not only this particular group is liquidated but

all groups are liquidated and proper atmosphere is generated in the University. This apprehension should be laid at rest.

Another word which I wish to add is that apart from these groups another feeling, and a very correct feeling, is that most of the deeds are attributed to this University. This great national institute has been isolated and has unnecessarily been given a bad name. Many of the things which are happening in this University are happening elsewhere also. I do not know how far this is correct. May be, it is true. As a matter of fact when I spoke in the University Grants Commission debate, I strongly recommended to the hon. Minister that we should bring together the heads of all the Universities, we should try to find out what are the difficulties of those Universities and we should try to frame in consultation with the Universities a constitution which will eliminate most of their troubles. It appears that some of the difficulties are due to the constitution, certain election methods and certain procedures. Of course, they are due to the undesirable character of the teachers. But I think such a course is very necessary because we know it for certain that many unfortunate things are happening elsewhere also. There is nothing to isolate this University and if Government and any of us are taking any interest it is because we are deeply interested in this University. This University occupies a singular position in the nation. If we are not to permit this shrine of light, life and learning to be shrouded by dirty intrigue and if we are not to permit this national institute to degenerate into a selfish family affair, I think these actions which have been taken by the Government were definitely warranted. But they must now be conducted in a dignified manner.

I do not like the step taken by my hon. friend in asking the Vice-Chancellor to stay away from the Screening Committee. Either he should

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

not be a Vice-Chancellor there, and if he is worthy of being a Vice-Chancellor then he must be on the Screening Committee. A Vice-Chancellor who has not got the confidence, who does not enjoy this much confidence to stay in the Screening Committee, he is not worthy of being there. I think the hon. Minister himself complained during the course of his speech that the Vice-Chancellor has been made more ineffective. I say such a step of the Government—the Government yielding to any loud cries and asking the Vice-Chancellor to stay out of the Screening Committee—is one of those steps which will very much weaken the authority of the Vice-Chancellor. If they find that the Vice-Chancellor is not worthy of it, I think it is better that he resigns from the Vice-Chancellorship and we have an absolutely clean slate to proceed on and give this University an absolutely new atmosphere.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my colleague the hon. Minister of Education has placed this measure before the House on behalf of the Government and there was hardly any necessity for me to intervene except that I felt perhaps it might be helpful to the House if I pointed out one or two major implications of what we have suggested to the House and what those who oppose this action might lead to.

It is obvious that everyone in this House is greatly interested, concerned and anxious about the present and future of this great institution. It happens to be in Banaras, rightly so, if I may say so, because whatever the virtues and failings of Banaras might be, it is the most ancient centre of India's culture and rightly it was considered an All-India centre and an All-India University. Therefore we are all anxious and if a measure of sentiment comes in in our consideration of this problem it is not

surprising. It is right that we should feel a little sentimental about certain matters though sentiment should not override reason and a logical and objective approach to such a problem.

It is a well known fact that things have not been satisfactory in this University for a considerable time. Some of the ablest of our citizens in this country have had intimate dealings with this University as Vice-Chancellors and the like. We have the record of their opinions. Many of us also, though not possessing an intimate knowledge, have possessed some knowledge of what was happening and we were unhappy. There have been repeated demands for an enquiry. Among those who made the demands was our colleague in this House, Shri Govind Malaviya, when he was associated in a closer capacity with the University.

Why were those demands made? Because things were not considered to be functioning properly and correctly and because it was stated repeatedly that there were pressure groups pushing the University this way and that way, coming in the way of the Vice-Chancellors and coming in the way of the internal organisation of the University. I am not, nor is the Government as a whole, competent to go into these detailed matters. The Government can only function according to the rules by appointing a competent committee. There is no other way to do it and I submit that the Committee that was appointed was as good a committee as could have been appointed for this purpose.

Among the other good things there is one good thing, that the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, apart from being an eminent educationist and having other qualities, is a person who, to my personal knowledge, is a very staunch believer in the autonomy of Universities. In fact I have the misfortune

to be told by him in another connection once or twice—he objected to what Government had proposed—and he said “this is interfering with the autonomy of Universities”. He made that perfectly clear to us, to the Government. And we agreed with him, and in fact we changed our thinking to some extent because of his criticism I am mentioning this fact because more than any one in this House I think he believes in the autonomy of the Universities. Now, if a man like that makes a suggestion which happens to be an infringement, for the time being, of the autonomy of the Universities, it has a much greater importance and value than if perhaps somebody else had made it. Speaking for myself, when I saw that Dr Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said so, it had a tremendous effect upon me. And so also the others in the Committee. The Committee was very very far from, what might be called, a governmental committee. It was a completely independent committee. They could decide as they liked.

That Committee having been appointed and the Committee going into this matter as thoroughly as they could and consulting not only those they have mentioned but, I think, others that they don't mention so much—very important persons who were not only high up in the educational field but were intimately connected with the Banaras Hindu University—, they came to certain unanimous conclusions.

May I here just say one word? Stress was laid by hon. Member that they did not go to the University. Well, as a matter of fact, I am told they did not live in the University. They lived in Banaras for the days of the enquiry. They conducted the enquiry outside the University, but as individuals they did visit the University campus. I am not sure, I made a venture to express an opinion because I heard something to this effect that deliberately they set up their office outside the campus of the

University to avoid demonstrations and the like and to work quietly and in peace. But they, as individuals, did go there.

Now, this completely independent and impartial and highly competent committee appointed by the Government comes to a certain conclusion; and the Government consider it. I would like this House to consider what would have happened if this Government had the temerity not to accept their recommendations. Where would we have been, this Government? And how would we be justified in saying on the ground stated here that “Oh, we don't wish the autonomy to be interfered with” or that “You did not stay long enough in the University campus to be able to express an opinion”? Is it a reason we could have given, on behalf of Government, not to accept the report? I submit it would have impossible for us to adopt that attitude and not to accept that report. We may have, in our acceptance, slightly varied it. In fact, we have slightly varied it. They have gone much further than this Ordinance or this Bill.

Therefore, I submit that having gone that far, first of all in view of everything that had happened, it had become inevitable for the President as Visitor to appoint a Committee of Enquiry. The Committee of Enquiry having been appointed at a high level, and a distinguished committee being appointed and that Committee making some recommendations, it was exceedingly difficult for the Government even if it thought otherwise, which it didn't, to reject those recommendations. And I submit it is exceedingly difficult for this House, with all the wisdom contained in this House, for it to reject the recommendations, broadly speaking, of that Committee. This House may reject even something put forward by the Government. The House is wiser than the Government. The Government does not pretend to be specialists. But where we have

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this distinguished committee considering this problem, not from a party point of view, not from a governmental point of view, but from the point of view purely of education, purely of the Banaras Hindu University, then it becomes exceedingly difficult and a very unwise thing for that recommendation to be thrown overboard

Because, one thing is certain. Even, let us suppose that the recommendation in its entirety was not perfect. Nothing is perfect. And may I say in-between that when I am speaking on this matter I am not, speaking for myself, accepting every word they have said in the report? I admit that certain inaccuracies have crept in, in minor matters. Great stress has been laid on certain drafting inaccuracy or some list containing some names which it should not contain. It is so. Whose fault it is, I do not know; perhaps some Secretary's or some clerk's or, if I may say so, some carelessness of the Members of the Committee. But they are very slight and immaterial things. The major facts are not covered up by this fact that a list contains an odd name which it should not contain. I am not here to support every word and every phrase of the report. But I am here to support the main outlook, the main recommendations of the report, as embodied in our Ordinance and now in this Bill with minor variations.

So I say if we had not done that, where would we have been, the Government, facing this House and the country? And where would the Banaras Hindu University have been after all this? After this report that has come out, that has been published, if we did nothing and said "Carry on", I really cannot conceive how the Banaras Hindu University could have carried on and how any decent person would have gone to the Banaras Hindu University as Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor or in any other capacity.

Sometimes you cannot go back, you cannot unscramble an anomaly. It is done. You cannot go back upon it. Even though you might think that a slightly wrong step has been taken, you cannot go back. Because, the thing means ruin to the University—after all this publicity and all this report and all that has happened. And even this was done because of previous, continuous complaints by a succession of Vice-Chancellors of the highest standing. Here is our Vice-President.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What a clear admission on the part of the hon. the Prime Minister!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. Let the Prime Minister proceed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not quite grasped it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him not worry about it. He may go on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was the distinguished Chairman of the University Grants Commission. All these people who know something about their job and who were not interested in this individual or that individual, this group or that group—there are many others like that—they all come to a certain conclusion, and a firm and strong conclusion, much firmer and stronger than mine or my friend the Education Minister's. Again I put it to this House what exactly would have happened if Government had rejected this report, on whatever ground it may be, and how they could have justified it to Parliament or the country. I submit we could not have done so. And the result would have been confusion in the educational world, not only in the Banaras Hindu University but in every University in India.

Having gone that far, having all these facts which had come out, it became inevitable for us to go further ahead and to accept it in some form, maybe in some slightly modified form, and to put things right or to endeavour to put things right. It had to be done. And we have tried to do it in this Bill, in the Ordinance first and then in this Bill, which is a somewhat milder way of approach than the Committee had suggested. The Committee went further. They wanted the scrapping of the whole thing. We have done it mildly.

And what has been done, it should be remembered, is a temporary expedient to pass over a provisional period, so that this House may consider the matter fully and amend the old Act in such manner as it wishes, and then it may go on. So this is a temporary expedient to cover this *h.atu*. I do not know how long it will last. It may last a year, it may last six months, it may last eight months, that is, till the framing of the new Bill or the new Amending Bill. For the moment, certain steps have been taken for the University to carry on during this intervening period. It could not carry on, I submit to this House, in the old way without being affected by the Report of the Committee regardless of the Ordinance, regardless of this Bill. If we just left it there, after this report, it could not have carried on. I submit, the whole atmosphere is vitiated, charged, counter-charged. I am not saying who is to blame and who is not to blame. That is a matter into which one can go in detail. I accept for my part the verdict of the Committee which consists of eminent men. All I know about the University is that things have not been satisfactory. I cannot say this man is guilty or that. I have not gone into that. But I think I am entitled to accept the recommendations and the report of a body of eminent men who know their work in these matters. I submit, if at this stage, first of all, the

Government had not accepted it, this University could not have gone on. It may have dragged on. But, after all that has happened, it could not really function adequately. nobody, teachers, professors or Vice-Chancellor. I do not know how easy it would have been to get Vice-Chancellors. There has been a succession of them coming and going, some of them most eminent persons in India. Those who have survived—because two of them Acharya Narendra Deva and Shri Amarnath Jha have not survived, both having strong opinions about the working of the University at that time, to my knowledge—those who have survived, eminent men, have given their opinion here and how to the Committee and to us about the working of this University. Where else are we to go for our advice?

So that, we had no alternative, I say regardless of our opinions. I do not say that our opinions differed. I say we had no alternative but to proceed in this way. I put it to this House, if by any odd chance, this House did not approve of this and rejected the proposal made before it, where will we be about this University? One cannot un-scramble events. Things have happened in the course of years. Things have happened in the course of the past month or two, in the period when the Committee was sitting. Things have happened now. All this has happened. One cannot un-write all this. The only way is to take hold of this matter, get a firm grip and ask the best of our people to deal with it and put it right. That is the only way to do.

The temporary arrangement that has been made, has been made, as the House will no doubt appreciate, from the point of view of putting the best people we can get in the Executive Council—they are not on party lines; there is no party about it—educationists of repute in it so that they may carry on during this period and give

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a good beginning, again a fresh beginning to the University. Meanwhile the matter will come up before this House to consider an amendment of the Bill, the final Bill, and we hope that this great and fine University,— I do not know if it is the biggest, but certainly one of the biggest in India—it is not by bigness that Universities go, but by the quality of work—will be able to function well

So far as the Central Government is concerned, it is a Central University. It is a University which costs a lot of money to the Central Government Rs 55 lakhs a year, apart from special grants. It is a large sum of money. We give it. We do not wish to interfere with it. In fact, we do not give it. It is the University Grants Commission, another relatively independent body that deals with these matters. In this matter, again, as I mentioned indirectly, the University Grants Commission also holds strong views about the giving of this money to the University as it is. It has almost indicated that if no change is made, let somebody else look after this University, they can't. Look at this position. Are we to leave matters in mid air or hanging, with no roots, no soil. It cannot be done. We have to go ahead about it and go ahead more or less on the lines suggested by this Committee of enquiry.

One word more. The hon. Member who spoke last said something about the Vice-Chancellor being in this so-called Screening Committee. He seemed to think that the Vice-Chancellor's name has not been put there in the Screening Committee because of pressures being brought to bear upon us, because of some other odd reason or because we did not trust him. I really do not understand this. There has been no question of pressure or, at any rate, pressure that affected us. There is no question of our not having the fullest faith in the

quality of the work that the present Vice-Chancellor is doing there. He has had to face a very difficult situation. I do not know, I do not say that he or anybody else is a perfect individual or he may not have made mistakes here or there. But, he has faced a difficult situation with courage and integrity and we wish him well. But, we did feel, and I think correctly, that in this complicated situation, to put him also in that committee was not fair to him. And, I think that it was he himself that agreed with this view and did not want to be there. Therefore, we agreed to what he said and removed his name from the list in the Amending Bill that is being placed before the House because he has, as it is, a hard enough task to face. There is no question of doing anything derogatory to him. We wish him all success in this hard task.

I submit, therefore, that the Bill as it has been introduced, is certainly the right course, the only course; there is no other way out. There is no other course that we can possibly adopt in this matter.

श्री गणपति राम (जोनपुर रक्षित अनु-
सूचित जातियाँ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम
युनिवर्सिटी के विषय में पिछड़े वर्गों और हरि-
जनों की क्या भावना है। इस को जानने के
लिये उन्हें भी अवसर मिलना चाहिये।

उपाध्याय महोदय . श्री मैने श्री ईश्वर
अग्र्यर को बुलाया है, आप बैठ जायें।

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, it seems to me that an unfortunate tempo has been raised in respect of this Banaras Hindu University Bill. So far as this matter is concerned, some of us who are beyond the ambit or sphere of activity

of this University, have been supplied with certain materials and from them we have to judge as to what is happening in respect of this University. I am not denying for a moment the integrity or sincerity or status or position of the Members who constituted the Committee. But, I would certainly think that we cannot accept the report in its entirety just because it has been put forward by a body of eminent persons. The report has to be analysed. We are not as helpless as the hon. Prime Minister would say. We must scan the report and understand it and try to analyse the report and find out whether there is any question of partiality or impartiality in respect of this report.

A reading of the report makes me rather unhappy. It seems to be a judgment delivered without concrete facts, on purely imaginary surmises. Opinion in this House is sharply divided and it is for us to find out as to whether this report has to be accepted or not. I am not going into the merits or demerits of the report, but I would only refer to certain salient features. What prevented the Government from making a reference regarding the financial position of the University? The Prime Minister said that a good amount is being spent on this University, given by the University Grants Commission. A reading of the terms of reference would show that the question of the finances of the University has not been referred. Why? There have been rumours that the funds of the University have not been fairly and squarely dealt with. In fact, there have been a number of reports appearing in the newspapers. I cannot vouchsafe for the truth or otherwise of these reports, but certainly when a very substantial sum has been expended on the University, the matter of the finances of the University should also have been made a matter of investigation.

There is a report that there has been purchase of about Rs. 14 lakhs
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worth of zamindari bonds; when the market rate was somewhere about Rs. 37, the bonds were purchased at Rs. 42. Is this report correct? These matters should have been investigated.

They say there is some dirt which has accumulated regarding this University. There may be dirt because a reading of the report and all that is happening will leave us with the feeling that all is not well with this University, and there is no smoke without a fire. They say they are thinking of a clean-up. If a clean-up is necessary, why retain the Treasurer? The Treasurer and the Vice-Chancellor are continued now. Let us have a good clean-up. Let all persons of responsibility in respect of this University be cleaned up.

Then, why was this Ordinance promulgated in such a hasty manner? Parliament was in session till the 9th of May. If something was radically wrong with the University, the matter could have been brought to the notice of Parliament then. An Ordinance is brought pleading that some interim arrangement is necessary because the University has to reopen in July, when Parliament is not in session. Why is this hurry about it? Having waited till May 9th, why not wait till Parliament reconvenes?

On a reading of the report we find that the entire responsibility is not on the shoulders of the teachers or the students or the teacher-politicians group as the Committee would say. I would certainly say without any hesitation that the slowness of the Ministry in acting, and the not too impartial attitude of the Ministry are responsible for the chaotic conditions in this University.

The Banaras Hindu University has a glorious tradition. Certainly we must agree that it has got a tradition, but there is no use in revelling over

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the traditions if we are not ready to preserve those traditions.

The Committee's report is rather very unsubstantial. Some conclusions are arrived at on the basis of facts or based on certain surmises, as for example, paragraph 30 of the report. I would invite the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the grave allegation that has been made by the Members of the Committee in that paragraph:

"One aspect of life in the University which has been revealed by the Divisional Commissioner is far more surprising than any of the acts of indiscipline. He has referred in his memorandum to students visiting houses and lodges of disrepute and to certain students being associated with these. He has also mentioned about certain teachers committing offences involving moral turpitude. It was painful reading for the Committee to go through these unvarnished facts and the members do not see any reason to discount the statement made, for, in the evidence tendered by more than one person, charges and imputations of immorality in the University have been made and a case of unnatural offence involving a Professor is stated to be before a court of law."

It seems to be a very frightful disclosure, but perhaps this has been made, I would say, with a jaundiced eye. When the question whether a person is guilty or not is before a court of law, is *sub judice*, why make mention of it, except perhaps to present a lurid picture of what is happening there? Paragraph 30 of the report is wholly unnecessary, unless, of course, there is good evidence, tangible, substantial evidence, to come to a *prima facie* conclusion regarding that. A mere mention of that like

this report is not going to help matters. It is only throwing mud at the professors and the students. I am not saying the students or the teachers are getting on very well there, but I certainly disagree, I certainly resent such remarks being made without any substantial evidence.

It is certainly within our competence—and we are not as helpless as the Prime Minister would say—to comment upon this report, and say that the members of the Committee have only recorded their first impressions. I am not questioning their status or integrity, I would only say I am commenting upon their incapacity to arrive at the correct decision. It is certainly within our competence to say that the Committee's report is wholly unacceptable and that we should have an impartial probe if there is necessary, i.e. the Members of the University machinery in which the Central Government has got a responsibility. If that impartial probe is necessary, let the Members of the Select Committee go there, have an impartial probe into the affairs of the University and suggest the ways and means of redressing it.

After the Ordinance has been passed, it has now come in the form of a Bill before Parliament and is being referred to a Select Committee. It is usual for us, when there is a Select Committee, to have a Joint Committee inclusive of Members of the Rajya Sabha also. I am not saying this is the universal rule, but why not have a Joint Committee with Members of the Rajya Sabha also?

An Hon. Member: No time.

Shri Easwara Iyer: You may say there is no time, but we have waited so long. We must have a good understanding of what is happening in this University before we go into a sort

of piecemeal legislation. Now the time has come to have a sort of legislation and try to smoothen the affairs of the University, but according to the Minister a three-clause Bill is sufficient to stop all this rot that is happening in that University. He might be very sanguine about the results, but the Banaras Hindu University Act which was passed in 1915 needs a reorganisation and reorientation, if I may say so, in accordance with the changing circumstances. Why have this three-clause Bill? We should have a thorough analysis of the entire Act. We should have a study of the Act and suggest ways and means regarding the necessary changes that are required for the proper functioning of the University.

This three-clause Bill is put before us, and the Select Committee cannot be beyond the ambit of the amendments that the Bill has proposed, and once it emerges in the form of an amending Act it is not going to smoothen the affairs. In fact, it is only pouring oil into fire.

Lastly, I would say that the time-limit that has been prescribed for the Select Committee is too short. In view of the fact that a lot of heat has been generated on the subject and opinions have been sharply divided here, let us have a close study of this Bill. Let us do it in a calm atmosphere and let us do it slowly but surely to avoid all this trouble in future. The Select Committee should be given at least six months and the Committee should consist of Members of the Rajya Sabha also. Hon. Members on the other side may not agree with my suggestion. But this is what we feel, coming from a place where we do not have close knowledge of the affairs of the Banaras University, as was exhibited the other day by my hon. friend Pandit Govind Malaviya.

12 hrs.

Sir, a university must function as a university. A curious thing has

been happening nowadays. We are not oblivious to that. That is the case of management taking part in politics, of teachers taking part in politics and the bond which has been existing between the teacher and the student—the *guru sisya bandha*—has not been getting on fairly well. We find a group of teachers in order to ventilate their grievances setting up the students and rightly or wrongly some politicians or political groups get behind the students. I am not for one moment contending that students should not take part in politics. Students have every right to read and discuss politics, but it is not the right of the management and the teachers who are expected to teach the students in the temple of learning to interfere in politics, to take sides with politicians as has been happening in our State, Kerala State, where the management is interfering with the students. The management is setting up the students and the students are asked to go on strike. This has been an unfortunate state of affairs, and this might be happening in the Banaras Hindu University also. If that is so, these things should be stopped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member is getting on to another climax!

Shri Saswara Iyer: It is not going to another climax. As a person who has something to do with education, as a person who has been employed as a lecturer in a university, I know what are the functions of a teacher and a professor. To take part and discuss politics with students is one thing; to instigate them to action is another thing.

Shri Kottakapally (Moovattupuzha): Is he speaking on the Banaras Hindu University or Travancore University?

Shri Saswara Iyer: It is better my hon. friend revised his ideas about the Travancore University, because much water has flown. We have now got a

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Kerala University Probably the Rip Van Winkle may wake up I would say

Mr. Deputy-Speaker In conclusion I hope!

Shri Easwara Iyer In conclusion, Sir, here is a Bill in which the affairs of a university are being dealt with. Let us have no party politics let us not take sides, let us discuss it in a free and dispassionate manner and let us see whether we cannot settle this matter without taking sides.

Lastly,—I will not take more than one minute—in this case even after the passing of the ordinance I find that the Vice-Chancellor has issued a circular. I am reading from an official document which has come into my hands.

An Hon. Member. How?

Shri Easwara Iyer. How is not the question. It has come to my hands. I am not in the dock.

It says

‘Great caution should be exercised in admitting students to various courses. Students with political affiliations, taking part in subversive activities, be not admitted. Only such students who are serious and attentive in their studies should be given preference in the matter of admissions.’

Very nicely worded document! But it gives uncontrolled discretion to authorities in the matter of admission and certainly there is room for partiality and trouble in enforcing this rule. What exactly is “subversive activity”? Is it capable of definition? Any student can be rejected admission on the ground that he is taking part in subversive activities. These generally worded circulars are of no use and would only create

chaos and trouble, and if I may say so with all respect, if even after the ordinance such rules are framed, it is not going to improve the conditions of the Banaras Hindu University.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi) **Mr. Deputy-Speaker**, Sir, I had as a matter of fact no desire to participate in this debate, because I was associated with the report which is being examined and criticised here. It would have been better if I had not spoken. But I found that a rumour has been set afloat that Mrs Kripalani does not stand by the report, hence she is shirking coming into the House. My friends who know me during the last twenty years of my public life would know pretty well that nobody can make me sign a report if I do not agree with it. I stand by the entire report and I also stand by the action taken by Government in this matter.

It has pained me considerably to see the manner in which criticisms have been levelled against this report as well as the action of the Government. Government had no other way, as has been explained by the Prime Minister, but to take a very bold and immediate step to control the affairs of the University which are in a very sorry state.

Sir, when I was asked to serve on the Committee, I was very reluctant. I knew it was a very unpleasant job, a task in which we would expose ourselves to all kinds of unfair attacks. Just now the hon. Member who spoke before me had the temerity to suggest that it was a partisan report. What had we against the university? Why should we bother to give a report in favour of one party or another party, we are not concerned with any party. It was very wrong on his part to have made any such insinuation.

Sir, I have very great sentiment for the Banaras Hindu University. I am not a student of the Banaras Hindu

Bill

University. But I have served this University for eight years. I served in those days when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji was the Vice-Chancellor. Under his inspiration and guidance many people came, many eminent people came and served for a pittance. This university stood for nationalism, patriotism and idealism. This university had a great place in the life of the country. I served in those days. We had departments which were famous all over India. The students of our Engineering College were accepted wherever they went. We offered courses of study which were not offered in those days in any other universities.

It was a residential institution. Why? Because Malaviyaji wanted to build the entire life of the students, to give them other things besides education. He wanted to give them a broad outlook; he wanted our boys to go into India and show that they stood for a particular way of life. This university was very good in sports and other extra-curricular activities. I remember the UTC companies of the university used to bring shields. We had great ambitions for this university and we still have great ambitions. We want to make it an all-India university, where academic standards are high, and from which students come out with inspiration and idealism.

Sir, I do not wish to go over the entire issue of the debate because the hon. Minister has already covered many points. I will, therefore, focus my remarks on a few points of criticism. One point of criticism was—and I am most surprised that this criticism was voiced by Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Professor Hiren Mukerjee, who is closely associated with education—that similar conditions prevail in other universities. God forbid! I do hope that in other universities similar conditions do not prevail; and if similar conditions do prevail in other universities it is time that we have

some heart searching. If this is the atmosphere in which we want to bring up our young generation, it is a matter of shame for us and we should see what we can do to remedy it.

The tasks set before us, that is, this particular inquiry committee, was not a roving inquiry into the affairs of all the universities. We were not asked to give a comparative study of the conditions prevailing in the other universities. We were given a specific task. We were asked to go into the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University. Also, under particular heads, we had to make inquiries, and we did make inquiries. So, this argument that because similar conditions prevail in other universities there was no ground for making an inquiry into this university does not stand. Besides, I would like to know in what other university, vice-chancellors, of this eminence, like Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Amarnath Jha, and Acharya Narendra Dev, were there? They were not mere educationists, but they were very eminent men in this country who had held this post, and all of them found it difficult to continue and, therefore, had to lean the part. Our eminent friend Pandit Govind Malaviya was also a vice-chancellor. From the letter as disclosed by the Minister.

An Hon. Member: What about the present vice-chancellor?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Please do not disturb. I do not want to get disturbed.

The letter reveals that Pandit Govind Malaviya was exceedingly unhappy; he had to come away in disgust and in unhappiness. And this gentleman...

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): That is not correct.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Excuse me. Facts reveal otherwise. He

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

actually said that this report was light-hearted. . . .

Pandit Govind Malaviya: 'Had to come away' is not correct.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: We would very much like to be corrected on that matter, for, we have gone into the whole affair. He said that this report has been written 'light-heartedly'. I would say that this report has been written with the heaviest possible heart. It was no pleasure to us, senior people who are working in the field of national work for so many years, to reveal these things about a university, and a university of national character, a university which is considered an all-India university. We did it with a very heavy heart. So, if anybody makes such remarks, I think those very remarks are lighthearted; those remarks are made without a proper sense of responsibility.

Then, many things have been said as to the manner in which the inquiry was conducted. All our findings are based on memoranda, on evidence, and on witnesses. Somebody said that we did not go to Banaras. We spent five days in Banaras and we preferred to stay outside the university, because we wanted to carry on the work with peace of mind and without disturbance. We were told that we did not visit the university. As far as I am concerned, I know many people in the university; I know many affairs of the university; I am intimately in contact with the university affairs. And all of us, during those four or five days, found time to go and see things for ourselves.

As far as the examination of witnesses was concerned, here is the list given of the number of people who appeared before us as witnesses, and from the names you can see what kind of people they were. They were pro-

fessors belonging to both the groups, students belonging to both the groups, people who were associated with the administration of the university, other eminent men and all the vice-chancellors. We went and took evidence of all the ex-vice-chancellors who are living, except of Pandit Govind Malaviya who did not choose to appear before us; nor did he send us any memoranda. If he was ill he could at least have assisted us by sending memoranda

Then, all kinds of funny charges have been made. I can tell you that our chairman was rather lenient. Whoever wanted to come at the last stage,—and whose names were not within the list, was called. After all, we are busy people, and we have other work to do, but within the time possible we gave them as much time as we could. Whoever wanted to come and say anything was allowed to come and say it. People came privately to me; as I had belonged to the university before, many people knew me. They came and said all kinds of things. Whatever they had to say, we heard them, and whatever we heard shocked us more and more and made us more and more unhappy. That is all that I can say.

So, voluminous material was placed before us. The Collector of Banaras came before us and placed before us various facts.

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): SP also?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: If the SP did not come, the Collector was sufficient to place the material before us.

Then, I shall say something very unique. I have worked on other inquiry committees. I was chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation Inquiry Committee. But we have never gone through this kind of experience that we are now going

through. We are twitted in the lobby; we are twitted outside. We are asked: 'On what have you based your findings?'. We have based our findings on facts, on papers which I am ready to lay before the House. I would ask Government to lay the papers, to lay the memoranda that we received before the House; and I challenge that it would not redound to the credit either of the students or of the professors to see the facts revealed in the memoranda:

Then, I am shocked that the gentlemen who spoke before us had chosen of all paragraphs paragraph 30. I would have said that they should not have referred to it. I do not want to say many things. But we had a very anxious time; we were wondering and we were thinking whether we should put this wretched material here or not. Such facts were brought before us that we had to hang our heads in shame. We could not have thought that students were exposed to this kind of life. There is shortage of hostels, and students go and stay in all kinds of undesirable quarters. Students and professors together visit undesirable places. The Proctor is called in the middle of the night to go and handle such situations. And then, people have the temerity to say that we have written this without sufficient facts. Do you want facts? Do you want documentary evidence of people going to brothels? Is it ever done? I was shocked, and I may tell you that I am a woman who has worked in public life for many years, but when the students came and recounted certain matters, in the committee, I had to ask the chairman to allow me to leave the room, because if I stay there they could not have probed into the matters. Do you think that this redounds to the glory of the Banaras Hindu University management, this redounds to the glory of our students' life, this redounds to the glory of a national institution? You are the best person to judge it.

I am surprised at the "light-hearted" manner in which we have been attacked. About moral turpitude I say we are charged, and we have been told that we have given wrong facts. I would like you to go and study the papers of the cases that are before the courts and see whether there are charges of moral turpitude or not in these cases. I challenge you to go and see them.

Shri Yadav: How many cases are there?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Wait a minute. I do not want to be cowed down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yadav should not be impatient if he wants to get a chance to speak.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I do not want to be, and I am not, cowed down by people.

Then, I would also place some of the responsibility for this state of affairs on our Government. The first thing is what Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has said, that Government should have taken this step much earlier. Secondly, during the course of our inquiry, we came to know of a case where one great professor, who may be an eminent scholar, who used forged students' concession passes for taking his son's marriage party. This matter came out in the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee also; and this matter came before us. Now, the moral fibre of the university is low. For that, everybody is responsible including the Government. This great gentleman. . .

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): And he has charged the other party for the fare.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: That is an additional matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that this could have been briefed earlier. (Laughter)

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I shall accept the additional comments. It is really not a laughing matter. It is a serious matter. This gentleman, this eminent scholar and elderly gentleman was given Padma Bhushan or some such title—that honour was bestowed on him by the Government. After all, before honouring such people, I would request Government to make a little inquiry. If you honour such people what standard do you uphold before the students—the standard that forgery and fraud are so good that they can be honoured?

I do not want to go into the details but I shall tell you of some of the cases which came before us, which show the entire fibre of that institution has gone rotten. A case came before us—

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Probably, at that time, Government did not know about it.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Must be. Anyway.

Shri Ashoka Mehta: They do not read the reports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no interruptions. I would request hon. Members not to interrupt, because otherwise the whole tenor is spoilt.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Another matter came to us regarding the conduct of one of the heads of departments. I did not wish to mention these details but the inquiry committee has been charged with having arrived at conclusions without bases, hence I have to mention a few cases. The son of this professor, the head of this department, submitted a thesis for doctorate. The thesis was so very good that he got hundred out of hundred. So, some people became slightly suspicious.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: In which year?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: The hon. Member knows it very well.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: The House should also know it.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Then, it was discovered that this thesis was the joint product of all the staff of that particular department. (Interruptions) Please do not go on disturbing me.

Such were the facts that were revealed to us. Another very eminent gentleman, who is still a professor—the other gentleman has gone, the other professor whose son's thesis was questioned admitted before us that he had not allowed some students to appear for examination on the plea that their percentage of attendance fell short of the required quota.

Now, this eminent Professor admitted before us that for three months he never maintained an attendance register. If you do not maintain an attendance register for three months, how would you know whether a student's attendance is full or not? But whether a student is to be sent up or not is decided by his personal feeling towards the student rather than on anything else. It is decided from the fact whether the student was willing to do all that the Professor asked him to do.

I would like to point out to my eminent critics that one of the members of the Committee was no less a person than Shri M. C. Mahajan, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. If he was good enough to play the small role of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I am sure he was good enough to be a member of our Committee, to be able to examine and sift facts placed before us. In the

Committee, the questioning was mainly done by Shri Mahajan. Because he did the questioning so beautifully, we had no need to intervene. Many of the witnesses got entangled in the lies that they were trying to place before us. Shri Mahajan beautifully brought out these lies and contradictions.

Coming to this particular case of the Professor, first he tried to bluff us. Then he admitted that he did not keep the register for three months. Then the batch of students supporting him came and said, 'No, the Professor had maintained the register' without knowing what the Professor had already admitted before us that he had not. When they were questioned further and shown the statement of the Professor, they did not know what to say!

We had a very difficult and thankless task and we did it because we considered it a painful duty. We considered it our duty to try to uphold the honour of this University which is dear to all of us Indians. We did not want that the good and fair name of this University should be besmirched. What are our findings? What is the impression left on us about the conditions prevailing in the University?

Every year there is trouble during the time of admissions—strikes, hunger-strikes, hooliganism, breaking of panes and other furniture of the Vice-Chancellor's house. All these things happen during the time of admissions. Why does this happen? Because some of the Professors, big Professors, heads of Departments of the University, think, and they have advocated before us, that students in the arts department should be admitted *ad lib*. There should be no limit put to admission of students to the arts department! They said, 'Yes, we admitted that for science and other technical departments, there should be a limit; but for arts you can go on admitting without any limit'.

We were told that in the arts classes, all the students could not be accommodated in the class rooms. They were sitting in the verandas, if I may use a vulgar phrase, *danda bajaran* the and not doing any work. They could roam all over the place. The Principal of a College, one of the heads of Department, advocated this astounding theory. When we asked him how he as an educationist could say that students could be admitted *ad lib*, did he not realise that at least some physical space was necessary, in the class rooms, did he not realise that some students-professor ratio should be maintained, did he not realise that certain other amenities were necessary if we really wanted them to study, he had no reply to give—because he we felt was anxious that the students should come and create confusion!

Then the students came and they also advocated the same theory, that there should be no limit to the number to be admitted in the arts section. Why? Because

मालवीय जी ने कहा था कि विद्या मंदिर का दरवाजा सब कलिये खुला रहना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं तो कहती हूँ कि विद्या के मंदिर का दरवाजा अगर इतने तरह से खुला रखा गया तो वह मंदिर नहीं रह जायेगा बल्कि वह एक अस्पताल हो जायेगा और आज वह एक अस्पताल में बनने लगा है।

So many students are taken. They have no place in the hostels. They have no place in the class-room. They cannot be looked after. The wardens who were appointed in the time of Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer got all the benefits of becoming Wardens, financial and otherwise, but did not care about the students. They did not bother about the students. The students live in all kinds of lanes and bye-lanes and undesirable parts of the city.

As far as sports and games are concerned, in Banaras when we were

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there, the UTC had an honourable place. Our company every year brought shields. It was a smart company. But this year we were told that the NCC quota allowed by Government was not fulfilled. The boys did not want to join. The same conditions prevail in the matter of games, sports and other extra-curricular activities.

If you want this kind of thing to go on in the University, you are welcome to have it. But if you want to give real education to the students, the institution must be run with certain limited number of students. Every year there is this trouble and tussle about admissions, the question is raised whether students should be admitted *ad lib* or not. Professors themselves have broken the rules made by them fixing a certain quota for admission. They themselves admit students beyond the limit. The argument is

दरवाजा खुला रहा चाहिए ।

The problem is wider. It is not merely one pertaining to the Banaras University. Students are coming up in large numbers for admissions. A large number is now coming from Eastern UP. They want to have College education. In Eastern UP, there are very few colleges; therefore they rush to Banaras. The question is whether Banaras should retain its all-India character as a good University, as a better-type University catering for talents drawn from all the States, both in the ranks of students and those of Professors, or should it merely go on admitting indifferent students from the near-about districts.

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli): Eastern UP.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Whatever it is. I am not afraid. I would certainly say that the problem of finding colleges for the students is a problem for the UP Government. The

UP Government should start more colleges in that area so that these students who wish to go to college could get an opportunity. Banaras University alone cannot meet that demand. It is too big a problem to be dealt with in that way. If you try to do that, the standard of Banaras University would be lowered and the conditions that are prevailing in Banaras now will continue. If you want to give real education, you have to start more colleges. Let the UP Government get funds from the Central Government. But it is squarely the responsibility of the UP Government to start more colleges for that State.

Another much bigger problem came before us, was whether students should go on joining the arts course and become art graduates and add to the ranks of the unemployed all over the country. The Government should start other courses of technical and other education where students can find an opening. Otherwise, they undergo an academic course which leads them nowhere, which results in this kind of chaos and confusion in the Universities.

We were attacked for having emphasised the all-India character of the University. We cannot help it. Malaviyaji himself had conceived of this University as an all-India University. I would refer you to page 37 of the Report where certain figures of financial assistance that the University has received are given. In 1942, this University got Rs. 3 lakhs from the Central Government and Rs 1 lakh odd from the UP Government. In 1956-57, the University got Rs. 51½ lakhs from the Central Government and Rs 2 lakhs from the UP Government.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: So may be the case with other Universities.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Whatever it is, I am not concerned with other Universities. I am on the limited field of this University. As regards non-recurring expenditure, the UP Government gave Rs. 1.72 lakhs and the Centre gave Rs. 13 lakhs. If the Centre is spending so much money—there are only a few Central Universities—certainly let us retain the all-India character of the University. Let us try and see that the best talent from all over India comes there. Let us give them specialised courses of study. That is the work of this University. At least, that is how we think of it. We should make it into a 'national' University.

I am very sorry that my Eastern UP friends have been hurt by the remark that the Eastern UP group dominates in the University groups. We meant no disparagement. I myself am so closely associated with UP that I consider myself a 'UP walla'—whether my friends recognise it or not. If I have a permanent home, it is in UP. I have spent the best part of my life in UP, in Banaras and Allahabad and other places. This remark was not meant as a disparagement. If anybody has taken it like that, we are very sorry, and on behalf of all the members of the Committee, I would like to say that we are sorry and it was never meant that way. We are extremely sorry for that. But this group is called by the name 'the Eastern UP group' by the people and unfortunately, we used that epithet. It was not intended to be of disparagement to the Eastern UP people. In fact, the Eastern UP people are good and better than others; if you want me to say so, I will say that. We never intended this remark as a disparagement. Why should we do it?

There is also another point. I personally would have been happier if the Vice-Chancellor had not been associated with us in this inquiry, not because the Vice-Chancellor behaved in any incorrect manner during the

proceedings but because it has given a handle to the critics of the Report. The Vice-Chancellor was associated with us while we were sifting and making inquiries, but he had nothing to do with it when we wrote the Report.

Then I come to the very big point regarding the autonomy of the Universities. I yield to none in my desire to uphold the autonomy of the University and I tell you none of the members were against autonomy. We would be the first to support and fight for autonomy. But when such conditions prevail, drastic remedies become necessary. Jawaharlalji has made it amply clear that it is only a temporary measure till we can stabilise the condition in the university and the standard of work is brought to a level and the University starts functioning properly. It is only a temporary measure; just as a surgeon has to use his knife on a diseased person, in the same way, this is an emergent and temporary measure which had to be taken. Otherwise, it would be impossible to maintain a high standard in the University.

I am very surprised that Members of Parliament in this House are unhappy that an enquiry has been held into a scandal. I thought Members of Parliament are always very keen to have enquiries made into scandals. This time the whole attitude is different; I do not know the reason why. I think it is our duty.....

Pandit Govind Malaviya: What scandal please?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: You know more about this scandal than I do.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: What are you speaking about?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Here is the report and here are all your

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

written words. It is open to any Member of the House to read the words and to put a different interpretation than those I have put. I have nothing to say. I take your own words.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: But after that there was a new Act. The Government through Parliament passed a new Act after that in order to set things right.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: If everything had been set right we would not have had this thankless task to do. I think every hon. Member should think seriously about it. It is not a party matter or a group matter. We want to do our best. We want to set an example to other Universities and I hope that you would all support the report

There may be a few factual errors. I am sorry if any errors have crept in. The Chairman tried to correct some of them. Our intention was to set that this University is put on its feet and run properly. That is our intention and Government, I am sure, have brought the bill with the same intention

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I request the hon. Member to enlighten us on one or two points; only about facts?

1. She has referred to a case where some Professor had written the thesis of a student. We should like to know which year this was and whether after that any action was taken against the Professor and if so what action. Whether he was not sent away from the University and whether that was not about 15 or 20 years ago?

2. The second point about which I should like to have information from the hon. Member is as to whether the residential part of the University to which she has referred has been on

the increase or on the decrease; and if on the decrease since when.

3. The next thing I would like to know is whether this agitation at the time of admissions to which she has referred, occurred only since two years ago; and if so whether it began when there was not a question of any further increase in the number of admissions but actually when it was ordered that the number of students who were being admitted to the University year after year was to be drastically reduced, reduced so much that in some case, it was brought down to a little more than half of what they used to be before; and that there was agitation and protest in the University due to such reduction?

I should like to get factual information on all these.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has to make the reply and he will try to collect this information if he can and give in his reply

श्री सरजू पांडे (गमटा) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, कल से मैंने कई बार अपना नाम आपके पास भेजा मगर मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला। मैं इस नागराजगी की वजह जानना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर नाराजगी की कोई वजह होगी वह माननीय मंत्री साहब को बता दी जायेगी।

श्री गणपति राम (जीनपुर—रजित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे बड़े अकसैस से कहना पड़ता है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से मुझे इन्टरफियर करते रहे तो मैं उनको बत नहीं दे सकूंगा।

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav will please finish his speech within ten minutes as I have to call the hon. Minister.

श्री बाबू उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल कितना विवादग्रस्त है यह तो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के हल से ही पता चल जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर हस्तक्षेप करने की श्री चिन्तामणि को तो चिन्ता करनी ही पड़ी साथ ही हमारे श्रीमाली जी को भी चिन्ता करनी पड़ी। उसी का प्रसर हुआ है यूनीवर्सिटी पर, सारे देश में और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों पर भी, और अन्ततोगत्वा प्रधान मंत्री को भी बीच में पड़ना पड़ा और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है जैसा कि अभी माननीया श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी जी ने फरमाया है, कि हम में से कोई भी यूनीवर्सिटी की प्राटानामी के विरुद्ध नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री भी इस के विरुद्ध नहीं है, और यह कानून तो सिर्फ थोड़े समय के लिये बनाया जा रहा है बाद में शायद कोई इस से बढ़िया कानून आयेगा।

13 37 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

श्रीमन मैं आपकें द्वारा माननीय मंत्री महोदय में और इस माननीय सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। हमारे माननीय कांग्रेसी नेताओं और सरकार के दो जबाने हैं। एक जबान से तो गांधी जी की मृत्यु अहिंसा, जनतंत्र की पुकार लगायी जाती है और दूसरी जबान से अंधेरे अंधेरे अपने कार्यों से और कायदे और कानून से जनतंत्र और प्राविशियल प्राटानामी को मिटाने की कोशिश की जाती है।

आज यह बिल हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है। इस पर जितने भी माननीय बोले हैं उन में से कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय की प्राटानामी के विरुद्ध नहीं है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी उसकी प्राटानामी के विरुद्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज बड़ी तेजी के साथ बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर हस्तक्षेप किया जा रहा है। इस विश्वविद्यालय में अब तक पूरी स्वतंत्रता रही है शिक्षा दीक्षा के मामले में, जिसको अंग्रेजी सरकार भी खत्म नहीं कर सकी। लेकिन आज यह कार्य मौजूदा सरकार के हाथों हो रहा है जो अपने को जन प्रिय सरकार कहती है और यह कार्य बड़े ढंग और बड़े कायदे के साथ सम्पन्न हो रहा है।

श्रीमन् हम इस विधेयक को देखें और जा अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है उस पर नजर करें, तो क्या देखते हैं? राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया। मैं इस में कोई शका नहीं करना चाहता और न मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति के इस अधिकार को गलत बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें यह अधिकार नहीं था। उनको यह अधिकार था। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, जो बनारस विश्व विद्यालय का कानून था उसके अन्तर्गत धारा ५ उपधारा ४ के मुताबिक चाहिए था कि यूनीवर्सिटी को भी इस बात की नोटिस दी गयी होती। परन्तु न जाने वे कौन से कारण थे कि जिनकी वजह से वाइस-चांसलर महोदय न यूनीवर्सिटी को इस तरह की कोई इत्तला देने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी तैयार हुई। उसकी भी यूनीवर्सिटी को इत्तला नहीं हुई। माननीय सदस्यों ने जिन्होंने इस के पक्ष में भाषण दिये हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि इस कमेटी के सदस्य बहुत योग्य, विद्वान और बड़े लोग थे। सदन में बोलने वाले किसी भी सदस्य ने यह नहीं कहा कि वे योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं थे या इस काम को ठीक नहीं कर

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सकते थे। किसी ने भी उनकी योग्यता में शंका नहीं की है। परन्तु एक बात जरूरी थी कि जहां इस कमेटी में ये सुयोग्य लोग रहने जरूरी थे वहां यह भी आवश्यक था क्योंकि, ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और बिहार के ऊपर लाक्षण लगाये गये हैं, कि वहां आसपास का कोई अच्छी योग्यता वाला व्यक्ति जिसको यूनीवर्सिटी के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी हो, वह इस कमेटी में रखा जाता। और ऐसे व्यक्ति इसी माननीय सदन के सदस्य माननीय श्री गोविन्द मालवीय थे। उनको आसानी से उस कमेटी में रखा जा सकता था। परन्तु हुआ यह कि उनको तो कमेटी में नहीं रखा गया। कमेटी ने उनको लिखा है कि अगर तुम चाहो तो आकर कमेटी से इंटरव्यू ले सकते हो। वे बेचारे बीमार थे और इस कारण नहीं जा सके। उसके बाद भी कमेटी ने कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया कि जाकर उन से जानकारी हासिल करती। इस से क्या पता चलता है। इस से पता चलता है कि इस के पीछे कुछ हेतु रहा होगा। कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे उसको यूनीवर्सिटी के अन्दरूनी मामलों की जरा भी जानकारी न हो, इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर अनुभव करेगा कि यह किसी विशेष उद्देश्य को लेकर लिखी गयी है। जहां देखिये सारी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का जिक्र है। इस के अतिरिक्त उस में कुछ मालूम नहीं होता। इधर उधर कुछ स्टूडेंट्स के इन्डिसिग्लिन के बारे में जिक्र है और कहा गया है कि विश्वविद्यालय में सब गड़बड़ सड़ बड़ हो रहा है। और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग और बिहार के लोगों के कारण यह गड़बड़ है। बस इस के अतिरिक्त इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं है। न तो विश्वविद्यालय की आर्थिक स्थिति का जिक्र है कि उसके फाइनेन्सेज का

सदुपयोग होता था या दुरुपयोग होता था, विद्याधियों के ऊपर कितना खर्चा किया जा रहा है आदि या कि जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नाम पर कुछ चीजों का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है या यह कि उस के अन्दर किस तरह से गड़बड़ चल रही है। इस के अन्दर इन चीजों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इस कमेटी के बारे में कुछ चलती है इनक जो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस इसको दिये गये थे कि इन बातों की जानकारी प्राप्त की जाये वे गलत हैं लेकिन कमेटी ने एक कदम और आगे बढ़ाया है और अपने काम को केवल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार तक ही सीमित रखा है और दूसरी बातों की तरफ उस कमेटी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान जाये।

कमेटी ने यह जिक्र किया कि जितने भी वाइस चांसलर आज तक यहां हुए हैं उन में से किसी को ठीक से काम करने का मौका नहीं मिला। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के कानों में तो यह चीज आयी, लेकिन सर्व साधारण के कानों में, सारे हिंदुस्तान के लोगों के कानों में और शिक्षा जगत में लोगों के कानों में यह चीज नहीं पड़ी कि यहां पर वाइस चांसलरों को ठीक से काम नहीं करने दिया गया है और एक से एक सुयोग्य वाइस चांसलर को मजबूर होकर वहां से काम छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा। महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के बाद हमारे डा० राधाकृष्णन वहां के वाइस-चांसलर नियुक्त हुए, उन्होंने कई वर्ष तक वहां काम किया। और जब वह प्राक्सफोर्ड यूनीवर्सिटी के बिर्चिंग्टन प्रोफेसर बना दिये गये तो वह छोड़ कर चले।

इस के बाद श्री भ्रमरनाथ झा को वहाँ का वाइस चांसलर नियुक्त किया गया। वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे और उनको उस समय के उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और भाज के केन्द्र के गृह-मंत्री, श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त जी ने कहा कि एक साल के लिये चले जाओ। वह एक साल के लिये गये और उस समय के बाद वह वापस चले गये। न तो किसी को काम करने के अयोग्य ठहराया गया और न किसी को गड़बड़ के कारण मजबूर होकर हटना पड़ा। उसके बाद आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी वाइस चांसलर हुए। खेद है कि वे भाज हमारे बीच नहीं है। दुःख तो यह है कि आज नरेन्द्र देव जी और न श्री भ्रमरनाथ झा हमारे बीच मौजूद हैं। सरकार चाहे जिस तरह से उन के बारे में किसी बात को कह कर अपने हक में इस्तेमाल कर ले। आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी की त. तन्दुरुस्ती खराब रहती थी और वे कोई बड़ा काम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे। लेकिन यूनीवर्सिटी को एक सुयोग्य आदमी की आवश्यकता थी इसलिये वह वाइस चांसलर बनने के लिये राजी हो गये। तन्दुरुस्ती तो उनकी खराब थी ही। साथ ही उस वक्त कुछ राजनीतिक परिस्थिति ऐसी हुई कि वे प्रजासमाजवादी पार्टी के चेयरमैन बना दिये गये। जब यह परिस्थिति पैदा हुई तो वे मजबूर हो गये और उन्होंने अपनी तन्दुरुस्ती के कारण अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया। वे इस कारण नहीं गये कि उनको अपना काम करने में कठिनाई पैदा हो रही थी। माननीय सदस्यों को मासूम है कि उसके ६ महीने बाद ही खराब तन्दुरुस्ती के कारण आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे। लेकिन भाज इस कमेटी में इन चीजों को नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है बल्कि उसकी प्रसमी छल्लत को बतलाने के बजाये विश्वविद्यालय

को काले रंग से रंगने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, उस विश्वविद्यालय को जिसने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में काफी हिस्सा लिया था और जिसका भाज उसे गर्व है।

मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कुछ गड़बड़ी हो सकती है, लेकिन उसके लिये यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक प्राइनेन्स जारी कर दिया जाय, एक शाही फरमान जारी कर दिया जाये, और उसके द्वारा वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर को एक जनरल बना दिया जाये उस विश्वविद्यालय का। मुझे तो यह देख कर अफसोस होता है और भ्रमर यही हालत रही तो" मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद यह भी नौबत आ जाये कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर को फर्स्ट क्लाम मजिस्ट्रेट के अधिकार देने पड़ें कि वह चाहे जिस विद्यार्थी या प्रोफेसर को सजा देकर साल दो साल के लिये जेल में डाल सके। यह कार्य शिक्षा संस्थाओं में वह सरकार कर रही है जो सत्य और अहिंसा की पुकार लगाते नहीं थकती और भाज बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के मामले में इस तरह इंटरफियर करके उसकी आतानमी को नष्ट करना चाहती है।

प्राइनेन्स में क्या है? प्राइनेन्स में तीन चीजें हैं। एक तो एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में तबदीली और दूसरे ज. मौजूदा कोर्ट है उसकी संख्या को घटाना और संख्या घटाने के साथ साथ उसको एक एडवाइजरी बाडी का रूप देना और जो एकेडमिक काउंसिल है उसको तबदील करना। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौन सी बजह पैदा हो गयी है जिसकी बजह से भाज यह तबदीली करने की जरूरत हुई है। खास कर जब कि भाज एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में ज्यादातर लोग वाइस चांसलर के मत के हैं और वे नामिनेटेड

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हैं। फिर भी क्या जरूरत पड़ गयी इतनी जल्दी कि इस तरह का कार्य किया जाये।

इस सिलसिले में मैं वह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ गलत तथ्य रखे हैं। एक स्थान पर उसने कहा है कि वहाँ के २३ लोग पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि १५ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन पर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चल रहा है। केवल आठ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन पर कई मुकदमे बगैरह चल रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के बावजूद इस माननीय सदन के सामने—इम जिम्मेदार हाउस के सामने इस तरह की रिपोर्ट पेश की जाती है।

जहाँ तक यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है, सारी यूनिवर्सिटी में कुल ५७५ अध्यापक हैं, जिन में से ३६४ अध्यापक उत्तर प्रदेश के बाहर के हैं, १२२ अध्यापक पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और केवल ८९ अध्यापक पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। इस आर्डिनेंस के लागू होने से पहले एग्जिक्यूटिव कांसिल के २२ सदस्यों में से केवल ३ ईस्टर्न यू०पी० के थे और बाकी बाहर के थे। जहाँ तक प्रिंसिपल का सम्बन्ध है, १४ प्रिंसिपल में से केवल दो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। इन तथ्यों के बावजूद इस प्रकार की गलत बातें प्रस्तुत कर के यह कहा जा रहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लोगों का अधिपत्य है और वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उन का अधिपत्य बना रहे और वे लोग काम नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर वहाँ पर कोई गड़बड़ करना चाहता है, तो वह गड़बड़ यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की तरफ से, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से और भारत सरकार की ओर से हो रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, श्रीमन्। वाइस-चांसलरशिप के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ से तीन व्यक्तियों के नाम भेजे गए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को क्या पड़ी थी कि वह कोई नाम सजेस्ट करता। श्रीमन्, जरा आप सर सी० पी० रामास्वामी की स्पीच को देखें।

I may quote

'Very soon after I sent my letter to the Visitor, I had contact with the President of India, who is the Visitor of this University and with the Ministry of Education and I feel that I ought to take this House in confidence when I mention that the persons connected with the Ministry suggested the name of Dr V S Jha as the person who may be selected as the Vice Chancellor. It so happens that I have never met the gentleman before and I have never known him. So, I have absolutely no knowledge of what is the background of the nomination of Dr V S Jha, but I may mention that the persons in the Ministry of Education seem to be very highly impressed by him and consider that he is very suitable.'

उन तीन व्यक्तियों में से एक को ११ वोट मिले, दूसरे को १० वोट मिले और तीसरे को ७ वोट मिले और आ साहब को केवल ६ वोट मिले। शिक्षा मंत्रालय तो पहले से ही उन में इंट्रेस्ट था। इसलिए उस ने उन को यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर थोप दिया। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो भी परेशानी पैदा हुई है, वह श्री वी० एस० झा के कारण पैदा हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, आर्डिनेंस जारी करने के बाद शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने उन को स्पीकिंग

कमेटी का मेम्बर भी बना दिया। शिक्षा मंत्रालय का उन पर पहले से ही बरदहस्त था। अब उनको स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी का मेम्बर बना कर उनके हाथ में ए० और हथियार दे दिया गया। हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है — एक तो बाध, दूसरे बन्दूक बांधे। उन को शिक्षा मंत्रालय का समर्थन पहले से ही प्राप्त था, उनको स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी की मेम्बरशिप और दे दी गयी। आ साहब को सब में कम वोट मिले थे। कुछ लोगो ने उन की मुसालफत की। उन लोगो को दबाने के लिए उन को भ्रष्टाचार दिये गये। एक दो मामले तो शायद पहले भी थे। बाद में आ साहब के द्वारा आठ लैबचरार्ज के खिलाफ जाच कमेटी बिठाई गई। अगर मैं उन के नाम दूँ, तो अच्छा ही होगा।

"List of Enquiries instituted by
Dr V S Jha, Vice-Chancel-
lor against Teachers of
Eastern U P and Allied
Areas

- 1 Dr Gopal Tripathi, Principal,
College of Technology, Presi-
dent of Teachers' Association
- 2 Dr Daya Swarup, Principal,
College of Mining and Metal-
lurgy
- 3 Dr Ram Deva Mishra, Head of
the Department of Botany
- 4 Dr Virendra Kumar, Lecturer,
Ayurveda College
- 5 Dr V S Dubey, Hon Uni-
versity Professor of Geology.
- 6 Prof Radhey Shyam Sharma,
College of Technology.
- 7 Shri Gauri Shankar Tiwari,
College of Technology.
8. Dr Jagadish Sharma, Librarian,
B.H.U."

अभी माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी कह रही थीं कि यूनिवर्सिटी में बड़ी गड़बड़ है, लेकिन स. ी उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हर जगह इनडिसिप्लिन है। पहले दिन श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने भी कहा था कि इस तरह की इनडिसिप्लिन तो सब जगह है। अगर भारत सरकार सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक जाच करवाने के लिये एक कमेटी बिठानी कि आखिर इस गड़बड़ और इनडिसिप्लिन का कारण क्या है, आज छात्रों और युवकों में अनुशासनहीनता क्यों बढ़ रही है, तो यह बात समझ में आ सकती थी। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जितनी गड़बड़ हो रही है उस का कारण पढ़े-लिखे लोगो की बेकारी है। आज वे लोग बेकार हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि जब कोई छात्र बी० ए० पास करता है तो उस को कोई काम नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए वह एम० ए० में प्रवेश प्राप्त कर लेता है, चाहे वह थर्ड डिविजनर ही क्यों न हो। इसी प्रकार एम० ए० के बाद लग पी० एच० डी० करने लग जाते हैं। व किमी न किमी प्रकार अपन आप को व्यस्त रखना चाहते हैं। श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी न ब्रह्मा वि थर्ड डिविजनर भी आ कर ब्रह्मा घूमना चाहते हैं और दाखला करवाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तक व विषय में क्या कहा जायें। उन का नर्क ठीक ही है। अब वह डम तरफ ता बैठनी नहीं है, इसलिए उन के तर्कों का बुरा तो कहा नहीं जा सकता है। तो फिर उन के विषय में क्या किया जाय ? श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने कहा कि उन लोगो को कैसे लिया जाय। मैं ब्रह्मा हूँ कि उन के लिए कालिजिज खोले जायें और कालिजिज नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं, तो फिर सरकार उन के लिए काम की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती ? आज वे लोग बेकार घूम रहे हैं, जो कि हमारे सामने बड़ी विकट समस्या है।

[श्री वादश]

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने बड़े बड़े लोगों के नाम लिए । उन्होंने कहा कि वहाँ के कमिश्नर ने बताया कि वहाँ पर बड़ी इन्डि-सिप्लिन है । मे वही कमिश्नर श्री कलेक्टर हैं, जिन के रूँये में आज कोई भी तब्दीली नहीं हुई है—जैसे वे लोग अश्रज के जमाने में थे, वैसे ही आज भी है—श्री जिन्हें कुछ दिन पूर्व हमारे विरोध में बैठने वाले लोग बहुत हिकारत को नज़र से देखते थे । लेकिन आज उन्हीं लोगों की शहादत पेश की जाती है । हमें तो ऐसा लगता है कि अब इस प्रकार की कमटी में भविष्य में कप्तान दरोगा और कास्टबल वगैरह की गवाहिया ली जायगी कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में गडबड है या नहीं और फिर यूनिवर्सिटी में एक माध्यमवाद स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा और वाइस-चान्सलर बादशाह बना दिया जायगा उस पूरा अधिकार दिया जायगा कि उस के मुख से जा निकले वही कानून हो और उसे वहाँ नाफिज कर दिया जाय ।

जहाँ तक इस विषयक का सवाल है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । सरकार की भी इस में गलती है । कमटी की रिपोर्ट अप्रैल में तैयार हुई थी । उस समय यह सदन बैठ रहा था और तब यह विषयक पास किया जा सकता था । लेकिन सरकार का कोई फ़िर नहीं थी । वह तो अन्टीग्रियर मोटिव से कुछ और ही करना चाहती थी । सरकार मोचनी है कि वह पैसा देती है इसलिए वह जिस तरह यूनियनिटी को चलाना चाहे चलाए । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पैसा किसी व्यक्ति का नहीं है । यह पैसा न तो शिक्षा मंत्री का है और न श्री सी० डी० देशमुख का है । वह पैसा सारे देश का है—वह जनता का पैसा है । वह खजाना श्री मोरारजी देसाई या प्रधान मंत्री का नहीं है और न ही वह चिन्तामणि दशमुख का है, जिन को आज-कल बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी की बड़ी चिन्ता है । अगर उस से कोई बड़ी

मुहब्बत है, तो फिर वाइस-चान्सलर को क्यों नहीं हटाया जाता है, जिन के खिलाफ लोगों की बड़ी उग्र धारणा है ? मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । यह विधेयक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए महत्व का है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारे मामले को इतना लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिए कि पहले तो आईनेन्स जारी कर दिया और अब एक सिलक्ट कमेटी बिठा दी है, जिस को कहा जाता है कि वह २२ तारीख तक रिपोर्ट दे दे और फिर यह विधेयक यहाँ पास हो जाय । अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कमटी की सदस्यता के सम्बन्ध में पहले एक व्यवस्था दी थी कि उस कमटी में वही लोग हो सकते हैं, जो कि विधेयक की स्प्रिट और उस की मन्शा की कद्र करने हों । अगर उस बात का मान लिया जाय तो बड़ी खतरनाक हालत होगा । उस में पहले श्री गोविन्द मालवाय का नाम था और वह वहाँ रहना भी चाहते थे, लेकिन फिर शिक्षा मंत्री की ओर से उन के स्थान पर श्री बाजपेयी का नाम रख दिया गया । आखिर क्या मतलब है इस का २२ तारीख तक कुछ नहीं होगा । उन कमटी में तो सरकार के अपने मनचाहे लोग होंगे और वहाँ से विधेयक सदन के सामने आ जायगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में न केवल इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों और राज्य मंत्री के सदस्या बल्कि सारे भारतवर्ष के योग्य और अनभवी लोगों की राय ली जानी चाहिए और जनता का मन मातृम करना चाहिए । सारे भारतवर्ष के लोग पत्र लिख लागे जाकि एमिनेट स्कालर तो नहीं बन बल्कि जा थोड़ी बहुत दिलचस्पी इस बारे में रखते हैं तथा जा थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी इस बारे में रखते हैं उनका भी इस पर विचार करने का तथा अपनी राय जाहिर करने का मौका दिया जाए । इस हेतु मैंने एक संशोधन भी उपस्थित किया है कि इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिए प्रमाणित किया जाए और उसके बाद इसको

ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्ष किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में जल्दबाजी से काम न ले। सरकार कहती है कि वह टेम्पोरेरी मेयर है, भ्रष्टाचारी मेयर है। जब ऐसी बात है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचारी व्यवस्था लाने के लिए कोई बुरा रास्ता न भ्रष्टाचार किया जाए और जब यह रास्ता भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। अगर वह अच्छा रास्ता होता, ठीक रास्ता होता तो हम भ्रष्टाचार ही इसको सपोर्ट करते। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि आप गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं और अगर आप थोड़े दिन और ठहर लें तो कोई पहाड़ टूटने वाला नहीं है। लखनऊ में इस से भी कहीं ज्यादा गड़बड़ी है, विद्यार्थियों की वजह से नहीं बल्कि आपकी ही वजह से वह गड़बड़ी है। और भी मस्थायें हो सकती हैं जहाँ पर गड़बड़ी फैली हुई हो। पता नहीं आप बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में ही इतनी दिलचस्पी क्यों ले रहे हैं ?

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस विधेयक को सारे देश की राय जानने के लिए प्रसारित करे। इसमें कोई हरज की बात नहीं है बल्कि इससे लाभ ही होगा।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, I want to reply to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: He may kindly wait; he will also be called upon to reply.

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, before the hon. Minister starts his reply, I would like to suggest that in his reply he may cover this question of Eastern U.P. As one belonging to Eastern U.P., and as the report has mentioned about Eastern U.P., I would like him to clarify one point. Does he really think that the so-called corruption or misdeeds of the boys is due to the fact that there are so many poor persons attracted from those areas, or does he believe that it is the boys belonging to the richer classes, living in the hostels, who are responsible for it? Does he really think that those poor students who actually beg, work hard and earn money for their studies are responsible for these things, and in that connection, does the Government really believe that whatever the report has said is true?

श्री गणपति राम : सभापति महोदय, मैं भी एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। कांस्टीट्यूशन ने गारंटी की है कि हरिजनो तथा देश के दूसरे बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के उत्थान के लिये खास तौर पर कदम उठाये जायें और उसके लिये स्पेशल प्राविजन भी रखा गया है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ने देश के गरीब लोगों को एडमिशन देने के लिये भी स्पेशल प्राविजन बना रखा था। क्या हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय की यह मंशा है तथा सरकार की यह मंशा है कि देश के गरीब लोगों को तथा पिछड़े वर्गों को शिक्षा से वंचित रखा जाये या वह गरीब तबकों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का भी उद्धार करना चाहती है ?

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I would suggest that the hon. Minister may reply towards the end. There are just a few more speakers, I think, who would like to participate in this debate.

Mr. Chairman: Am I do understand that the hon. Member desires that the time be extended still further? It has already been extended.

Shri Dassappa: It can be extended till 2.30.

Mr. Chairman: After all, even the Chair has limited powers. That power has already been exercised by the Deputy-Speaker. I cannot extend the time now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, my resolution was moved first; therefore, I should be allowed to reply first and then only the Minister.

Mr. Chairman: I know that. I know the rules also. According to the rules, it will be better for the hon. Member himself to get an opportunity, while he is replying, to reply to the points made by the hon. Minister also. If he does not want to reply to those points I will call him now if he so desires.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, Sir, I will reply afterwards.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I would like to know—whether the opportunity was taken before or not—whether those who have moved amendments—my friend over there has moved a resolution—will have some opportunity, after all this debate, of replying and meeting the points raised.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has been a Member of this House for a sufficiently long time. He knows the rules very well

14 hrs.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: The rules are.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. When the Chair is speaking, the hon. Member should desist from speaking. When the time comes, the hon. Member who has sponsored the resolution will get his time for reply. But the other Members, who have tabled a motion for eliciting public opinion or for postponing the motion for reference to the Select Committee and the rest will not get opportunity to speak again. We follow the ordinary practice in all such cases.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I would not like to take the time of the House for long. I think the Prime Minister has already explained the position as far as the Government is concerned. I would however, like to deal with a few points arising out of the debate. I have listened with great respect to the criticisms which have been made by the hon. Members but I must say that some of the criticisms made have filled me with a feeling of dismay. I was hoping that as far as this measure is concerned, which deals with one of our greatest national universities, it would be taken up in a dispassionate way and we would be trying to understand the difficulties and the crisis through which the university is passing.

Shri T. N. Singh has raised the question with regard to eastern Uttar Pradesh. I think that reference is unfortunate. It was quite unnecessary. The major thing that is in the report is that some groups have existed inside the university for a long time. I think it is quite immaterial to see from what regions they come, from what areas they come or to which areas they belong. This reference could have been avoided by the Committee. I was told by some of the Members that this is the current name in those areas and therefore they put in this name.

The important thing that we have to consider in this report is whether

there is any problem with regard to this university, whether the university is facing any difficulty with regard to administration. Shri H. N. Mukerjee who was sitting there said that the Government has taken a hasty action, a thoughtless action, and he said that if I give him the figures with regard to the number of strikes he would have probably to join hands with the Government and support the measure which the Government have taken.

An Hon. Member: Never.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am quoting Shri H. N. Mukerjee. I am sorry he is not here. He would be willing to do something if I gave figures regarding the number of strikes and showed that there was the problem of student indiscipline. Let us look at the university from this angle. In 1957 there were three strikes: strike in the College of Technology in March, 1957; strike in the college of Ayurveda in March-April, 1957, and strike in July, 1957 on the question of admission in the university. I would not like to take the time of the House by going into the details regarding the reasons why these strikes took place.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Why not?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I would briefly mention them if the House is interested. Regarding the first strike, strike in the College of Technology, the executive committee of the university examined this question and has appointed Shri G. K. Shinde, a retired Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. The matter is still under enquiry. The report makes a mention of this strike and gives us some idea of the circumstances under which the strike took place. If what is contained in the report ultimately proves to be true—the matter is under enquiry and I do not like to say anything now—I think it is something about which we should all feel concerned, and if such things happen inside the universities, they bring discredit to the educational institutions.

Now, the strike with regard to the Ayurveda College took place because the students wanted a particular person as the principal of this college. This is an incredible demand on the part of the students. Are they to decide who should be the principal of the College and who should be their vice-chancellor? That person is said to be a topmost cardiac and chest surgeon and his release from service under the Himachal Pradesh administration has been, it is understood, a matter of prolonged negotiation. I am told that the students of the Ayurveda College are on strike at the present moment also. The reason, I understand, is that they are demanding that the principal of the college should go.

I have with me a pamphlet. I do not know who has signed it. It was circulated in the university. I quote from it:

"Saddest is the story of the college. . . ."

It is said at the end, "Students of the College of Ayurveda, Banaras Hindu University". "A wooden doll, knowing nothing and being horrible, has shown total failure in administration". That is how they describe their teachers. "Every day quarrels in the staff; fights between office workers and servants. Frustration among the students has led us to the conclusion; Kick away the devil." This is the centre of learning where we are expecting that culture will flourish. "A donkey with lion's skin on cannot succeed. Bribery in the office."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it signed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This is not signed. It is written, "Students of the College of Ayurveda". It is immaterial whether this is signed or not. That such a pamphlet should be circulated inside the university is a disgrace to the university.

An Hon. Member: Printed by whom?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: "A donkey with lion's skin on cannot succeed. Bribery in the office. Leakage of examination papers, and partiality in every field inspire us to take the law into our own hands". If the hon. Members want to encourage such a pamphlet, I shall tell them it will destroy all our education and the future of the universities.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Nobody does. But will the hon. Minister also say that if the university cannot have ...

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: He has had opportunity to speak and I did not interrupt him. Now, I am continually being interrupted. This is not fair.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: We want only facts.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am giving the full facts.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: If there has been any....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I have got more facts than my hon. friend can have.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Now, when even one word escapes from the mouth of the hon. Minister there is interruption. It is not proper. Let the Minister proceed in his own way. If there is any question, any objection, etc., it can be raised after he has finished. But this sort of running commentary does no credit to the Member who makes it or to the whole House. I would, therefore, respectfully ask all hon. Members to keep decorum in this House and allow the hon. Minister to proceed.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Now, with regard to the strike which took place in July, 1957, what was the reason?

The University Grants Commission, after a great deal of thought and deliberation, decided that the university should not admit their students indiscriminately, that there should be some kind of selection made. Since the university wanted to regulate the number of admissions in the colleges, there was a strike. There was a hunger-strike in 1956 over a trivial matter, namely, the declaration of a holiday after the inauguration of the University Students' Union. I am told—I am hoping that this is not true—that when some of the principals of the colleges were consulted whether a holiday should be given, in the meeting, they said no holiday was necessary. They went home and incited the students to go on strike. I hope this is not true, but if this is true, I say it is something which is a matter of serious concern for this House and for the Government. There was a strike in July, 1956 and in July, 1957, and the Government were apprehensive that there might be a further strike in July, 1958. I think there was full justification for issuing the ordinance. We do not want to destroy our universities. My hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee—unfortunately he is not here—said that if there was any acute educational crisis, he would be willing to come and say "Come along, let us do something about the University". Are these not symptoms of acute educational crisis? I put it to the House. Strikes engineered by the teachers, hunger strikes because they are not admitted to the University, students demanding that the Principal should be appointed by them or the name should be suggested by them, is that the way in which the University should function? Well, these are very serious matters and let us not take them light-heartedly.

I am sorry to find that Professor Mukerjee thought it fit to criticise the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. He said that the Chairman of the University Grants Commission paid a cursory visit to the

University. It was not a cursory visit. We all know how thorough and efficient Mr. Deshmukh is in his work. He has devoted himself whole-heartedly for the improvement of the Universities and I think we should be proud that he is the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. When Mr. Deshmukh went there, he was disgusted with the way in which the Banaras Hindu University was functioning. When I showed him the Report, he said that he fully endorsed the recommendations which were made by the Mudaliar Committee.

From whom are we to take our guidance? Is it not from the Vice-Chancellors who have been there, who have told us that the University was not functioning effectively, that they could not function effectively because of the intrigues and factions inside the Universities? The Chairman of the University Grants Commission tells us that there is something seriously wrong with the University and things must be rectified. We appoint a high-power committee. They tell us that there is a crisis in that University and immediate steps should be taken. Here are certain pamphlets which are distributed by these persons who are themselves under examination, whose conduct is being investigated. Are we to trust those people and these pamphlets which are sent to us and distributed here?

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): May I point out to the hon. Minister that persons who are responsible for distribution of these papers do not belong to the University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am told that some of the professors have come here to distribute the pamphlets.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Vice-Chancellor has sent somebody else.

Mr. Chairman: Are we deciding this dispute? The hon. Minister is making a statement.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am surprised that Professor Mukerjee should have thought it prudent to say that people in Delhi had a contempt towards that University. We have great respect for that great centre of learning. It is our desire that, as soon as possible, it should become one of our greatest national universities, the ideal University in the country.

I am sorry to say that Shri Govind Malaviya, who is an ex-Vice-Chancellor of this University, thought it prudent to say that this measure will set the whole institution into flames and no power of any Government would be able to apply a corrective. Is this the language which an ex-Vice-Chancellor of a University should use?

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Because I know the institution.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I do not like to be interrupted. I do not know whether the Ordinance will have any effect or not, but his statement will certainly excite the people and create indiscipline.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: On a point of order. May I know if there is anything wrong in any Member interjecting a Member, or asking a question, when another Member is speaking? Is that parliamentary or not? We want to be guided by the Chair. I thought we were exercising a right of Members of this House, which have come down from the very beginning, when we seek elucidation, when we seek more light by interjecting a remark. That is part of the debate in this House. If I am mistaken, I should like to be corrected.

Mr. Chairman: There are interjections and interjections. Some interjections are made with a view to elicit some information. Some are made only to spotlight the remarks made by the speaker and to insinuate that he is not making right remarks. Some are meant only for the purpose of obstructing the speaker.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: That should not be.

Mr. Chairman: At the same time, the rule that we have observed in this House is that we do not gag the Members and allow them to make interjections, provided they are not meant for the mere purpose of heckling him and they do not interfere and allow the speaker to go on with his speech. But if the purpose of making such remarks is only to show that whatever the speaker is saying is wrong, or to obstruct him that is ordinarily not allowable. Then the thread of the argument is broken and spirit of the debate cannot be kept up. When an hon. Member is going on with his speech, if some other persons interject, and interject in such a way that it would appear that whatever he was saying was all wrong, he will not be able to go on with his speech as he would like to. Now, the interest of the debate requires that when a Member is speaking, he should be allowed to make his speech. I would, therefore, request all the members to kindly observe this rule. Otherwise, they will have to pay for it themselves when they are making their speeches and others are allowed to make such interjections as will interrupt their speeches.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I was saying that this statement, which was made by an ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University in this House does not do much credit to the University or to the Vice-Chancellor. He says:

"The measure will set the whole institution a blaze and no power of any Government will be able to apply the corrective."

Is that the language which the ex-Vice-Chancellor of a University should use? Does he know what effect it is going to have in the University which is passing through a crisis at the present moment? I am sorry to say that he quoted Mahatma Gandhi about the importance of the

office of the Vice-Chancellor. We are in the habit of quoting Mahatma Gandhi in and out of places without accepting his advice. I should like to quote here a letter from Mahatma Gandhi, which he wrote from Srirampur to Dr. Radhakrishnan on 17-12-46. This letter appears in Tendulkar's book on Mahatma Gandhi Volume VII, page 344

"Om Prakash"

This refers to the matter relating to Pandit Govind Malaviya's entry into University politics and holding offices inside the University.

"Om Prakash gave me your letter yesterday. My congratulations on your decision. I had expected nothing else of you. You will be in charge as long as you are needed there."

He further says:

"I never dreamt of any of the brothers being Pro-Vice-Chancellors or holding any of the high offices in the University or even any office whatsoever except it be in its interest. They should all be mute servants. Perhaps you may have seen my article on the subject in the 'Harijan'.

Dr. Shyama Prasad is an ideal man for the post. Only I wish he was as sober a Hindu Sabha man as he is an able and learned administrator. You may show this to him. You are calling him to no easy job."

Then the last paragraph says:

"As to your last paragraph, the less said the better. I am on the anvil. M. K. Gandhi"

This is the advice which Gandhiji had given. I wish that advice had been followed. Many of the difficulties

of the University and many of the things which have happened since then would not have happened if this advice had been accepted. Pandit Govind Malaviya is a friend of mine. He is like a brother to me. I had the privilege of sitting at the feet of Malaviya and learning at his feet. Therefore, it is painful to me to bring all these facts to the knowledge of this House. But I think I have a duty to perform in this regard.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Will I have an opportunity to say something about this later on, because it is a personal matter which has been referred to? Since my name has been mentioned, will I have an opportunity to clear up the position and ask for further information, if necessary?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There is nothing personal in any of these letters. It is only when a person is referred to and he has to offer some remarks about himself that an occasion is afforded to him for making certain personal observations. Now, from what has been stated by the hon. Minister I do not find it necessary to give the Hon. Member any opportunity to say anything.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Hon. Members, one after another, had agreed that the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University were far from satisfactory. Many hon. Members have said, "We know that this is happening in the University". But they did not suggest any practical solution though they criticised the action which the Government have taken. In this very House several times the Government have been criticised that we are doing nothing with regard to the improvement of standards—intellectual and moral standards—inside the Universities and when the Government takes action—a right and correct action—the hon. Members come here and criticise the Government.

I would not like to take more time of the House. Banaras Hindu University is a great national university.

Universities can become powerful instruments for building up our country and for social reconstruction. If there is anything wrong inside the University it is the duty of the Government to intervene and set the University right. I greatly respect the autonomy of the University, but autonomy has a certain purpose. Freedom should not degenerate into licence and that is what was happening in the Banaras Hindu University. Freedom was being misused. It is my desire that as soon as possible normal conditions should be restored inside the University and the professors, teachers and the students should be engaged in their normal duties of pursuing truth and knowledge. That is what we want the University to do and I shall be very happy and it will be my earnest endeavour to see that normal conditions are restored and as soon as possible I will bring forward a new revised Bill before this House. This was an emergency and the Government had to meet this emergent situation.

श्री ब्रज राम सिंह: मेरे प्रस्ताव पर जो बहस हुई है उसके लिये मैं सदन का बहुत आभारी हूँ। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि सरकार की तरफ से उन बातों का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है जो मैंने इस ऑर्डिनेंस के प्रस्थापित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में उठाई थीं।

14-23 hours.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसके साथ ही साथ बहुत सी ऐसी बातें भी कही गई हैं जिनका कहा जाना ठीक भी मालूम नहीं पड़ता था।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को करीब ५५ लाख रुपया सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से मिलता है जब कि सन् १९४२-४३ में तीन लाख के करीब ही मिला था। लेकिन वह यह बतलाना भूल गये कि इस ५५ लाख या ५१ लाख में से कितना रुपया टैक्नीकल शिक्षा के लिये तथा उसके नाम पर दिया जा रहा है और

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

कितना दूसरी टाइप की एजुकेशन के नाम पर दिया जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान भर में दूसरी भी कई इस्टीमेशन हैं जिन्हें सेंटर की तरफ से टैक्नीकल तथा दूसरी शिक्षा के लिये काफी रुपया दिया जा रहा है। इसलिये बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को जो रुपया टैक्नीकल शिक्षा के विकास के लिये दिया जाता है उसके आधार पर यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वह रुपया केवल इसी विश्वविद्यालय को दे रही है तथा दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों को नहीं दे रही है तथा जितना रुपया दे रही है उसके बल पर उसे कोई विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त हो जाते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक और बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस इन्फायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो ट्रेवल दिया गया है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि १९४२-४३ में जहाँ पर खर्चा २६ लाख के करीब था वहाँ १९५६-५७ में वह दो करोड़ से भी ऊपर चला गया है। आप १९४२-४३ में केवल तीन लाख ही दे रहे थे और अब करीब ५१ लाख दिया जा रहा है जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आप १७ गुना ज्यादा दे रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर आप खर्च को देखें तो वह भी करीब ८ गुना बढ़ा है। अब देखना यह है कि जो खर्चा बढ़ा है यह किस तरह बढ़ा है और इतना रुपया आया कहा में है। यह रुपया दूसरे मौसिम में विश्वविद्यालय को मिला है। आप टैक्नीकल शिक्षा का नाम पर जो रुपया देते हैं उसमें आपको यह अधिकार नहीं मिल जाता है कि आप यूनिवर्सिटी की स्वतन्त्रता के मामले में कोई दखल दे, उसकी स्वतन्त्रता का अपहरण करें। अगर आप ऐसा करते हैं तो यह आपके लिये उचित बात नहीं है।

यहाँ पर यह भी कहा गया है कि सरकार के जो लोग हैं वे यूनिवर्सिटियों की आटोनोंमी के बड़े भारी समर्थक हैं। लेकिन आटोनोंमी के समर्थक होते हुये भी आप

वह कदम इसलिये उठा रहे हैं कि इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी कि जिसमें ग्राम तोर के उसका प्रबन्ध ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल सकता था। मैं आपसे सवाल पूछता हूँ : आपने, हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि केवल तीन स्ट्राइक्स हुई थी जिन में से एक हंगर स्ट्राइक थी और इस हंगर स्ट्राइक की बात कह कर उन्होंने कह दिया कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनोंमी का, इसकी स्वतन्त्रता का अपहरण करने की आवश्यकता थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि कितनी बार दूसरी जगहों पर हंगर स्ट्राइक हुई है, कितनी और स्ट्राइक्स हुई हैं और कितनी बार लाठी चार्ज किया गया है और कितनी बार गोनिया चलाई गई है ?

किन्तु हजारों लोग गोली में मारे गये क्या इसलिये इस सरकार का जो चुनाव हुआ कैरेक्टर है, यह मजिदाल है, यह सदन है, इसका परित्याग कर देना चाहिये ? इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि उन दलीलों का जो मैंने दी थी, सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

मैं आखिर में एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप इस आर्डिनेंस में तीन बाने करते हैं। एक तो आप स्क्रोनिंग कमेटी बनाते हैं। स्क्रोनिंग कमेटी के बारे में डा० श्रीमाली और प्रधान मंत्री दोनों ने कहा है कि उसमें वाइस चांसलर नहीं रहेंगे। वाइस चांसलर ने भी असमर्थता प्रकट की है। पता नहीं उन्होंने असमर्थता कैसे प्रकट की जब कि पहले उन्होंने मजूर कर लिया था। इस आर्डिनेंस के बनते ही असमर्थता प्रकट कर दी। स्क्रोनिंग कमेटी में कुल तीन मेम्बर रहेंगे। अब उसमें इस तरह से केवल दो मेम्बर रहेंगे जो कि काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से आर्डिनेंस ने जो तीन काम किये हैं, उनमें से एक या तो यो खत्म हो जाता है क्योंकि स्क्रोनिंग कमेटी वाली चीज तो बेकार हो गई वाइस चांसलर के न रहने से।

दूसरी चीज आप कोर्ट को सलाहकार परिषद बनाते हैं। कोर्ट साल में एक बार बैठता है, दो बार नहीं बैठता। छः महीने बाद तक जो कर्ट बना है उसकी भी बैठक का सवाल नहीं है। इसलिये दूसरा काम भी जो आप इस आर्डिनेंस के जरिये से करना चाहते हैं वह इतनी आवश्यक नहीं कि उसे आर्डिनेंस के जरिये किया जाये।

तीसरा काम जो आर्डिनेंस के जरिये किया गया है वह यह है कि २१ के बजाय ६ आदमी एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल बनायेगे। २१ मेम्बरों की जो एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल थी उस में नामिनेटेड मेम्बर १५ हुआ करते थे। नई एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल में सिर्फ ६ नामिनेटेड मेम्बर होंगे। नये नामिनेटेड मेम्बरों की लिस्ट देखने से पता चलेगा कि पहले १५ नामिनेटेड आदमियों में से कई ऐसे हैं जो कि अब जो नई एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल होगी उसमें भी नामिनेटेड होंगे।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ इन तीन कामों के लिये आर्डिनेंस बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं हो सकती है। एक स्कीनिंग कमेटी की, दूसरे एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की क्योंकि यह साल में मिलेगी ही नहीं, तीसरे एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल के मेम्बर भी करीब करीब यही हैं जो पहले नामिनेटेड किये जाते थे। ऐसी अवस्था में आप यह आर्डिनेंस क्यों लाना चाहते हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री और डा० श्रीमाली दोनों ने वह आश्वासन दिया है कि यह बिल जो आज सरकार रख रही है आर्डिनेंस के बजाय यह सिर्फ अस्थायी तरीके का है, स्थायी तरीके का नहीं है और छः महीने, आठ महीने या साल भर के अन्दर सरकार ऐसा बिल लावेगी जो अच्छा होगा और जिसमें हर तरह के परिवर्तन किये जा सकेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के अनुसार जब स्कीनिंग कमेटी काम नहीं कर सकेगी, जब कोर्ट का कोई काम होगा नहीं, जब

एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल में आपके वही पुराने नामिनेटेड मेम्बर होंगे और उन से आप को कोई परेशानी नहीं पैदा होती है तो इसके लिये आप आर्डिनेंस क्यों रखना चाहते हैं और अपने ऊपर दोषारोपण करना चाहते हैं कि आप ने यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनामी का अपहरण किया है उस की स्वतंत्रता का अपहरण किया है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस अंतिम स्टेज पर भी सरकार को अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं आने देना चाहिये। जिन तरह से स्कीनिंग कमेटी की अपनी गलती को मंजूर किया है उसी तरह इस को भी मंजूर करे कि आर्डिनेंस प्रस्तापित करने की बात गलत थी। महात्मा गांधी के शिष्य होने के नाते आपको यह गलती मंजूर करनी चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि हम इस गलती को मान लेते हैं और आर्डिनेंस को वापस लेते हैं और जल्दी में जल्दी हम इस बात की कांशिश करेंगे कि एक अच्छा बिल बनाया जाय और यह टेम्पोरेरी बिल जो है इसमें भी १५ दिन या महीने में मंजूर करके ठीक किया जाय ताकि उससे कांफ़ाई चल सके। मेरा कहना है कि आर्डिनेंस के जरिये से जो काम प्रबन्ध चलाने आप जा रहे हैं उससे आपके नाम पर घब्रा आता है, इसमें आपकी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बढ़ती है। इससे मुक्त के अन्दर यह भावना फैलती है कि आप कानून का आदर करना भूल गये हैं। आप इस आर्डिनेंस को वापस लीजिये। साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो आपने जब सदन की मेज पर रिपोर्टों को रखा तो रिपोर्ट आने की तारीख अप्रैल में बताई। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि अप्रैल में रिपोर्ट मिली है, अब कहते हैं कि मई में मिली। लेकिन चूंकि यह कहा गया था कि १४ अप्रैल को मिली थी इसलिये डा० श्रीमाली ने कहा कि वह इसका चेक आप करके बतायें कि कब मिली। लेकिन वह बात अभी बताई नहीं गई है

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will make it clear afterwards.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If you make it clear just now, it will be proper. Can you?

Dr K L Shrimall: I have now checked up and find that the work "April" occurring in the last line of the opening paragraph of the statement laid on the Table of the House explaining the circumstances which led to the promulgation of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, as also in the last line of the opening paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958, is not correct and should be replaced by the word "May".

I sincerely apologise to the House for the inaccuracy and the inconvenience caused thereby. My Office is issuing the necessary corrigendum.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : किस तारीख को वह मिली मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वही तारीख रही, बस अप्रैल की जगह मई पड़ा जाय ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : इन सूरतों में जो कि मैंने सदन के सामने रक्खा इस प्राडिनेंस को रखने की न जरूरत थी न रक्खा जाना चाहिये था इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि प्राडिनेंस को वापस लिया जाय । इसमें सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न लाया जाय । हा, यूनिवर्सिटी का कार्य जिस तरह चल रहा है, अगर उसमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसमें सुधार किया जाय । इस सदन में कुछ इस तरह की बातें कही गई हैं कि वहाँ गुटबन्दी है इसलिये ऐसा किया जा रहा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें किसी गुट के सम्बन्धित होने का सवाल नहीं है । शिक्षा संस्थाओं में जो लोग गुटों से सम्बन्धित हों, उनको जिन तरीकों से भी सरकार ठीक समझे ठीक करे और उनमें

गुटबन्दी को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन एक गुट का खत्म करने के लिये दूसरे को बढ़ावा दिया जाय यह शिक्षा के लिये अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

अन्त में मेरा सदन से यही निवेदन होगा कि वह मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को पास करे और प्राडिनेंस को नामजूर करे ।

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I hope the House would like me to put these motions to vote though it is time now for the Private Members' business to be taken up. We might take another five minutes over this and give full time to the non-official business.

Several Hon Members Oh yes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First I have to put Pandit Govind Malaviya's amendment to the resolution moved by Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Sir, I do not want to press it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So I shall now put the original resolution moved by Shri Braj Raj Singh.

The question is

"This House disapproves of the Banars Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (Ordinance, No 4 of 1958) promulgated by the President on the 14th June, 1958."

I think the 'Noes' have it

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The 'Ayes' have it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Who has asked for division?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member (Shri Braj Raj Singh) asked for it. Does the hon. Member want division?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then what was the objection taken? I have not been able to understand.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): They say it should be taken at three o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After 2-30 P.M. we can take it.

The result of the division is ...

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, my machine does not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will add one more to the 'ayes'.

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): Sir, my machine also is not working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will add one to the 'noes' list.

The result of the division,* with those additions, is:

Ayes : 28

Noes : 113.

The resolution was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we come to the motion for reference of the Bill to Select Committee and the amendment to it moved by Pandit Govind Malaviya. Does he press his amendment?

Pandit Govind Malaviya: No, Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another amendment to it, moved by Shri Yadav. I shall put it to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 13th October, 1958."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment moved by Shri Vajpayee is ruled out of order; he has lost his chance because he has accepted to be on the Select Committee.

So I will now put the motion for reference to Select Committee to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sardar Hukam Singh Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjunwala, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri C. R. Narasimhan, Shri R. Govindarajulu Naidu, Shri T. R. Neswi, Shri Hiralal Shastri, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay, Shri Birbal Singh, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, Shri Nardeo Snatak, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri N. R. Ghosh, Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar, Shri T. Sanganna, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Prabhat Kar, Shri T. Nagi Reddy, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri, R. K. Khadilkar, Shri H. C. Dasappa, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Asoke K. Sen with instructions to report by the 22nd August, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we shall take up non-official business.

*Names of members who recorded votes have not been included under the direction of the Speaker as the photo copy of Division result did not clearly show the names of all members.

14.39 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

14.40 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: WOMEN LABOUR IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES—Contd

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on the 9th May, 1958:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Lok Sabha be constituted to enquire into the rapid decrease in the number of women labour employed in coal, jute, textile and other industries, to ascertain the causes thereof and to suggest the remedial measures therefor."

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 36 minutes have already been taken, and one hour and 24 minutes are left for further discussion today:

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, the other day, supporting the Resolution, I was

pointing out the alarming tendency, especially in the industrial sector, to cut the number of women employed in each category of job. I also submitted that the basic reason for this downfall in the employment of women, especially in the industrial sector, is the growing number of beneficial labour legislation. You will find, especially, after the Maternity Benefits Act was passed, in the plantations and many other industrial sectors, deliberately there is an avoidance of the employment of women. The resolution has been tabled in order to bring to the attention of the Government the immediate necessity of taking some sort of urgent action to see that this sort of discrimination in the employment of women does not continue

As far as the actual employment position is concerned, from 1950 onwards, it has not been possible to collect information—neither the Government has done it—how far exactly the number of women employed in the industrial sector has gone up or, how far, in the new employment potential, to keep up the proportion of the past, women have been employed. I will be able to point out only certain glaring instances where both in the commercial employment side and also in the industrial side, there has been a deliberate refusal on the part of employers to employ women or a desire to get rid of the women already employed

I would call the attention of the hon Labour Minister to the speech made by the West Bengal Labour Minister on 19th June, 1958 taking note of the alarming situation of the number of women employed especially in the jute industry rapidly coming down. The Labour Minister of West Bengal at that time promised the legislature to take immediate and swift action as far as this cutting of the employment potential of women in the jute sector was concerned. But, even after that assurance was given

by the Labour Minister of West Bengal, we find that a large number of women who were employed in the various sectors of the jute industry are being retrenched just because they are women labourers. When we analyse the question whether the retrenchment of this labour in the jute industry is just because there is need for any retrenchment of labour, we find that it is not a question of retrenchment pure and simple. After retrenching a large number of women workers in a particular department of the jute mills, what happens is, a large number of casual labourers are employed there instead of these women workers. Therefore we find that in the jute industry where from the very beginning women were employed to do particular categories of jobs, now women are being sent away and instead of them men are employed.

Then, coming to textiles, especially in the Coimbatore area, where women are employed in the reeling department, what the employer does is, he recruits casual men labour, and asks the women labour trained in reeling work, to train the men workers and immediately they are trained, under some excuse or other, these women workers are retrenched. In the case of the new textile mills that are opening, what they are doing is, because in the textile industry, they are able to get a large number of trained women workers, they employ women casual labour and also employ men workers simultaneously and get these men workers trained by the women workers who are already trained and who are already retrenched. Immediately the men are trained by the already trained women workers, the women workers are sent away just because they are casual labour and the men workers are made permanent. This is the situation in the textile mills.

In the plantations too, from time immemorial when the plantations

started, you find a large number of women workers are employed in them. In every plantation, women used to do particular categories of work all the time. It is noteworthy that in the plantations when men workers are recruited their wives also work in the plantations. The family does the work in the plantations. What happens is, even for certain types of work in which women used to be employed, the employers are refusing to employ women. These are things directly done by the employers to see that the number of women workers who are at present employed is reduced and not to employ more women workers at all. As a consequence, you find a very steep reduction in the ratio of women workers employed already in the industry and non-recruitment of women workers in the new units that are coming up especially in the textile sector.

There is another way in which the employer tries to put a new check in the way of employment of women labour in the commercial establishments and certain semi-governmental institutions. A condition is added to the conditions of service that women who are already employed in commercial establishments, when they are married, they automatically lose their job. What happens is, as a matter of fact, women after working for some time, even though they come for work, they automatically get married. They do get married.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Not automatically.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the meaning of this automatically?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is a slip. Not automatically. They do get married. Immediately after marriage, as per condition, they are to go

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

away. This also takes place automatically because after marriage, automatically they will have to go out of employment. This is a fact.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): There is too much of automation.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Either in the industry or so far as the women workers are concerned?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the present day speech is concerned.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This is also another check to the employment of women in the commercial sector.

I wish to draw the attention of the hon Labour Minister to a very interesting case that happened in Bombay. A woman packer was employed by a very famous English Drug house, Boots Pure Drug Co. After that packer got herself married, she was dismissed. The dismissal question was raised as an industrial dispute before one of the Industrial courts in Bombay. The result was, the Industrial court found that if this woman worker had the right to get married and continue in employment, the employer has got an equal right to get more profit by avoiding employment of this woman. That judgment gives an indication and a pointer as to why the employers are refusing to employ women and why they want to get rid of women. The only basis is the beneficial labour legislation as far as women are concerned. The Maternity Benefits Act has come into force in almost all the areas of the country. As I said, when women get married, they do beget children. It is not a fault of either the women or even of marriage. When these women have to be paid maternity benefits, for these two months, the employer will have to employ somebody else simultaneously. Therefore, on marriage, if this

woman worker is dismissed, the employer can save both the maternity benefit and also the payment that has to be made to the new labour employed there. The reason is obvious. The employer wants to make profit by avoiding women labour. That is exactly why there is reduction in the employment of women.

Another example in Bombay is the case of the old Lever Brothers, now Hindustan Lever. You will find that in the old Lever Brothers who manufactured soaps, cosmetics and perfumes, about 90 per cent of the labour in respect of the manufacturing plant was women labour. Quite recently, during the last three years, the company has followed a deliberate policy of retrenching the women workers from the cosmetics and soap manufacturing plant of the company and substituting the women workers by men labour. The reason is obvious. In the delicate process of the manufacture of cosmetics and soaps, it should be seen that the tender hands of women are better to do that job. Still, the company feels that because of this legislation, in order to make profit, it should try deliberately to retrench the women workers there. As a result, in Hindustan Lever you find a very small number of women workers employed today and this number is being cut down every day under some pretext or other. Therefore, the employer knows very well how to avoid this labour legislation.

Even though it has been said that the place of the Indian woman is in the kitchen, because of sheer necessity, not because of the joy of work, she has to go out and work in the factories. When the husband gets only Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month, she cannot maintain her home and children, and therefore she also goes to work. Rightly the Government has passed good beneficial legislation for women workers, but the employer has found a ready-made answer: if you want maternity

benefit, we will see you are not employed at all. So, instead of getting maternity benefit and prevention of work during night time etc., even the employment is going away.

Then, you find a very interesting thing with this Hindustan Lever. Every hon. Member has seen the very big advertisements they give to the papers. This is the one company in India today which capitalises on the beauty and grace of women, because in their advertisements you find some cinema star's graceful face is put, and upon that money is made. Just because they could make money with the face of women in big advertisements, they do that, but at the same time just because they have to pay retrenchment benefit and compensation, they do not want the women workers at all.

I have pointed out certain isolated examples that have come to our notice, where the growing tendency is to do away with women workers. Therefore, Government will have to take some immediate measures to find out the actual data especially in traditional industries where for a long time women used to be employed, which were a source of employment for women. Government should find out how far there has been retrenchment and avoidance of women labour and what steps should be taken to see that the employment pattern as it existed prior to the coming in of labour legislation is continued.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. He has taken 15 minutes already. The office thought he had concluded that very day.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I will just conclude, Sir. In cases where normally women used to be employed and could do the work, you find a large number of educated women applying today. For instance, in Calcutta when there were 16 vacancies

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for the posts of school teachers in the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, more than 1,000 educated girls applied for the posts. This is an indication that the educated women of this country are coming out more and more for employment, not for the grace of employment, but because of sheer necessity. Unless they get some employment and some additional income to the family, they cannot pull on.

In certain States where education is the highest, marriage is also out of the question. This is what the latest census discloses. Unless the avenues are open for even a small number of women to get employment where they used to get employment, it will be a miserable state of affairs. As far as our State is concerned, the latest census says that 47·8 per cent of the eligible women are unmarried, and they will have to continue unmarried for a long time to come. That is the matrimonial market position there. Secondly, the average income of the industrial worker or agricultural labourer is the minimum possible. Therefore, unless some avenue of employment is open for these women who cannot get married and who have not got married, who represent such a large percentage, it will be a miserable case. Therefore, I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Labour Minister first of all to conduct an enquiry into the state of affairs of the falling employment of women as soon as possible and to find out remedial measures to see that the status quo which existed prior to the bringing in of labour legislation is maintained, and if necessary to bring in fresh legislation to see that this sort of retrenchment and also avoidance of employment of women does not take place. I have read in the newspapers that he is bringing forward another good legislation, that he is going to extend the system of employment exchanges and compulsory registration even in the private sector. When that legislation is brought forward I hope he will make suitable provisions to cover the problem I have mentioned. I do hope he will take note of the

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seriousness of the situation and that some remedial measures will be brought as soon as possible before the House.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): If we analyse the statistics for some years we shall be able to gauge the problem of elimination of women from the sphere of industries.

In 1951 we find the number of women workers in factories in India was about 2,81,000 forming about 11.4 per cent of the total labour force. In 1958, though no authentic statistics are available, we understand from different sources that it has come down by about 50 per cent.

Mining is an important industry for the women workers where they used to be employed in large numbers. In 1952 we find the number of women workers in mining was about 1,11,000—that is about 20.4 per cent of the total number of workers in the mines. But in 1957 we find it has come down to 50,000.

Plantation was another important industry in which women used to be employed to the extent of about 50 per cent of the total labour force. In 1950 in plantations there were about 2,27,000 female workers forming about 47.2 per cent of the total labour force, but in 1954 June it has come down to about 1,23,400. Of course, the reasons are given by the employers that this is due to mechanisation of the different sections of this industry, but the real reason is that due to the initiation of different protective laws for improving the conditions and giving special concessions to women workers, the employers are unwilling to employ them.

In jute mills, several departments like the sewing department, used to be set apart for women workers and male workers used to refuse to enter them. But now-a-days when the problem of unemployment has become severe, male workers are infiltrating

into these departments and ousting the female workers whose preservers they were a few years ago. Now, we find that several protective laws have been enacted for protecting these female workers. The employers used to employ them so long as they had the opportunity to exploit them. Previously, women labour was found to be very cheap in comparison with male labour. Even after the introduction of maternity benefit Acts or the amendments of the Factories Act in the different years for improving the working conditions of the women workers, still the employers used to employ them, but as soon as the slogan of equal pay for equal service came into existence, and the difference was removed in all the industries, the employers were no longer willing to employ the women workers, and they started shirking their responsibilities for taking the liabilities of the female workers for whom they are bound to grant some concessions under the different Acts.

15 hrs.

We find that in many of the industries the employers have unlifted the purpose of the different protective laws because with the introduction of the protective laws the women workers have had to lose their employment. Form an ILO survey in 1953 of women's employment in Asian countries in the cotton, silk, jute, and coal mining industries, municipal services, paper, chemical products, and in skilled workers' levels, the preponderance was that of married female workers. And what is the composition of these female workers. About 50 per cent were married women, and 20 per cent were widows. I completely agree with Shri Narayanankutty Menon that these married women come to take service not for the sake of fun but for supplementing the earnings of the male workers; and so far as the widows are concerned, they

come because they have got the liability of maintaining their families. So out of the total women labour force 70 per cent were in need of service, but in order to nullify the protective laws, the employers now-a-days are not employing the women workers. As a result of that, a crisis has been created not only in the families of these women workers but also in the families of the male workers whose incomes were being supplemented by those of the female workers.

With these words, I support this resolution and I hope that it would be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any other Member want to speak? I find there is none. So, the hon. Minister.

Shri Nanda: It appears that the interest in this subject has waned very rapidly. It appears also that the hon. Members who have spoken on this subject are earnest about it certainly, because this problem is one of urgency and seriousness, yet they feel—it appears to them too—that the solution which has been suggested through this resolution may not really be a fitting solution for this problem.

The Mover of the resolution built her case largely on some figures which were culled from a publication of the Ministry of Labour entitled *The Economic and Social Status of Women Workers in India*. It happens that the statistics in this publication close with the year 1950. Recently, we had devoted a good deal of attention to this problem, and a study has been undertaken; and we have the results of that study now in the form of the document which was placed on the Table of the House this morning. I wish I could have done it earlier, but this study was completed only a few days ago, and it was not found possible to place this material in the hands of the hon. Members earlier than this. The title of this publication is *Women in employment—1901-1956*. The hon. Members who spoke before pointed to the fact that there were not adequate

data on the subject. Shri Narayanankutty Menon particularly referred to that. But that deficiency has been made up now through this study. The material which is available has been compiled and analysed not only regarding the particular industries to which the Mover of the resolution has referred, but also regarding various other industrial occupations, and also referring to the economy of the country in general. If hon. Members will refer to this document later on, they will find that many of the questions which were raised the other day and also today have been answered in this document.

The resolution seeks to draw the attention of the House to the rapid decline in employment of women in certain industries. It is now possible with the help of the material which has been brought together in this document to have a clear picture of the situation in all its important bearings. We can now judge the nature and size of the problem, and we can thus make up our minds about the appropriate approach towards the solution of these problems.

The main conclusions which have emerged from this study have been stated at the end of this document. So far as the place of the working women in the entire economy of the nation is concerned, it has been stated that during the years 1901-51, participation of women in absolute numbers in the cultivation of land has increased, with the exception of the year 1931. But it has also been pointed out that the proportion of women workers in non-agricultural activities has been going down more or less steadily. A general decrease has taken in absolute numbers as well as relatively in the number of women engaged in production other than cultivation, commerce and other services. Transport has recorded a rise in women's employment. During this period, increases have taken place in women's employment in the following industries, namely, coal mining, tobacco, iron and steel,

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and non-ferrous metal industries, transport equipment, bricks, tiles and other structural clay-products, furniture and fixtures, paper and paper products, printing and allied industries, educational services and research, municipalities, local boards, hotels, restaurants and tea-houses, and legal business services. Women's employment has recorded a decrease in miscellaneous food industries, grains and pulses, non-metallic mineral products, retail trade in fuel, sanitary works and services, laundry and laundry services. These conclusions refer to the period of fifty years from 1901 to 1950. We have, however, fuller and more precise data which have been presented in this document regarding the employment position of women in some of the organised sectors of the economy for recent years, that is, from 1950 to 1956.

1950, the number of women employed in factories was 2·82 lakhs as against 2·64 lakhs in 1947.

There was some increase during this period. The corresponding figure for 1956 is 3.01 lakhs. This shows an upward trend in employment of women in factories during this period. It is true there were fluctuations in the course of this period and also that there has been a slight decline in the proportion which women employees bear to the total number of employees in these factories. But when we examine the different industrial groups composing these aggregate figures, we find that the trends are not uniform. While employment in the tobacco industry and chemical and chemical products industries has been on the increase, that in wood and furniture industries, paper and paper products, textiles and basic metal industries has been going down. In other industrial groups, namely, processes allied to agriculture, food (except beverages), non-metallic and mineral products industries, women's employment has been more or less stationary. These are based on the study made in this book.

It is particularly noticeable that the employment position in bidi and match industries has been good. In the bidi industry, the number has risen from nearly 15,000 to over 24,000 during these seven years and the percentage of the labour force has risen from 22.8 to 34.1. In the case of the match industry, the figures are 3,175 in 1951 as compared to 9,447 in 1956—percentages of 22·1 and 44·7 respectively.

On the other hand, there has been a steady and substantial deterioration in the employment position of women in textiles. This is the field to which the Resolution particularly refers. This is specially so in cotton and jute industries. In cotton, the number of women employees declined from 54,000 to 50,000, that is, 37·5 per cent. to 21·4 per cent. It has to be borne in mind, however, that in the case of the jute industry, the aggregate of employment of both male and female workers also suffered a setback, the total figure of employment having gone down from 3·03 lakhs in 1950 to 2·73 lakhs in 1956.

In the mining sector, the number of women employed has considerably increased. In manganese and iron ore mines and there is a fall in coal and mica mines. In the case of manganese, there has been an increase in the figure of employment from 16,000 to 44,000. In the case of iron ore, it has increased from 13,300 to 22,000. In coal, however, there has been a decrease of 11,000 compared to the total figure of employment—57,400 in 1950. In mining quarries as a whole, there has been a net increase of 29,000 during this period.

In plantations, there is a decrease in women employed from 2.48 lakhs in 1950-51 to 1.66 lakhs in 1956-57, but this decline is almost proportionate to the total of adult workers, both male and female, which was 5.20 lakhs in 1950-51 as against 3.49 lakhs in 1956-57. The percentage of women workers in this sector of the economy has varied between 46 and 48.

These figures, which I have presented to the House, are taken out of this document. It is obvious that they do not present a uniform picture. There are some satisfactory features of the situation and there are others which would necessarily cause deep concern to all of us. For example, the decline of number of employees of women in the textile industry is a matter of concern. The information I have given does not contradict that furnished to the House by the Mover of the Resolution.

The problem of the unemployment of women is of varying degrees of intensity in different occupations. It will require different means of dealing with the problem also. There is visible some kind of a trend in certain industries which is adverse to the employment interests of women as a whole.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the trend in other countries of the world?

Shri Nanda: In other advanced industrial countries, there is a shortage of manpower and therefore, that problem does not present itself in that form at all. In certain countries, there is a possibility of increasing the number of women in employment because more and more women are required for employment.

The question next is, what is to be done about the situation? Before dealing with that, we might have to go a little further into the causes responsible for this state of affairs. This study has given indications, after investigation into various sectors, of the factors at work in different industries regarding the downward trend of employment. The experience of all these various industries is capable of some kind of a generalisation. That is, it is possible to point to some common factors at work. Among these, two would stand out prominently.

There is, in the first place, legislation which is of a restrictive character so far as women are concerned. Women are prohibited from working in certain places and at certain times. These restrictions are in the interests of women themselves. As the number of our shifts increases, as there is more night work done in industry, proportionately the number of women employed is bound to decline. That is inevitable if we want to safeguard the health of women as has been provided for in the case of factories and mines. Employment of women in underground work has been prohibited under section 45 of the Mines Act of 1952. Similarly, women are prohibited from working between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. in factories under the Indian Factories Act. That is one part of it, where there is no immediate remedy so far as that particular factor is concerned.

There is connected with it another feature which may be considered to have some bearing on this problem. It is the progress of mechanisation and rationalisation in industry. Even though women workers continue to be employed in those occupations, with mechanisation and rationalisation their number is bound to be less, even under the various arrangements which have been made to protect the interests of the workers in rationalised occupations. Sometimes it happens that a new process is introduced or new devices and mechanisms applied which have the effect of curtailing the chances of women workers in those occupations. The nature of the mechanical appliances is such. If industry were growing, then a reduction of workers, whether men or women, in mechanised processes will not affect the total volume of employment in those industries, but not so in the case of industries where either the industry is not growing or it is not growing in a corresponding ratio. So the employment is bound to suffer.

Then there is another cause which has been brought out prominently in

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this study. It is the effect of our social legislation, that is, provisions in various laws intended to safeguard the health and welfare of the workers; legislation about maternity benefits, the provisions regarding creches and similar amenities which society, Parliament and law seek to provide for women workers. They make the employment of women a little more costly on that account, and, as was pointed out by the hon. Member who spoke before the consideration of profit comes in.

I am not referring to the adjudication and pronouncement of Tribunals at this stage which might justify the squeezing out of women if a little more profit can be made by the employer. But the effect is, it becomes more accentuated when the industry is passing through a phase where profits decline and it becomes a hard struggle to maintain the working of the industry. I am talking of facts—what is happening. Whether it is, justified or not is a different matter. But, this is the normal operation of market forces which leads to certain consequences. We have to balance these considerations and we have to be sure of the consequences in advance—that the effect of certain measures which we adopt for protecting and safeguarding a certain class of workers increases the cost of employment. Then there is a tendency in a certain direction. We may try to guard against it and provide against that—but we must take that tendency into account.

These statutory obligations which are placed on the employers create this kind of tendency which leads to the results with which we are dealing now in this discussion.

There is a wider aspect of the problem also. We are dealing with not only the question of employment of women but the employment of women

is a part of the general problem of the volume and opportunities for employment in this country. And, when we tackle that part of the problem effectively, we furnish an answer to the demand for additional employment both from men and women. We have been trying to do that through our plans for development. And if the situation is still not satisfactory, it is an occasion for us to pause and reflect about it.

We were told that we have undertaken an exceedingly ambitious Second Five Year Plan and it was known very well even at the start that with all its ambitious size the employment potential of the Plan was not going to be sufficient to absorb the new entrants into the working forces in occupations other than agriculture. That is, a considerable part had to be taken up in rural agricultural operations in spite of the fact that the burden on land has been very heavy already. With a certain amount of curtailment of the Plan—which I need not discuss at this stage and which will be a matter to be taken into consideration by this House, if it has to come—it may bring down down further the employment content of the Plan. The effect of it has to be borne both by men and women.

The important part of the question is what is the solution. The mover and ourselves are agreed about the situation except that I have tried to place it in a wider perspective and shown where employment has increased both in factories and in mines. I have also pointed out in very unambiguous terms that there has been a very substantial decline in certain occupations; and even where it has increased it has not in any case increased sufficiently in proportion to the increase in the total number of employees in these occupations. But what is to be done about it?

The approach that I have in mind does not really concern itself with certain problems which were posed here with regard to the place of women—whether it is in the house and in the kitchen and with children or whether she is entitled to have opportunities for employment in wider spheres.

The other question which has been incidentally raised by hon. Members who have spoken is the question of a conflict between the interests of men and women, men infiltrating—that was the word used—into certain occupations. That was good and gallant on the part of the hon. Member to have spoken about that. But I do not want to raise this issue, as to whether it is more important that the breadwinner of a whole family—the wife and children—should have preference or priority or a woman who wants to add to the income of the family. I am dealing with the matter in its concrete aspects.

There is a problem in the textile industry, in jute, in cotton and in certain other industries. How do we deal with that? I may inform hon. Members that recently I had an opportunity to deal with one aspect, at any rate, of this matter, that is the jute industry which is troubling the minds of all of us, the mover and ourselves—the very large decline that has occurred in the number of workers in the jute industry.

Only very recently I was in Calcutta in connection with the meeting of the Industrial Committee on Jute and one of the items on the agenda was this—the decline of women employed in the jute industry. We had to deal with the circumstances and causes which brought this state of affairs about. There was some difference of opinion. The employers said that this decline has not occurred because of the fact that there is the legislation about maternity benefits etc. Thereby they did not accept the

charge that they were greedy so as to oust women from employment for the sake of a few rupees. They have challenged that; they defend themselves against that charge. They pointed out—and others also pointed out—the effect of various technological and other changes in the jute industry as being responsible for this downward trend of employment of women in that industry. We went into the subject and here before me is a record of the conclusions of that committee. These are the recommendations of the committee. The West Bengal Government should immediately set up a committee of enquiry to go into the causes of reduction in the number of women workers in the jute industry and suggest measures for safeguarding the interests of such women workers. And that in the meanwhile there should not be any reduction in the strength of women workers employed at present in the jute industry.

These are concrete substantial steps taken, in dealing with a particular industry where the problem was most acute compared to other cases that we have before us. So, I have said that we do not take any kind of abstract stand about it when we are dealing with these matters. The way really lies in the extension of the methods adopted in the jute industry. We have to do something similar in the case of the other industries also.

We have been told that women are thrown out by unjust and unfair means. They train men and then men oust them. It is very ungrateful of men that they receive training at the hands of women and then they take away their employment! But the hon. Member said that these were isolated cases. There may be a few ungrateful men but the problem is of a different kind.

There are technological changes taking place and the pattern of industrial employment is modified. There

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will possibly be shrinkage of employment opportunities in certain directions. We have got to take certain steps. We have got legislation about lay off and retrenchment. They all apply equally to men and women. There are other safeguards also; they lie in the hands of the workers themselves. If there are unfair dealings, where are the trade unions? They should fight it out. As I have said in the case of the jute industry, Government is with them in that. It is only in that detailed approach, taking up each case and each industry and its special circumstances that the particular issues can be dealt with. That is the proper and effective way of tackling this problem. The pattern is changing in other directions also—a direction very favourable to women. The number of women workers employed in the Central Government, for instance, is possibly 20,000 as against a very small number before. Their number is increasing in the various social welfare organisations, community projects, etc. For teachers and health visitors, there is a great demand. In the Second and Third Plans, their number is going to increase enormously as compared to what has been before. These are the new opportunities opening up as industrial development advances. As a result of economic development, the tertiary sector will increase to a very much larger extent. Women will find increasing scope for employment in the services.

Just let us take one part of the health sector. At the beginning of the Second Plan, there were 22,000 nurses and the requirements at the end of the Plan period is 1,67,000. At the end of the Third Plan, there will similarly be a jump in their numbers. At the beginning of the First Plan, there was 1,17,000 teachers which increased to 1,80,000 at the beginning of the Second Plan. The percentage increase is 53·8. There will be a

further increase of 44·96 per cent at the end of the Third Plan and the number will be about 2,78,000. I am only illustrating my point. These are the directions in which the employment for women is going to grow at a rapid stride.

Regarding facts we are practically agreed. Now, what are the causes responsible for this state of affairs. Having investigated the circumstances which have led to these tendencies, here also there is no great cleavage of opinion. The question is about the remedies. I have indicated them.

It is not that a Committee can do very much about it. I have great respect for Committees but it is not that any Committee can do everything. The facts are known; the circumstances are also understood. I have illustrated the method by which we can bring about some kind of relief and extend help to those who need this help and also the direction in which we have to move. It is through our tripartite organisations just as we did in the case of jute. Generally, we may have the Indian Labour Conference and its standing committee take interest in this subject. This can be referred to the standing Committee for its next meeting. There is also the responsibility of the trade union organisations. Given, certain laws and certain attitudes, towards this problem, it is for them to see that the women do not suffer unnecessarily. So, I do not think that we need give trouble to the hon. Members of Parliament to sit in a Committee where possibly they may not be as helpful as the other ways which I have indicated for solving this problem and that is my suggestion to the hon. Members. I have done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that the pattern of employment is changing and that technology is coming into play more and more in this country. May I know from him if the women workers in

this country are not keeping pace with the technological developments and if they are not doing so, is our educational system or someone else doing something to bring them up to the mark?

Shri Nanda: It is a very legitimate question. It is not necessary that technological advances should bring about a diminution in the employment of women. With technological advance, it should be possible in certain cases to have even larger numbers of women given employment and it is true that in this country education of women has suffered generally and on the technical side particularly and I think these problems are now receiving attention.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I ask for one clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for his illuminating answer to my Resolution. If my Resolution has not been able to convince them inside this House, at least it has been able to rouse some effort and activity on the part of the Ministry of Labour. I am grateful that they have placed before us some material information regarding the position of employment of women at the moment.

We have had no opportunity of going into it, and on some other occasion we shall certainly discuss it. But, in his reply there were two points which were rather illuminating. The first point which he raised was that the total volume of women employed has increased, but that it has increased in new sectors. What are those sectors? One—I could not note down all the names which he read out—particular industry attracted my attention, and that is the *bidi* industry. This is exactly the point which we are trying to make, that the employers are only interested in employing women when

they can employ them cheap, when they can employ them without giving them the benefits of the protective laws which the trade unions in the country and the Government have enacted.

At the moment—I should like to give the other side of the picture made out by my friend Shri Ghosal—while in certain industries women are replaced by men, in the *bidi* industry, because women can be employed at a much cheaper cost than men, in many of our villages we find that the small *bidi* factories are giving places to women workers. They can get women workers for half the wages paid to men. Our main contention is that it is as a source of exploitation that women are being engaged in these factories.

The second interesting industry that he mentioned was the mining industry—manganese and iron ore. I know very well that in both the manganese and iron ore mines they employ women in large numbers, especially *adivasi* and backward women, because they can use them as a source of, I should say, unthinkable cheap labour. These women fill one-ton tubs at six pies a tub. That is the type of cheap source of labour power that these employers use. They use these women for such kind of work in the jungle areas of Singbhum and other interior parts, where there is no trade union movement and the workers are not enlightened enough or strong enough to enforce the protective laws. They are not provided with creches, they do not get good water, they are not at all properly looked after. Women are employed under such conditions and in such areas where the protective laws are not enforced. That is the reason why a larger number of women continue to be employed in the iron ore and manganese mines. The moment trade unions come up and start fighting for creches and for equal wages, we find that they start retrenching women labour.

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That is the difficult position which we are made to face.

Shri Nanda: May I just point out that these and other like matters are discussed in the committees to which I have made reference? We have the Consultative Committee of Labour, and we can take up these things there also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What I want the hon. Minister to consider is this. We have to give the women workers a certain amount of protection for their health, for the health of their children and for the upbringing of their children. Again, because of the economic situation, because of the fact that there are very large numbers of women who are employed or who seek employment or who need employment belonging to the illiterate and uneducated masses of our women, who form the vast majority of the people of our country, it is becoming more and more difficult to get work. The new avenues of employment which the hon. Minister pointed out are largely for the educated women. But, as he knows very well and this House knows very well, the condition of education amongst women has not kept pace with even that which has been attained by men. Therefore, we are faced with the situation that large numbers of women who go to work are uneducated, and the question of their being taken into the profession of nursing or in the work of community development does not arise. It is for them that we have to think very seriously.

Therefore, on the one hand, we should consider how to implement the beneficial laws which have been passed by Parliament and the Government for protecting women workers and their children, and, on the other hand, we should consider ways of guaranteeing employment to them. This is one of the big questions which should engage us and the Government.

With regard to the point made by the employers, that it is not because of these protective laws that they do not want to keep women but it is only because of mechanisation, I have seen even in Europe that when mechanisation came about it has been easier for women to handle the machines, because physically they are much less competent to deal with heavy things or carrying heavy burdens as they do now. The amount of heavy load carried by women workers at the from ore or manganese mines is something which an ordinary person cannot dream of. Therefore, this idea, that mechanisation brings about restriction in the employment of women, is not very logical, and it cannot be accepted by us.

It is the question of restrictions which have been put by legislation, and the amenities which have been demanded by legislation which actually eat into the profits of employers. Therefore, this particular aspect has to be guarded against. I realise the difficulties of the situation. Not only that. I have got a note from the Bombay Council of Women saying that they were not in favour of an All-India Maternity Benefit Law. They have put forward all the arguments which the employers put forward—if that law is passed employers will not keep women, so on and so forth. It is the women themselves who have said that this is an inevitable thing. Therefore, if that is so, we can only expect much less from our men folk to realise that they have to protect both the children and the women, and also use them as participants in labour, participants in the production of wealth of the country.

That is why, Sir, while I would be very glad that this matter is discussed at the next Labour Conference and it should become a matter for tripartite discussions, as has been suggested by the hon. Minister, I would say that it

would require on the part of the Government a somewhat more deep and more specific dealing, especially with those particular industries where this matter has come up—that is, in the coal mines, in the textile industry and in the jute industry. Jute industry has been, to a certain extent, discussed, and I am surprised to learn from the hon. Minister that there is a small tendency even in the plantations. In such industries these matters must be taken up, so that at least this matter, which has been discussed and decided at the Jute Conference, that there should be no further retrenchment of women workers, is decided upon and the entire question gone into.

Since we have already had some sort of an enquiry into the situation of women labour undertaken by the Labour Ministry, and in view of what has been actually done in the Jute Tripartite Conference, and also in view of the suggestions made by the hon. Minister that the question may be taken up at the next Labour Conference, I would withdraw this resolution and wait and see how matters develop in the course of the next few months.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, I want to have one clarification from the hon. Minister. Apart from the larger question, wherever middle-class women are employed, especially in commercial concerns, there is a clause in their service conditions to the effect that the moment they get married they will lose their jobs. I would like to know whether something could be done by the Government, whether some statutory protection could be given in regard to this.

Shri Nanda: We shall bear it in mind in the course of our discussions.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

15.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE WORKING OF MONOPOLISTIC CONCERNS

Shri Kunhan (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

“This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed with a view to examine the operations of the monopolistic concerns in the country and to suggest suitable measures to curb their powers and activities which are detrimental to the national economy.”

Sir, in moving this resolution, my intention is to give effect to one of the fundamental functions of the State as defined in the directive principles of State policy embodied in our Constitution. According to these principles, we are supposed to conduct the affairs of State. In article 39 of the Constitution, it is said:

“The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

(b) That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) That the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;” etc.

This Parliament is the guardian angel of the people's rights, the upholder of the Constitution. It devolves on us to point out and bring pressure upon the executive to give effect to the wholesome provisions of the Constitution. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that we today discuss in this forum one of the crucial economic functions envisaged to be carried out by the State.

[Shri Kunhan]

Again, the second Five Year Plan, a document which this House has accepted in its wisdom, and enjoined on the Government to implement, states as one of its cardinal objectives:

"(d) the reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power".

Discussing the objectives of the second Five Year Plan, the report states:

"The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society, and there should be a progressive reduction of the concentration of incomes, wealth and economic power".

Further, on the problem of development of under-developed economies, the plan points out that:

"the problem before under-developed countries embarking upon development at this late stage is so to plan the alignment of productive resources and of class relationships as to combine development with reduction in economic and social inequalities; ... There are existing inequalities of income and wealth which need to be corrected and care has to be taken to secure that development does not create further inequalities and widen the existing disparities".

Therefore, the problem is not merely one of correcting the admittedly existing wide disparities of income and wealth, but also to prevent the problem from becoming acuter due to economic development. Where does concentration of wealth arise from? Primarily, concentration of wealth and disparity in incomes arise from the ownership of property, ownership of

the means of production, land factories, mines, banks, etc. Therefore, in tackling this problem of concentration of wealth and income, our attention has to be directed towards the location of ownership of factories, mines, banks and land. And in a developing economy, with orientation towards industrialisation, attention has first to be focused on factories, mines and banks, because in spite of the present primacy of landed property, the future will be decided by the ownership of the former, being the growing factor.

The first question which we have to answer is: do conditions of monopoly exist in our economy and, if so, in what sectors and lines of production? Dr. M. M. Mehta, in his study of the structure of Indian industries, points out:

"the most striking feature of India's industrial development has been the concentration of ownership and control in fewer hands and in fewer establishments".

He says further that:

"for all practical purposes a few leading families in India control and guide the industrial destinies of the country. Fresh and young blood seldom find an opportunity to enter the closely-preserved and well-organised industrial oligarchy".

Another feature of our industrial organisation to which Dr. Mehta draws attention is the close link that has developed between industrial power and financial power, either through managerial integration or the system of interlocutory directorships. Thus, all the six leading Indian managing agency houses maintain close connection with banks, insurance companies and investment trusts through the system of interlocutory directorships.

The penetrating study conducted by Dr. Mehta reveals that a few managing agency houses exercise overwhelming control over a major portion of Indian industry. More than 250 industrial establishments are controlled and managed by nine leading British managing houses, while 11 Indian houses control and manage 220 industrial establishments. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, now the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many pages does the hon. Member desire to read?

Shri Kunhan: I will finish within one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was brought to my notice that he had some difficulty in speech and so I allowed him to read. But the speech must be short. It cannot go on like that. Reading of speeches is prohibited otherwise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is the mover of the resolution and he has the right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has no right to read as such.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is his maiden speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the question. The House should not become dull both to the ear and to the eye. He may try to finish his speech.

Shri Kunhan: Yes, Sir. I was mentioning Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. He is a leading economist in the country, whom the Government invites to every conference of economic importance. He remarks, in his foreword to the book, as follows:

"The domain of managerial activity is not confined to one or two specific types of industries but ranges, in many cases, over a wide

variety of industrial undertakings. Thus, one managing agency house controls 50 companies of which 10 deal with jute, 17 with tea, 10 with coal, one with sugar, two with transport, two with electricity, and seven with miscellaneous industries. The extent of managerial integration that exists is revealed even more when one looks at individual industries. Thus, in the cotton mill industry, out of 408 mills, 81 are controlled and managed by a group of 15 managing agents and accounted for more than one-third of the productive capacity of the industry. The concentration is greater in the jute industry, where, of the 85 companies, 33 were in the hands of four managing agents, two of whom controlled and managed 21 jute mill companies. Of the 166 sugar mills in the country, 51 were in the hands of 16 managing agents of which five controlled and managed about 32 sugar mills. Similarly, in the coal industry, about 60 companies were managed by 14 managing agents, four of them controlling 30 companies. In the tea industry, 128 companies were managed and controlled by 11 managing agents, six of them controlling 96 companies."

In the case of the cement, iron and steel, and match industries, managerial integration has gone further and taken the form of formation of giant units enjoying a semi-monopolist position.

16 hrs.

Thus, in the cement industry the ACC controls and manages 15 and Dalmia group 5 of the 25 cement companies in India and Pakistan. More than 90 per cent. of the productive capacity is under the managerial control of two big firms—Tata and Martin and Burn and Company. WIMCO controls more than 75 per

[Shri Kunhan]

cent of the output in the match industry. We have already concentration of wealth and industrial and financial control in a few hands in the country.

Now let us see how this concentration of production has affected the national industries. The tyre industry is a typical example of such a situation. This industry is completely owned by four foreign subsidiaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member gave the impression that he was finishing soon.

Shri Kunhan: I will finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understood him to say that he will take only one minute.

Shri Kunhan: The Tariff Commission in its Report on Fair Prices of Rubber Tyres and Tubes, 1955 points out:

"The tyre industry provides a typical instance of oligopoly which so far as prices are concerned, functions virtually like a monopoly."

We have already seen the concentration of ownership. What does it mean in terms of democracy and the peoples' welfare. We cannot allow this state of affairs to continue and grow. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the Members of this House and the executive to take such measures as will curb the activities of this monopolistic group. They will have to take measures to break them up to sizable proportions. The Constitution enjoins on us to prevent the growth of this concentration. In spite of all the protestations of socialistic pattern, it is an established fact that Government has been going against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It is, therefore, necessary that the House

should appoint a Committee to go into the whole matter and suggest such measures to realise one of the injunctions of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed with a view to examine the operations of the monopolistic concerns in the country and to suggest suitable measures to curb their powers and activities which are detrimental to the national economy."

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): On the face of it, the Resolution appears to be innocuous and unexceptionable. But I am not quite sure if the mover has made out a case in favour of the Resolution. Because, the Resolution refers to monopolistic concerns, not to concentration of economic power and wealth. There appears to be some kind of confusion between the two. The two are not the same thing. It is true that in India we have a very large measure of concentration of economic power and wealth, particularly through the managing agents. But we cannot say that we have very many monopolists in this country. It was for the mover to point out as to whether the monopolies do occur so that a case could be made out for the Government to intervene.

Now, what is a monopoly? When would you say that a state of monopoly exists in industry? It has been said that a state of monopoly would exist when a particular concern is able to dictate the market, dictate the prices. Now, which are the industries in India where we have a state of monopoly? I am not saying that there is no concentration of economic power, to which I shall come presently. I do not know whether there are

many industries in India where a state of monopoly exists, and where it does exist whether nothing has been done. For example, take the steel industry. We might have said that the Tatas, before the present expansion, was in a monopolistic position. But then the prices were used to be fixed by the Tariff Board or Commission. So, it could not be said that Tata was acting to the detriment of the social interests, because there was an expert committee. Take the ACC in cement, which may be considered also to be more or less in a monopolistic position. There also the price is dictated by the Government, so that we cannot say that the monopoly has been acting to the detriment of the social interest.

This question has arisen in all countries and all countries have also taken action and enacted legislative measures against monopolists. It was in America first that we had the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. We also have had legislation in France, Belgium, South Africa and other countries. Even Great Britain, in 1950 or 1951, passed the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Act. But the question is why this legislation was sponsored. The legislation was sponsored because it was felt that certain industries were functioning in a way which was detrimental to the public interest of the country, that they were charging high prices to the consumers or that they were not supplying the quality to the purchasers that they should have for the prices they were charging. That is the main basis for legislation against monopolistic activities.

Now we have to make out a case in our country as to whether a condition like that obtains. In our country, as far as I see, even if a monopolistic condition exists in an industry or a unit of an industry charges higher prices or offers a quality which is inferior relative to the price that it is charging, then the Government has ample power under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to

take action. The Government may not have taken action. Then it would be for us to point out to the Government that here is a case where you have not taken action. So, it is not as if there are not sufficient powers with the Government to take action in a case where a monopoly exists.

Now, if it is not a question of monopoly but concentration of economic power and wealth, I would agree with my hon. friend, that there is a case for something to be done. A beginning in that direction was made when we amended the Indian Companies Act, wherein much of the powers of the managing agents were curbed. But, even so, it remains that a few houses today control the industry and trade of this country, so far as the big units are concerned. As a matter of fact, it has become impossible for a small man to start an industry or trade. Now, that is a situation which requires Government's attention as to whether anything can be done in that matter. The costs have become so high, the economies of large-scale production have become so large that for a small unit to survive has become extremely difficult.

16-09 hrs.

[SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM in the Chair]

In this context, it will be seen that a monopoly by itself is not bad. We have to realise that we have moved away from the 19th century ideas of monopoly when it was felt that laissez-faire was the natural state of things, that competition was the natural course of things and anything which came in the way of competition was unnatural. In course of time we found that in certain industries or trade when a unit became larger certain economies became available and it was of advantage to have larger units of a monopolistic character, as, for example, the public utilities where we do not allow competition. Why don't we allow competition in industries like gas, electricity, tramways:

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

and so forth? Because, if you allowed competition then the disadvantage to the society would be greater than having a sort of monopolistic concern

Then, therefore, as I was saying monopoly by itself is not bad, but monopoly has a tendency to charge higher prices. It has a tendency to make higher profits by charging higher prices. Then a case arises for its control. Now, in this country, firstly we do not have so many cases of monopolies and secondly if there are monopolies there is ample power with the Government to take action and if the Government has not taken action, of course we can point out to the Government that here is a case where action was deserved but nothing has been done and we might move the Government to take action. Therefore I feel that the Resolution as it has been framed really is not one which can be supported. But if it were a Resolution which wanted something to be done about the concentration of economic power and wealth certainly I would have supported it because that is the bane of our present economy.

However much the Government may say and try to do good to the small man, the small man really today has no place in the Indian economy. Anybody who is in business or industry as a small man knows that he has no chance. He is wiped out by the big man and therefore if something could be done that way—I wish the Government would give their attention to that problem—and if a Resolution of that kind were brought forward, certainly I would have given it my fullest support.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी (कानपुर)

सभापति महोदय, श्री कुन्हन ने सदन के सामने जो अपना प्रस्ताव रखा है, में उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज यह प्रस्ताव जिस जरूरी-साइज के में रक्खा गया है शायद आज

देश की उस हद तक परिस्थिति न हो कि जिसमें हम यह साबित कर सकें कि देश में मॉनोपॉलिस्टिक कंसर्न्स का बोलबाला है लेकिन अगर इस प्रस्ताव के एगेंस को देखें और उसके सक्स्टेंस को हम देखें तो इसमें कोशिश यह की गई है कि आज जो इस देश में मॉनोपॉलिस्टिक टेन्डेंसी बढ रही है और इस देश में जो धन का समुचित रूप से बटवारा नहीं हो रहा है और धन कुछ खास लोगों के हाथों में ही पकूच रहा है तो इस बुराई को किस तरीके से खत्म किया जाय या उसकी जाच की जाय और इस चीज का उपाय किया जाय कि आज जो धन का बटवारा और सर्कुलेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है और वह कुछ लोगों के हाथ में कंसंट्रेट हो रहा है वह न हो कर धन का समुचित रीति से बटवारा और सर्कुलेशन हो।

मेरे मित्र श्री कुन्हन ने अपने भाषण में यह समझाने की कोशिश की कि आज जिस तरीके से कंसेंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ हो रहा है और मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज की बात भी उन्होंने रखी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसका कि समर्थन हमारे देश के लगभग सभी राजनैतिक दलों ने किया था और केवल राजनैतिक दलों ने ही नहीं बल्कि ग्राम जनता ने भी उसका समर्थन किया था और उसका एक ही कारण था कि उसका मकसद यह था कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों का विकास हो। लोग यह समझते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों का विकास होने से देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी और सम्पत्ति का समुचित रूप से बटवारा होगा और देश का कल्याण होगा। यही वजह थी कि देश भर द्वारा इस दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का समर्थन और स्वागत किया गया और आज भी हो रहा है।

इसके विपरीत आज अगर हम उन पूँजीपतियों की ओर देखते हैं तो हम क्या पाते हैं ? उनका ध्येय क्या है ?

आप सारे देश के इतिहास को देखें । केवल यही नहीं है कि ये लोग केवल इंडस्ट्रियल कंसेन्स को अपने हाथ में लेते हैं, बल्कि उनके अपने बैंक हैं, अपना इम्पोरेस है, अपने प्रेस हैं । और इसी तरीके से ये कोशिश करते हैं कि देश की अन्य व्यवस्था के ऊपर इनका काफी जोर हो, इतना जबरदस्त ग्रिप हो कि वह अपने टर्म्स को डिक्टेट कर सके । अभी मेरे मुधयिज्ज बोस्त विमल घोष साहब ने कहा कि शायद अभी हमारे देश में वह कडीशन नहीं है । हमारे देश में वह कडीशन नहीं है बल्कि बहुत से दूसरे देशों में नहीं है । उन्होंने आयरन और स्टील की बात भी की कि उसके प्राइसेज फिज होते हैं । लेकिन एक मिसाल में आपको सामने देना चाहता हूँ यह दिखलाने के लिये कि आज इनका कितना जबरदस्त ग्रिप है हमारे देश की सत्ता के ऊपर । मुश्किल है कि एक ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट की हैसियत में अगर मैं यह मिसाल देता शायद लोग यह समझेंगे कि वही चीज मैं लाना चाहता हूँ जो मैं दूसरे तरीके से लाना चाहता था । लेकिन आज उनका जो मोनोपॉलिस्टिक स्वरूप है उसका कितना ज्यादा असर आज की सरकार के ऊपर है । आप एक मामूली मिसाल लाजिये कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले वहाँ सिर्फ एक दिन की हड़ताल हुई और यह एक दिन की हड़ताल हुई क्यों ? वह इस वजह से हुई कि यूनियन ने कोशिश की कि एक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कोंक्रेटर की जाय होनी चाहिये । यूनियन ने सिर्फ यह कोशिश की कि जो मुनाफा टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी दिन ब दिन करती जा रही है उसका कुछ हिस्सा महगाई की शक्ल में हमका मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री स० कु० घोष (जमशेदपुर)

जो स्ट्राइक हुआ वह इकानमिक डिमांड की वजह से हुआ या किमी और वजह से हुआ ?

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श्री स० म० बनर्जी आप धीरज रखिये । मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ । सबकी समझ में आयेगा ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि उसमें डिमांड क्या थी । यूनियन के वजूद का मवाल था और दूसरा महगाई का मवाल था और महगाई की माग इसलिये की गई थी कि चाहे किसी और इंडस्ट्री में काइसिम हो, टेक्सटाइल में काइसिम है या नहीं इसको जाच हा रही है, हा सकता है कि उसमें कुछ न कुछ काइसिम हो, लेकिन स्टील इंडस्ट्री एक्सपेंडिंग इंडस्ट्री है जिसमें काइसिम को बात नहीं है इसलिये वहाँ के मजदूरों ने माग की उनको महगाई ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये । उस डिमांड को मनवाने के लिये वह एक दिन की हड़ताल की गई । आप देखें कि इस तरह की हड़ताल का सप्रेस करने के लिये एक मानोपनिस्ट एक कैपीटलिस्ट जिसका सत्ता के ऊपर हाथ हो वह अभी तक बुलवा सकता है । आप आज भी टाटानगर की हालत देखें । टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील के मालिकों को यह अच्छी तरह से मासूम है कि चाहे वह प्रान्तीय सरकार हो या चाहे वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो, किमी की इतनी जुरत नहीं है कि वह वर्कर्स के सप्रेसन में देखल दे सकें क्योंकि आज उनके पास वह बैलेंसशीट मौजूद है जिसमें दस लाख रुपया चुनाव फंड में दिया गया है ।

केवल यही नहीं है कि वे अन्य व्यवस्था में अपना हाथ रखते हैं बल्कि वे यह कोशिश भी करते हैं कि जो यह सरकार वा झुकाव सोशलिज्म की तरफ है या जो सरकार का झुकाव समाजवाद और इश्टराकीयत की तरफ है, वह झुकाव वापस आये और फिर कैपीटलिज्म की तरफ हो जाये । वह इस कोशिश में है सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं । जो फिगर्स अभी मेरे भाई ने दिये हैं उनको अगर

[श्री म० म० बनर्जी]

आप अच्छी तरह से देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि ये मानवपत्नी की तरह जा रही है। आप जूट इंडस्ट्री को लीजिये, रबर इंडस्ट्री को लीजिये, मैच इंडस्ट्री को लीजिये अगर इनको इसी तरीके से पनपने दिया गया, तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आज भले हा एपरेटली वह मोनोपॉलिस्टिक न मालूम हो या मोनोपली रिग की हालत में न हो, लेकिन आखिर में वह नतीजा जरूर आयेगा कि वे एक मानवपत्नी रिग की हैसियत से देश की सत्ता के ऊपर जोर डालने की कोशिश करेगी या हमारी नेशनल इकॉनमी पर हमला करने की कोशिश करेगी और उसके ऊपर अपना पूरा ग्रिप हो यह कोशिश करेगी।

सदन में जा यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है ऐसा नहीं है कि उगमें कुछ महत्व न हो। माननीय मंत्री इस पर विचार करेंगे और यह समझाने की कोशिश करेंगे हम लोगों का कि ऐसी देश की अवस्था नहीं है दश में मानवपत्नी नहीं है। अगर आप डिक्शनरी के मानी के मतानुसार इसका अर्थ है तो सचता है कि अभी मोनोपली न है लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के ऊपर आज तो या दस आदमियों का एक जबरदस्त हाथ है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ये लोग अक्सर हमारी राजनीति पर कुठाराघात किया करते हैं? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज कुछ लोग ने मिल कर देश के हितों और देश की नीति के खिलाफ ऐसी चीजें की हैं कि इनमें दश का नुकसान हो रहा है। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री आपके सामने है। आप कहेंगे कि यह मोनोपली कहा है। आप कहेंगे कि कुछ मिलें किमी भ्रमायेंदार की हैं, कुछ दूसरे भ्रमायेंदार की हैं। इसलिये यह मोनोपली कहा है? तो यह तो सही है कि एक ही फैमिली सारे हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कंट्रोल नहीं करती। ऐसा तो अमेरिका में भी नहीं है। वहां भी

गठ नौ फैमिलीज हैं जो कि वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कंट्रोल करती हैं। और माय ही हिन्दुस्तान में इन लोगों के बैक है, इश्योरेंस हैं। अभी हाल में इश्योरेंस का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है। आप देखें कि जब से नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है ये मोनोपलिस्ट लोग कहते हैं कि नेशनलाइजेशन गलत है और जो यह नेशनलाइजेशन की भावना है उसके खिलाफ काफी प्रचार करने की कोशिश करते हैं। आप देखें कि ईस्टन इकॉनामिस्ट में आर्टिकल के बाद आर्टिकल इसी विषय पर निकल रहे हैं। आप पढ़ें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि ईस्टन इकॉनामिस्ट ने नेहरू जी के बारे में कहा है मिश्र में भी लोगों ने बहुत बड़ा पब्लिक सेक्टर खड़ा किया था और उन्होंने पिरामिड बनाये थे। लेकिन पिरामिड बनने के बाद जब काम खत्म हो गया तो फिर बेकारी फैल गई। आप देखें कि हम और आप तो बराबर दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कामयाबी का नारा लगाते हैं और कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि ये पिरामिड बनाने जा रहे हैं और इस तरह में कम्पैरिजन करत हैं और कहत हैं कि अभी तो मिलियन्स को काम मिल जायेगा लेकिन फिर बेकारी हो जायेगी। इस तरह के आर्टिकल्स रटने इकॉनामिस्ट के हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा हाथा अगर इस मदन की तरह में एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो इस बात की जांच करे कि वाकं इम दश में इंडस्ट्री कितना रुपया मुनाफे के तौर पर कमा रही है। आज देश को पैसे की जरूरत है। आज हम दश में विदेशों से रुपया लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे खतरा हाता है कि यह जो विदेशी पूंजी दश में आ रही है यह कहीं एक नई ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की शक्ल में न आ जाये। एक ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की करत तो हम देखें चुके हैं। यह जो बाहर से रुपये की शक्ल में या सामान की शक्ल में मदद आ रही है यह देश की आजादी को फिर गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ने की कोशिश कर सकती है। तो

जो बीहत देश में आ रही है कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उससे हमारी आजादी को या हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति को खतरा पैदा हो जाये। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आज इस प्रस्ताव के इससे को हम देखें। यह ठीक है कि अगर आप उसको बिल्कुल टेक्निकल तरीके से देखें तो उसका महत्व जाता रहेगा। मेरी दूरवास्त है कि आप इसका मांगना क्या है यह देखें। मैं कहता हू कि हमारी एक कमेटी बनने की जरूरत है। आज देश में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कामयाबी के लिये पैसे की जरूरत है। मुझे बताया जाये कि जिन लोगों ने अरबों रुपया मुनाफे में कमाया है उन्होंने पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये क्या दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एक नारा दिया कि डेवेलपमेंट लोन के लिये रुपया दीजिये लेकिन आप देखें कि चेम्बरमैन आप काममें के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि आप डेवेलपमेंट लोन ले लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारा भी काम करें हमारी भी टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री को चलाइये, टेक्स्टाइल पर ड्यूटी कम होनी चाहिये, इस इंडस्ट्री में रेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये और कह दिया कि आप डेवेलपमेंट करें लेकिन नाट एट अवर वास्ट। मैं कहता हू कि इस तरह की डिमांड चीफ, मिनिस्टर या प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने करना एक एंटी नेशनल चीज है। आज देश में कपड़े की जरूरत है, आज देश में गल्ले की जरूरत है, लेकिन आप देखें कि आज कौन है होडिंग करने वाले या मिलों को बन्द करने वाले। क्या उन्होंने कभी यह सोचा है कि आज जब कि देश में कपड़े के अधिक उत्पादन की जरूरत है, अट्टाइम कपड़ा मिले बन्द पड़ी हुई है और जूट मिलें बन्द पड़ी हुई है, इसका कारण क्या है? कौन जिम्मेदार है इस का? इस अवस्था में यह कहा तक उचित है कि हम ऐसे लोगों के तरफ की बातें करें और उन्हीं को सपोर्ट करें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये और वह इसलिये होनी चाहिये, ताकि इसका फरदर योग्य

न हो और इसको चैक किया जा सके। हम लोग तो भिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि जो मुनाफा कमाया जा रहा है, वह देश के कामों में लगे। हम जानते हैं कि नेशनलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज का पैसा देश में ही लगता है। मनीपलिस्म द्वारा कमाया हुआ पैसा उन्हीं के पास जायेगा और वह कभी भी देश में नहीं जायेगा। निहाजा यह कमेटी बननी चाहिये और मैं आशा करता हू कि यह सदन इस प्रस्ताव का पाम करेगा।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) चेयरमैन महोदय, जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव के आशय का ताल्लुक है, कोई इसमें बहुत ज्यादा मतभेद नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन आधा कोई कमेटी एषांट करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं, इसमें दो राये हो सकती हैं। अगर हम स्ट्रुक्चली मनीपली शब्द को इस्तेमाल न करें और प्राइवेट कॅपिटलिज्म के मुकाना-निगाह में देखें, तो हम इस तरीके पर पहुंचते हैं कि पिछले ग्यारह सालों में हम काफी समाजवाद की तरफ चले हैं। जहां तक जमीन के समाजवाद का ताल्लुक है हमने बहुत हद तक उसको पूरा कर लिया है और कई जगह पूरा करने वाले हैं। इसी तरह में जहां तक इंडस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा बैंक इम्पीरियल बैंक था, वह आज एक सरकारी बैंक है। इसी तरह में जितनी बड़ी बड़ी बीमा कंपनियां थी, वे सब आज सरकारी लाइफ इन्सुरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन के हिस्से हैं और उनके मालिक भी उन्हीं नौ दस खान्दानों में से हैं, जिनका कि अभी आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जिक्र किया है। अगर वे लोग आज तक इस सदन के ऊपर कोई असर न रख सके, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आगे भी अगर कोई शकस, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान का कितना ही बड़ा सरमायादार क्यों न हो, अपने दिमाग में यह ख्याल लायेगा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में कोई असर डाल सकेगा, तो शायद वह गलत-फहमी में रहेगा और इसका सबूत हमने कई

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

दफ्तर देखा है। पिछले दो इलेक्शन हुए। उनमें कई एक सरमायादारों ने कांग्रेस और दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों से टक्कर लेकर, जो कि समाजवाद की तरफ जाना चाहती थी, इस हाउस में और दूसरे सेजिस्लेचर्स में जाना चाहा लेकिन वे न जा सके।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : श्री बाबूसाई चिनाय आ गये हैं।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : मैं यह भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पाच सौ के हाउस में तीन चार आ भी जाते हैं तो कोई बात असर-भदाज नहीं हो सकती है। मर दोस्त ने जितना होवा दिखाना चाहा है, वह हकीकत नहीं है।

श्री पाणिग्रही (पुरी) वे बाहर से अमर डालते हैं।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : अगर बाहर से उनका असर होता, तो यहाँ पर बीमा कम्पनिया नेशनलाइज न हो सकती।

जहाँ तक लोहे के बड़े बड़े कारखानों का ताल्लुक है, इस मुल्क के अन्दर सौ फी-सदी लोहे का कारोबार कुछ आर्वायों के हाथ में था। सैकंड फाइव थीअर प्लान के बाद तकरीबन ७५ फी सदी कारोबार सरकारी हाथों में होगा, चाहे किसी कारखाने को सरकारी कारखाना न बनाया गया हो। इसी तरह से दूसरा बड़ा कारोबार कपड़े का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर अम्बर खर्चा कामयाब हो गया और नये कायम्बटर खर्चों को मौका दिया गया तो जिस तरह से जापान का आदमी यहाँ के बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों का मुकाबला कर सकता है उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में बैठे हुआ कोई आदमी अम्बर खर्च और कायम्बटर खर्चों से सूत कात कर और जिन देहात में बिजली जाती है, बहा लूम लगा कर यहाँ के

बड़े बड़े कारखानों का मुकाबला कर सकेगा और मुझे दिखाई देता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े कारखानों के मालिकों के कुछ ही दिन रह गये हैं।

एक और बड़ा सेक्टर शुगर फैक्टरीज का है। उन्होंने देश में काफी पैसा कमाया है। जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य के दिल में जोश है कि उस पैसे को लोगों की भलाई के लिये सरकार को लेना चाहिये, उसी तरह से मुझे भी जोश है। इस बारे में मुझे जरा भी शक नहीं मालूम देता कि आने वाले सालों में हम अपनी पालिसी के जरिये अपने मकसद में कामयाब होंगे। माननीय सदस्य उस सरकार और उस लोक-सभा पर शक करते हैं, जिन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव पस किया है कि आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवादी ढंग का एक निजाम हम कायम करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह निजाम हम अहिंसा के तरीके से कायम करना चाहते हैं किमी का मार कर, लूट कर या बरबाद करके कायम नहीं करना चाहते हैं—देश की तबाही करके नहीं बल्कि शान्ति और अमन से हम अपने मकसद को हासिल करना चाहते हैं। मजदूर भी इस देश का हिस्सा हैं और इस घर से वे उनकी भी तरक्की हुई है। अभी इससे पहले प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए माननीय सदस्य के साथी श्री० टी० सी० एन० मेनन ने कहा कि वह मानते हैं कि मजदूरों के लिये अच्छे कानून बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन कुछ वजूहात की बिना पर उनसे पूरा फायदा नहीं उठाया जा सका है। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि डेमाक्रैटिक मसब्राआ और हकूमत क डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में एक कमजोरी हाती है कि गरीब के लिये जा कायद-कानून बनाये जाते हैं, उन पर अमल के दौरान में ताकत वाले और आर्थिक शक्ति रखने वाले लोग उनको ठुडक्क कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उमकी भी एक हद है और उसमें भी कोई ज्यादा दूर तक नहीं जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक भाँकषे इकट्ठे करने का सवाल है, वे तो सरकार के पास होंगे और सरकार को वे रखने चाहियें ताकि हमें मालूम हो कि यई फ़ाइव यीधर प्लान को पूरा करने के सिमसिले में कौन हमारे दोस्त हैं, किन में हमको मदद और शक्ति मिल सकेगी, वगैरह। पिछले ग्यारह साल में सरकारी कैपिटल भी बहुत काफ़ी बढ़ा—सैकिड फाइव यीधर प्लान में वह तकरीबन ३५०० करोड़ रुपया होगा, जब कि पहली फाइव यीधर प्लान में वह १५०० करोड़ रुपये था। प्राइवेट बैंकर में भी कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट डबल हुई। यह मैं मानता हूँ। उसकी एक वजह यह भी होगी कि इस हाउस ने कई रियायतें दी हैं। वे रियायतें कम करनी चाहियें, वह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ हैं चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो, या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी हो—हमें इस बात के लिये कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती कि हम उनकी इन्टे-ग्रिटी पर शक करें और इस बात में डरें कि कोई सरमायादार उनको देश के हितों के खिलाफ़ असर-अदज कर सकेगा।

Mr. Chairman: I take it that there are no more speakers.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: How much time does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Twenty minutes to half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: I think we have got only half an hour

Some Hon. Members: Two hours are allotted for this

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Mr. Chairman, I was extremely sorry to see that Shri Bimal Ghose could not find his way to give his unqualified support to this Resolution

which our colleague Shri Kunhan has moved before this House. I would not be surprised to find any opposition to this motion from the other side. But, I would be rather concerned to see even some hesitation in supporting the motion from this side of the House at least from representatives of parties who are pledged to socialism like ourselves.

He has raised certain technical objections in this matter as to the existence of monopolies in this country, whether we have or have not a monopoly. The question is not whether there is monopoly in the sense that certain industrial units or certain industrial houses are able to dictate prices. But, we have something which is called monopoly in common parlance, which may not come within the strictest definition of monopoly as we find in the books of Marshal or Pigou or Adam Smith, going back to them. The whole thing is, there are certain families who control large parts of our different economic sectors. My hon. friend Shri Kunhan has given examples from the jute industry, coal industry, tea industry, the textile industry, the rubber tyre industry and so on and the match industry also. All these examples are there. That economy, if it has become more and more concentrated, if it has not yet reached the stage of monopoly, as far as the need to investigate this concentration is concerned, there can be no doubt about it and there can be no doubt that this needs a probe. If they are not in a position to dictate the prices of commodities, they are in a position to do so many things as pointed out by other hon. Members of this House. They are in a position to dictate to the Government in certain respects. They are in a position to buy off the Government simply by contributing large amounts to political funds. It is not as a communist that I express this concern. Whenever this question has come up before the High Court Judges of Bombay or Calcutta, they have expressed the very same concern. The question is whether this

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

kind of economic concentration where they have possession of huge surplus wealth to control the destinies of our country through buying off our rulers or through other means, should be allowed and whether this should not be checked. This is the pure and simple question which arises out of this Resolution. My friend has made it quite clear, definitely clear. Therefore to bring in the question of the definition of monopoly, whether it conforms to the classical definition or not, becomes metaphysical rather than a real question in the context of our politics. I would strongly support the resolution and stress the need for an enquiry

There is no doubt that if we had an enquiry, we can focus much light on the activities of these different family houses.* No doubt, we have passed the Companies Act. No doubt we have imposed certain restrictions on managing agencies and certain restrictions on directorships. But, what is the use of the restrictions when they can easily be circumvented? We have only to split up the Houses notionally. Instead of one Birla, you have to create five Birlas and fortunately, the family does not lack members. Instead of one Tata, you have to create five Tatas and you can circumvent the whole lot of restrictive provisions and precautionary provisions that are enacted in the Companies Act. Therefore, something more serious should be done. Some more attention should be given than simply amending the Companies Act. By amending the Companies Act, we only make it a little more difficult. We only leave it to the ingenuity of the different houses that control our industrial sectors and let it be said to their credit that ingenuity in these matters is not what they lack. Therefore, let us have an enquiry by a body consisting of Members of Parliament representing all the parties, so that we can have a thorough probe into the ways in which they function. And from this probe we shall be able to

arrive at certain economic forms, which we shall enforce in the different States and in the country as a whole. We may be able to arrive at at what kind of laws to enact to protect our economy from getting into the hands of the few.

Let us remember that today the extent of monopoly may not be very much, but the tendency is bad and we cannot overlook this tendency. The tendency is not that the economic power is getting more and more diffused. Shri Ghose himself has agreed that the tendency is that it is getting more and more concentrated. He himself concedes that it is impossible for the small man to get into industry today, and my friend Shri Kunhan himself has quoted an eminent authority, Shri Mehta, who says that it is impossible for any one to get into the business controlled by the different industrial houses. Should that tendency be allowed to continue? Should we go on drifting?

It is quite clear, it is mathematically clear that if this tendency continues, then the monopoly in the classical sense, which Shri Ghose has presented to us, will not be far away in our country, and we shall have not only the concentration of wealth which enables the persons concerned to perpetrate all kinds of—I will put it mildly—wrong things in our country, to influence in a devious manner the politics of our country, but in a very short time, if this tendency is allowed to continue, they will be able to have a tighter economic grip on our country, and then they will be able to lead the country by the nose because of their grip on the economy.

Therefore, I would once more urge upon the House to uphold this resolution. It is not a party matter, it is not a matter in which the Communists or the Socialists are interested. It is

a matter in which every man should be interested. The Congress professes to be wedded to the socialist pattern in our country, and if it is so, this tendency cannot be overlooked when it is growing in the country. It has to be checked, and the only way it can be checked is by arriving at the facts through a proper enquiry, and then to take proper measures to remedy the state of affairs.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): While supporting the resolution moved by my friend Shri Kunhan, I would like to confine my observations to the working of the monopolist system going on in my part of the country. While previous speakers have spoken on the monopolist system continuing in the industrial field, I would like to draw your attention to the monopolist system regarding the collection and disposal of the minor forest produce in certain parts of the country, especially in my State.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the Kendu Leaf Control Order of the Orissa Government. Kendu leaf means bidi leaf. As a member of the Forest Enquiry Committee, I had the opportunity to visit the forest districts of that State, and it was brought to our notice that this bidi leaf is mostly grown on tenants' holdings. These are not the leaves which are produced from the tall trees of the reserve forests, but these are mostly collected from the shrubs. These grow on the tenants' holdings. For a better crop of these bidi leaves, pruning is needed, and this part of the operation is mostly conducted by the tenants. But by the promulgation of the Kendu leaf Control Order, the Orissa Government have restricted the fundamental right of the tenant to dispose of the leaves grown from his holdings. This is most unfair. The monopoly right of collection and disposal of these bidi leaves is auctioned every three years and most probably given to the highest bidder. But this relates only to

those produced in Government lands. And yet, by the promulgation of the Kendu Leaf Control Order, the tenant's free right to dispose of the produce to anybody he likes is being restricted, and he is forced to sell these bidi leaves only to the Government monopolists at a great sacrifice.

The Kendu Leaf Control Order further restricts that he cannot possess more than two maunds of kendu leaf. If he is to possess more than two maunds, then he has to take special permission from Government. Moreover, the rate at which the tenant has to dispose of his leaves to the Government monopolist has to be fixed by the district magistrate. All these restrictions are being imposed on the plea that this kendu leaf is an essential article. Under the Essential Commodities Act, Government have brought kendu leaf within the mischief of that Act, and declared kendu leaf as an essential article.

On account of the working of the kendu leaf monopoly system, the labourers are completely at the mercy of the monopolists. There being no other plucker of those leaves, the monopolists being the only person who do this kind of operation in a particular season of the year, the labourers are completely at their mercy and since there has been no organised labour union in that part, these monopolists try to exploit the labourers.

The Forest Enquiry Committee tried to work out how much a labourer would be earning in that area, and they came to the conclusion that a labourer working in the kendu leaf area would be earning only about As. 4 a day, and you can very well understand how this monopoly system is working. Though it is incompatible with the so-called socialist pattern of society and it goes against the Directive Principles of the Constitution, still, we find that these people are being favoured by Government or by the party in power.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Further, the day these monopoly rights are given is not above board. Sometimes, tenders are called, and sometimes it is done by auction. And it is a sight to see that at the time of these negotiations, all these monopolists run about in the party office and try to give substantial donation to the party in power. As a member of the Forest Inquiry Committee, I had to tour Koraput district, and I noticed that the position in regard to *myrrabolam*, tamarind and *mowha* flowers was also the same. Though in law, the monopoly right is being given only for the collection of the leaves grown on Government lands, yet in practice, the tenants who grow these tamarind or *myrrabolam* or *mowha* flowers on their own holdings are forced to sell their produce to the monopolists. They are mostly given to the favourites, those who could substantially pay to the party funds, and no fixed principle is being followed in this regard. Though this question of discontinuance of this monopoly has been many times thoroughly discussed in the Orissa Assembly, nothing has been done towards it so far. So I earnestly request that the Central Government should as well give a direction to the State Government for discontinuance of this kind of monopoly system.

This Kendu Leaf Control Order has been declared *ultra vires* the Constitution by the Judicial Commissioner in Vindhya Pradesh in 1956, and though this Order goes against the very spirit of our Constitution and against the so-called socialist pattern, it is a pity that only the few blue-eyed boys of the Government are being favoured with this special privilege. I earnestly request that this system should be discontinued.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I thank the hon. speaker who proceeded me for extending the meaning of the word 'monopoly'. If his interpretation of the word 'monopoly' is to be taken into account, I think we are living in this

world in the midst of nothing but monopoly. For instance, I go to a city and find that there is only one degree college there. It may be said about that degree college that it has the monopoly of higher education. Now, I do not think the word 'monopoly' is used in that sense in any part of the world. It is a very loose way in which the hon. Member has interpreted this word.

I also find that other speakers who have preceded me have not tried to get the exact economic connotation of the word 'monopoly'. They have not tried to show in what sense this word 'monopoly' is being used all over the world these days. The word 'monopoly' means that a person or an association has exclusive rights of production and/or distribution of a particular commodity over a vast tract of land or all over a country—that is what you mean by 'monopoly'—and that other competitors in the field are kept out by all kinds of means. They are bought out; they are not allowed to function. Now, I think the word 'monopoly' is used in the economic world in that sense.

I would very respectfully submit that monopoly in that sense does not exist in India. Even if its shadow existed somewhere at some time, I think the ghost of that thing has been laid by the policy which the Congress has been pursuing all these days and years. The Congress started pursuing that policy even before India became free, and it has been pursuing that policy with greater vigour, greater efficiency and greater zeal ever since we attained independence. I think the word 'monopoly' in that sense has not been operative in this country for a long time. To think that some industrial houses are engaged in certain industries does not mean that they have the monopoly of those industries. In the first place, I do not know how many industrial houses are running a

few industries. I look at the industrial map of India and find that so far as that is concerned we are having what I may call limited companies and joint stock companies. These joint stock companies are those companies in which the common man and other people have put their savings. To think that these companies have become the monopoly of certain persons is to beg the question.

I know there was a time when some person used to get hold of companies by the managing agency system. That was a system which did not work always for the good of the common man of the country. It is true that that system had its very grave defects from the point of view of the policy of the Congress. But you know that in the Indian Companies Act we have practically crippled the system and we have almost abolished that. Of course, industrial concerns cannot run without that system; but we have taken the teeth out of that system and made it a system which is not conducive to the furtherance of capitalist interests. We have tried to see that that system does not conserve capitalistic tendencies in society. Therefore, I would say that one could talk about monopolies only in the context of capitalistic countries of old.

Even there the cartels, trusts and monopolies are undergoing some metamorphosis; they are being transformed. Nobody is able to endure that in any part of the country. To talk that these things exist in India, I think, is not always very true.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): How about creating concentration in the hands of a few people?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think there is any concentration in the hands of a few people. I think there is concentration in the hands of people who are able to invest their savings and earnings. I think we are having some

kind of distribution not only of capital all over the country but also of dividends and earnings. It is now being diffused and not being concentrated. If anybody studies the economic trends in this country he will come to the conclusion that there is attendancy now towards diffusion and towards checking concentration. I think this concentration is only a bogey in the eyes of certain persons and they are trying to bring it out in the open field. This bogey has only an imaginary existence; it has no real existence.

Look at the history of Congress. The Congress passed a resolution and that resolution said.....

An Hon. Member: A pious resolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Let me reply to that question. It is the glory of Congress that what my friends call a pious resolution has been translated into concrete things of glory. Let them call them in any terms they like. So, I was saying that the Congress became aware of this pernicious system of capitalism or monopoly trading or monopoly business as early as 1931. They had voices raised against that even before that (*Interruptions.*) I know you do not like what I say. But you must also know that I am not to be put down like that I listen to you very patiently and one good deed deserves another. You should also listen to me patiently even though my thoughts and ideas are not palatable to you because we live in two different worlds. (*Interruptions.*)

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Let him not be interrupted. He is recalling the past glory and one should not have any objection to that. He may please proceed.....

An Hon. Member....with the past glory.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):
Let there be some future glory also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My friend there says that I talk about the past glory of the Congress. I talk about the present, living and continuing glory of the Congress. If you do not understand that, what can I do? I was saying that if there were any monopolistic tendency in our country; the Congress ..

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):
The Congress has a monopolistic tendency?

Shri D. C. Sharma:...the Congress set its face against it as early as 1931. You know the measures that we have brought forward in order to put an end to these monopolistic tendencies. I need not give a lecture on the social-pattern of society. This House has approved of it. It is no mere theory. It has been put into practice in our fiscal, commercial and industrial policies. Take the Industrial Policy Resolution which was reiterated with some modifications recently.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It is now 5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: We are rising seven minutes past 5 because we commenced non-official business late by seven minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have given a kind of a big blow to these monopolistic tendencies. This House has passed the Wealth Tax Bill, the Expenditure Tax Bill, the Gift Tax Bill and the Estate Duty Bill, which is coming up before this House again for modification. What is the sum-total of all these measures that have been enacted during these recent years? The sum-total is that all tendencies towards monopolistic trading, monopolistic thinking or monopolistic industrial undertakings should be fully curbed and controlled and they should be gradually liquidated. I think they have been practically liquidated in

this country. There is no monopoly in the economic sense of the word. So, our whole planning, the First and the Second Plans are a kind of a challenge to those persons who think that monopolistic tendencies prevail in this country. We are wedded to the doctrine of equitable distribution of wealth among all sections of society and we do not want concentration of power and wealth in anybody. The Prime Minister has been saying so many times that this kind of concentration is not conducive to the healthy growth of national consciousness. We have always been saying that and I believe there is great truth in it. If anybody comes to us and says: "Oh, you are forced to protect the industrial houses because they give money to you", I think they forget that they also get money from them. Though we are the persons who are sometimes taken to task for that, even then, I tell you, it does not affect our policy, it does not affect our thinking, it does not put any brake on the thoughts and actions of our people.

Therefore, there is no need for an enquiry. I tell you, this House is carrying on enquiry into this kind of work from day to day, from hour to hour. Every day questions are put in this House. There are committees sitting on these points and those committees are formed by this House. There are also other things going on. I feel that our industrial system is always under proper scrutiny, our industrial system is always under the vigilant eye of our Government and our people. And I think that India is now so far advanced in its thinking, so far advanced in the field of a socialistic pattern of society, that even if some of us may not be awake to these things the common man is awake, and I do not think India can tolerate any kind of thing in this field.

Therefore, I should say that though I would be very happy if the Mem-

bers of Parliament / are given this kind of work, I think it is unnecessary, because the problem to which this resolution refers is a problem which is already under the constant review of the party and the people of the country

Mr. Chairman We will resume discussion on this resolution next time

17-08 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 18th August, 1958

[Saturday, 16th August, 1958]

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437	Sadulpur-Hanumangarh Section of Northern Rail way	1106-07
438	Attached Offices of the Ministry of Railways	1107
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The following papers were laid
on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Himachal Pradesh Food Adulteration Rules, 1958 published in the Himachal Pradesh Notification No M 1-56 55-II dated the 12th July 1958, under Sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954
- (2) A copy of the Notification No G S R 633 dated the 26th July 1958 under Sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1958 making certain amendments to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Rules 1958
- (3) A copy of the Notification No S R O 191 dated the 28th January 1956 under Sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textiles Control Order 1958
- 4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 —
 - (i) G S R No 344 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Bombay Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957
 - (ii) G S R No 345 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order 1957

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(iii) G S R No. 346 dated the 10th May 1958 making certain further amendment to the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957.	
(iv) G S R No 347 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957	
(v) G S R No 348 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957	
(vi) G S R No 349 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Punjab Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957	
(vii) G S R No 350 dated the 10th May 1958 making certain further amendment to the Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957	
(viii) G S R No 351 dated the 10th May 1958 making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957	
(ix) G S R No 352 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendment to the Bihar Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1957	
(x) G S R No 353 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendment to the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Export Control) Order 1957	
(xi) G S R No 354 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendment to the	

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Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(xii) G.S.R. No. 355 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 356 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Restrictions on Rail-Bookings) Order, 1957.

(xiv) G.S.R. No. 357 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the South Zone Rice (Restriction on Rail-Booking) Order, 1958.

(xv) G.S.R. No. 369 dated the 8th May, 1958

(xvi) G.S.R. No. 395 dated the 16th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957

(xvii) G.S.R. No. 416 dated the 24th May, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957.

(xviii) G.S.R. No. 417 dated the 24th May, 1958 containing Rajasthan Gram (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958.

(xix) G.S.R. No. 460 dated the 7th June, 1958.

(xx) G.S.R. No. 461 dated the 7th June, 1958.

(xxi) G.S.R. No. 465 dated the 4th June, 1958.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(xxii) G.S.R. No. 468 dated the 7th June, 1958.

(xxiii) G.S.R. No. 484 dated the 12th June, 1958 containing the Gram (Rajasthan) Price Control Order, 1958

(xxiv) G.S.R. No. 486-A dated the 17th June, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Tripura Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(xxv) G.S.R. No. 497 dated the 21st June, 1958.

(xxvi) G.S.R. No. 509 dated the 25th June, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(xxvii) G.S.R. No. 526 dated the 25th June, 1958 containing the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, Inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958.

(xxviii) G.S.R. No. 558 dated the 5th July, 1958 making certain amendment to the Rice (Prohibition of Use in Wheat Products) Order, 1958.

(xxix) G.S.R. No. 567 dated the 3rd July, 1958 containing the Paddy (Punjab) Price Control Order, 1958.

(xxx) G.S.R. No. 591 dated the 12th July, 1958 making certain amendment to the Rajasthan Gram (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958.

(xxxi) G.S.R. No. 605 dated the 11th July, 1958 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

(xxxii) G.S.R. No. 609 dated the 12th July, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957

(xxxiii) G.S.R. No. 625 dated the 19th July, 1958

(5) A copy of the paper "Women in Employment (1901-1956)" prepared by the Labour Bureau, Simla and Labour and Employment Division, Planning Commission

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—PRESENTED

1113

Seventh Report presented

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

1114

Time for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill was extended upto 22nd August, 1958

BILL PASSED

1114-15

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No 3 Bill, 1958 After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

STATUTORY RESOLUTION—NEGATIVE

1115-91

Further discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance and amendment thereto moved on 14th June, 1958, was continued After the discussion, Lok Sabha divided, Ayes 28, Noes 113 The Resolution was accordingly negatived

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

MOTION TO REFER THE BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE—ADOPTED

1115-92

Further combined discussion on the motion to refer the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee amendments thereto moved on 14th August, 1958 and also on the relevant statutory Resolution and amendment (both negatived) thereto concluded and the motion was adopted

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—ADOPTED

1193

Twenty-third Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION—WITHDRAWN

1193-1219

Further discussion on Resolution regarding Women Labour in certain industries was concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION

1220-52

Shri Kunhan moved the Resolution regarding working of monopolistic concern The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1958

Consideration and passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Bill and the working journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Bill