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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was *acqua"* asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 21st November, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Additional train between Bombay and Calcutta

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*138. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri B. C. Mullick:
 Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations were made to Government on the need for running an additional fast train between Bombay and Calcutta via Nagpur or alternately, extending the Bombay-Nagpur Express upto Calcutta, owing to the heavy increase in traffic in the Nagpur-Calcutta sector due to the location of two new steel plants in the region; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) There is justification for the introduction of a fast train only between Nagpur and Howrah. Due to lack of line capacity and paucity of coaching stock and locomotives, it

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is not feasible to run an additional fast train, at present, between Howrah and Nagpur. However, consistent with the availability of coaches and train room, steps have been taken to provide additional accommodation on existing trains on the section by augmenting their loads.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know if the Government are aware that whatever additional space has been provided is extremely insufficient, and every time great inconvenience is caused to all the passengers going between Nagpur and Howrah and particularly to the steel towns? If so, will Government seriously consider to run somehow

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only arguing this matter out. I am not going to allow such long questions, preambles followed by questions.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It is a suggestion for action. Hon. Members will put small, short questions eliciting only answers.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the Government are going to start a Janata train in that line from Calcutta to Bombay via Nagpur?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The section capacity of this section has since been increased by doubling the track to a great extent. Now, where is the difficulty of section capacity?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have not yet completed the doubling of the line which is going on between Durg

and Rourkela I would like to submit that there are three trains either way operating between Nagpur and Howrah and any more addition of passenger trains would be at the cost of goods trams, and there is very heavy goods traffic on this line

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know if the Government will consider the possibility of running another fast tram there as soon as the doubling between Drug and Rourkela is completed?

Mr Speaker: These are all suggestions for action. We are not eliciting answers

Shri P. G. Deb. May I know that approximate date by which this is going to be augmented?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan. As I said, the loads of the three trains running between Nagpur and Howrah have already been augmented. The loads have been strengthened already

Shri Assar: In view of the over crowding in the Nagpur Express and Nagpur Mail running between Bombay and Nagpur, will Government consider having a separate bogey between Nagpur and Manmad?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: At what stage is the proposal to run diesel locomotive engines on this section?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is too early a stage yet.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Is it a fact that no additional tram has been run on this line for the last 20 years?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, there is no line capacity. The maximum number of trains that can run are running on this line. It is not physically possible to run any more

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My question has not been clearly answered

Mr. Speaker: That is all the answer that the hon. Minister is able to give

Development of Vizagapatam Port

*131. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 38 on the 12th August, 1958 and state-

(a) the progress made with regard to the finalisation of the project regarding the development of the Vizagapatam Port,

(b) if so, the nature of the final scheme, and

(c) whether the development work has been undertaken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur). (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

The project consists of two parts

(i) Construction of four berths i.e. two for general cargo and two for ore

(ii) Provision of Belt Conveyor system and auxiliary facilities such as railway sidings, plants, etc., for handling ore

It will cost Rs 450 crores, as now estimated and the foreign exchange component of it is Rs 210 crores

Estimates for the construction of the four berths have been received from the Port Administrative Officer, Vizagapatam and are under the consideration of Government. A portion of the dredging required for the construction of the berths has, however, already been carried out

The design for the Belt Conveyor system will be finalised upon receipt of certain particulars called for from the Railways and the State Trading Corporation

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time the project will be completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have just received certain estimates in regard to the first part of the project, as has been referred to in the statement. They are under the scrutiny of the Ministry of Finance now. They have asked for certain information. As soon as that is done, we can give the approximate time within which it will be completed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is mentioned in the statement that of the estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 crores, the foreign exchange component will be Rs 2.1 crores. May I know if it is going to be met from internal resources, or some other country is being asked to make good this amount?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We hope to meet that from the U.S. President's Asian Economic Development Fund

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether this Ministry has examined the report of Mr Murray regarding the handicaps of the Vizagapatam harbour, the danger in case a ship sinks in that narrow channel either by accident or enemy action and the suggestion of an alternative channel to the north?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give a specific answer to that particular question. I may, however, say that we are only examining the need for the augmentation of the capacity of the port in order to meet the increased traffic requirements.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know if the Ministry has examined the Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee last year wherein they have referred to the same dangers and handicaps as referred to by Mr Murray and by Sir Alexander Gibbs?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The relevant report of the Estimates Committee is examined in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The report was on the defence side. So, I wanted to know whether the Ministry of Transport has examined that report.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of cross-examination on the floor of the House. The question relates to the project regarding the development of the Vizagapatam port. He has answered. With respect to the channel, he has said he has not examined or something like that. What is the good of pursuing this matter.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member has said it does not relate to our Ministry, but it relates to the Ministry of Defence.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that recently Government has asked Mr. Posthuma of the World Bank to come to Vizagapatam for service, and if so, may I know whether this development programme will be disturbed by this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We propose to enlist the services of Mr Posthuma on a periodical basis for the purpose of advising us with regard to the various development projects pertaining to the various ports.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the total amount to be incurred on this scheme including foreign exchange?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has been given in the statement. It comes to Rs 4.5 crores.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that out of the four berths which are going to be constructed, two are for the export of ores, may I know whether after the dredging operations the construction work will be speeded up? What steps are Government taking to speed up the construction work after the dredging is over?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is in fact in preparation for the construction of the four new berths.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that this programme has been included in the Second Five Year Plan, may I know whether arrangements have been made to finish the work by the end of the Second Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is what we hope to do.

Shri V. C. Shukla: As the export of minerals is definitely connected with the tonnage of the ships, may I know ships of what tonnage will be able to use the new berths being constructed at the Vizagapatam port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: When we speak of the use by a ship of a port, we speak in terms of the length of the ship as also the draft. When the channel is deepened, which we propose to do, ships of the draft of 35 feet can enter.

Irrigation and Power Potential of Indian Rivers

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*132. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2885 on the 27th September, 1958 and state when the work of overall study of the irrigation and power potential of Indian rivers is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The preliminary studies will be completed within about 2 years. The detailed studies are estimated to take a minimum period of 5 years.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the name of the Indian river on which study work has been started and the potential power estimated so far?

Shri Hathi: The potential power estimated so far is about 41 million K.W. The river basins that are studied are the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats, the east-flowing rivers of the Southern Ghats, the Rivers of Central India, the Brahmaputra basin and the Ganga basin. In the Indus basin the surveys are not yet made.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the total amount to be spent on this scheme, and how much out of this amount has been spent so far?

Shri Hathi: The total amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan for investigations by the Central Government is about Rs. 80 lakhs. Out of that, about Rs. 15 lakhs have been spent.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether with a view to ensure equitable distribution of irrigation water and power potential between the different States, there is any proposal to set up river boards for the important rivers of India?

Shri Hathi: Perhaps, the House is aware that we have passed a legislation providing for the setting up of river boards, where there are inter-State rivers, and the projects are to benefit more than one State. So far, there has been no dispute between any two States on any particular major project. Most of them have been solved by mutual negotiations with the intervention of the Central Government. But, if it is necessary, boards would be set up.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether Government have tried to evaluate the irrigation potential of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Pennar, if connected to the southern zone?

Shri Hathi: These surveys are yet being carried out.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the names of the rivers whose survey has been completed and finalised?

Shri Hathi: I have already answered this question.

Shri Hem Barua: The Deputy Minister has referred to the assessment of the power potential of the Brahmaputra. May I know whether this assessment of the power potential of the Brahmaputra includes the assessment of the power potential at its bend where the Brahmaputra separates itself from the Tsangpu river, and if so, the power potential computed at that angle?

Shri Hathi: That is actually the power potential at the Nepal border. That has not been included in this.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any studies have been undertaken of the rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi, and if so, the progress made in the studies so far?

Shri Hathi: I mentioned that the Indus basin detailed surveys for power potential have not yet been made.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether while making an estimate of this nature, the persons who are engaged in this work will take into consideration the Himalayan rivers where there is a lot of flow, and the same volume of water can be used again and again?

Shri Hathi: They will take it into consideration when the Ganga basin, the Brahmaputra basin and the Indus basin are being surveyed.

Railway Line for Dandakaranya Project

*133. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1514 on the 23rd September, 1958 in respect of Railway Line for Dandakaranya Project and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Preliminary work for starting the survey operations on the Bailadilla—Kottavalas link via Jaypore is being ordered.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the investigation of the project has been completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, it has to be started. We submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, and they have accepted that proposal.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the estimated cost of the project, and whether it has been included in the Second Five Year Plan or the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not included in the Second Plan. We do not know the estimated cost because the preliminary surveys have got to be gone through.

Shri Panigrahi: In the booklet which has been circulated by the Dandakaranya project, they have said that most of the surveys have been made, but the final survey for this railway line has not yet been completed. May I know when the final survey will be completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A survey was made in 1948, and it was found to be very costly, because the terrain is very difficult. Subsequently, in order to rehabilitate the refugees from East Bengal, this Dandakaranya project has been mooted, and it is part of the scheme to have a railway line in this area.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know when a final estimate will be prepared.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I submit that even the preliminary survey will take more than two years.

Shri Panigrahi: If this railway line is not going to be constructed in the near future, what other lines or communication facilities are being developed in that area?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know about the other lines. So far as the railways are concerned, as I submitted earlier, even the preliminary survey will take more than two years.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy: May I know whether it is a fact that the nearest railway station from the sites at which the refugees are going to be settled is at a distance of about hundred miles, and as such, whether this project will also be taken up as a priority project, now that the scheme has been accorded priority for the refugees?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry this is not a priority project. The priority project will be in connection with the export of iron ore to Japan, and we are giving priority to Kiriburu mines, and this does not take that priority.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the survey party has already gone to the spot and begun their work?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said a little while ago, we submitted proposals to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and only a week ago, they accepted it.

Central Tractor Organisation

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 *134. { Shri Subodh Hansda
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Rajendra Singh
 Seth Achal Singh.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Tractor Organisation is running at a loss,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the total amount of loss incurred during the year 1957-58, and

(d) in what way this loss has been made up by the Organisation?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Central Tractor Organisation is not running at a loss as its assets exceed the liabilities. It has incurred losses on operations from time to time but there are enough reserves to cover them.

(b) The main reasons for losses on operations are—

(i) over-provisioning of depreciation and repair reserve funds,

(ii) non-recovery of the full cost of operations for kans clearance from 1954-55 onwards because of the inability of State Governments to realize it from the cultivators.

(c) and (d) The loss on operations is Rs 8.55 lakhs. This is yet to be audited and adjusted.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is not a fact that this loss was made up from the Grow More Food funds?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think so.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that this Tractor Organisation is going to be closed now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are certain proposals under consideration, but I might mention the difficulty of foreign exchange owing to which it is not possible for us to get new tractors. Most of the old ones are getting exhausted.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether Government have recently made some arrangement with a Japanese firm to establish the manufacture of tractors in India, and if so, whether those tractors have been examined for their suitability for the soil of India?

Mr Speaker: We are going away from one question to another.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This question should be addressed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Tyagi: I am addressing it to Government.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I answer Shri Tyagi's question briefly?

Yes, a contract has been arrived at with a Japanese firm for the manufacture of tractors in India. A team went to Japan first of all to examine the blue-prints etc; here they were approved, and further we examined them there. In the contract, of course, there are clauses to the effect that only if their specifications are fully adhered to and the work is satisfactory, it will take effect.

The general conditions of contract were considered very satisfactory both from the point of view of the quality that was seen there, and the price and the speed with which they are likely to do this work here.

Shri Dasappa: Which is the Ministry which has already undertaken this work?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a contract with the Defence Ministry.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has stated that the loss has been met from the reserve fund. But it is a commercial enterprise of Government. So, what is the reserve fund, and how has it accrued?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I cannot give an explanation about what the reserves are. But we have them.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The reserve is meant to meet the losses.

श्री विपूल लिख: अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि जापान के साथ एक काट्रैक्ट हुआ है। जापान में इस तरह के ट्रैक्टर बनते हैं जो कि दो हजार रुपये में मिल सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे ही ट्रैक्टर यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में भी बनेंगे?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: यह जापानी ट्रैक्टर बहुत बड़ा और भारी है। जिस ट्रैक्टर की आप चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह शायद छोटा है। वह हाथ का शायद है। वह अलग ट्रैक्टर है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Public Accounts Committee went into the loss that had been incurred in this organisation and objected that the loss should not be made up by increasing the hiring cost, and if so, what have Government done about it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not exactly remember of what the Public Accounts Committee have stated on this particular point, but it is obvious

that our books will show that ultimately there is not going to be any loss so far as the working of the C.T.O. is concerned.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Minister has stated that there has not been any attempt to make up the loss by diverting money from the grow-more-food fund. Will the hon. Minister say whether the Public Accounts Committee has made any such reference, that is, diversion of funds from the grow-more-food fund has been made to this organisation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I require notice.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I do not exactly recollect the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, but my general recollection is that what they have said was that certain adjustments were made from the fund and not that anything was taken from the fund. In fact, some money was due from State Governments to this organisation and it was deducted from that fund.

Shri Tyagi: What alternative arrangements have Government in mind in case the proposal to close down the C.T.O. is finally accepted?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will be most unhappy if the Tractor Organisation has to be closed, but if it has to be closed, it will be for reasons beyond our power.

Shri Tyagi: What about supply of tractors in future?

Shri A. P. Jain: Unless we manufacture tractors inside the country, we will not be able to have them in the required quantity, because foreign exchange is not available.

Shri Nath Pai: The Minister had stated that he had not read the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. Are we to infer

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I did not say that. I said that I did not remember. I have read it, but I do not remember it at the present moment.

Rice and Wheat Prices

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Shri Barman:
 *185. { Shri Subodh Haneda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the present market prices of rice and wheat in various States as compared to the prices prevailing in the month of September this year; and

(b) the steps taken to stabilise prices?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement showing the wholesale market prices of rice and wheat at the end of September, 1958 and on the 14th November, 1958 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64].

(b) Some of the measures taken to control the prices were indicated in the White Paper on food situation presented to the Sabha during its last Session. A Statement placed on the table of the Sabha shows these as well as other measures which have been taken since. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64.]

Shri Barman: In paragraph 3 of Statement II, it is said that maximum controlled prices have been fixed for rice in certain States. In view of the fact that with the advent of the new crop, prices in Orissa and some parts—southern districts—of West Bengal have already fallen, may I know what steps Government propose to take so that the growers may have an economic price?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): We have authorised the Government of Orissa to purchase common rice at the rate of Rs. 15 per md. and paddy at a corresponding rate.

Shri Barman: The other day the hon. Deputy Minister gave us an idea of bumper crop throughout India. May

I know what is the forecast of the quantity of rice crop this year and also the estimated consumption within the country?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is just a visual estimate. A firm estimate will be made when crop-cutting experiments are done. These experiments will be done when the crop is ripe.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From item 2(e) of Statement II, I find that export of rice/paddy from Orissa and some other places has been banned. May I know whether the Government of Orissa has been allowed to buy paddy at this time because the prices of paddy and rice in Orissa have gone down?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is exactly what I said, that we had reports that the price of rice had gone down considerably down, and we have authorised the Government of Orissa to buy rice on our behalf.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the NDC has decided on State trading in foodgrains, may I know whether the price of rice at which Government are going to buy has been stipulated in all the States or only in Orissa and surplus States?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as State trading is concerned, it is a very complicated and difficult subject and details are being worked out. Apart from that, Government have been buying rice in certain States. If necessity arises in other States for buying rice because prices have gone down very low, we shall do it.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Government propose to introduce control on wholesale trade in foodgrains as also fix a minimum procurement price of wheat to be assured to the cultivator? If so, what is the machinery Government propose to evolve to see that this system works effectively?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have said that the problem taken as a whole is a rather complicated and difficult one. It is being worked out. But we have for

sometime past been working on these principles and have somewhat effectively implemented them. We propose to augment them.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: How many States have used the powers conferred under the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act and how much stocks of wheat and rice have been secured by exercise of such powers?

Shri A. P. Jain: I require notice.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how is it that rice prices in Madhya Pradesh are so low?

Shri A. P. Jain: For the reason that there is good crop.

Shri Thannu Pillai: What is the fair price of rice that was referred to?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have authorised the Madhya Pradesh Government to make purchases of paddy at a price corresponding to Rs. 15 per maund for common rice.

Shri Tyagi: Very good.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it a fact that the price of wheat in the western districts of U.P. has been ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per maund? What is the reason for the price of wheat having risen since September upto 14th November, in all the States—Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: The price of wheat in western UP is quite high. Apart from the shortfall in production, the other factor appears to be that this is the sowing season when there is great demand for wheat from the farmers. That may be a supplementary cause.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In view of the fact that the price of rice is very high at some places and very low at others, will a reorganisation of zones be taken up so that prices may be uniform at all places?

Shri A. P. Jain: Government have no such scheme.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tangamani: The rice eating areas have not got a chance to ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: The question started with surplus areas. Hon. Members have asked a sufficient number of questions about rice.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is very important. Half an hour may be allowed for this.

Shri Tangamani: Prices have gone up by 25 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dasappa comes from a rice-eating area. Another hon. Member who asked a question is also from that area.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतों के चुनाव

*१३६. जी वय देव: क्या सारुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में व्याय पंचायतों के चुनाव हो चुके हैं ; और

(ल) यदि नहीं, तो विसम्य का क्या कारण है ?

सारुदायिक विकास मंत्री के सवाल-सविक (वा० स० नूति) : (क) व (ल) . जी हा, सिवाए चम्बा ज़िले में तहसील चुराह और सब-तहसील पंगी के जहा पंचायत क्षेत्रों का पुनर्संगठन अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। चुनावों के नतीजों की ओरणा इस वर्ष के अन्त तक दी जाएगी।

Mr. Speaker: In English also.

Shri B. S. Murthy: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, except in Tehsil Churah and Sub-Tehsil Pangi of District Chamba where the reorganisation of Panchayat Circles has not so far been completed. The results of the elections would be announced by the end of this year.

श्री पद्म देव या मन्त्री महोदय का मालूम है कि दिवायत का विधान १९५४ में स्वीकार हो गया था और यह ४ साल इसके बहुनाव में क्यों लगे ? क्या इस विलम्ब का कारण वे बताए सकते हैं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The answer stated that except a tehsil and sub-tehsil, the rest of Himachal Pradesh has been covered

श्री पद्म देव मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछा था कि यह चार साल के बाद सन् १९५८ में एलेक्शन कैसे हुए और इससे पहले वे क्यों मुकामिल नहीं हो सके और ऐसे कार्यों के अन्दर प्रायः इस किस्म का विलम्ब क्यों होता है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The delay is due to dividing the whole districts into circles, constituting gram sabhas and then establishing gram panchayats, and lastly the nyaya panchayats have to come into existence

R.M.S Reorganisation Committee

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*137. *Shri Tangamani:*
Shri S. M. Banerjee

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 289 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the R M S Re-organisation Committee have since been considered by Government,

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations, and

(c) which recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c) The report is under consideration. It would be premature to publish its recommendations.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to Starred Question No 289 on the 20th August, that is three months ago, we

were told that the Reorganisation Committee's report has been submitted and the DGP & T was still considering it. May I know how long it will take?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is difficult for me to say. It was a departmental committee. Very many such committees are appointed every day, and, therefore, the department takes its own time, but if the hon. Member wants it to be hurried up for any particular reason, I would try to do it.

Shri Tangamani: The terms of reference were given in reply to Question No 1641. One of the terms of reference is the question of mail van accommodation, and suggesting measures for avoiding the existing shortage and increasing the capacity was also there. May I know what are the recommendations about these and what steps Government have taken for increasing the number of mail vans and also for expanding the accommodation of the existing mail vans?

Shri S. K. Patil: To the best of my knowledge the question of mail vans has not been considered by that committee.

Shri Dasappa: May I know, with regard to circles whether there has not been a demand that the Mysore State which is now enlarged should have a separate circles and should not be divided between Bombay, Andhra, Madras and Mysore?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question refers to R M S and not to the provision of circles. That is a different question altogether.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the main recommendations of this Committee?

Shri S. K. Patil: Since the recommendations are under consideration it would be unwise for me to say what the recommendations are.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the report will be made known to the Members of this House?

Shri S. K. Patil: Normally, that is not the procedure because, as I said, it is a study group, a departmental committee. But if you so desire, it could be done; but it is not a good practice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit, Sir, that it is not made known to the employees' representatives; and if it is not made known to the Members of Parliament also, may I know what is the purpose of appointing that committee and what is the purpose of asking questions here?

Mr. Speaker: It was for the benefit of the employer.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Minister has been good enough to assure us that if for any particular reason we want the consideration to be hurried up he would do it. May I know whether he could hurry up the consideration for the purpose of expediting it?

Shri S. K. Patil: No expedition is called for here. As I have made it clear, many such study groups and committees are appointed by the D.G.P. & T. It is not done even at the Ministerial level. Therefore, I do not understand how these questions arise.

Shri Tangamani: The question was originally tabled about 8 months ago. There the question was whether any employee was included in this committee. Then, the terms of reference were laid on the Table of the House. On the last occasion when this question was put, the hon. Minister stated that the committee had submitted its report and the D.G.P. & T. was considering it and now he says it is not possible to lay it on the Table of the House. In view of the fact that the terms of reference were known and the matter has been pursued, we would like to know whether the recommendations of the D.G.P. & T.

after he considers the report, will be placed on the Table of the House. It is very important. It is not an ordinary departmental committee.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not a question of policy because in every day administration many such study groups and departmental committees are appointed. It is not a matter of policy that it must be taken up by the House and put before it. But, if it is so desired, I have no hesitation in putting it.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it will be laid on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give any instructions regarding any reports made by departmental committees or enquiries. If the hon. Minister had appointed a committee, questions may be put regarding that. A Minister can order any of his officers to look into certain matters. Unless the Minister himself feels that it must be placed on the Table of the House, I am not going to give any direction.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister said that if it is desired he will place it. We very strongly desire it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will take note of the desire of the hon. Members.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes; I have taken note of it.

Indian Airlines Corporation

*138. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Kodlyan:
Shri V. C. Shukla:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of aircrafts with the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Corporation is facing difficulties in maintaining the existing fleet;

(c) if so, whether any action is being taken to provide timely assistance to the Corporation; and

(d) steps being taken to bring down the losses suffered by the Corporation due to accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise at present, but the larger question of replacement of Dakotas is under consideration.

(d) Attention is invited to the reply furnished to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 995 tabled by Sardar A. S. Saigal on 8-12-57 in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I would like to raise a point of order. In the answer to part (d), the hon. Minister has referred to Unstarred Question No. 995 dated 3rd December, 1957. There the matter dealt with was only about accidents, the steps taken to prevent accidents and so on. I do not see how it is relevant to this particular question. There the question was only the number of accidents in which the I.A.C. and Air India planes were involved, the lives lost and the loss to Government and the action taken.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not raise a point of order for this. I would have allowed him to put a question and try to get it explained.

Shri Tangamani: It is completely irrelevant, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister thinks it is all right. I will allow him to say how it is relevant.

Shrimati Rena Chakravarty: There has been a ruling by the Chair that when an answer refers to some starred or unstarred question of a year ago, normally, instead of doing that, the Minister should give a gist of that. I think there has been such

a ruling when Shri Mavalankar was there.

Shri Tangamani: We have got a copy of the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly explain how it is relevant.

Shri Mohiuddin: With regard to the question of Shri Tangamani, I may say that the question was regarding the losses suffered by the Corporation due to accidents. Part (d) definitely refers to accidents. Whatever steps Government and the Corporation are taking to avoid accidents referred to in the question of December, 1957, is relevant.

As regards the second question of giving a summary, it will be seen that the reply to the unstarred question was a very comprehensive one and it will not be possible to give a summary of the comprehensive measures taken.

Shrimati Rena Chakravarty: Part (d) refers to how we are going to make up the losses in aircraft due to accidents. This was a specific question and the answer which has been given by the hon. Minister is a very general thing about the safety regulations etc. But, in the background of this question there is the specific question regarding the reduction in the number of aircraft and how to bring down the losses.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have explained that the only possible way of reduction in the number of aircraft is due to accidents, either by substantial damage or destruction. There is no other way of reduction in the number of aircraft.

Shri Biren Roy: Arising out of the reply that the larger question of replacement of Dakotas is under consideration, has the I.A.C. suggested to the H.A.L. for taking up the construction of twin engine aircrafts for civil use along with the twin engined fighter aircraft that they are taking up for the Airforce.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Defence Ministry is considering the problem of undertaking the manufacture of

transport planes at the H.A.L. That question is separately under consideration

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kodiyan

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Sir, I put the question and I am being by-passed

Mr Speaker: He is not being bypassed Mr. Kodiyan also put the question

Pandit D. N. Tiwary But I was the first

Mr. Speaker: First, only by accident

Shri Kodiyan: The hon. Minister has just now said that the question of replacement of the Dakotas is under the consideration of Government. May I know the total amount required by the Corporation for replacing the Dakotas by new ones?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is rather difficult to say at this stage what is the total amount required. There are at present sixty Dakotas in operation by the I.A.C. and they could be replaced on very gradually. At the moment it is very difficult to say what would be the amount required.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In answer to the unstarred question referred to here, the first recommendation is

"Recommendations made in the investigation Reports of aircraft accidents in India and abroad are studied and implemented as far as practicable."

Am I to understand that all the reports are not studied and lessons are not taken from all of them but only a portion of them or they are partially studied?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. The recommendations are wholly and very carefully studied and steps are taken on the recommendations on the investigation reports, as far as practicable.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What has been the result of the steps taken as enumerated here?

Shri Mohiuddin: There has been a general improvement in the operation of the services.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: There is a lot of delay in the arrival of night planes from Madras. May I know whether it is due to the fact that the Dakotas are being operated instead of skymasters?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one thing to the other

Shri Achar: If there is no shortage of aircraft, then, why is the service between Bombay-Belgaum-Mangalore and Cochin stopped (Interruptions)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if it is a fact that quite a large number of aeroplanes which have been lost as a result of the I.A.C. leasing out or loaning them out on rent to non-scheduled operators and Indian Associates and if so, whether we are going to stop this practice?

Shri Mohiuddin: Some aeroplanes were lost which were leased to non-scheduled operators. At present the I.A.C. have reduced the number of aircrafts on lease considerably so far as leasing is concerned. I do not remember exactly how many are still on lease, if any. But their number has been reduced as they are required by the I.A.C. themselves.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister told us that 16 Dakotas were being used for regular scheduled operations. I think I am correct in saying that four times their number are there with the I.A.C. May I know what they intend doing with the rest? Are they going to cannibalise them?

Shri Mohiuddin: The question, I presume, is as to what the I.A.C. will do with the Dakotas when they are replaced. Is it?

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, Sir. We were told that there were 18 in operation

in the regular airlines. But they have more than 16. Actually the total number is much more, four or five times this number. I want to know what exactly is going to happen to the rest of them? (Interruptions)

Shri Biren Roy. Is the number 16 or 60? If it is 16, then the total number is three or four times the number mentioned by the Minister

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Jaipal Singh says that instead of 16, there seems to be 64—four times that number. What has to be done with the balance of 48?

Shri Mohiuddin. The number of dakotas in use by IAC in November 1958 is sixty—that is six zero

Shri Narayanankutty Menon. In the beginning the hon. Minister has said that the only way of reduction of the number of serviceable aircraft is by accident. May I know whether it is not a fact that the entire fleet of Viking aircraft has gone out of commission either because of technical difficulty or unsuitability of service?

Shri Mohiuddin. No, Sir. The Vikings have been grounded because the cost of overhauling them and making them air-worthy after they have served the minimum number of hours is very heavy. Even now, if they are overhauled they will be useful

सरदार ज्ञान सिंह सहगल क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यदि एयर लाइन्ज कार्पोरेशन के पास एयर क्राफ्ट की कमी नहीं है, तो ऐसे कौन से कारण हैं जिन के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश के कैरोटल पर जो हवाई जहाज जाते हैं, वे वहाँ रोके नहीं जाते?

Shri Mohiuddin: Any change in the route-pattern is not due to shortage of aircraft

Railway Steel Purchase Mission

*139. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short

Notice Question No. 22 on the 3rd September, 1957 and state

(a) the quantity out of the total 5 22 lakh tons of Pig Iron, steel track materials and wagon plates contracted for by the Railway Steel Purchase Mission in 1957, which has been received till the 31st October, 1958, and

(b) whether all the quantity is likely to be delivered as scheduled by March, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy). (a) About 4 29 lakh tons.

(b) Yes

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. In view of his receipt, may I know why certain works in the new railway links are held up? We have such a huge delivery

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. This is not as against the new railway links. It is for track renewals and so many other things

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. May I know how far our progress in the track renewals has gone because the track renewals to the extent of 8,000 miles had to be carried out during the Second Plan period?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. We are taking it up seriously. It was originally 12,000 miles, but it is now 8,000 miles. We are trying to complete as much as possible

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether the Ministry has been able to make any progress with the proposal of the scientists to convert scrap rails into steel?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I believe my hon. friend some time back put the same question about Thomas process or some such thing. Attempts are being made and we shall see whether it could be done here

Shri Tyagi: Is any co-ordination maintained between the purchase missions of the railway department

and other persons who are engaged in the purchase of the same commodity in Europe on behalf of the Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Iron and Steel Ministry have told us that so far as these identifiable materials are concerned, they should be purchased by the Railway Board itself. We are placing all orders through the India Supply Mission, Washington.

Staff in Government Hospitals in Delhi.

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*140. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri V. P. Nayar:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the conditions prevailing in the Government Hospitals in Delhi regarding the inadequacy of doctors and staff and the consequent hardship and risks to the patients; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the conditions prevailing in the Government hospitals in Delhi. Although some of the hospitals do not have the optimum number of doctors and other staff it would not be correct to say that the staff is so inadequate as to cause hardship to the patients or risk to their lives. The question of augmenting the staff is reviewed from time to time but sometimes shortage of staff occurs on account of the non-availability of qualified persons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the survey was taken last time so far as the requirements of staff are concerned—staff in terms of surgeons, nurses, etc.—and what was the result of that survey?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as the Government of India hospitals are

concerned, we have these hospitals constantly under attention. There is a shortage of about 16 or 17 nurses in the Safdarjang and Willingdon hospitals for which we are trying to secure people. We have recently advertised and we are finding some little difficulty to make this recruitment because nurses are not coming forward.

Regarding the Irwin Hospital which is directly under the Delhi Administration, they make a survey off and on on this sort of thing and I am advising them to fill the vacancies as early as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What I wanted to know was, when the survey was made and what was the result of that.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, it is not a question of survey. The hospitals are under constant review. As I said, for instance, the Safdarjang and Willingdon hospitals, because they are directly under the Government of India, are constantly, almost every week, kept under attention. The Delhi Administration also, I am quite sure, must be looking after the Irwin Hospital with equal attention. I do not know exactly as to when the Delhi Administration applied their mind to this question of shortage—it must have occurred to their mind also—with regard to Irwin Hospital. In fact, I find a number of vacancies there. I will invite their attention to it once again and ask them to fill up the vacancies as early as possible.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: May I know whether the hon. Health Minister is aware that at the Willingdon Hospital every morning a large number of patients have to wait at the surgical ward till about 11.00 and go back disappointed because they could not get pass for admission to the diagnostic room?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the information that my hon. friend has given, it is for the first time that I am getting it. It is likely that once

in a while when there is a huge crowd they will be asked to go back; but I should like to have specific instances—not a general statement—where patients have been turned away without giving treatment or proper attention.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Would the hon. Minister tell us the average time a doctor can devote to each patient and how many minutes a doctor can devote to each patient in Safdarjang, Willingdon or any other hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: I think, Sir, I shall have to calculate the minutes taken by each doctor. But I should like to state that the number of patients is rather large and, much as we would like to expand these hospitals, our limitations with regard to financial resources have also increased. Really, left to myself, I would like to enlarge both the Safdarjang and Willingdon hospitals and double their capacity, but I am helpless so long as the Finance Ministry is not able to spare funds for the purpose.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Has the hon. Minister glanced over a report called the Gilder Committee Report and given any thought to the recommendation that hospitals be located zonally so that patients do not have aggregate in Safdarjang and Willingdon hospitals?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. We would like to give the whole of Delhi as many hospitals as it needs; but, as I said, the limitations of finance are there. I would plead with the hon. Member to appreciate that if we had more money we would like to set the whole of Delhi with adequate number of hospitals; there is no doubt about that. As it is, we are grateful to the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for having made available to us as much funds as were possible for them. So far as we in the Health Ministry are concerned, I may say, we would like to expand both the number and strength of hospitals.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it correct that the Government of India proposes to

have more than 1000—perhaps 1500 or 1700—beds in the Safdarjang area instead of diverting some of them to some different zones to effect the decentralisation of hospitals?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I would like to have your guidance on this point. This question, I understand, is actually being considered in the Estimates Committee. If you give me permission, Sir, I am prepared to answer. If you do not think it advisable, pending consideration by the Estimates Committee, I may kindly be guided by you.

Mr. Speaker: The Estimates Committee is a Committee of this House. Both the hon. Minister and the hon. Member who are Members of this....

Shri Karmarkar: I am not a member; my hon. colleague is.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister is a Member of this House.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, both the hon. Minister and the hon. Member will await the report of the Estimates Committee.

Shri Supakar: May I know the ratio of doctors to beds and the ratio of nurses to beds in the hospitals under the control of Government of India in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: Sir, I want to put one question more.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question. We have not finished even ten questions.

Indian Telephone Industries

*141. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
 { **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**

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

(a) the number of countries to whom Indian Telephone Industries

(P) Ltd. is supplying material produced in it;

(b) the extent of such exports annually; and

(c) whether any attempt is being made to further increase the exports?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Indian Telephone Industries (P) Ltd. has not been able to establish any regular market in foreign countries for its products but some supplies are being made to some of the neighbouring countries.

(b) The average value of exports during the last four years ended March 1958, was of the order of Rs. 23,000 per annum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the foreign firm with whom we are collaborating has been responsible for the refusal or in some cases for the delay in our export to other countries, thereby enhancing our difficulties of foreign exchange; and, if so, what steps are being taken to get rid of this trouble?

Shri S. K. Patil: The original intention of I.T.I. was to serve our needs. We can also serve our foreign exchange difficulties for which foreign markets have to be built, and everything in that direction is being done.

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question has not been answered. Is it a fact.....

Mr. Speaker: No; he does not admit that it is a fact.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He has not said so.

Mr. Speaker: He need not say so; it is not a question paper which he is answering. He said that it was originally intended to serve the home market, and later on if they want to export they will do so. It only means that it is not left to X, Y or Z and there is absolutely no impediment.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Estimates Committee Report clearly says that even when we had the chance to export to some other countries it was our agreement with the AEU which hindered our export. I want to know whether it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not put a straight question? He could have asked: "Has not the Estimates Committee pointed out or observed that it is on account of the agreement with this company that we are unable to export; if so, what steps have been taken to remove that agreement or get over it?"

Shri Nagi Reddy: Sir, I stand corrected. I shall now put my question. May I know whether Government have taken any steps to see that we are not hindered in our export so far as this telephone industry is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: By any such agreement.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes. That agreement itself will lapse after some time. There are ever so many countries where we can expand our export. We are trying to do that and that factor is always borne in mind.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know when the agreement is to expire, and whether it is a fact that Government have already addressed the particular foreign company to change the particular clause of that agreement to our advantage?

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, it is not in the public interest to give those details just now until we come to it. The agreement will run for some time; I require notice to say what exactly is the date.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of telephones produced in the country annually, and whether this number is sufficient to meet our requirements?

Shri S. K. Patil: The number of equipments manufactured during 1957-58 was 60,241. The target fixed for

1958-59 is 84,000 I think that is enough for our internal consumption

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether as a result of the steps that are being taken for the export of telephones any increase has been registered, over and above the normal export value of Rs 23,000, in the current year?

Shri S. K. Patil: No, Sir This question is one of competition also, and, as I said, the process of approaching foreign markets is being constantly kept under review and it will increase year by year

Shri Biren Roy. Is it not a fact that telephone technique now is far advanced and the company with which we are already bound down are not advanced enough in this technique on account of which we are not producing the most modern type of telephone equipments and that is our difficulty not only in the home market but also in the export market?

Shri S. K. Patil: I agree with the first part of the question, but not the second part that the company is not abreast of the advance in telephones. We are working on our own and we are not bound to this company only. Therefore, so far as our technique is concerned, it keeps pace with the advance of science everywhere

Shri Nath Pai: The hon Minister stated that our present production is enough to meet our internal requirements. Is it not a fact that in all the major cities of the country lists of persons who have been waiting to receive telephones run into thousands and in many cases they have been on the waiting list for years together?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is not correct. It may be the case in one or two cities, I agree. But it is not the machine alone that is responsible, there are other components that are responsible for that. If it was only the question of machines, there would not have been any dearth of telephones anywhere in the country

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Supply and Drainage Schemes

*142. { **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have investigated the possibility of using reinforced cement spun pipes (Hume pipes) instead of cast iron pipes in water supply and drainage schemes, and

(b) whether from the point of view of stress, strain and durability any difference is noticed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The reinforced cement concrete spun pipes have so far found out a limited use in Water Supply and Drainage schemes by the State Governments. While RCC spun pipes cannot replace Cast Iron Pipes in water supply and drainage schemes to any large extent, the scope and extent of their use on any uniform basis is yet to be decided after gaining experience over a representative period and under different conditions

(b) While RCC spun pipes can be used for comparatively low pressure mains and for mains with infrequent house service connections they are unsuitable for aggressive waters and in aggressive soils

Reclamation of Land

*143 { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Anirudh Sinha

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) what portion of the targets fixed for the year 1958 for reclamation of land by the Central Tractor Organisation has so far been achieved, and

(b) whether the remaining portion will be achieved within the specified period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Against a target of reclamation of 38,200 acres for the financial year 1958-59, the achievement upto 31-10-1958 is 21,218 acres.

(b) Yes, depending upon the ability of State Governments to offer adequate land well in advance of the rains.

Kuradha Irrigation Project

***144. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1332 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) what is the total estimated cost of the Kuradha Irrigation Project;

(b) whether the State Government is bearing any portion of the cost of this project; and

(c) whether the project has been completed and water released for irrigation purposes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 15.88 lakhs.

(b) Yes Sir. Rs. 2.91 lakhs is the share of expenditure borne by the State Government.

(c) Yes Sir, water was released for irrigation from the 29th September, 1958

Investigation Report regarding Misbehaviour of Railway Police

***145. Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1103 on the 10th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the investigation report regarding the alleged misbehaviour of Railway Police, Sealdah; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

investigation could be made as a suit has been filed by the Travelling Ticket Examiner concerned against the Sub-Inspector of Police involved.

(b) Does not arise.

बरोनो घरमल पावर स्टेशन

*146. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री २० अगस्त १९५८ के तारां-कित प्रश्न मंस्या २६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि व्या यह सच है कि बरोनो घरमल पावर स्टेशन के पूरा होने में विलम्ब के कारण उत्तरी बिहार में बिजली के न होने से बिजली से चलने वाले नलकूपों के बन्द हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत उपर्यांत्री (श्री हाथी) : जी नहीं, किन्तु इस समय जितने नलकूप हैं उन सब को एक साथ चलाने के लिये काफी बिजली नहीं है और नहीं नए नलकूपों के लिये बिजली दी जा सकती है।

Ships Built at Hindustan Shipyard

***147 { Shri Goray:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) the number of ships built at Hindustan Shipyard so far;

(b) how many more are planned to be built during the rest of the Second Plan period;

(c) the amount paid to foreign countries to purchase marine engines and boilers for the ships built so far; and

(d) the amount to be spent on ships planned to be built during the rest of the Second Plan period in foreign exchange to meet the cost of boilers and engines?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 23 since the establishment of the yard in 1941.

(b) 8.

(c) and (d). The information regarding the total amount of foreign exchange spent on purchase of machinery and plant in respect of ships built so far from 1941 is not readily available and the same will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course. It may, however, be stated that the amount of foreign exchange spent on ships built so far during the Second Plan period and the further amount expected to be incurred on 9 more ships planned to be built during the rest of the plan period are Rs. 355 and 588 lakhs respectively. No separate figures are available in respect of engines and boilers, but the amount of foreign exchange incurred or likely to be incurred on purchase of these items is estimated to be about 50 per cent of the total foreign exchange expenditure involved.

Supply of X-Ray Films to West Bengal

***148. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government asked the Central Government for supply of X-Ray films; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Immediate arrangements were made through the State Trading Corporation for the release of X-Ray films to meet two months' requirements of the State Government. Further supplies of X-Ray films ordered by the State Trading Corporation against rupee payment are expected to be received very soon and the stocks so materialized will be distributed amongst the State Governments in accordance with their requirements.

Diversion of Joti-mutuk Siding

***149. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1110 on the 10th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the latest position of Joti-mutuk Siding near the mines in Asansol area;

(b) whether the colliery owners have deposited their share of the cost of diversion of the siding; and

(c) whether the work has been taken in hand?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Another firm has now agreed to share the cost of diversion

(b) Not yet, Sir

(c) The work will be taken in hand on receipt of the deposit.

Development of Lohtak Lake in Manipur

***150. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1574 on the 9th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the plans to develop the beauty spots on the Lohtak Lake in Manipur for tourists' attraction have since been implemented; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Workshop near Bongaigaon

***151. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1247 on the 15th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the scheme to establish a

Railway Workshop near Bongaigaon on the N.E.F. Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) An estimate has recently been prepared and is under examination

Ariyalur Accident

*152. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1489 on the 23rd September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed to go into the causes of the accident to a goods train between Ariyalur and Kallagam Stations on Southern Railway has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) According to the finding of the Enquiry Committee, the accident was caused by an unusually strong gale hitting the train while it was passing over the bridge. This finding has been accepted.

Printing of Postal Forms in Regional Languages

*153 **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1372 on the 1st April, 1958 and state what further steps have been taken to print Money Order and other postal forms in regional languages in the respective States?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): As has already been stated on the earlier occasion, there are many practical difficulties involved and the question has therefore been referred among others to the Forms Committee set up in the Directorate which is examining the problems involved and considering their practical solution. The report is likely to be available early next year.

Diesel Rail Cars

*154. **Shri Achar:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diesel rail cars recently received by the Railways from Australia have been allotted to any particular area;

(b) if so, how they have been distributed, and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to produce such rail cars in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Of the 24 Diesel Rail Cars received, (i) 12 have been allotted to the Southern Railway, and are working on, TUNI-SAMALKOT JUNCTION—COCANADA, COCANADA-SAMALKOT JUNCTION, RAJAH-MUNDRY -NIDADVOLU -TADEPAL-LIGUDAM sections; and

(ii) 12 have been allotted to the Northern Railway, and arrangements are being made to put these in service on the sections, NEW DELHI-PANIPAT-KURUKSHETRA - NARWANA-JIND-ROHTAK-DELHI KISHAN GUNJ, DELHI-KISHAN GUNJ-ROHTAK - JIND-PANIPAT - NEW DELHI, JULLUNDUR CITY-LUDHIANA-FEROZEPOR CANTONMENT, JULLUNDUR CITY-HOSHIARPUR-LUDHIANA- LOHIAN KHAS

(c) No

Stray Cattle

*155. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 105 on the 12th August, 1958 and state the particulars of care exercised by the authorities in Delhi State to ensure that the stray cattle that are caught and disposed of do not fall in the hands of butchers for selling their meat?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No special measures have been reported by the Delhi local bodies for verification whether or not the purchaser is a butcher. In fact, the majority of stray cattle caught in Delhi are returned to the owners on realization of a fine of Rs 50 per animal. Some owners of impounded cattle wait for participation in the auction as they can release their cattle on payment of Rs 30, which is the minimum auction bid, instead of paying a fine of Rs 50 per animal.

Unclaimed productive cattle left over from the auction are given to the State Governments, Gaushalas, Pinjrapoles and bona fide cattle breeders for breeding purposes on the recommendation of the State Department of Animal Husbandry. The unproductive cattle are sent to Gosadans. In such cases, there is no chance of cattle falling into the hands of butchers.

Loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation

*156. *Shri D. C. Sharma:*
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have approached the Central Government for an additional loan of Rs sixty lakhs for the new barrage at the Wazirabad pumping station; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to provide this additional amount to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Punjab State Electricity Board

*157. *Shri Ram Krishan:*
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 1350 on the 18th September, 1958 and state whether there has been any further progress regarding the setting up of State Electricity Board in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No, Sir Disagreement over one or two points between Punjab and Rajasthan Governments has held up the finalisation of the agreement regarding the maintenance and operation of the common pool works of the Bhakra Dam Project. Steps will be taken to establish the Board as soon as an agreement is reached.

Ganga Barrage Scheme

*158 *Shri Barman:*
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the 'Ganga Barrage Scheme' re-investigation has been started by experts,

(b) what period this re-investigation is likely to take, and

(c) what are the main subjects on which the experts are re-investigating?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There is no proposal for re-investigating the Ganga Barrage Scheme. The main field investigations have been completed,

(b) and (c) Do not arise. The Scheme is, however, under advanced technical examination and will be submitted to financial scrutiny shortly. In the course of the technical examination certain further investigations have already been found necessary and some more may become necessary. It is not possible to state precisely when all these will be completed.

भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण

१५६. श्री पथ देव : वया साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण कब से किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

वया तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री धू. प्र० जैन) : (क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से जानकारी मिलाई गई है और वह मिलते हो सभा को टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*160 Shri T. B. Bittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 739 on the 3rd December, 1956 and state:

(a) the stage at which the work on a permanent furnishing unit at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur is; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The works are progressing except the workshop structures, the tenders for which are under consideration

(b) 1961-62.

Colonies for P. & T. Employees

*161. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build colonies for Posts and Telegraphs employees during the current year;

(b) how many colonies have been so far constructed;

(c) what is the progress made in this respect in Madras Circle; and

(d) when will the colony in Madras be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):
(a) Yes

(b) Construction work of 15 colonies throughout the country is in progress

(c) Construction of P. & T. Colonies at seven places in the Madras Circle is in various stages of progress.

(d) The position on the three proposals for P. & T. Colonies in Madras is as follows:

(i) Land for construction of 92 quarters at Teynampet, Madras acquired on 6th March '58. Project for Building under consideration

(ii) A plot of land measuring 11 acres is under acquisition for another Colony near the Air Port.

(iii) A proposal for acquisition of plot of land for the Madras Telephone District staff is being processed.

New Railway Lines in Orissa

*162. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired so far for the construction of new Railway lines in Orissa;

(b) whether lands have been acquired for the construction of the new Railway line from Rourkela to Bonai; and

(c) if so, the amount of compensation paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 1029 acres of privately owned land.

(b) Yes Sir, about 647 acres of the total in (a) above.

(c) Rs 6,14,000 approximately.

इन्टरेल कोच फैक्टरी, पेराम्बूर

* १६३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या रेलवे मर्गी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) इन्टरेल कोच फैक्टरी, पेराम्बूर में चालू वर्ष में देश की रेलवे डिब्बों की माग कहा नक पूरी हुई

(ख) क्या डिब्बों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली लकड़ी बाहर में मगाने का विचार है

(ग) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) कितने मूल्य की लकड़ी बाहर में मगाई जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपर्युक्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना में बड़ी नाइन के कुल ३८१६ मवारी डिब्बे हासिल करने की योजना बनायी गयी है। इनमें में १८०२ मवारी डिब्बे बनाने का काम इम कारखाने को भोपा गया है जिन्हे दूसरी योजना के अन्दर तैयार करना है। ३०-१-५८ तक इम कारखाने में ५०१ मवारी डिब्बे तैयार किये गये, जिनमें १७६ वे गवारी डिब्बे भी शासिल हैं जो चालू माल के पहले ६ महीनों में तैयार किये गये हैं।

(ख) इस कारखाने में जो डिब्बे तैयार किये जाते हैं उनके लिए बाहर में नकड़ी नहीं मगायी जाती।

(ग) और (घ) मवाल नहीं उठता।

Locomotive Component Parts Factory, Manduadih

* १६४ { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far with regard to the construction of Locomotive Component Parts Factory at Manduadih; and

(b) when the factory will go into full production?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The construction of the Technical Training School, Basic Training Workshop and Apprentices Hostel is nearing completion, building of staff quarters is in progress. Tenders for the construction of main workshop building have been invited

(b) The factory is expected to go into full production by 1963-64

I.A.C. Routes Scheme

* १६५. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to change air routes of I.A.C. planes has been finalised; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The revised route patterns are indicated in the Indian Airlines Corporation Time-table dated 15-10-1958

Remodelling of Allahabad Station

* १६६. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1016 on the 3rd December, 1957, and state :

(a) the amount spent up-to-date on the remodelling of the Allahabad Station; and

(b) whether the entire project of remodelling of the station has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the yard remodelling on which about Rs 8-68 lakhs has been spent so far.

(b) The Yard Remodelling is expected to be completed by about September, 1959

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पौधे बढ़ाने वाले बाग

२१२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खात्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें बताई गई हों :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में (जिलेवार) पौधे बढ़ाने वाले कितने बाग हैं;

(ल) १९५७-५८ में लोगों को कितने पौधे दिये गये; और

(ग) या सरकार लोगों की मांग को पूरा कर रही है?

खात्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क)

जिला	पौधे बढ़ाने वाले बागों की संख्या
महारू	६
सिरमूर	५
मंडी	१
चम्बा	३
बिलासपुर	१
कुल	१६

(ल) १,२५,०००।

(ग) जी हाँ; सिवाय सेव के, जिसकी कमी रि.स्टर शुद्ध प्राइवेट जलीरों से पूरी की जा रही है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशु चिकित्सालय

२१३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खात्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें बताई गई हों :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में इस समय कितने पशु चिकित्सालय हैं;

(ल) १९५८ में इन चिकित्सालयों को स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य क्या है;

(ग) कितने चिकित्सालयों में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी काम पर लगे हुये हैं; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये किस प्रकार की योजना विचाराशील है?

खात्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क)

जिला	ग्राम्यतालों की संख्या	डिस्पैसरी
महारू	१३	२
मंडी	६	—
बिलासपुर	—	—
चम्बा	६	१
सुरमर	६	—
कुल	३७	३

(ल) दो

(ग) २०

(घ) दो व्यक्ति, प्रत्येक बी० बी० एस० सी०, बेटेनरी कम्प्याउन्डर्स और स्टाक एसिस्टेन्ट्स कोर्स (B.V.S.C., Veterinary Compounders' and Stock Assistants' courses) के लिये प्रति वर्ष मारत की अनेक संस्थाओं में, प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेजे जाते हैं।

Train Derailments

214. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of derailments during the period from 1st January, 1956 to 30th September, 1958;

(b) the amount of loss sustained by Railways due to derailments; and

(c) the steps taken to check derailments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) During the period from 1-1-1956 to 30-9-1958, 24 serious derailments have occurred on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property is Rs. 1,587,288.

(c) The steps taken to minimise the incidence of all categories of accidents including derailments are indicated in Chapter VI of 'A Factual Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways' copies of which were distributed to Members of the Lok Sabha.

P. & T. Employees

215. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1893 on the 1st April, 1958 regarding P. & T. Staff and state:

(a) the number of employees drawing a salary of Rs. 100 p.m. and above;

(b) the number of those drawing less than Rs. 100 p.m.?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information as on 1st June, 1958 which is the latest available readily, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Number of employees drawing a salary of Rs. 100/- p.m. and above 43,702

(b) The number of those drawing less than Rs. 100/- p.m. 1,70,598

Follow-up Survey of the Reserve Bank

216. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the follow-up survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India earlier to the 1951-52 All India Rural Credit Survey is over;

(b) if so, the main assessment regarding the income, indebtedness and reliance on Co-operative Societies of the peasant; and

(c) what are the recommendations of the Survey report?

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

(b) The drafting of the district and general reports relating to the first follow-up survey has not been completed. Hence the main assessment regarding income, indebtedness and reliance on Co-operative Societies of the peasant is not available.

(c) Does not arise.

Commemorative Stamps

217. { Shri Ram Krishan:
{ Shri A. M. Tariq:

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

(a) the number, nature and names of commemorative stamps issued during 1957-58; and

(b) the total number of such stamps sold and the amount earned during the same period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 65.] Information regarding the number of stamps sold and the amount earned is not available. The number of stamps printed and issued together with their face value is, however, indicated in the statement against each issue.

Women Employees in Telephone Exchange, New Delhi

218. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of women employees who are serving at present in Telephone Exchange Office at New Delhi?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): There

is no office called as "Telephone Exchange" office in New Delhi. However, a statement showing the number of Women employees in different exchanges at Delhi and New Delhi is placed on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of Exchange	Number of Women as on 31-10-1958
1	Trunk Exchange, New Delhi	146
2	Chandni Chowk Exchange, New Delhi	64
3	Tis Hazari Exchange, Delhi	18
4	Secretariat Exchange, South Block, New Delhi	3
5	Avnue Exchange, New Delhi	5
6	Old Secretariat Exchange, Delhi	4
7	P & T Directorate, P B X, New Delhi	8

Note—The other telephone exchanges in Delhi which have no women employees at all have not been mentioned

Derailment of Goods Train

219. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the 19th October, 1958, 17 wagons of a goods train got derailed between Rao and Mhow stations of Western Railway meter gauge section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Yes. On 19th October, 1958 at about 17.05 hours while train No 972 Down Goods was running between Rao and Mhow stations on Ratlam-Khandwa meter gauge section of Western Railway, 16 wagons derailed. There were no casualties.

Scheme for Setting up Metric Cells

220. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for setting up metric "cells" to expedite the intro-

duction of the metric system on Railways has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Metric Cells are being set up on various zonal railways

(b) Since the metric cells are still in the process of formation, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the set up on each railway

Utilisation of Funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes of Orissa

221. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how far the amounts allotted to Orissa 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 Karmarkar): The total amount of Rs 29.45 lakhs paid so far to the Government of Orissa for implementing Rural Water Supply Schemes has been utilised by the State Government.

Dak Bungalows on National Highways

222. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of Dak Bungalows on the side of National Highways in the Orissa State, and

(b) the amount sanctioned for their maintenance during 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 43

(b) A sum of Rs 55,000 is likely to be spent in 1958-59. No separate grant is given for dak bungalows. Their maintenance is a part of the maintenance of National Highways.

Post and Telegraph Offices in Orissa

223. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the number of Branch and Sub-Post Offices, Telephone and Telegraph

Offices opened so far during the Second Five Year Plan in Orissa Circle, Postal Division-wise;

(b) the number of such offices to be opened during the remaining period of the Second Plan,

(c) whether the reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been filled up in this Circle, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I annexure No 66]

(c) and (d) Information in respect of the posts in the cadres of Clerks Telegraphists, Telephone Operators, Mechanics, Postmen etc and Class IV reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and filled by them during the years 1956 1957 and 1958 (upto 15-11-1958), and the reasons for shortage, if any has been called for from the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Orissa Circle, Cuttack and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course

Women Employees in P and T Department, Orissa

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

(a) the total number of women employees in Posts and Telegraphs Department of Orissa Circle as on the 31st October, 1958, and

(b) how many of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) 23

(b) (i) Scheduled Castes 2

(ii) Scheduled Tribes Nil

Decrees against Central Railway

225. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of decrees passed by the civil courts during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 which were put into execution against Central Railway and

(b) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Over-crowding on Central Railway

226 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to remove or reduce over-crowding in trains on the Central Railway and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Consistent with the availability of adequate line capacity after meeting the current and anticipated requirement of vital goods traffic, and additional coaches and locomotives, 12 new trains were introduced and the runs of 4 existing trains were extended on the Central Railway during the period from 1-1-1957 to 31-10-1958. During the same period, the loads of 12 trains were augmented. Details are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 67]

(b) The measures referred to in part (a) above, have afforded some relief in reducing over-crowding on the sections on the Central Railway on which the train services have been augmented

Caterers on Delhi-Bombay Line

227. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of caterers on Delhi-Bombay main line of the Central Railway, and

(b) the number of complaints received against the caterers during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) 80

(b) 120

Sugar

228 Shri Pangarkar Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the percentage of recovery of sugar from sugar-cane in Bombay during 1956-57 and 1957-58 seasons?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) The average recovery of sugar from sugar cane in the Bombay State during 1956-57 and 1957-58 seasons was 11.60 per cent and 11.20 per cent respectively.

Conference of Chief Ministers

229 Shri Nagi Reddy Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers of various States was held with the Railway Minister in the first week of November 1958

(b) if so what were the general decisions taken and

(c) the particular decision regarding each State?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) Yes on 7.11.1958

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I annexure No 68]

Fruit Preservation Industry in Jammu and Kashmir

230 Shri A. M. Tariq Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir State has no large scale facilities for fruit canning purposes and

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to establish fruit canning industry in Jammu and Kashmir State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from Jammu and Kashmir State and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available

TB Clinics in Punjab

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

(a) how many tuberculosis clinics have been established with Central aid in Punjab during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government for establishing more tuberculosis clinics with Central aid during 1958-59 and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Five TB clinics one each at Sangrur, Nabha, Ludhiana, Ambala and Simla have been established/upgraded in Punjab so far with Central aid

(b) and (c) Yes Proposals have been received from the Government of Punjab for the establishment/upgrading of more TB clinics—one each at Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Karnal, Dharamsala, Hissar and Rohtak. These proposals are under consideration

Telegraph Lines in Orissa

232 *Shri Sanganna*
Shri B. C. Mullick

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1151 on the 16th December, 1957 in respect of the Telegraph lines in Orissa and state

(a) whether any change has since been made in the *status quo*

(b) whether any representation has been received from Government as well as from the people of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No

(b) Yes

(c) It is not considered necessary to make any change.

Committees on Extra Departmental Establishment in P. & T. Department

233. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri U. C. Patnaik:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1058 on the 28th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of Extra Departmental system in the Posts and Telegraphs Department 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; and

(d) what interim steps were taken in expectation of the final report?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes

(b) It is under consideration

(c) This will be done when the report is published

(d) None were necessary

Tractor Testing Station, Nagpur

234. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Tractor Testing Station at Nagpur has started functioning?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The proposal to start a separate Tractor Testing Station at Nagpur has been dropped as it is felt that the purpose would be served adequately by expanding the Tractor Training Centre at Budni to discharge this function also.

Attack on Passenger Train

235. { Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mughalsarai-Lucknow passenger train was stopped and stoned near Bilharghat station on the 21st September, 1958;

(b) whether the miscreants were taken into custody;

(c) if so, the action taken against them; and

(d) the amount of damage done to railway coaches and passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Names of 15 miscreants have been ascertained out of whom four men have been arrested so far. Vigorous efforts are being made to arrest the remaining suspects.

(d) Six T.T.Es., three G.R.P. constables and three passengers were injured. As regards the amount of damage done to railway coaches and loss suffered by passengers the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table shortly.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशु चिकित्सालय

२३६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या व्यायाम तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में चालू वर्ष में कितने पशु चिकित्सालय खोले गये ; और

(ल) इन चिकित्सालयों के लिये स्थान चुनते समय किन बारों का ध्यान रखा गया है ?

व्यायाम तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० चंद्रन) : (क) चालू वर्ष में घमी तक कोई पशु चिकित्सालय नहीं खोले गये हैं परन्तु ऐसे दो चिकित्सालयों को आरी करने का विचार है। उन में से एक मण्डी चिले में गोहर के स्थान पर और दूसरा सिरमूर चिले में राजपुरा के स्थान पर हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जायेंगे।

(ल) किसी विशेष स्थान पर पशु चिकित्सालय को स्थापित करते समय मुख्य विचार यह होता है कि इससे कितनी संस्था में पशु जनता की सेवा होती है। जिस चिले में चिकित्सालय खोलना हो तो पहले उस चिले की प्लॉनिंग कमेटी (Planning Committee) सुझाव पर विचार करती है और फिर हिमाचल प्रदेश टेरीटोरियल कॉसिल (Territorial Council) की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी (Standing Committee) की स्वीकृति लेकर उस को अनियम रूप दिया जाता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश का स्वास्थ्य विभाग

२३७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५६-५७ और १९५८-५९ में हिमाचल प्रदेश (प्रशासन तथा प्रादेशिक परिषद) के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कितने मुख्य कार्यालय काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ल) इन कार्यालयों वें अलग-अलग कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री : (श्री कर्मचारी) : (क) १९५६-५७ में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के

मात्रहर स्वास्थ्य विभाग का एक मुख्य कार्यालय था। १५ अगस्त, १९५७ से प्रादेशिक परिषद बन जाने के बाद वो मुख्य कार्यालय काम कर रहे हैं—एक मिहाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के मात्रहर उस प्रशासन की संस्थाओं तथा बोजनाओं के नियन्त्रण के लिए और दूसरा प्रादेशिक परिषद के द्वारा नियन्त्रण के लिए।

(ल) ऊपर लिखे मुख्य कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी इस प्रकार हैं :

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन

	१९५६-५७	१९५८-५९
प्रधम श्रेणी	३	३
द्वितीय श्रेणी	—	—
तृतीय श्रेणी	२२	२०
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	५	५

प्रादेशिक परिषद

	१९५६-५७	१९५८-५९
प्रधम श्रेणी	—	?
द्वितीय श्रेणी	—	—
तृतीय श्रेणी	—	२५
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	—	४

Vending Contracts on Railways to Co-operative Societies

Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Shri I. Eacharan:

238. { Kumari Vedakumari:

Shri V. C. Shukla:

Shri Mohammed Imam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been issued to give preference to co-operatives in settling vending contracts on Railway stations and dinning cars;

(b) if so, the number of vending co-operatives working in different Zones at present; and

(c) the number of vending contracts given to co-operatives in 1958 so far on different Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Directions have been issued that on each Railway, at one or two stations, as and when vacancies arise, as an experimental measure, catering or vending contracts should be entrusted to registered co-operative societies, which should consist mostly of the actual workers.

(b) Twenty on the Southern Railway, two on the Northern Railway and one on the North-Eastern Railway.

(c) One on the Southern Railway.

Fruit

239. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tinned fruits produced in India and quantity exported in 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the total amount of Central aid given to the Fruit Canning Industry so far under the Second Five Year Plan?

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

	Calendar Year 1956	Calendar Year 1957
	(Tons)	(Tons)
1. Estimated production of fruit products	23,150 (Including 950 Tons of Tinned fruits)	30,070 (Including 1,400 Tons of Tinned fruits)
2. Estimated export of fruit products.	1,290 (Including 62 Tons of Tinned fruits)	1,760 (Including 174 Tons of Tinned fruits)
(b) 1. Loan - Rs. 16.19 lakhs.		
2. Subsidy of Rs. 1,81,600 on tinplates used for the manufacture of open-top sanitary cans for fruit products.		

C.H.S. Scheme for Members of Parliament

240. Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 1091 on the 10th September, 1958 and state whether final decision has been taken in regard to the introduction of the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Members of Parliament who may be willing to join it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Although it is tentatively proposed to start the C.H.S. Scheme for Members of Parliament for such of them as may be willing to join it, the actual implementation of the Scheme is held up pending decision on the following questions:

(1) Whether the Ministry of Health or the Department of Parliamentary Affairs should meet the deficit between the expenditure and the anticipated income from contribution from the members; and

(2) Whether the families of the Members of Parliament can enjoy the benefits of the Scheme under the "Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954".

These matters are at present the subject of discussion between the Ministry of Health, and the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries

241. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the output of Cottage and Small Scale industries under different schemes in Community Development and National Extension Scheme Projects in 1957-58; and

(b) how much of it was sold or how much of it was in stock by 1st April, 1958?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The information is not available with this Ministry, nor is it practicable to collect it.

Training of Auxiliary Health Workers

242. **Shri Kadiyan:****Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1357 on the 18th September, 1958 and state

(a) the number of auxiliary health workers to be trained during the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) how many of them have already been trained,

(c) whether the existing training facilities will be sufficient to meet the requirements, and

(d) if not the measures Government propose to take to increase the training facilities?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No target has been fixed for the training of auxiliary health workers during the Second Five Year Plan

(b) The duration of the training course is two years and the first batch of students will be completing the training in 1959

(c) and (d) The existing training facilities are not sufficient. The Government of India have circularised the scheme to the State Governments. They have also been reminded from time to time

Allotment of Fertilizers

243 **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers allotted to each State during the current year so far and the method adopted for fixing such allocations,

(b) whether any measures have been taken to increase the allocations and

(c) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the allocations of different nitrogenous fertilisers made to the various States is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 89]. The basis adopted

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for allocation is the proportion of the availability to the demand

(b) and (c) In order to augment supplies export of 50,000 tons of groundnut oilcakes was allowed for utilising the foreign exchange earned thereby for import of fertilisers. Under the Indo-U.S Aid Programme 5011 funds have been allotted for import of fertilisers. Additional imports under these arrangements are expected to be as follows —

S. No	Name of Fertilisers	Quantity in Tons	Quantity in terms of S/A Tons
1	Sulphate of Ammonia	32,000	32,000
2	Urea	9,868	22,000
3	Sulphate of Ammonia	57,000	57,000
4	Sulphate of Ammonia	35,000	35,000

So far items 1 and 2 above have materialised. If the above-mentioned quantities reach India by the beginning of March, 1959 the allocations to States are likely to go up to 59 per cent of their demand

Railway Earnings

244. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the railway earnings during the period from April to September, 1958, as compared to the corresponding period during the year 1957?

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

		(1. crore ⁴)	
April '57	Sept '57	April '58	Sept '58
Rs 1,52 44		Rs 1,46 66	

रुपये मरम्बाने

२४५ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या परिवहन तथा सजार मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कितने देशों ने भारत को अपने प्रदेश के ऊपर बिना किसी रकावट और जनर्म के विमान उड़ाने की अनुमति दी है, भारत

(क) उक्तने देशों ने रास्ते निश्चित करके शर्त लगा दी हैं?

प्रतीक्षिक उद्योगपत्र उत्तरांशी (म) मुद्दोंद्वारा : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नागरिक विमानन पर नियुक्ति (Convention on International Civil Aviation) और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायुवर्द्धा पारनयन करार (International Air Services Transit Agreement) पर ३ दिसम्बर, १९४४ को शिकायों में दस्तखत किये गये थे। दस्तखत करने वाले एक राज्य के नागरिक विमानों का दस्तखत करने वाले दूसरे राज्य की सीमाओं में उड़ान का नियन्त्रण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नागरिक विमानन पर नियुक्ति के अनुच्छेद ५ (Article 5 of the Convention on I.C.A.) और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायुवर्द्धा पारनयन करार के अनुच्छेद १ की धारा १ (Article 1 Section 1 of the International Air Services Transit Agreement) के अनुसार होता है। भारत ने भी इन पर दस्तखत किये थे। ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को ७२ राज्य नियुक्ति (Convention) में और ४८ राज्य पारनयन करार (Transit Agreement) में शामिल थे।

(ल) दो राज्यों ने अपने राज्यों की सीमा में होकर आपासार उड़ानें करने के लिए रास्ता मूकरंग कर दिया है। इनमें से एक तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायुवर्द्धा पारनयन करार (International Air Services Transit Agreement) में शामिल है और दूसरा नहीं।

Advisory Board of I.C.A.R.

246. Shri Damani:

Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the manner in which the recommendations made by the Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held in November, 1957

have been implemented in the various Union Territories?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The requisite information is not available and is being called for from the Union Territories. It will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when collected.

Loss to Railways on Account of Rains

247. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the loss sustained by Railways as a result of damage to bridges, dislocation of tram services and damage to railway wagons and stores caused by unprecedented rains this year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Cashewnut Cultivation in Orissa

248 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1344 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) to what extent the scheme for cashewnut cultivation in Orissa has been implemented; and

(b) how much of the Central share has been spent so far in extending cashew cultivation in Orissa?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The scheme started functioning with effect from 16th May, 1957. Information regarding the progress made so far, has been called for from the State Government.

(b) In the year 1957-58 a sum of Rs 813 was utilized out of the Central grant. Information regarding expenditure incurred during the current financial year has not so far been received from the State Government.

Eradication of Malaria

249 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 116 on the 12th August, 1958 and state the amount allotted to Orissa for carrying out the Nation-wide Malaria eradication programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 31.95 lakhs has been tentatively allocated during the year 1958-59 out of the total Government of India assistance to the extent of Rs. 105.73 lakhs to Orissa during the period of three years 1958-59 to 1960-61.

Ticket Checking Staff

250. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1519 on 23rd September, ticket checking staff; and

(a) whether Government have since decided to increase the strength of ticket checking staff; and

(b) if so, the number of the staff to be increased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Proposals to increase the strength of ticket checking staff are still under consideration of the Northern Railway Administration.

(b) The number cannot be stated unless the proposals are finalised.

World Health Organization

251. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the decisions taken, recommendations made and resolutions passed at the Eleventh Session of the W.H.O. Regional Committee for South-East Asia held at Delhi during last week of September, 1958; and

(b) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken by Government to implement these decisions?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A copy of the Document No. SEA/RC.11/24 which contains the resolutions and recommendations of the 11th Session of the W.H.O.

Regional Committee for South-East Asia held in New Delhi from 24th to 30th September, 1958 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in the Library. See Index No. LT-1026/58.]

(b) These decisions will be finally approved by the Twelfth World Health Assembly scheduled to meet at Geneva in May, 1959 and then referred to various Governments for necessary action. Meanwhile the Government of India will examine these recommendations in consultation with the State Governments.

Medical College at Gauhati

252. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Assam to establish a Second Medical College at Gauhati due to congestion in Dibrugarh Medical College?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No formal request has been received in this behalf from the State Government.

4/ T.B. in Andhra Pradesh

253. Shri E. Madhusudhan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total amount to be given to Andhra Pradesh for the prevention of T.B. during 1958-59?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 6,71,805 is likely to be given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 for the prevention of T.B.

Train Derailments between Harihar and Bangalore Section

254. Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of derailments of goods trains which have occurred during the period from the 1st May to the 30th September, 1958 between

Harihar and Bangalore section of metre gauge Railway;

(b) the loss incurred as a result of each derailment; and

(c) the reasons for such derailments of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 70.]

Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore

255. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted to Mysore State during 1957-58 by the Centre with a view to supplement the food position and stabilise the prices; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the State Government so far during the current year and the quantity proposed to be given during the remaining period of the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The following quantities of rice and wheat were released from Central Government stocks for distribution in Mysore State during the financial year 1957-58 and up to 31st October in 1958-59:

Year	Rice	Wheat	Paddy
1957-58	35.8	27.5	0.2
1958-59 'Up to 31st October, 1958).	51	21.6	

It is not possible to indicate the quantity that may be supplied during the remaining part of the year 1958-59.

Tourist Offices

256. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries where there are tourist offices; and

(b) whether the expenses incurred on these are commensurate with the usefulness of these offices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) U.S.A., U.K., France, West Germany, Australia and Ceylon.

(b) Considering the wide interest in India that these offices have created among the travel public in general and the travel trade in particular in the respective countries by their trade contacts and public relations work, it is felt that the expenditure incurred on these offices has been fruitful. This is borne out by the continued increase in tourist arrival figures from these countries from year to year.

Thefts on N.E. Railway

257. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the theft of Railway properties on the North Eastern Railway during the last three years; and

(b) how this position compares with that of the Central and Western Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Theft of Railway properties over the North Eastern Railway during the last three years has been as given below:—

1955-56	1955-57	1957-58
Rs. 3,51,38/-	Rs. 4,82,390/-	Rs. 3,90,151

(b) The position of thefts over the Central and Western Railways during the same period has been as under:—

1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Central Rly		
Rs. 9,14,594/-	Rs. 7,17,303/-	Rs. 4,97,832/-
Western Rly		
Rs. 1,43,845/-	Rs. 2,20,415/-	Rs. 1,64,327/-
Gangmen		

258. Shri Rajendra Singh. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) how many Gangmen in Northern Railway have been provided with Railway quarters,

(b) how many of them have been confirmed and

(c) how many have been promoted to higher rank since 1952 up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Quarters for Class IV Staff in I.A.R.I

259. Shri Tangamani. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of quarters for Class IV staff in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi,

(b) whether they have been provided with electricity and separate water taps and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c) A statement is given below—

STATEMENT

(a) There are 146 quarters, as detailed below for Class IV staff at the I.A.R.I. New Delhi

(i) Daftary Type	20
(ii) Peon Type	118
(iii) Type I-A	8
	146

(b) Daftary type quarters are provided with separate water taps but do

not have electric connections. Type I-A quarters are provided with separate water taps and electric connections. The peon type quarters are not provided either with electricity or with separate water taps.

(c) Electricity and separate water connections have not been provided in old type of quarters for Class IV staff even in the case of accommodation in the general pool. Consequently electricity and water connections have not been given to such quarters for Class IV staff at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Lembuchara Agricultural Farm, Tripura

260 Shri Dasaratha Deb. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total annual expenditure incurred by Tripura Administration on the Lembuchara Agricultural Farm Tripura?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The total annual expenditure will vary from year to year. The actual expenditure incurred during 1957-58 was however, as under—

1 Non-recurring capital expenditure	Rs 27,544 05
2 Recurring expenditure	Rs 21,572 05
TOTAL	Rs 49,116 10

Seed Multiplication Farms in Tripura

261 Shri Dasaratha Deb. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total number of seed multiplication farms established so far in Tripura,

(b) the total amount of money spent for their establishment, and

(c) the total income derived from these farms during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto October)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Six.

(b) Rs. 1,62,850.

(c) The income derived during 1957-58 was Rs. 1,248 from one seed farm established in 1956-57. The figure for the income derived during April-October, 1958 is not yet available.

Development of Fisheries in Tripura

262. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual expenditure incurred by Tripura Administration on the Development of fisheries;

(b) the total number of fisheries run directly by the Administration; and

(c) the total quantity of fish supplied by the Government fisheries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The total expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 2,53,283.

(b) The total water area under departmental fisheries is 167.90 acres.

(c) The total quantity of fish so far sold out is 296 mds. Besides, 5,25,625 number of carp fry and fingerlings for the purpose of rearing have been sold out to interested pisciculturists at subsidised rates.

National Railway Users' Consultative Council

263. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railway be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council held in the year 1958;

(b) the main recommendations made by it; and

(c) which of them have been accepted and implemented by Government?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 71.]

Staff in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power

264. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2358 on the 18th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the percentage of posts reserved by Government for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the reasons for not filling up so far; and

(c) the time by which it will be filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for direct recruitment through competitive examinations held by U.P.S.C. is 12½ per cent and 5 per cent respectively. As for posts filled otherwise, the respective percentage is 16.2/3 and 5. Recruitment to the posts of Assistants is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs who also take into account the reservation made in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As regards Clerks, the reservation is met as far as possible and the short fall, if any, is due to the non-availability of suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Poppy Heads

265. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2047 on the 15th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the investigation regarding the unloading of poppy heads by halting trains outside stations has since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigation by the Government Railway Police, Punjab and their report has not yet been received.

Women Employees on Railways

268. { **Shri Rami Reddy:**
 { **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women employees in different railways; and

(b) the number of such women in different departments of Railways?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Theft of Copper Wire

267. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of circuit hours lost by thefts of copper wire in trunk telephones and telegraphs services in the year 1957?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Loss to Railways due to Accidents

268. **Shri Chunji Lai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss sustained by Railways due to accidents and derailments during the years 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far, year-wise; and

(b) what is the percentage of this loss to the total income of the Railways, year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Losses due to accidents are computed in terms

of costs of damage to track and rolling-stock and claims payments on financial year basis and not on calendar year basis.

For the years 1955-56 onwards, the approximate cost of damage to track and rolling-stock due to all accidents including derailments was as follows:-

Indian Railways

Year	Approximate cost of damage to track and rolling-stock due to all accidents
	Rs. (000)
1955-56	56,98
1956-57	68,92
1957-58	41,94
1958-59	15,38
(Up to August, 1958)	

The figures regarding claims payments during these years are under collection and the information will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as ready.

(b) Percentage of costs of damages to track and rolling stock to total gross earnings is given below:-

Indian Railways

Year	Percentage of cost of damage to total gross earnings.
1955-56	0.18
1956-57	0.20
1957-58	0.11
1958-59	0.10
(Up to August, 1958)	

The overall percentage, inclusive of the amount of compensation paid, will be furnished along with the information regarding claims payments referred to in reply to part (a) above.

Quarters for Railway Staff

269. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether quarters for Railway staff were constructed in Guntakal, the

Southern Railway Divisional Headquarters during 1956-58:

(b) if so, the number of quarters and the total cost of the constructions; and

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of quarters though allotted are not occupied by the staff as many of them are not fit for dwelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Total 412 units of different types of quarters at a cost of Rs 26,65,197 have been constructed in Guntakal during 1956-58.

(c) No Sir All quarters are fit for dwelling and have been occupied by staff.

Conference on Auxiliary Nursing

270. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many nations took part in a W.H.O. sponsored Conference on auxiliary nursing which took place in New Delhi on 3rd November, 1958?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Representatives from the under-mentioned countries participated in the Conference:

Afghanistan.

Burma.

Ceylon.

Egypt.

India.

Indonesia.

Iran.

Japan.

Pakistan.

Sudan, and

Thailand

A representative from Taiwan also attended this Conference.

Long Staple American Cotton

271. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether long staple American cotton can be grown successfully in the Manipur Valley;

(b) if so, the acreage on which the said cotton was grown in 1957 and 1958 and the amount of yield in the respective years;

(c) how the yield compares with the yield of cotton crops of different varieties in other parts of India; and

(d) the scope of growing the said American variety on a larger scale in Manipur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes From the condition of the cotton crop in 1956, the Director of Agriculture in Manipur felt that the Parbhani American cotton could be introduced in the Manipur Valley.

(b) No figures are available, but cotton is not grown in Manipur to any appreciable extent

(c) Information is not available

(d) It cannot be said with any certainty what scope there is for growing the said American variety on a large scale in Manipur. It would be desirable to undertake further systematic trials before deciding the scope for growing American variety

Regional Post Graduate Agriculture Research Training Centre

272. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2597 on the 23rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme submitted by the Punjab Government to set up a Regional Post-graduate Agricultural Research Training Centre for higher degrees has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) Clarification on certain points has been sought from the Government of Punjab which is still awaited. Government of India's approval to the detailed scheme received from the State Government will be conveyed only after the requisite information is received from the State Government.

Pumping Sets in Punjab

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

(a) total amount given to the Punjab Government for the setting up of pumping sets during 1958-59 so far, and

(b) to what extent the Punjab Government have utilised this amount?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs 200 lakhs

(b) This information would not be available until after the close of the year.

Research Schemes

274. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2958 on the 27th September, 1958 and state the amount sanctioned for the research schemes received from Punjab Government and approved by Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 72]

Railway Training Schools

275. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of students from each Railway Zone who are receiving

training in the Railway Training Schools at present; and

(b) whether these different schools have been expanded recently?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Wheat Consumption in Kerala

276. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1236 on the 15th September, 1958 and state details of the scheme submitted by Kerala Government to encourage wheat consumption among people of that State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The scheme received from the Government of Kerala envisages the setting up of Wheat Houses initially at three Centres, viz Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode, for the sale of wheat preparations at low prices. The Wheat Houses are proposed to be conducted on the lines of the Cafeteria/Restaurants run by the All India Women's Food Council for popularizing subsidiary foods. The scheme is proposed to be extended to other places in the State if it is found to be working satisfactorily at these Centres.

Pending Cases of Payment on Northern Railway

277. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the pending cases of payment to the staff in Northern Railway have been finalised in each Division,

(b) if not, the number of such cases pending in each Division at present and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Late Running of Punjab Mail

278. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the train Punjab Mail on Northern and Central Railways has been late from the 1st June to the 31st October, 1958;

(b) what has been the daily arrival timings at the terminal station for the above months;

(c) reasons for running late; and

(d) any steps taken by Government to improve the punctuality of the train?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The number of occasions 5 Dn/37 Up and 38 Dn/6 Up Punjab Mail trains arrived late at the destination stations during the period June—October 1958 is indicated below:—

Month 1958	Number of occasions arrived late		
	Ho nby	Firozepur	V.T.
	38 Dn/6 UP Mail.	5 D /37 UP Mail	
June . . .	27	13	
July . . .	21	14	
August . . .	17	14	
September . . .	19	12	
October . . .	7	15	

The daily arrival timings of these trains at the terminal stations are not readily available.

(c) Main causes which contributed to the late running of these trains during the period were:—

(i) Unprecedented rains, this year, which resulted in breaches at several places on the Bombay,

Bhusawal, Jhansi and Ferozepore Division, and subsequent cautious driving as a precautionary measure

(ii) Extra time lost in regulating the movements of trains bunched on the Delhi-Mathura section due to engineering block, which had to be permitted to expedite the work of doubling the section.

(iii) Overhauling of Delhi Main West Cabin from 2-10-58 to 11-10-58, which affected the performance of these and other trains.

(iv) Excessive alarm chain pulling.

(v) Operational causes, such as, accidents engine failures, signal failures, displaced crossings, hot-axles etc.

(d) The following steps have been taken to improve the performance of these trains:—

(i) The running of these trains is closely watched at the Divisional and Headquarter's levels on the Railways. The Railway Board also closely watch the performance of these and other Mail/Express trains daily. All avoidable detentions are taken up with the staff at fault by the Railways.

(ii) Periodical punctuality drives are instituted to analyse the causes of detentions and take steps to improve their running.

(iii) Officers and Inspectors are deputed to travel by these trains, as and when necessary, to improve their running.

Stations in Punjab

279. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway Stations at present in Punjab State;

(b) how many of them have been electrified so far and names of such stations; and

(c) the names of the stations which are expected to be electrified by the end of 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Such statistics are not maintained Statewise. Information by railway zones or divisions/districts can however be supplied if required.

Quarters for Railway Employees

280. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the money spent on the construction of quarters for Railway employees on the Ferozepur-Fazilka Section of the Northern Railway during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 at each station;

(b) number of quarters constructed on each station; and

(c) the number of quarters which will be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No quarters were constructed on Ferozepur-Fazilka Section of the Northern Railway during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 3 quarters are proposed to be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan on this Section.

Waiting Rooms on Northern Railway

281. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and the number of new waiting rooms constructed during the year 1957-58 on Northern Railway and cost thereof; and

(b) the number of waiting rooms repaired and the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 8 new waiting rooms are constructed during 1957-58. The names of stations with costs thereof are as follows:—

Name	Cost Rs.
Basai	8,000
Misrikhirth	7,400
Misawali	6,400
Nasai	6,650
Panki	10,110
Kurwar	6,550
Desuya	7,383
Rajatnagar	9,000

(b) No separate records or accounts for waiting rooms are kept as they form a part of station Buildings the repairs and maintenance expenditure of which is again bulked with Service Buildings in General.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RESOLUTION ON TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Resolution No. 1(18)-TEX (A)/58 dated the 31st October, 1958 containing the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Committee, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1027/58].

REPORT OF LOWER DAMODAR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 28th August, 1958 in reply to Starred Question No. 677, a copy of the Report of the Lower Damodar Investigation Committee, Vol. I and II. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1028/58].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 938 dated the 11th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Agricultural Produce, (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 1031 dated the 1st November, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 1032 dated the 1st November, 1958.
- (4) G.S.R. No. 1033 dated the 1st November, 1958.
- (5) G.S.R. No. 1034 dated the 1st November, 1958.
[Placed in Library See No LT-1029/58]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—A SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Parliamentary Committees—A Summary of Work", pertaining to the Fifth Session of the Second Lok Sabha.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the

Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Passenger Amenities.

12.02 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 24th November will consist of:—

- (1) Further consideration and passing of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualifications) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee.
- (2) Consideration and passing of—
 - (a) The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
 - (b) The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill, 1958 (expected to be introduced on or about 24th November);
 - (c) The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1958
- (3) Discussion on the following matters will also come up on the dates mentioned.
 - (i) The Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Private, Ltd., 1956-57, on a motion to be moved by Shri Nath Patnaik and others at 2.30 P.M. on 25th November.
 - (ii) The statement made by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 25th August, 1958, regarding the Investment Policy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, on a motion to be moved by the Finance Minister on 27th November.

(iii) The Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended 31st March, 1957, on a motion to be moved by Shri Ram Krishan and others, at 2-30 P.M. on 29th November

12.08 hrs

POINT OF INFORMATION

Shri T B Vittal Rao (Khammam)
The Estimates Committee submitted several reports on the working of the Railway Ministry. But it was done sometime ago, two or three years ago, and we cannot raise questions on those reports until the Estimates Committee examines the reply from the Railway Ministry. Three years is a very long period. We would like to know when the Estimates Committee is going to finalize its recommendations on the replies received from the Ministry of Railways, and on those reports.

Shri B G Mehta The recommendations of the Estimates Committee are considered by the Ministries concerned. That will take some time. They send their replies to the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee itself through one of its sub committees considers the replies received. Some of them are accepted, some are not accepted. Then there is some protracted correspondence between the office of the Estimates Committee and the Ministry concerned. That again takes time. But I do not think this correspondence precludes any discussion in this House on any point in which the House is interested or any hon Member is interested. So any discussions could be initiated or any explanation could be asked for through the various devices under which the Parliament functions, that should not preclude such a discussion at any stage. But the Committee can only act on the replies received and to the extent they are satisfactory. There are some

issues which have to be pursued so that the Committee is definitely satisfied one way or the other and so that it can report accordingly to this House.

Mr Speaker I always understood that the recommendations of the Committee are not discussed on the floor of the House and put to the vote of the House. The Committee's recommendations from the very inception, have been taken to be binding on the Government. In trying to implement them whenever they find any difficulty it is always open to the Government once again, to inform the Committee and ask them to revise anything in view of certain difficulties that the Government might have experienced. Ultimately they arrive at an agreement. The Committee agrees with the Minister in which case there is no difficulty. In some cases the Minister himself finds the reasonableness of the Committee's recommendations. Thus, there has been no conflict at all between the Government and the Committee.

Now the hon Member or any other hon Member of the House can always be watchful, as soon as the Committee's report is made, and if he is anxious that particular matters should be implemented much quicker than they are reported to the House by the Committee as having been implemented, he can put questions here or raise the matter here and ask as to why the recommendation has not been implemented. I think discussion on the floor of the House can come in only so far as the implementation is concerned by putting questions or otherwise. We shall not once again go into the propriety or otherwise of any recommendations. They are accepted as such. I thought that Shri Mehta's statement was a little too wide—not that he intended it—and therefore I wanted exactly to place before the House the scope of this. After a reasonable time being given to the Government to implement any of the recommendations of the Committee, if any hon Member finds that certain

[Mr. Speaker].

recommendations have to be implemented expeditiously, he can always put questions here and draw the attention of the hon. Minister concerned. I am sure that will be done.

12.07. hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishanappa): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause(s) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, as amended from time to time, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a Member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee in the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Manikya Lal Varma subject to the other provisions of the said Act and of the Rules and Regulations made thereunder."

Mr. Speaker: The question is-

"That in pursuance of clause(s) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, as amended from time to time, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee in the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Manikya Lal Varma subject to the other provisions of the said Act and of the Rules and Regulations made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the motion for reference of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, to a Joint Committee. Out of five hours allotted to this motion, 4 hours 23 minutes have already been availed of and 37 minutes now remain. Shri Mulchand Dube may continue his speech. After him, I shall call upon the hon. Minister.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farukhabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday afternoon I said that electricity was going to play a very vital role in the development of our country. It is true, as stated by the hon. Minister, that in 1910 only 18,000 kw. were produced and that in 1958 the amount produced was 28 lakhs. This is certainly a very great progress, but even so, unless this progress is maintained, and we produce electricity a thousand fold of what we are producing now, we shall not be able to carry electricity to every village in the country, and the day will be far off when every oil lamp in the remotest village will be replaced or substituted by an electric light.

So far as the industrialisation of the country is concerned, I submit that electricity is the only power which can be transmitted over thousands of miles and used at even a very distant place by merely pressing a button. I find in my State of Uttar Pradesh that most of the towns and town areas or notified areas and municipalities are being electrified. This may, to a certain extent, solve the unemployment problem of the urban area. But, I submit, this is not enough. Efforts should be made to make the country and the people machine-minded. And so long as this is not done and so long as the factories are not established in these towns and people are not educated in the right

use of electricity the progress will be bound to be very slow. Whatever is being done to improve the food position, by the village level workers and other workers who go to the villages and tell the villagers how to proceed with the cultivation, ploughing of land, utilisation of better seeds and implements etc. The same thing should be done in the towns also so that people, instead of looking for government jobs, may be able to see that the use of machines with electric power is going to be more beneficial to them and more profitable to them monetarily than government jobs. This I submit is very necessary and the hon. Minister should look into this matter and see if anything can be done to educate the people in the use of machines so that the production of industrial goods may increase the wealth of the country.

For that purpose it is also necessary that electricity should be made as cheap as possible so that it may be within the reach of the poorer people. It may be that the Government may think that it is not profitable or does not pay to make it cheap but since we are not paying unemployment doles to persons who are unemployed we might give them electricity even below the cost price, below the price at which it is produced. There is no harm in doing so and, I think, the country will be benefited in the long run by doing that.

The hon. Minister pointed out that he has extended the facilities to the consumers. But if these facilities are examined, it will be found that they are more or less illusory. The first facility that has been pointed out is that the consumers are given the same rights against the government as they had against the licensee. Even though there may have been no provision in the law with regard to grant of rights, my submission is that the general law was applicable and the State Governments would have been still liable to the same extent as any private

licensee with regard to the right of the consumer. So, this facility that is sought to be given to the consumer is not of much value.

The second facility that is sought to be given is that instead of the minimum of six which was required to enable the consumers to get electricity the number has been reduced to two. This again amounts to giving by one hand and taking it away by the other. Because, the consumers or would-be consumers would be liable to a charge of 15 per cent of the cost of the laying of mains in that area. So this facility is worth nothing.

The third facility that is sought to be given is that the tenants are entitled to take electric connections even without the consent of the landlord. This also, I may submit, is illusory. There will be very few tenants who will be able to spend money that is required for getting electric connection at their own cost because there is no provision in the Act that the cost will be borne by the landlord. If the landlord is not to bear the cost and the tenant has to bear it, he cannot do it because his occupation is of a precarious nature and he can be evicted any day. So only such tenants as are in occupation of the premises for a longer time like 10-16 years will be able to derive advantage from this concession. So, I submit, that so far as the concessions that have been announced by the hon. Minister are concerned, they are more or less illusory and are of no practical value.

Then, some hon. Members yesterday raised objection that the Government has not announced any policy with regard to nationalisation of this industry. My submission is that that policy is there to a certain extent. In my own State at least, if a particular town is to be electrified the electricity board or the municipality or the State Government try to take it up and it is only if they are unable to do so that a licence is given to a private

[Shri Mulchand Dube]

person. In respect of old licences also the same procedure is prescribed in the Bill. Therefore, so far as the question of nationalisation is concerned, it is there in the Bill and does not, in the present circumstances, require any greater stress.

Then, it has been stated that preference has been given to government with respect to supply of electricity as against an individual. But this objection has no validity because government work is a public work. So, public utility concerns should be given preference as against the rights of an individual. That has been properly put in the Bill.

The third objection was about the preference to be given to the government at the time of revocation of the licence. That also, I think, is as it should be. With these words, I support the Bill.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Mr. Speaker, I am really grateful to the hon. Members who partook in the discussion, for the keen interest they have evinced in this measure. Some of the hon. Members have put in very useful and constructive suggestions. Members that took part in the debate have touched a number of subjects, beginning from the policy of nationalisation right to the defects in the preparation of bills, checking of meters and various other details of administration. They have also dwelt upon the question of power generation, importance of power for the country, the new projects to be taken up etc. It was also mentioned by some hon. Members that projects like Sharavati and Barauni should be completed and all the power projects should be included in the core of the Plan. Some of them referred to the function of the State Electricity Boards, representation of the consumers and the labour working in the electrical industry etc. Some hon. Members also referred to the rate

structure and also the facilities to be given for irrigation and small-scale industries.

One hon. Member also touched the question of utilisation of power from Hirakud. This all shows the keen interest that hon. Members take in the generation, supply and distribution of power—electrical, of course—and the need for adding to the power potential of the country.

12.20 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY in the Chair.]

It is very natural that in the present age when electricity has been put to various uses for the benefit of the community, hon. Members show that keen interest that they have shown. But, Madam, as I have mentioned in my opening observations, the scope of this Bill is different than the other legislation which this House has passed only a couple of years back, viz., the Electricity Supply (Amendment) Act of 1956. Anyway, whatever has been said on the floor of the House only helps the Government in taking into consideration the viewpoints of this House on the various subjects though they were not absolutely relevant to the present measure. But, in spite of that all that has been said will certainly be duly considered whenever occasion arises for another amendment to another Act.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, as Shri Mathur rightly pointed out, the question of the Boards, the question of policy etc. were not the subject matter of this measure. This is a Bill which only aims at laying down the terms and conditions of the licence, when it could be revoked in case it has to be revoked or it has to be purchased, what should be the priority arranged and the facilities which the consumer should get, the rights and obligations of the consumers and the power of the State

Governments with regard to distribution and supply of electrical power

I shall now come to the various suggestions and observations which have been made by hon Members At the very beginning I may say that my attitude, at least, and the Government's attitude to these suggestions will not be a rigid one I will approach them with an open mind There were certain suggestions which I think have sufficient force behind them I think, they are reasonable and the Joint Committee will consider them and the Government will approach them with an open mind

I shall now deal with the individual points raised by hon Members Shri Bharucha with his deep study of the subject and the experience he had in Bombay State has made some very useful suggestions and I think they deserve all consideration The first point that he touched was the provision of the amendment under clause 11 which gave tenants a right to have electrical installations in the premises without the consent of the landlord He pointed out that perhaps this amendment may not serve a useful purpose It may be that under the terms of the lease there might be certain restrictions imposed on the tenant and if the tenant violates that agreement or if there is a breach of that agreement the landlord may have the right to eject the tenant It may also be that with this new amendment even the landlords may try to get a clause inserted that the tenant will not get any electrical installations installed without his prior consent and a tenant, who is in need of a tenant or a house, may at that time under force of necessity be compelled to agree to those terms and conditions It may be so I fully visualise these contingencies and it is, therefore thought and I also feel that if this clause is not sufficient we might consider what other provision would safeguard the interests of the tenants so that this particular facility which the Government wants to bestow upon

the tenants would not be circumvented by these agreements and I hope we shall try to find out if there is any possible solution which could give the benefits which are envisaged in the present amendment

The other point that he and several other hon Members, including Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, raised was that under the amendment we are providing that instead of six persons minimum required to sign a requisition for getting electric supply even if a requisition is received under the signature of two persons the licensee will have to give electric connections to those consumers The point that was raised was that the reduction of the number from six to two was quite good but it should be reduced to one instead of two That was one point

The other point was that when the two persons apply for an electric connection they have to give a minimum guarantee of an income of 15 per cent to the licensee On this point I may explain that this 15 per cent is 15 per cent of the additional cost which the licensee would have to incur Now, the 15 per cent is worked out from various sample checks It is not that the two persons will have to go on paying or guarantee the payment of 15 per cent all the time It is only for the first two years But then a point was raised that suppose after these two persons some other people also applied and took electric connections should the burden be borne only by the first two people and should it not be borne by others also who enjoyed the benefit from this transmission line I think it is but proper that the other people also who take advantage of these lines should bear the burden and they must also contribute, that is, give a minimum guarantee It does not mean that they have to deposit the amount It means that the gross income which the licensee gets should be 15 per cent of the total cost If more than two persons join, the position will be that the income of the licensee from that locality will be increased and to

[Shri Hathi]

that extent the burden on the first two will decrease. If whatever deficit there is in the 15 per cent is to be borne only by the two and not by a third person, I think we may provide that within two years all the new consumers also should bear any deficit to the company. This 15 per cent is not the actual money deposited. It is only a provision that whatever income is derived should not be less than 15 per cent of the total cost. It should not be borne by two as was pointed out by hon. Members; it should be borne by others also who subsequently join. I think there is reasonable force behind what they have stated. This will be put before the Joint Committee that if subsequently other consumers join, they should also proportionately bear the cost.

Then, the question was, why 15 per cent, is it not too much. Fifteen per cent is not actually the net income which they have to get. Fifteen per cent is the gross income. On a sample check it was found that out of the 15 per cent, 7 per cent would be the cost of generation for that particular area, 1.6 per cent would be the cost of maintenance, 2.5 per cent would be the cost of repairs and 6 per cent is the profit which has been given in the 1948 Act. The net profit to the licensee would be only 6 per cent. The remaining will be the cost of maintenance, repairs and the cost of energy.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): That also becomes part of the profit.

Shri Hathi: It comes to 17.7 per cent when worked out. We shall further work out and examine if this could be reduced. The idea is that power should be given at a cheap and economic rate and that it should not be a burden to the consumer. Within the restrictions and these limitations, while seeing that the licensees do not make much profit out of proportion, and they only make a reason-

able profit after deducting their cost for maintenance, repairs, etc., the consumers should not be burdened with a heavier rate or deposit or guarantee. We shall further look into that and see what will be the reasonable amount and we will have no objection to consider this matter also.

The further point that was raised about the broad question of policy by Shri Naushir Bharucha was the question of nationalisation. As the House perhaps knows, when we passed the Act of 1948 and when it was again amended in 1957, in that Act we have laid down what actually the Government aims at. What it aims at is as it has been stated in the preamble of the Act of 1948:

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the rationalisation of production and supply of electricity, for taking measures conducive thereto, electrical development and for all matters incidental thereto".

The policy that the Government is following is very clear and very specific in this respect. While we want that the generation and power supply in the public sector should go on increasing, the Government would not like that the efficient undertakings which are working should be taken up and we should spend money only in acquiring those efficient undertakings which are functioning well. On power generation, the House would be interested to know that the installed capacity has been increasing in the public sector from year to year. Before the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, in the public sector, the installed capacity was 6 million kw. As against that, in the private sector, it was 1.1 million kw. At the end of the First Plan, in the public sector, it went up from 6 million to 1.4 million kw., while in the private sector, from 1.1 million, it only rose to 1.3 million kw. At the end of the Second Plan, the public sector will have 4.3 million kw. from 1.4 million, while the private sector

will have, from 1.3 million kw, before the Plan only 1.5 million kw. That means that the generation capacity in the public sector goes on increasing. On the distribution side also, the Act of 1948 provides that wherever the licensee is not running the station properly, the Boards will have power to declare that station as a controlled station and then, they have to work according to the directions given to those undertakings by the Boards. In case they fail to act according to the directions, the Boards have got power to acquire those undertakings. That means, they will come under the direct jurisdiction of the Board. They will be managing it. That means, gradually, we will be diminishing or decreasing the private enterprises that are not functioning properly or not functioning well

Not only that. In cases where Boards were not formed, special legislations were also passed in certain States Madras, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin. Before Boards were formed in those States, they wanted to take over those undertakings which were not functioning properly by special legislation and those States were empowered to take over those undertakings. Even in the case of those undertakings which, before their term of expiry, are not functioning properly, the Act of 1948 gives power to the Board to acquire those undertakings, of course, on payment of reasonable compensation. That means that the policy which the Government has in view is a very specific and clear policy. We go on increasing the public sector. We go on taking the undertakings which are not functioning efficiently and which are not economically run. But, whether it will be wise to take over efficient undertakings, which are run economically and which are giving all benefits and satisfaction to the consumer, whether we should spend our money in acquiring those undertakings rather than in spending the same money in further generation of power in the country, has to be seen. The views expressed by the Members of the House also

were divergent. Some of them were in favour of nationalisation, while many were against it. The majority view seems to be that wherever the undertakings are doing good work, they may be allowed to continue; wherever they are not doing good work, the State Boards may take them over, but we should not go on spending money on acquiring all the undertakings at a time

The third point which Shri Bharucha mentioned was about administrative details—that is, the bills are sometimes inflated, they are not sent from month to month, the replies are not given in time, there is much delay, testing of the meters etc. Generally, the licensee is interested in sending monthly bills and recovering the money month after month

Shri Naushir Bharucha: These are sent monthly, but the meter-readers are not reading meters every month.

Shri Hathi: Generally they are interested in sending out the bills every month so that they can recover the money also every month. They would not be interested in letting the money lie with the consumer. So, under the rules it is provided that it should be done from month to month. I know in certain cases, in villages far away, some stations do not have sufficient staff, and they ask whether they can do it every two months instead of every month, but the rules are there. But the point about meters is important

Wherever consumers want to have their meters, they are at liberty to have them, they can do it. Where the consumer finds that the meter of the licensee is not working accurately or properly, or there is something wrong, or the reading record is wrong, then they can get it checked, but section 26 of the 1910 Act provides that if any party is dissatisfied it can appeal to the inspector or any other officer appointed by the State Government in this behalf. He will look into the matter and decide the question.

[Shri Hathi]

The other point that he raised was about giving priority to the representation of licensees and consumers on the Central Electricity Board. As I said, the Act of 1948 really is an Act which deals with the formulation of policy in regard to power generation and distribution. There we have a provision for having State Electricity Councils. Section 16, which is the relevant section, states that the consumers, labour and almost all the various sections of society are to be represented on that State Electricity Council. The section provides that the Government concerned may appoint it after consultation with representatives or bodies representative of the following interests, viz., local self-government, electricity supply industry, commerce, industry, transport, agriculture and labour employed in the electricity supply industry. On that Council which is really going to do useful work, all these interests are to be represented. The consumer is represented.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The interests of the consumer and the industry are often hostile and conflicting.

Shri Hathi: You say consumer. For example, the agriculturist would be a consumer.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am talking of the lakhs of consumers in the cities.

Shri Hathi: Then people interested in transport are also consumers; then the labour employed, people working in industry, people in commerce are also consumers. If we were to add "general consumers", how would it be possible to distinguish them? A consumer is either an agriculturist or a businessman. Maybe some people may not come within it; of course, I do not want to name that particular profession, but they could not be named here as such, or any particular profession, but generally, agriculturists in the villages, people interested in commerce, people in

industries, in transport, would be consumers. Then, the local authorities have also to send their representatives. So, they can send some general consumers. That provision is there in the Act of 1948. That is really the Act which deals with these questions.

The next point which Shri Bharucha raised was why Government establishments should be given preference. It was not Shri Bharucha alone, some other Members also raised that point. The new amendment that is sought to be made says that the State Government may issue instructions if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest to do so. The first requisite or condition would be that the State Government should come to the decision that it is in the public interest Clause (b) is very clear. It says, "any other establishment notified by the State Government in the Official Gazette, being an establishment which in the opinion of the State Government, is essential to the life of the community". I think clause (b) is very clear and there should be no objection to that particular clause, because there the Government is empowered to issue instructions to the licensee to supply power to only such establishments which are notified in the Official Gazette as establishments which in the opinion of the State Government are essential to the life of the community.

So far as the new section 22A(1) (a) is concerned, it provides: "any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or the State Government", but in that case also the condition precedent is that in the opinion of the State Government it should be in the public interest to do so. Supposing, electric connection is wanted for a particular office of the State Government or a house of a particular officer, this clause should not come into operation. Suppose there is a hotel as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava or somebody

else stated, or a commercial concern of Government, would it be covered by clause (a) if it does not fall within the definition of an establishment essential to the life of the community? I think we would consider this suggestion and see that this clause (a) is not used for giving power connections to officers or to houses where it is not actually in the public interest or not required for State purposes. I keep an open mind. I see the reason behind it. Before the Joint Committee, we might consider these particular suggestions. As I have said, so far as very useful and constructive suggestions are concerned, I do not keep any rigid attitude. I am always having an open mind, and it is with that openness that I am approaching this subject. So, we shall consider this point also.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon mentioned about the lack of policy on the part of Government. As I said, the purview of this Act is not the formulation or the declaration of any policy. In the 1948 Act, we specifically laid down what we meant to do; not only has it been stated, but it has been followed up in action; and I have just now given figures to show that what we are doing is in furtherance or in implementation of that policy. So, there is no question of lack of policy.

I could not really understand when he read out a letter written by some branch office of some foreign company, and said that according to their assessment, the potentiality for power generation in this country would be so much by a particular year. I do not know what the hon. Member meant thereby to say. Perhaps, he suggested that our policies were being dictated, or were being guided by what those people said. I say, not in the least. We formulate the Plan. We take into consideration the needs of our country; we consult the various sections of the community; we put the Plan before this House, and it is discussed here.

We assess the needs of the country. In fact, when the Second Plan was formulated, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in consultation with the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Railways, and others, and the business community, arrived at an assessment as to what the power needs would be, and that was that 4.5 million k.w. of additional capacity would be required. Subsequently, however, having regard to the various limitations and restrictions, financial and others, it was curtailed to 3.5 million k.w. But the assessment was made by the people of the country, and not by any outsider. The Plan was formulated by the people of the country, and it was approved by this House. And it is that which is being implemented now. And if they only quote a figure as to what is going to happen at the end of the Second Plan, perhaps, it may be from the published document. The Planning Commission's report is a published document. They may be able to get all information from that. They may also be able to find out at what rate the country will develop; having regard to the fact that before the First Five Year Plan, the power generation in the country was so much, and at the end of the Plan it went up from 1.7 million k.w. to 3.4 million k.w. and at the end of the Second Plan, this country is going to generate 6.9 million k.w., they may well say that in the Third Plan, it is likely that we may do 5 million k.w. more. But that does not mean that the policy is being dictated or that Government are being guided by any such bodies.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: On a point of personal explanation. What I said has been misunderstood. I did not say that Government were being dictated to by these companies. What I wanted to draw the attention of the Minister was that that company was one of the biggest financial interests in Great Britain; they are having their own assessment as far as power is concerned. Almost all the foreign exchange, as far as this

[Shri Narayananakutty Menon]

is concerned, comes from Great Britain, and that company has got a great voice in that. Therefore, simultaneously with your planning on the one side, on the other side, the other interests who really control foreign exchange, as far as credit is concerned, are planning in a different way. I pointed to that document only in order that the hon. Minister may know how they are planning, and may take notice of it.

Shri Hathi: I am thankful to the hon. Member.

Then, a point was raised about the compensation to be given. The fair market price has to be judged. Now, there are two sides of the question. It may be the book value, or it may be the fair market price. Two years before, the position was that the prices were falling. In many of the projects, we have been able to save lakhs of rupees, because the prices were coming down. If, at that time, we had mentioned that only the book value should be given, then, even though the prices would have gone down, we would have had to pay the book value, that is, even in case the market price had gone down. In fact, it did come down a couple of years back. So far as the market value is concerned, if the machinery has worked for 20 years, then there will be depreciation, and the depreciation will naturally be deducted from the utility of the machinery, and the price will be fixed accordingly. It is true that at present the price of the equipment has gone high, but it may be that five years hence, the market price may come down. If we only put book value, then irrespective of the market value, we have to pay the book value as it is. But if it is market value, it will mean that we shall be able to take into consideration the present condition of the machinery, the present state of the equipment, the years of life prescribed by the manufacturers for that machinery,

the number of years for which it has worked, and so on; then, the depreciation could be deducted, and whatever remains would be the fair market price.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Whichever is less can be mentioned.

Shri Hathi: So, there are two ways of looking at this.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: What is the difficulty in putting 'whichever is less'?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of any difficulty. I am only saying what I feel about it. But there also, as I said, I am not going to take any rigid attitude. We shall leave it to the Joint Committee and place it before them. I do not take any rigid attitude in regard to this. Wherever I have to say that this is what the policy is, I have said it by saying that this is the policy. Where I want to say definitely I do put it definitely. But where I feel that the matter has to be looked into, I plainly say that we shall look into it. There is no question of any difficulty, so far as I am concerned.

The question of bonus was also touched by the hon. Member. I do not understand his difficulty in this respect. There was difficulty before the amendment of 1956. And as you, Madam, know very well, the item of payment of bonus was not included in the items of expenditure permissible under the Act, and therefore, the companies did not give bonus, for, this was no an item of expenditure permissible. The rate structure of this Act is that all the licensees are allowed to make only a reasonable profit, which was 5 per cent previously; but now, it is two per cent above the bank rate, whatever the bank rate is; that comes to 6 per cent. If the bank rate is 3 per cent, then it comes to five per cent.

In calculating this, there were certain items which were to be considered as items of income; certain items which were specified as items of expenditure. And income minus expenditure should not exceed six per cent or five per cent. The companies refused to pay bonus because they said that it was not an item of expenditure; therefore, whatever be the difference would be deducted from the 5 per cent profit. There was that difficulty. The matter went to the appellate tribunal. We took into consideration the real difficulties of the workers, and we thought that they should not be deprived of what is due to them. So, an amendment is being made whereby bonus has been made now an item of expenditure, so that the workers can get it. Subsequent to that, if there is any difficulty—it has not come to my notice that any difficulty has arisen—it will be considered. Shri Naval Prabhakar mentioned about a particular licensee company in Delhi. I have made enquiries.

13 hrs.

Shri Naval Prabhakar (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I said Narela.

Shri Hathi: He is not actually a licensee, but belongs to another category known as the sanction holder. The Chief Commissioner is looking into it with a view to seeing if he can revoke the sanction; that is being considered by the Delhi Administration.

Then I come to the points made by another hon. Member, Shri Mahanty. He pointed out that boards have not been formed in all the States; he also wanted to know the States where they have been formed and those where they have not been. Boards have been formed in all the States except, the Punjab, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. These are the only four States which have not formed

boards. They are taking steps for their formation. There are, however, certain legal difficulties as to whether a joint project could be entrusted to a board or not. That is being looked into.

Then he mentioned about the utilisation of power from Hirakud. This is really not a matter relevant to this Bill, but I would like to deal with almost all the points made by hon. Members, if I am permitted to do so. He said we are not generating power to our capacity. It is true that we are not generating to the maximum. That is because upto December 1958 we have booked power almost to the full. For example, the steel factory which is coming up at Rourkela requires 60,000 kw.: the aluminium factory immediately wants power of 55,000 kw.; the railways require 25,000 k.w.

Mr. Chairman: May I point out to the hon. Minister that he has already exceeded his time-limit by fifteen minutes. I do not wish to shorten his speech, but I would request him to answer only those points which are relevant to the discussion.

Shri Hathi: I Shall do so. There are not many points left, because they were all repetitions. I will only touch on one point, that is, the question of rates for irrigation and industries. There the important factor to be considered is that under the 1948 Act the licensees are not permitted to make more than what is said to be a reasonable profit, that is the bank rate plus 2 per cent. which comes to 5 or 6 per cent. They cannot make more profit than this. Before the amendment of 1958 there were various loopholes which they took advantage of and they were able to make big profits. We have blocked all those loopholes and now no company can make more than 6 per cent profit. If there are any cases where companies are still making profits beyond this that can be enquired into, but that is not really within the purview of this measure.

[Shri Hathi]

As for irrigation the Agriculture Ministry and the State Governments give subsidy. If the cost of generation of a thermal station licensee is four annas or more, we cannot compel him to supply electricity at two annas a unit. He cannot work at a loss. But the State Governments give subsidy and the Agriculture Ministry has issued instructions that subsidy should be given to the cultivator if the rate is not economical. Anyway that does not fall within the purview of this measure and would come under the Act of 1948.

That leads me to the end of my speech. I think I have replied to all the points that have been raised.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria)
What about Barauni?

Shri Hathi: Barauni and Sheravali are not within the purview of this Bill and the Chairman has asked me to touch only the relevant points.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) Mr Chairman, we do not wish to force his hands, but if he is inclined, we shall be very grateful if you can kindly permit him a few more minutes.

Mr Chairman: It is not a matter of a few more minutes. It is already 20 minutes past time and the next Bill is a very debatable Bill, as hon. Members know.

Shri Dasappa: Anyway that would not conclude today.

Mr. Chairman: It will not end today, but the House has already accepted the findings of the Business Advisory Committee and the particular points which are being replied to now are not relevant to the Bill.

Shri Dasappa: He had come to the most crucial point.

Mr. Chairman: I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Member, but I

wish to point out that they are not relevant to the Bill under discussion. They are not strictly within the purview of the Bill; therefore, I should think it better that he concludes now.

The question is.

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Vinayak Rao K Koratkar, Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi, Shri Chandramani Lal Choudhry, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri K R Sambandam, Shri M Ayyakkannu, Shri N K Pangaikar, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri M G Ukey, Shri Abdul Latif, Shri Pulin Behari Banerji, Shri Bhagwan Din Misra, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shrimati Krishna Mehta, Shri S Mansda, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri G D Soman, Shri T K Tangamani, Shri P K Vasudevan Nair, Shri Shraddhakar Supakar, Shri Ignace Beck, Shri Purushottamdas R Patel, Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick, Shri Premji R Assar, Shri Braj Raj Singh, and Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi and 15 members from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session,

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations

d modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Raja Sabha that Raja Sabha do in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed to Raja Sabha to the Joint Committee.

The motion was adopted

6 hrs.

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, as reported by the Joint Committee. As the House is aware fifteen hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these fifteen hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Bengal): I suggest that ten hours be devoted to the First Reading and three hours for the clause-by-clause consideration as well as the Third Reading.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Twelve hours may be devoted to the First Reading. There are only one or two important clauses, so clause-by-clause consideration will not take a long time.

Shri Dasappa: We can devote twelve hours for the consideration stage and three hours for the other stages.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Assam): I would like to suggest that there should not take any specific decision about the time on the basis of the number of amendments, because

more amendments will be coming. We did not expect that this Bill would be taken up today. So many more amendments will be coming and we must give more time to amendments because they are very important. The general principles have been discussed many times, but with regard to specific amendments full time should be given.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): There is only one operative clause on which amendments are usually tabled.

Mr. Chairman: And the Schedule also

Shri Dasappa: Shri Guha's amendments are formidable ones, though they may look very brief. I should think the House would do well to discuss those.

Shri Morarka: That is not an amendment to the clauses.

Shri Dasappa: Therefore, more time should be devoted to the consideration.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So many items have been mentioned in the Schedule, there will be specific amendments with regard to those also.

Mr Chairman I have looked into the Bill and feel that there will be a large number of amendments which will have to be considered very carefully by the House, as such, a certain amount of time will have to be allocated for the Second Reading. Shri Arun Chandra Guha's amendments will come in the consideration stage, although I believe one of them may not be within the purview, because under Rule 341 as yet nothing new has been suggested to warrant a second Joint Committee. In any case a whole review of the matter is going to be suggested by various Members. Therefore, this aspect should have

[Mr. Chairman]

sufficient consideration by the House and to the consideration stage we have to give a certain amount of time.

What time should we allot for the Third Reading?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: One hour.

Mr. Chairman: Then could we suggest as Mr. Bharucha has done ten hours, four hours and one hour.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Let us not finally decide it just now. Let us have ten hours for the consideration stage and 5 hours as between the clause-by-clause consideration and the Third Reading.

Mr. Chairman: I take it hon. Members agree to this?

Several Hon. Members: Yes

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, members of Parliament, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration".

Madam, this Bill as you very pertinently observed, is a very debatable Bill which is of very great importance not only to Government but to each Member of this House, and on which various views are possible.

Before I deal with the changes proposed by the Joint Committee, I would give a brief resume of all the legislation on the subject because it is only when we know what law there is at present operating on the subject that we will be able to know what changes are proposed to be made by the Bill. The first Act was the Act No. 19 of 1950. By that, we had exempted only four categories of offices—the offices of Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Under Secretaries. That exemption still stands. The next Act

was Act No. 68 of 1951. That exempted membership of certain Committees. Those Committees have lapsed. Therefore, the Act is also spent. The third Act was Act No. 1 of 1954 which has been extended till the 31st December 1958. That at present is the operative Act by which we have exempted certain advisory committees. Then we have exempted Vice-Chancellors. Dealing with the suggestion that Vice-Chancellors should not be exempted, I might remind the House that Vice-Chancellors are already enjoying the exemption. Then Deputy Chief Whips are exempted; other exemptions are those of officers of the National Cadet Corps and Territorial Army. Some other committees are also exempted.

Now we have come with this Bill in which we proposed to continue the exemption of Vice-Chancellors, officers of the National Cadet Corps, Territorial Army and also exempt the Home Guards. But the most important provision that we had proposed in the Bill was to exempt the office of Chairman or Director or member of a statutory body other than a body connected with a University unless the law under which the statutory body is established otherwise expressly provides. So that wherever there is a specific law dealing with the question of disqualification, we preserve that. We said that subject to that a person would be exempted provided the remuneration that was paid to the holder of this office was not more than the compensatory allowance; and compensatory allowance was defined to mean money payable by way of the usual allowance to the Member of Parliament under the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act.

Then we said that Chairmen and members of non-statutory bodies should also be exempted under the same conditions. Thirdly, we said that advisers appointed temporarily for the purpose of advising Government should also be exempted. Then under (j) certain

part-time officers whose offices were themselves exempted from disqualification under the State law for being elected to the State Legislature were also proposed to be exempted from disqualification.

In the Joint Committee, we had long sittings. We gave anxious consideration to the various principles involved in the subject, considerations which ought to guide us, and have now submitted the Report. In clause 1(1), we have made a numerical alteration, from '1957' to '1958'. In clause 1(2), which has met with some criticism from Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, we have changed the date of coming into operation of the Act from 1st January 1959 to 31st December 1958. The Act which is now in operation runs out on the 31st December 1958. It was proposed that immediately after the Act runs out, the new Act should come into force. As far as I can see, there could be no objection to the new Act coming into force immediately after the present Act expires, but so as to leave no room for doubt, so as to take no risk whatsoever with the seats of hon. Members, we decided, as a matter of extra abundant caution, that this Act should come into force a day earlier by displacing the earlier Act, so that there could be no room whatsoever for argument there is any sort of interregnum between the old Act and the new Act. Personally, I do not think there is any such interregnum, but as I said, by way of extra abundant caution, we have said that the Act will come into force a day earlier repealing the present Act by one day.

In clause 2, we have added certain definitions by way of explanation. We have taken out the definitions from the explanation and made them into a definition clause. That is merely a drafting change. That becomes clause 2.

So far as clause 3 is concerned, we have added (a) by way of clarification

the words 'Minister of State or Deputy Minister' after the word 'Minister'. It is understood that Minister of State and Deputy Minister are included in the word 'Minister'. That, again, is clarificatory.

In (b), we have added the word 'Whip'. In the earlier Act, we had proposed to exempt the Chief Whip and Deputy Chief Whip. Now we also propose to exempt the Whip.

In respect of the provision relating to exemption of the various offices of a University, clause (f) of the original Bill stands unaltered except for this that we propose to exempt any other body, which is of an advisory character, connected with the University. The Joint Committee suggested that such a body should be only an advisory body.

Then original item(j) has been deleted. Then I come to the really controversial part of the Bill, namely (h).

The Joint Committee debated this clause of the Bill for a long time. They thought that instead of giving a sort of a blanket exemption to all committees and leaving it for the courts or for the various authorities to interpret the question as to whether the disqualification has or has not been incurred it would be better to base it on the model of the United Kingdom Act and make two lists, one of offices in which the disqualification is incurred and the other in which there will be no disqualification. The Joint Committee made some sort of attempt to follow that model; with what success. I leave it to the members of the House to judge. I will quote from the report of the Committee itself. But before that I may say that we examined about 1,300 committees. Contained in Part I of the Schedule are 42 Central Government Committees and 55 State Government Committees. These are proposed to be completely disqualified. Members of Parliament will touch these bodies at their peril.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

13.21 hrs.

[Shri BARMAN in the Chair]

In Part II, there are 40 bodies enumerated—28 of the Central Govt. and 12 of the State Governments. Of these, it is proposed to disqualify only the Chairman or the Secretaries and members of the standing or executive committees but not the members. Dealing with this problem, the Joint Committee said:

"This was the most controversial item in the entire Bill as it raised the question of the desirability of appending a schedule to the Bill enumerating the Committees membership of which would entail disqualification. The Committee have given their most careful thought to the question and have come to the conclusion that the law on the subject of disqualification of members of Parliament should be clear and unambiguous. The Committee therefore, decided that on the model of the British House of Commons Disqualification Act, 1957, the Bill should contain a schedule which should enumerate the Committee whose membership would disqualify. The Committee have accordingly attached schedule to the Bill, Part I of which enumerates the Committees membership of which would entail disqualification and Part II, the Committees in which the office of chairman, secretary, or member of the standing or executive committees would entail disqualification, but not the office of a member only."

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee in paragraph 14 of their report say :

"In categorising the Committees into disqualifying and non-ob-

jectionable ones no single uniform principle has been strictly applied as the Sub-Committee was influenced by the fact that in the peculiar circumstances of our country and the undeveloped state in many respects participation of members of Parliament, many of whom have special knowledge of various subjects would not rigorously be excluded. Thus some balance and compromise has been applied in categorising these Committees, while purity, freedom from influence and independence of members has been the guiding principle in making the choice."

How far we have been guided by these principles and how far they have been actually applied to the various lists, I leave it to the Members of the House to judge.

There are some vital points of difference between the law in England and our Constitution here, which I consider it my duty to place before the House. I will read from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

"The main object of the Bill is to give effect to Part I of the Report from the Select Committee on Offices or Places of Profit under the Crown and, in making certain amendments to the Bill, Your Committee have had before them this Report, as well as other Reports, and evidences both oral and written. They have also had in mind at all times two principles to which they attach great importance. They first of these is that qualification for membership of the House of Commons should be on as wide a basis as possible: the second is that any restrictions upon membership which may have to be imposed should be contained in legislation which is in a form easily interpreted by, and readily available to, those who may be directly affected.

to achieve these results Your Committee therefore determined, by in their deliberations, to make amendments to substitute the general descriptions of qualifying offices, contained in their legislation and in Clause 1(g) of the Bill, a definite and detailed list, to be specified in schedules to the Bill, of offices which Your Committee considered should not or should not be held by Members of the House of Commons. In compiling this list Your Committee have recognised that certain offices are incompatible with membership of the House of Commons, some as involving physical impossibilities of simultaneous attendance in two places, some because of possible remuneration and others because of conflict of duties. In some cases Your Committee consider that certain offices should carry a complete disqualification, in others they consider that the disqualification should be limited to membership for constituencies in which the offices are exercisable. In both cases they have thought it right to identify these offices by name and, moreover, to make provision for contingencies by providing machinery for the omission of specified offices from, and the inclusion of others in, the schedules from time to time as necessary may arise. They prefer lists of qualifying offices to reliance on certain general statutory limitations, such lists will, they believe, prove more satisfactory law, and will, Your Committee hope, remove, or at least reduce the minimum, the need for Committees to enquire into suspected disqualification and also the need for acts of indemnity."

"A Bill that we had proposed, if I might say so, from this side, namely that we tried to formulate certain general principles which were to be applied, the attempt of the Joint Committee is to remove

the blemish by making a detailed list giving the specific offices which shall incur the disqualification."

The result was achieved in England by the insertion of section 1(4) in the House of Commons Disqualification Act of 1957. Section 1(1) enumerates what are the offices the holding of which will disqualify a person from being a member of the British House of Commons. In sub-section (2) it has been said

"A person who for the time being holds any office described in Part IV of the said First Schedule is disqualified for membership of the House of Commons for any constituency specified in relation to that office in the second column of the said Part IV."

Then clause (4) says

"Except as provided by this Act a person shall not be disqualified for membership of the House of Commons by reason of his holding an office or place of profit under the Crown or any other office or place, and a person shall not be disqualified for appointment to or for holding any office or place by reason of his being a member of that House."

So, the law in England as it obtains today says that except for offices enumerated every other person is qualified. Is it possible for us to do so? I will read to the House article 102 of the Constitution. I submit that this article, as it is worded, uses a phrase exactly opposite to that which has been used in the British Act. It says

"A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government

[Shri Hajarnavis]

of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder,"

So, what the Constitution requires is to make a list of those offices which will not disqualify. The Constitution says that we can come to the conclusion that a certain office is an office of profit, or the authority which has considered the question of disqualification comes to the conclusion that a certain office is an office of profit and disqualification is incurred unless that disqualification has been removed

power to add to or detract from the powers given by the Constitution. That, I submit, would be the first point of distinction between the UK Act and our Act.

Secondly, as I have already mentioned, what article 102 requires us to do is to make a list of those offices which are exempt whereas under the English Act we find—there is no distinction between constitutional law and ordinary law—the position is the reverse. Unless a disqualification is incurred every person is free to be a Member of the House of Commons

Shri Morarka. How is your Schedule consistent with article 102?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Schedule must be regarded as an exception

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) It is part of clause 3

Shri Hajarnavis: It can be regarded as an exception to clause 3. Of course I must submit that the general pattern of the scheme of article 102 is opposed to that which we find in the UK model. But that does not mean that the Act as at present drafted is not workable. The question then will still be as to whether we have been able to achieve that amount of precision and freedom from ambiguity which we sought to achieve

There are three things which I might observe. The legislature cannot define the word 'office of profit'. For, whenever a question arises as to whether an office is an office of profit or not, whether the court interprets it or an authority interprets it, it will interpret it as it occurs in the Constitution, unfettered by any definition made by the legislature for no legislature has by its own definition

The third vital difference is this, which is likely to be of a considerable source of difficulty to us. We have not only to exempt the offices created by the Government of India; we have also to exempt the offices created by the Governments of all the States. You know, Sir, how difficult we found in spite of repeated efforts to keep abreast of the information regarding all the offices that were created by the various State Governments. In order to meet the difficulty, the Joint Committee suggested that we might have a Parliamentary Sub-Committee. This is what they say

"The Committee are fully aware that in the very nature of things any schedule of the nature now attached cannot be exhaustive or complete at any time. The Committee, therefore, recommend the constitution of a Standing Parliamentary Committee composed of members of both the Houses of Parliament which will undertake the work of continuous scrutiny in respect of all existing and future committees with a view to recommending to the Government which of them ought or ought not to disqualify so that legislation for amending the schedule may be brought forward by Government from time to time."

Now this again takes us after the pattern of the UK Act. In UK they have taken power to either add to the list or subtract from the list by an Order in Council, that can be done in England because the Parliamentary Act gives that power. Here I am afraid that cannot be done because article 102 says that whatever disqualification is incurred must be removed by an Act of Parliament. It is not suggested that the Joint Committee has said so. But let us realise that, a mere recommendation of the Sub-Committee will not relieve Parliament of the necessity of enacting a law. The question would then be, Could the Legislature consider at every session what committees have come into existence and what bodies, statutory or non-statutory, have come into existence as a result of the action of the Government of India or the State Governments and devote certain part of their legislative time to their removal?"

Shri Tangamani (Madura.) It will be session after session

Shri Hajarnavis Another difficulty would be this. These various bodies which would be created would be or at least many of them would be created by executive orders or their names and constitutions may be changed. Those which are not unexceptionable may develop some objectionable features.

These are some of the difficulties which we would have to meet. In these circumstances, we do not think it necessary to have any sub-committee because it would almost be a fact-finding body and not relieve Parliament of the necessity of expressly legislating for the purpose. As my hon friend Shri Tangamani has said this kind of an arrangement would preempt a large part of the legislative time which we can ill-afford.

So far as clause 3(1) is concerned, we have made a change in it. We have said that wherever there is a village revenue officer who has, as part of his duties, to discharge the functions of the police officer, he will be disqualified.

This, in short, is the report of the Joint Committee. The subject is exceedingly difficult. What is involved is the adjustment of various principles maintaining the purity of Parliament and at the same time maintaining enough parliamentary control over the various organs created. Government thought in the light of the experience that they had gained in the last five years of association of various Members of Parliament with the autonomous organisations that it is something which will serve a useful purpose and may be continued whereas there may be apprehensions that it might amount to patronage. We can go by the experience obtained by us during the last five years.

But then, as I said, the Joint Committee came to certain conclusions. I am not suggesting that this is an ideal Bill. We would very patiently and attentively listen to the debate and I am sure that as a result of the collective wisdom of the House we may be able to frame a better Bill than has been possible so far. We have an open mind on the subject and will give anxious consideration to every suggestion that comes from every section of the House. This is not a partisan measure at all. It is something which does not affect one group or the other but all of us and therefore I leave it to the collective wisdom of the House.

Shri Morarka. Sir, before the consideration of the Bill is taken up, may I seek one clarification from the hon Mover? It has got something to do with article 102 of the Constitution.

[**Shri Morarka**]

which the hon. Minister has just now read out Article 102 says

'A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament, if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder'"

So, unless it is declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify a person, the holder thereof will be disqualified from being a Member. That is the requirement of the Constitution. In other words each office must be examined and the Constitution enjoins upon this Parliament a duty to exempt each office

Mr Deputy-Speaker. What is the clarification? When he is given the chance and he makes a speech he can raise all these objections

Shri Morarka The clarification which I seek is this. Since each office must be examined by Parliament before it can be exempted our Schedule must specify only those offices the holding of which will not disqualify a Member. This Bill as it has now come from the Joint Committee

Mr Deputy-Speaker That is exactly the matter for consideration now. All those things that the Schedule is not complete, it is not correct, it is not exhaustive and all that can be raised then

Shri Morarka My point is not about the complete or exhaustive nature of the Schedule. My point is that the Schedule as appended to this Bill is not the type of Schedule which is contemplated by article 102

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Let me place the motion before the House and then he can raise his objection, there is no question of any clarification. I find that he only wants to point out that it is not according to the Constitution

Shri Morarka Yes, Sir, that is the point

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. He can do so after I have placed the motion before the House

Motion moved

'That the Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being members of Parliament as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration

There are two amendments tabled to this motion, both in the name of **Shri A C Guha** one for re-committal to the same Joint Committee and the other to refer the Bill to a new Committee. May I know whether he alleges that new or unforeseen circumstances have arisen since this report was made?

Shri A C Guha I think Sir, you are referring to rule 341(3) in which it has been stated

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for re-committal of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses or circulation or re-circulation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses has reported thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House

inasmuch as the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, has dealt with the Bill in a proper manner."

My contention is,—there may not have been new circumstances created after the report of the Joint Committee—the Joint Committee has not dealt with the matter in a proper manner. Moreover, Sir,—of course, I am not quite definite about it—after this report of the Joint Committee, there might have been some new bodies created by the State Governments or the Central Government, which also should have been considered by the Joint Committee. Therefore, my emphasis, firstly, is on the point that the Joint Committee has not dealt with the matter in a proper manner. Secondly, as has been mentioned by my hon friend Shri Morarka, this will not satisfy the provisions of article 102 of the Constitution. They have not been able to examine all the committees, and the Schedule that they have attached is not exhaustive. It is exhaustive only for disqualification and not exhaustive for purposes of giving exemption from disqualification.

Therefore, my objections are firstly, the Joint Committee has not dealt with the matter in a proper manner, secondly, some other committees might have been created by the Central Government or the State Governments after making this report. The hon Minister can tell us if he is sure that no such committees have been created after the report of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As far as these two amendments are concerned, I consider that they are of a dilatory nature. Two objections have been taken by the hon Member. Shri A C

Guha, who has tabled these amendments. One objection is that it is just possible that since this report was made some other committees might have come up into existence and they have not been dealt with by this Committee. If we re-commit it and a report is made, before it comes up for consideration there would be other committees that might have been constituted. Here it is not a question only of any new committees having been constituted during this interval, but the Committee could not get hold of all those committees in existence then in spite of their best efforts, as would be seen from this report. The Joint Committee was constituted in December last and the Committee took as many as nine months to consider the Bill. They had asked all the State Governments to send them the list of committees as well as their constitutions, but they failed to get all those lists. This is the remedy that they could find at that time. It may be wrong or it may be right, that is a different thing. The House has every right to revise it, over-rule it or make any amendments in it, that would be a different thing altogether. But they have proceeded in the manner that was left of them. There was no other manner in which they could proceed. The hon Member has also not suggested that any other course was open to them. He has only said that all committees have not been considered. That was the difficulty that they also experienced. Even if this Bill goes back to the same Committee or to a new Committee, there is no chance that all the committees shall come before them for consideration. This Committee tried to meet their difficulty in a different manner and that would be before the House, whether it approves of that or just suggests another manner in which all these issues can be dealt with is a different thing. But, for the present I do not think there is any use.

Shri A. C. Guha: If the Committee had proceeded on the line as the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Constitution would require it, if they had put a Schedule which would give the exemptions, I think it could have dealt with the matter in a proper and better manner. In that case the list would have been exhaustive giving the exemptions and all other bodies would have come under the ban. The Committee has not done that. It was open to the Committee to give a list where exemptions would operate.

friend that this Committee has not considered the committees that had not come into existence then is not good. On the contrary, as you have been pleased to point out, there is no point of time when the State Governments and the Government of India will not be appointing their committees. Therefore, it is impossible to draw a Bill in which all the present committees and the future committees are considered.

Secondly, if the Government have not co-operated with the Committee, is it that the House should be asked to pass a Bill where even the Government have not co-operated? Is it the obligation of the House to pass a Bill where even Government have not co-operated with the Joint Committee of both Houses? I take it, Sir, as a question of the dignity of this House, and I hope you will see to it that the Government should be made to co-operate with a Joint Committee of both the Houses. Sir, it is admitted in the report that neither the Central Government nor the State Governments co-operated with this Committee. I consider this as an insult to this House. I think the Committee should not have taken up the Bill, the Committee should have returned the Bill, to the Ministry which introduced it in the House. It is up to that Ministry to make its sister departments and other State Governments to co-operate with the Committee. If that has not been possible, I think the House cannot be asked to pass a Bill which is illogical, irrational and which is also not consistent with the provisions of article 102 of the Constitution.

At the same time, there is good force in the argument of my hon. friend when he says that in regard to the committees which existed then—committees of the Central Government as well as of State Governments—this Joint Committee should have been enabled by the Government to consider them all so that they could express their opinion about all the committees which were in existence. Now, I quite see the difficulty. I was a member of the Joint Committee. I find that in spite of the best efforts of our Chairman as well as the best efforts of the Law Minister and the Deputy Minister we were not able to get hold of all those committees.

Shri A. C. Guha: They could withdraw the Bill, instead of asking this House to pass it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, it is most unfortunate. This is not the first time that I am pointing this out. I submitted this when I was in the Joint Committee. I have put it in the Note of Dissent. I also join with my hon. friend in saying that this is not a happy position in which the Joint Committee found itself or this House found itself. When even the

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I would like to say something on this. I think the argument of my hon.

Ministries of the Central Government did not co-operate with the Joint Committee. After all, this is a Joint Committee of the Houses and the Law Minister himself and the Deputy Minister of Law were there, I cannot conceive of a more authoritative Committee, and at least in such a body this thing should not have taken place. I understand that in regard to the States also the position is the same. I feel ashamed to say that the Law Ministry or even this Parliament, represented by the Deputy-Speaker and this authoritative Committee set up by the Parliament at the instance of Law Ministry could not force the States to send all the materials here. If that is the case, I fail to see how the Government of this country can be carried on. As a matter of fact I am ashamed to say it and I feel that we have had such handicaps in our efforts to find a right solution for this difficult question.

Supposing we accept the schedule, what will happen? If we accept the principle of clause 1 of the House of Commons Bill, it means that all those committees which are not entered in the schedule are not objectionable and yet if any person becomes a member, then article 102 of the Constitution comes in and he may be enmeshed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has very much to say on this point, but he should be brief at this moment. I am certain that the objection is whether this Bill should be committed back or should be committed to a new Committee, and that is the only point for consideration now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am only coming to that. My point is this. As I have already proposed, there is no difference if we accept the principle of the House of Commons Bill, viz. that offices not included in

the schedule are unobjectionable and make a schedule, that schedule may consist of one part only and not two parts. It may be only one schedule. If there is a disqualifying schedule every other membership not included therein should be taken as one that is qualified and not objectionable provided we accept the principle of clause 1 of the House of Commons Bill. If there are two schedules they will serve the same purpose. When we say that one Bill disqualifies and the other qualifies, they mean the same thing if we accept the principle that those which do not qualify come within the other Bill. If we do not accept that principle, then two schedules are necessary. Therefore, I do submit that if we accept the schedule, as has been framed by the Joint Committee, the difficulty will be that all those committees which are not mentioned here may be treated as, and be taken to be committees, the membership of which will not be objectionable. Therefore, it is quite necessary that if we accept that principle, we must have a complete and exhaustive schedule. Otherwise, there is no meaning in having a schedule.

As a matter of fact, we have been treating our Constitution with contempt. We could not make a complete and exhaustive schedule in regard to committees which exist and in regard to the committees which do not exist. Therefore, it was quite necessary for us to have a complete schedule. But unfortunately we could not make one. The Joint Committee and the Chairman of the Committee and the Law Minister alone are not to be blamed for this. If the material is not here, we could not deliberate upon that material. In my humble submission, this objection is well-founded. Before we can take up this matter, an attempt should be made to have a complete schedule showing what committees should be there. Without that, my own difficulty and feeling is that we will not be doing full justice to the principles of the proposed Act.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Supposing we pass this measure into an Act, will it be said that we have done our duty? Not at all. We will be stultifying ourselves. As regards these committees which are not examined, they will all be taken, from the principle of clause 1 of the House of Commons Bill, to be unobjectionable. If they are not taken to be unobjectionable, then every Member who accepts any office in any such committee will come under the purview of article 102 of the Constitution.

My humble submission is that this argument is well-founded and nothing will be lost if we allow time for the purpose of determining what other committees out of existing committees should be included in the schedule after going into the composition, etc. of the committees. That will also take some time, say, three months. By the time that report is made by the proposed Standing Committee we will be able to have a full schedule and a comprehensive amending Bill. That is to say, part of the work may be done here in regard to the amendments, and the other part of the work could be done there, by the Standing Committee within three months so that there could be complementary amendments to the Act. I think this is the only solution. Otherwise, I fail to see how we can resist the argument of Shri Guha when we do not have a complete schedule.

Shri Morarka The report of the Joint Committee itself says—a portion of which was read by the hon. Minister—that "the Committee therefore recommends the constitution of a Standing Parliamentary Committee composed of Members of both the Houses of Parliament" etc., to be constituted for examining the corporations and other committees. The Minister for very good reasons, has said that such a committee cannot be constituted or should not be constituted. That leaves the whole scheme of this Bill incomplete. The Joint Committee has said that they could not examine all the committees and the corporations because, by the nature of

the thing, it is not possible, and therefore they have recommended a Committee of the House should be constituted. But even if we did constitute such a committee, it would still not comply with the provisions of the Constitution. For other reasons also, it is not desirable to constitute such a committee. Thus the whole scheme of the Bill is left incomplete.

The Joint Committee says one thing. The Minister, when he comes before the House, says another thing though he does not go far enough as far as the Committee wanted. I think, therefore there is some confusion. What would be the position of these other corporations which would be created or the corporations which are already there but which have not been examined by the Joint Committee?

I do not want to take much time of the House. I must, however, give one example. In the schedule, they have mentioned very small bodies like the Advisory Committee for some telephones education, and so on and so forth. At the same time they have not included in the schedule the Hindustan Steel Corporation, the biggest corporation in this country. The directorship of the Hindustan Steel Corporation will not disqualify, whereas the membership of some advisory committee somewhere in Madras State or Bombay State will disqualify. I think apart from the objection which one can take on the facts, the whole scheme of this Bill is incomplete and there is a lot of force in the argument of Shri Guha that this Bill should be recommitted to the Joint Committee.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) I do not want to say anything on the merits of the contention of my friend Shri Guha. What I say is, we may take up the discussion of the whole subject when we come to the general discussion. The question of its being dilatory or not may not be decided upon at this stage, but it is open for us to hear the arguments in favour of Shri Guha's amendments, and then it is for the House and for the Chair to decide.

whether the Bill is of such character that the House is not enabled to consider the amendments. This is a suggestion which I make.

Shri A C Guha rose—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has already spoken. He need not reply to what others have said now.

If the argument had been that the Joint Committee could not consider the cases of other committees—of course, there was some difficulty then—that difficulty has now been overcome, and if it is desired that it shall have all the committees now, I could very well appreciate that there was some benefit in sending it back to the Committee or constitute a new Committee. The whole argument, as has been pointed out by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, is that in spite of best efforts we were not able to get all those lists from even some Ministries of the Central Government. Now, it is said that that is a blot on us or the Bill must have been thrown out by the Joint Committee. But that has not been done by the Joint Committee. This House is a sovereign body and it can throw it out. All these arguments that have been advanced are for this purpose, and they pointed out that this Bill should not be taken into consideration. When this motion is before the House, we will debate it and then the House can take any decision that it likes. If it feels that really the material available is not enough to pass this legislation, it can refuse to take the Bill into consideration.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): A point for clarification. If the Joint Committee wants an important information and the Ministry concerned does not give it, is there any remedy? Is the Joint Committee entitled to make a complaint to Parliament? What is the position?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Yes, there are many remedies, but the recommittal is not the remedy. I can only say this much for the present.

Shri A C Guha: We can expect that after this debate the different Ministries of the Government and the State Governments may have a better sense and may co-operate with the Joint Committee.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Then, if it happens, we can amend the schedule here. There would be amendments coming, and we can amend the Bill. But there is no reason now for reconstituting the Committee because no new material has come. No unforeseen circumstances have happened. Even now, we do not suppose that if a new Committee is constituted or the Bill recommitted to the same Committee, the evil that existed then would not be present or whether we would be able to overcome that. Therefore, in these circumstances, I am constrained to rule these amendments as dilatory. We will proceed with the discussion.

14 hrs

Shri Tangamani: May I make a submission? It would be rather very unfair to say that this is of a dilatory nature because, as you yourself observed, the Select Committee has taken nearly ten months.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: After I have given my ruling, should that not be the end of it?

Shri Tangamani: I would like to make a submission on that ruling.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: When a ruling has been given, it is not fair to do that. It would not be fair for the Chair. He has certainly the right to speak, but not after the ruling has been given.

Shri Tangamani: I was trying to catch your eye.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I looked twice to see whether any hon. Member wants to say anything. Then he did not rise. Now we will proceed with the discussion.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr Deputy-Speaker, if I am not allowed to move my amendments, I think I shall have to

[Shri A. C. Guha]

accept your decision in this matter. But, as I have stated, this is a very defective Bill and we shall be stultifying ourselves to pass a Bill of this nature

What are the criteria for disqualifying a member from holding some posts? It has been stated in the Note of Dissent by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that the basis of exclusion should be the confirmation of power, position, influence or patronage for grant of scholarship, land etc. If that be taken as the basis, I think all the bodies constituted by the Government should come under the ban. There should not be any exemption for those bodies if we take that as the basis for deciding whether it will disqualify a person from being a Member of the House

From a common sense point of view I can say that there should be three criteria rather, there can be three criteria only. Firstly, a member should have the undivided attention for Parliament work. There should not be any other diversion so that their whole time and energy may be given to the work of this House. Parliament is very jealous of its rights and it wants to see that the members devote their time and energy for its work. There should not be any other work which may divert their attention, at least during the period of parliamentary sittings.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On that basis, we will all be disqualified, because we have got our own professions to offer

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, I agree, so that should not apply. Secondly, there should not be any extra remuneration. We should not get anything more than what is fixed by Parliament even if we serve in any committee of the Government. This has been taken care of by fixing the remuneration in the Bill to what has been termed compensatory allowance. Thirdly,

there should not be any opportunity to distribute patronage. This point covers a wide range

I can assure you that this House is quite conscious of its dignity. A few years ago, even before the Constitution was framed, a member who was not a member of any statutory or non-statutory body, was suspected to have misbehaved. Immediately there was a commission of enquiry and that member was removed from the membership of this House. If any member misbehaves, this House is strong enough and conscious enough to take steps against that member. So, it should be left to the discretion of the House to see that no member is allowed to use his position as a member of the House or member of any other body of government for any sordid purpose which is not in the interest of the nation

Then mention has been made of the UK Act. I am not a lawyer. So, I shall not be able to meet the arguments on the legal analogy of the UK Act. But I can say that we should not follow it just as a parallel case. We are not on par with UK on many matters. Our declared and avowed policy is to have a socialist pattern of society. UK has not made any such policy declaration. That is not the policy of the UK Government. If we have to have a socialist pattern of society, then naturally Government enterprises, industrial and commercial, should expand. The social service organisations of the government should also expand, and they are expanding. A committee presided over by an important member of this House, when dealing with the working of the Community Projects, recommended that panchayats should be formed and all development works of the Community Development areas should be entrusted to the panchayats, moreover, there should be a consultative council of the two Houses on the Community Development Projects. The consultative committee of the two Houses on

the Community Projects recommended that more power and authority should be given to the members of the advisory committees on Community Projects and NES Blocks. That recommendation has practically been accepted by Government and they will be in charge of development works, allotment of money etc. There we have to function as members of the advisory committee. I can very well be accused of distributing patronage through the allocation of funds of the NES Blocks and Community Project works. The only alternative is to retrace our steps and say that all welfare works would be done simply by the bureaucracy. But, if we want to work for a socialist pattern of society, then it will be incumbent on the members of this House to take more and more active part in governmental and semi-governmental bodies and they will have to use government funds, in a sense. But, on that ground, can anybody suspect them of distributing patronage in their local areas?

I think two or three days ago the Estimates Committee recommended that even for the distribution of advertisements to newspapers the local legislators should be consulted. There was a previous recommendation of the Estimates Committee on this. The Government did not accept that recommendation and the Estimates Committee reiterated its recommendation that in the case of giving advertisements to newspapers the local legislators should be consulted. That is also a sort of distributing patronage.

So, we cannot just now say that wherever there is any scope for distributing patronage, no Member of Parliament should be there. That would mean the scrapping of the entire nature of the welfare State. That would mean the dropping of the socialist pattern.

What is the alternative way of running these socialised commercial and industrial units? Either these will be run by public men among whom Members of Parliament and members

of local legislatures are surely important component parts or these can be simply left to bureaucracy or we can hand over those bodies to people drawn from the private sector. I think between these three, the first one would be preferable. If we cannot trust ourselves, I do not know whom we can trust. I do not think anybody would like that these big industrial units set up by the Government should be handed over to people drawn from the private sector. Are we to say that we have greater confidence in them than in ourselves or is it the idea of this House that all these bodies should be handed over simply to bureaucracy? Are we to run a bureaucratic State or are we to run a democratic State? I think the preference will be for a democracy and the members of the different State legislatures, and those of the Parliament, are important component parts of our democratic set up and its institutions. We cannot debar them from taking an active interest and playing an active part in these matters.

In this list there are about 137 bodies mentioned. In Part I, I think, there are 97 bodies, including the Centre and the States, and in Part II there are only 40 bodies or near about that. It is stated in the Report that the Committee have examined 1,200 bodies. I think the hon. Minister has stated that 1,300 bodies have been examined. Anyhow, between 1,200 and 1,300 there is not much difference. Out of these 1,200 bodies, the Joint Committee has thought it wise to ban only just about 137 bodies. But that also not on any definite principle.

What is the nature of these bodies? Some of them are quite innocuous. Some of them are those commodity committees on which, I think, it was a convention—I am not sure if it was a statutory obligation—to have some hon. Members of this House. Most of these committees handled only a few lakhs of rupees. Not much patronage has to be distributed through these

[Shri A. C. Guha]

committees and the Members can do useful work in these committees.

In the list I also find the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. A few years ago I had an occasion to speak against the Industrial Finance Corporation in this House. I was not a member of this body but there were other hon. Members of this House in the Industrial Finance Corporation. Then allegations were against the Directors from private sector—not against the M.P.'s. They are keeping a watch over the working of that body on behalf of this House. It was the practice and the convention that whenever Government money has been invested—of course, then the number was not so large and the volume of money also was rather meagre compared to the volume now, but even then it was the convention and a practice that some representatives of this House should be there on each body to watch the working of those bodies on behalf of Parliament. I do not know what is the urgency now to reverse that policy. I think it will lead us to some unhappy experience.

Then, as has been pointed out, this Bill does not satisfy even the provisions of the Constitution. I should not like to say that it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, but if we were to pass a Bill in obligation of Article 102 of the Constitution this Bill would not satisfy it. Here the Article has asked us to enumerate the bodies whose membership would not disqualify anybody to be a Member of this House. But what has been done in this Bill? This Bill has enumerated about 140 bodies the membership of which would disqualify. So, I should say that if we are to pass a Bill in obligation of the responsibility of article 102 of the Constitution, this Bill would not satisfy that. We would not be doing our duty and discharging our obligation to the Constitution by passing this Bill.

Sir, your note, attached to this Bill, and the note of dissent given by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava are sufficient condemnation of this Bill. You have overruled my objection that the Joint Committee has not done its duty properly. I can understand the handicap under which the Joint Committee was working.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: How can I say that it has not worked satisfactorily? When I presided over it, could I say that it has not done its work properly?

Shri A C Guha: Surely you cannot say that. But even by reading between the lines of the note signed by you one can easily get this idea that you were also feeling that the Committee did not function properly or did not have an opportunity to function properly. Of course, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, as an ordinary Member, could have been more frank and his note is a complete condemnation of this entire Bill.

I can understand the handicap under which the Joint Committee was working. But as suggested by some hon. Members from that side, the Joint Committee should have refused to proceed with the Bill unless an exhaustive list was offered or the Law Ministry should have withdrawn the Bill. Instead of asking Parliament to pass an illogical, irrational and an incomplete Bill, it was better for the Law Ministry to have withdrawn the Bill and say that the Government was not yet ready to frame a Bill in satisfaction of article 102 of the Constitution. But nothing of that kind has been done. It is no fault of this House that the Central Government ministries or the State Governments did not co-operate. I should lay the blame on the Law Ministry which has been sponsoring this Bill. It was up to them to make the different ministries of the Government comply with the request of the Joint Committee.

may also humbly suggest that the Committee should have been more vigilant about the dignity of this use. They should have declined to proceed with this Bill unless the Government in all its departments would operate with the Joint Committee properly. It would have been more appropriate for the Joint Committee to drop this Bill and report to the use that the Government have not been co-operating. That would have been the upholding of the democratic rights of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The same opportunities are here before the use.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): throw the Bill out.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes.—Moreover, I rather puzzled about these non-statutory bodies. The Joint Committee has put in a list of non-statutory bodies. The departments may change the names from what has been put in the list. There is no statutory obligation to keep these names. If they change the names, exemptions will be extended to many persons to be Members of this House. The change of names of non-statutory bodies would require a mere office order from that particular department or particular ministry and the House will be faced with a very awkward and insulting situation. The list of non-statutory bodies, I think should altogether be dropped. You cannot give a list of non-statutory bodies by name. No one is obligatory for a particular body. Any of these bodies can change their names overnight. Central Silk Board: I think it is a non-statutory body if there is no statutory obligation to keep its name, the Commerce and Industry ministry may change this name into Central Silk Committee and membership of that Committee would be exempted. What is the utility of giving a list of non-statutory bodies. Here the names are not fixed by any statute of this Parliament or of the state legislatures?

You have stated in your note that the law should be clear and unambiguous. But, that has not been done. It is neither clear nor unambiguous. Rather it is very much ambiguous and very much confused. You suggested also a Standing Parliamentary Committee to go on with running scrutiny of the different bodies. The Law Minister has said that such a body is not possible under the Constitution. Whatever remedy you suggested is not possible under the Constitution. Moreover, there is no provision for that in the Bill. What is the statutory position of the Standing Parliamentary Committee to have a running scrutiny over the different bodies of the Government, even if it is set up? Of course, the Law Minister has said that it cannot be set up.

Shri Hajarnavis: It can be set up. But any report that it makes will have efficacy only when it is passed by Parliament. It can be set up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I also enquire, the Law Minister has given the impression that he does not feel the necessity of constituting a Committee?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am sorry, Sir, if I have given that impression, I must correct it immediately. Such a Committee can be constituted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And whether the Government is in favour of constituting it or not?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Bill does not include any provision for that purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill may or may not contain any provision. The specific understanding was, the two things were taken together. We agreed to this Schedule only on the understanding that a Committee would also be set up. If the Committee is not coming up, this Schedule certainly would also be of no avail. The two things were taken together.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Am I to understand the Law Minister to say that they do not propose to set up this Committee?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have said that the Law Minister has stated that under the Constitution, this Standing Committee . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least this is the impression that has been created on some Members as well as myself.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There was an understanding perhaps.

Shri Hajarnavis: I will make a statement about that later on. But, as I said, speaking merely on a point of law, such a Committee can surely be set up. But, it will have no effect in terms of article 102 unless the recommendation of that Committee passes into law by Parliament. That is the only point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was on the specific understanding that the Government would make a motion and the Committee would be set up. These two things have to go together. When this report was adopted, this was the understanding so far as I can recollect. Anyway, we will see and proceed further.

Shri A. C. Guha: The position is, there is some difference between the Chairman of the Joint Committee and the Government. The Bill is becoming more confused.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, all confusion would be resolved by the Members here.

Shri A. C. Guha: By throwing out the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Or by creating more confusion.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not know exactly what is in the mind of the Government. I cannot understand that even the different Ministries in the

Central Government would not co-operate with the Joint Committee and would not send a complete list of the bodies under them. Is it that the Government has also got a divided mind in this matter? That is the necessary conclusion one would make. I can understand about the State Governments not complying with the request of the Joint Committee. I can't understand how the Central Government Ministries were not complying with the request of the Joint Committee. The Law Minister is available here. The Prime Minister is available here to make the different Ministries comply with the request, I should not say request, I should say, the mandate from the Joint Committee. Joint Committee is an epitome of Parliament and it carries all the authority of Parliament. How can any Ministry dare disobey its mandate, it passes my understanding, when the Prime Minister is also available here. It is suspected that the Government has also got a divided mind in this matter, I am not sure. Whether the Government is really eager about this Bill in this form or what is really in their mind, I am not sure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there not be two speeches simultaneously.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: Divided speeches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still another?

Shri A. C. Guha: I would suggest that the Government should really make up their mind and come before the House with a better Bill, with a more logical Bill. That Bill should comply with the obligation of article 102 and must give an exhaustive list which will give exemption, which will not disqualify: not a list which will disqualify. You can never have an exhaustive list of disqualifications because new bodies are cropping up. You cannot put an exhaustive list of non-disqualifications to fulfil the obligations of article 102. The Bill should

contain a list which will not disqualify, so that all other bodies will come under the ban. That should be done

Sir, you have ruled my amendment as dilatory

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. That is history now

Shri A. C. Guha: History also repeats itself, so if I repeat

This matter has been before this House for a number of years. The Constitution was passed in 1950. For eight years, we have been able to do without passing an Act of this sort. If there is some more time taken to have a more logical, more rational, more perfect Bill that would fulfil the obligations of article 102, we should wait for that and the House will surely welcome such a Bill. But, the Bill as it is, I think, should not be proceeded with. This Bill does not fulfil the obligations of article 102. This Bill will not give any clear direction to the Government and will not give any clear indication of the policy of the Government even to the Members. There are so many other Committees. I do not know which of the Committees will come under the ban. Somebody may say that it is a banned body. As you have stated in your note, the law should be clear and unambiguous. This is not a clear and unambiguous Bill. So, I request the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill to withdraw it and come before the House with a more logical and more practical Bill, so that the Members also may get real guidance and the House may also give proper guidance to the Members.

In conclusion I wish to say that in framing this Bill we should not follow the pattern of the U.K. Our economy is of a different pattern from that of the U.K. We cannot just follow their pattern. If we are really to

have a welfare State, surely Members of Parliament and Members of the legislatures will have to participate in different bodies for social work, for educational work, for health work, and they will have to be members of statutory and non-statutory bodies. Moreover, if we are to have a socialist pattern of society, a number of Government enterprises will have to come into being and there also it is better that we depend on the legislators and public men rather than on the bureaucracy and men from the private sector. That would be a worse remedy. So, I hope Government will withdraw this Bill or radically amend it and come before the House with a realistic attitude and a properly framed Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will be continued on Monday. Now we take up Private Members' Business

14.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

Sardar A S Saigal (Janjgir) I beg to move

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th November, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question is

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th November, 1958."

The motion was adopted

14.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma on the 27th September, 1958:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to estimate the incidence of unemployment in this country and to suggest ways and means of dealing with it."

Out of 3 hours allotted for the discussion of the resolution, 35 minutes have already been taken up and 2 hours and 25 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh was on his legs, but there are some amendments that have not been moved on that day.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the incidence of unemployment in the country is very high and urges upon the Government to take, without delay, active steps to solve this problem."

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"That this House requests the Government to appoint a Committee with a view to make a full appraisal of the unemployment situation prevailing in the country and place such appraisal report before the House for considera-

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

That after the words "that a committee" the following be inserted, namely:

"consisting of eight members—four from Lok Sabha and three from Rajya Sabha and with the Planning Minister as Chairman."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

That after the word "unemployment" the words "and underemployment" be inserted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh. Since there are so many amendments and hon. Members who wish to speak, the hon. Member will take as short a time as possible. Now all these amendments are before the House.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: (फिरोजाबाद) : उपचायक महोदय, जहाँ तक बेकारी की समस्या का सवाल है वह दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इसका सबसे बड़ा सबूत वे आंकड़े हैं जो सरकार के द्वारा स्थापित काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में प्रकाशित होते रहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा स्थापित काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों के आंकड़ों से ही हमको देश की बेकारी की समस्या का पूरा आभास नहीं मिल सकता क्योंकि सारे बेकार लोग अपना नाम यहाँ रजिस्टर नहीं करवाते। लेकिन फिर भी प्रगत हम इन दफ्तरों द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों का ध्ययन करें तो हम देखेंगे कि सन् १९५८ में इन दफ्तरों में ३,२८,७१६ लोगों ने अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाये थे, जबकि सन् १९५५ में यह संख्या बढ़ कर ६,६१,६५८ हो गयी, फिर सन् १९५७ की मई में यह संख्या ७,८२,६३३ हो जाती है और मई १९५८ में हम देखते हैं कि यह संख्या ९,६३,३४५ हो जाती है। इससे पता चलता है कि हर साल दो तीन लाख बेकार लोग बढ़ जाते हैं। यह बात अब तक रखने की है कि जो सोबत इन

उनमें गांधी के बेकार शामिल नहीं हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारी कृषि व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि जिसमें किसान भाल में एक तिहाई समय बेकार रहते हैं। गांधी भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जिन्हें शहर एस्प्लाइड कहा जा सकता है जिन्होंकि उनको पूरे साल काम नहीं मिलता। इसी तरह मेरे शहरों में जो भज्जूर कारखानों में काम करते हैं वे भी काफी समय ताना बन्दी प्रादि के कारण बेकार रहते हैं। हमारे मूलक में इन सब बेकारों के आकड़ों को इकट्ठा करने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम इन मारे आकड़ों को एकत्र कर मर्केतों तो हम देखेंगे कि बेकारों की बहुत बड़ी मस्त्या हमारे देश में है। लेकिन अगर हम अन्दराजा लगाये तो यह मस्त्या करोड़ों तक पहुँचेगी और यदि इतने लोग हमारे देश में बेकार हैं तो हम किस तरह मेरे कह सकते हैं कि हमारा देश समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में हम किस तरह मेरे अपने यहा समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना कर सकते हैं जिसमें हर एक व्यक्ति के लिए काम हो, साना हो, कपड़ा हो, शिक्षा हो, और चिकित्सा हो तथा स्वास्थ्य मुधार की सुविधाये मिल सके।

तो यह एक ऐसी भवस्था है कि जिसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जल्दी ही जाना चाहिए और सरकार को यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि यह समस्या किसी तरह हल हो। पहले पचवर्षीय आयोजन में इस समस्या की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। दूसरे पचवर्षीय आयोजन में सरकार ने इस समस्या की ओर कुछ ध्यान दिया है लेकिन आज हमें अक्सोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि दूसरे पचवर्षीय आयोजन में जितने व्यक्तियों को काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था आरम्भ में की गयी थी आज हम देखते हैं कि हम उतने व्यक्तियों को काम नहीं दिला सकते। प्रारम्भ में आठ नौ लिलियन लोगों को काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था की लेकिन अभी पिछली मई में सरकार की तरफ से अधिकार रखा गया जिससे

पता चलता है कि ६० लाख से अधिक लोगों को हमारी दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा काम नहीं मिल सकता। तो हमें देखना होगा कि कहा गलती है कि हमारे यहा सरकार के अवसर नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। मूँहे तो लगता है कि इसमें कोई मौलिक गलती है जिसकी वजह से काम मिलने के अवसर नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिये हमारी सरकार का कुछ ऐसा दृष्टिकोण है कि देश में काम दिलाने के लिए इस तरह मेरे पूजी लगायी जाये कि १०, १५ या २० हजार रुपया लगाने पर एक आदमी को काम मिल सके। पर होना यह चाहिए कि १००, २०० या ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक हजार रुपये की दूजी लगाने पर एक आदमी को काम मिलना चाहिए। अगर हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को काम दिला सकेंगे।

खादी और सामोद्दोग कमीशन कायम किया गया। उसके लिए पार्लियामेंट ने एक एक्ट भी बनाया। लेकिन उस एक्ट द्वारा जिन चीजों के उत्थान की हमने व्यवस्था की है उन चीजों का उतना उत्थान हो रहा है मधुमक्खी पालन, मधुली पालन और दूसरे ऐसे छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं कि जिनमें बिना कोई दूजी लगाये लोगों को काम मिल सकता है, उनको पैसा मिल सकता है और उनका जीवन निर्धारित है। सकता है कि जिनना चाहिए कि हम तरफ सरकार ने कितना ध्यान दिया है। खादी विमार की तरफ ही सरकार का कितना ध्यान है। छोटे उद्योग धन्धे बढ़ाने की तरफ सरकार या कितना ध्यान है। सरकार का ध्यान बड़े उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की तरफ अधिक है जहा १५ या २० हजार रुपये की पूजी लगाने के बाद एक व्यक्ति को काम मिल सकता है। हमको यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति वर्ष ५० लाख नये मुह बढ़ जाते हैं और अब तो जायद इससे भी ज्यादा बढ़ते होते। १५ या २० साल बाद इन पैदा होने वाले लोगों को काम देने की

[बी बज राज सिंह]

समस्या पैदा होगी। तो यह बक बराबर इसी तरह बलता रहेगा और लोगों को काम दिलान की व्यवस्था बराबर करते रहना होगा। इस काम के लिए हमको अपनी अपें व्यवस्था में मालिक परिवर्तन करने होंगे जिससे इन लोगों को काम मिल सके। इस तरफ सरकार का जितना ध्यान होना चाहिए उतना नहीं है। इसके लिए सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अभी भी हमारे देश में करोड़ों एकड़ परती जमीन पड़ी हुई है। उसको तोड़ा जा सकता है। ऐसा करने से जहाँ एक तरफ लोगों को काम मिलेगा वहाँ दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या भी हल होगी। आज हमें खाद्याल बाहर से मगाने पर विदेशी मुदा खर्च करनी पड़ रही है। वह भी बन्द हो जायेगी। बह देश जिसमें किमी समय दूध और धी की नदिया बहती थी आज उसे बाहर से खाद्याल मगाना पड़ रहा है। यह कितनी भयावह स्थिति है। इस स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे मूल्क में जो परती जमीन पड़ी हुई है उसे तोड़ने का एक सुनियोजित कार्यक्रम बनाया जाये। इस तरफ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। सरकार ने मेटल ट्रेक्टर आगानाइजेशन कायम किया है लेकिन ट्रेक्टर से जमीन तोड़ने में बह सारी जमीन नहीं टृट सकती जो कि परती पड़ी है। उसके लिए हमारा सुझाव है कि सरकार दस लाख लोगों की एक भूमि सेना बनाये जिसका काम यह होगा कि वह परती जमीन को तोड़े, और यह जमीन तोड़ी जा सकती है। मैं ने अपने क्षेत्र में देखा है कि जमुना और चम्बल की खादर में किसानों ने बरसात के दिनों में मेंदे बना बनाकर इस प्रकार की जमीन को तोड़ने की कोशिश की है और पांच छ. साल में एक परिवार बीस, चौबीस या तीस बीचा जमीन तोड़ सका है। इस काम में ट्रेक्टर की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। मैंडे बनाकर कटाव रोक कर इस जमीन को तोड़ा जा सकता है। किन्तु इस तरफ

सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। सरकार एक दस लाख लोगों की भूमि सेना बनाकर इस प्रकार की जादरों की जमीनों को लेती खोग्य बना सकती है। इस काम में ट्रेक्टर की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं होगी। इससे एक तरफ हमारे देश के दस लाख लोगों को काम में अगाया जा सकेगा और दूसरी तरफ हमारी खाद्य समस्या भी हल हो सकेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाय।

हमारे सविधान में यह व्यवस्था है कि यह गज्ज का कलंव्य है कि वह १४ साल तक की उम्र के तभाम बच्चों को प्रिनिवार्य शास्त्रमिक शिक्षा दे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने बताया कि वह दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक किसी हद तक यह काम कर सकते हैं और तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक भी सारे १४ साल के बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते। शायद इसके लिए सन् १९६० तक जाना होगा। एक तरफ तो यह अवश्य है और दूसरी तरफ शिक्षित बेकारों की भूम्या बढ़ती जाती है। इसके लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि मरकार को दस लाख लोगों की एक शिक्षा सेना बनानी चाहिए जो कि १४ वर्ष तक के बालकों को शिक्षा दे। अगर एक एक शिक्षक बीस या पचासि बच्चों को भी शिक्षित कर सका तो हम इस प्रकार ढाई करोड़ या दो करोड़ बच्चों को शिक्षा दे सकेंगे और इस तरह से दस लाख शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को काम भी दे सकेंगे। एसा करके हम सविधान में जो डाइरीकेंट प्रिसिपल है उसके अनुसार भी काम कर सकेंगे। इस काम में कोई बहुत बड़ा खर्च भी नहीं है। अगर आप इन शिक्षा सेना के लोगों को सी रपया माहवारी न दे सकें तो पचास रुपया माहवारी ही है जो कि आम तौर पर प्राइवेटी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को मिलता है। इसी तरह से भूमि सेना बालों को भी आप पचास रुपया माहवार हैं। तो इस प्रकार हम सी

लवा सी करोड़ लप्या लर्व करके देश की बड़ी जारी समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार हम बीस लाख लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं और हूसरी तरफ हमारी शिक्षा की और ज्ञान की समस्या भी हल हो सकती है।

इसी तरह से छोटे उद्योगों—इनीजिनियरिंग उद्योगों का सबाल है। हमारे काम-दिलाऊ दृष्टिकोण में जो आंकड़े प्रकाशित होते हैं, उन से प्रकट होता है कि मई, १९५८ में पछ्चीस, तीस फ़ोटोस्की लोग ऐसे थे, जो कि कूर्नरिकल काम-लिखा-पढ़ी का काम, मुख्यीकोरी का काम चाहते थे और सिफ़ं आठ फ़ोटोस्की लोग टैकिनिकल काम चाहते थे। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में एक ऐसा बातावरण पैदा किया जाय, ऐसे हालात पैदा किए जाये कि लोगों की प्रवृत्ति टैकिनिकल कामों की तरफ़ अधिक हो। इस के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि देश में टैकिनिकल शिक्षा का विस्तार हो और वह तभी हो सकता है कि शिक्षा का माध्यम बदला जाय और टैकिनिकल शिक्षा की नरक ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेकारी के बारे में मरकार को बहुत ही गम्भोरतापूर्वक विचार करने की ज़रूरत है। ऐसा तब तक नहो किया जा सकता है, जब तक कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी न बना दी जाए। कमेटी सम्बद्ध के मेम्बरों को हो, तो बहुत अच्छा हो। उस कमेटी में विदेशी भी रखे जायें। वह कमेटी इस समस्या का गहराई में जा कर अध्ययन करे, सारे मूल्क में घूमे और फिर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे, तो यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी।

Smti Panigrahi: When we are discussing this resolution, it is rather regrettable that Government or the Planning Commission have not been in a position to let us know the exact situation of unemployment prevailing in this country today after eight years of national plans.

When the appraisal of planning was put before this House by the Minister of Labour, he said:

"As regards employment, the data available for judging past trends as well as estimating the likely trends hereafter are still far from adequate. . . The investment effort in the economy is still not up to the mark for ensuring employment sufficient to absorb the annual additions to the labour force".

Again, in the Reappraisal of the Second Five Year Plan it was said:

"The problem of unemployment has been recently further accentuated by the difficulty of securing raw materials and imported components for machinery."

Then, when there were second thoughts on planning, the original allocation of Rs. 913 crores for irrigation and power projects which provide employment to the people in large numbers was reduced to Rs. 832 crores. The target for additional acreage to be brought under cultivation was reduced from 12 million to 10.4 million acres. In the case of road transport, the original allocation was Rs. 246, but now it has been reduced to Rs. 219 crores.

Again, during these years, 136 manganese mines have closed down. Many small-scale engineering units have also closed down because of lack of raw materials. Large-scale retrenchments are going on in textile mills and in different other projects. Really speaking, the exact position of employment in the country today has not been properly assessed, either by the Planning Government or by Government.

I can say boldly that Government are not in a position, and even the Minister when he is going to reply to the debate, is not in a position, to tell us categorically the number of people

Committee to enquire
into the Unemploy-
ment Problem

[Shri Panigrahi]

who have been provided with employment during the First Plan, and the number of people who have been provided with employment during these three years of the Second Plan period.

I would, however, say that the Planning Commission did make some efforts to assess the situation, but that was long before, in 1955. The Planning Commission set up a study group to assess the extent of unemployment among the educated people, and they have said that if Government want to eradicate unemployment among the educated, then 20 lakhs of jobs for the educated have to be provided in the Second Five Year Plan. I would like to know from the Minister the total number of people who have been provided with jobs during the Second Plan up till now, so far as the educated unemployed are concerned.

The Ministry of Labour also have conducted some studies in the pattern of graduate unemployment in this country. On 15th May, 1957, they calculated, the number of graduate unemployed in this country was 26,297, but in May, 1958, in answer to one of the questions, the hon. Minister has said that the figure has gone up to 32,000 so far as graduates are concerned.

There are also other surveys which have been made by eminent economists who are studying this problem of unemployment in this country. According to them, in the year 1953, the total number of unemployed in this country was 47.13 million, and they have calculated the figure sector-wise. In the sector of agriculture, the figure came to 42.30 million. In plantation and mining, it came to 0.08 million. In the cottage and small-scale industries sector, it was 2.33 million. In the large-scale industry sector, it was 0.24 million. In the sector of commerce, it was 1.40 million, in the sector of intellectual and soft-handed workers, it was 0.22 million, and in domestic and unskilled

and other services, it was 0.56 million. All this makes a total of 47.13 million in 1953. It has been calculated that every year, 2 million people are coming to the labour force of this country. If we calculate according to this basis, from the year 1953 up to 1958, it comes to another 16 million. Altogether the grand total comes to 63.13 million people unemployed in this country after 8 years of national plans.

Now, the question is what we can do to solve this problem. It is really urgent—I would tell the Minister that it is not a question of any party involved here—that a committee should be appointed. It may be an expert committee of the department itself or it may consist of some planning experts. They should really assess the extent and nature of unemployment prevailing in this country today and tell us what is the number of people who were really provided employment in the First Plan period and the Second Plan period.

In the *Statesman* there was recently an article on this subject. They have said that the problem of unemployment in the country has aggravated. They have said that the number of people registered in the Employment Exchanges has come to 1 million. I would, therefore, humbly submit the following six suggestions which may be taken into consideration. I think at present Government can take a bold step to ban all kinds of retrenchment in whatever industry it is taking place. Secondly, there should be distribution of land. Though directly it has nothing to do with the Ministry of Labour, thousands and lakhs of people are coming out of the villages to seek employment in industries situated in towns. If the Ministry wants to solve the problem of unemployment, they should provide for those who are ousted from land. Therefore, land distribution is intimately connected with the provision of employment to the people.

Thirdly, in the sector of cottage and small scale industries, Government should take a really bold step. With the way the Plan is being appraised and re-appraised, we apprehend that ultimately even the little money that has been allotted to the small scale industries sector may again be reduced. It will affect employment in that sector. Fourthly, Government should take measures to stop eviction from land. It is because more and more people are being evicted from land and they are coming to the towns to seek employment in industries that the problem has been aggravated. Fifthly, a spirit of self-help must be inculcated in the minds of villagers so that they can depend more and more for their consumer goods and necessities on goods manufactured in the villages or rural areas. This will develop a spirit of swadeshism and self-help. Sixthly, there must, for the present, be unemployment relief given to those who are really unemployed who are being retrenched. They are seeking employment, but they do not get it.

So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, a large number of people are unemployed or under-employed during the off season. The Committee on Land Reforms appointed by the AICC which went into the question have found out the position regarding seasonal unemployment prevailing in agriculture today in the country. They have calculated that an average peasant in India remains idle for six months in a year. More than 80 per cent of the total population of India live in villages. So how is it that we can help them, if they are idle for six months in a year. We can only help them if industries in the small scale sector are established in villages. When electrification of villages is being undertaken, I think industries can also be started there in right earnest.

With regard to the promises of the Government, I would like to mention two points. They said that by 1955-56, Government would provide addi-

tional jobs to the extent of 52,54,000, and in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, they promised to provide by 1961 another 7.9 million jobs in the industrial sector (a total of 8.15 million additional jobs). We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these targets have been fulfilled; if not, to what extent, they have been fulfilled. Is he also in a position to let us know what will be the exact position of employment in the country during the rest two years of the Plan.

With these few words, I would request Government to appoint a committee to go into this question and put their appraisal of the employment situation in the country before us so that we can really assess the situation as it is today regarding employment in this country.

श्री मू. अं. अ० (कैवल) माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस रेपोर्ट्यून्यून के मुद्र, श्री शर्मा, को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने यह रेपोर्ट्यून्यून इस हाउस में पेश कर के देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या की नरक हाउस की और सरकार की तबज्जह दिलाई है। भूमि से पहले इस प्रस्ताव पर कई तकरीरेहो चुकी हैं। मैं यह अर्बं करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की कई किसिमें हैं। हमारे यहां एजुकेटिव अन-एम्प्लायमेंट—तालीमयाप्ता नीजीवानों की बेरोजगारी—के साथ ही साथ गैर-तालीमयाप्ता लोगों की बेरोजगारी भी भीजूद है। उन के अलावा हमारे देश में लैडलेस लेबर्ड और अनस्टिल्ड वर्कर्स को भी काम दिलाने का सवाल है। जब इस सवाल पर गौर किया जाता है कि किस तरह से इन मूस्टलिफ़ किस्म के बेरोजगार लोगों को काम विलाया जाय, तो गौर भी कई मसले हमारे सामने लाए हो जाते हैं।

जहां तक तालीमयाप्ता बेरोजगारों का सवाल है, मैं यह अर्बं करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गैर-तालीमयाप्तों की स्थिति

[श्री मूर्ख जैन]

नुकसा-नीति की जाती है और नुकसा-नीती करने में औटे औटे सरकारी मुलाजमीन से लेकर राष्ट्रपति और प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक व्यापिल होते हैं। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जो तरीका-ए-तालीम अवैज्ञ के जमाने में रायब वा. आवादी मिलने के दस साल बाद तक वही तरीका कमो-बेश बल रहा है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि अगर एक फिसान का लकड़ा बैट्रिक पास कर लेता है, तो उस की तबज्जह अपने बाप-दादा के पेंच-खेती की तरफ नहीं रहती। इसी तरह एक दुकानदार का लड़का अगर बैट्रिक पास कर लेता है— एक ० १० और बी ० १० तो दूर की बात है— तो वह दुकान पर अपने मां-बाप का हाथ न बढ़ा कर नूशी या कलर्क की नीकटी की तलाश करता है। इसी तरह लेबरर का तो कहना ही क्या है। हमारा तरीका-ए-तालीम ऐसा होना चाहिए कि तालीम हासिल करने के बाद कोई बेहतर रोजगार मिलने से पहले कम से कम अपने भाऊई रोजगार के सुधार की तरफ ध्यान हो, लेकिन हमारा तरीका-ए-तालीम इतना नाकिस है कि तालीम हासिल करने के बाद लड़कों को अपने मां-बाप के रोजगार से नफरत हो जाती है।

इस बहस के भीके पर हमारे डिप्टी लेबर मिनिस्टर तो तशरीफ रखते हैं, लेकिन यह प्रस्ताव इतना अहम है कि मुनासिब होता अगर तालीम के मिनिस्टर और कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर भी यहा भीमूद रहते और इस सिलसिले में मेम्बरान के समेस्यन्द को सुनते।

श्री मूर्ख जैन : वे इस को बहरी नहीं समझते।

श्री मूर्ख जैन : हाँ, ऐसा ही मालूम होता है।

श्रीजूदा तरीका-ए-तालीम के बारे में हम जोन अवैज्ञ के पढ़ते हैं। राष्ट्रपति

और प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक उस के नकायल की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाते हैं, लेकिन यह कितनी हैरानी की बात है कि सब ताकत होते हुए भी इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक अनएजुकेटिड अन-एम्प्लायमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले भाई ने कुछ फ़िरावं दी है। वे ठीक हैं, लेकिन मैं यह सवाल पूछता चाहता हूँ कि लैडलैस लेबर के लिए हम ने क्या किया है, अनस्टिल्ड बैकर्ज को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए हम ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। हम इस देश में सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी कायदम करने का दावा करते हैं, लेकिन आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि कम्यूनिटी प्राजेन्ट का महकमा हर एक ब्लाक में पाच बरस में बारह लाख रुपए खर्च करता है, लेकिन देहात के पूरारेस्ट संक्षण के लिए बराहे-रास्त कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। अब उन के लिए ६०, ६४ हजार रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन उस को इस तरीके से खर्च किया जाता है कि उन लोगों को कोई डायरेक्ट कायदा नहीं हो सकता है। एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी ने इस बारे में यह राय दी है कि कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का देहात पर कोई असर नहीं है, अभीर और गारीब लोगों में जो फ़क़र पहले था, वह और बढ़ गया है, लैडलैस लेबरज और अनस्टिल्ड बैकर्ज को इस प्रोयाम से बराहे-रास्त कोई कायदा नहीं पहुँच रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बात का ताल्लुक कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट से है, लेकिन बेरोजगारी की समस्या से इस का ताल्लुक इस तरह है कि पिछले छाठ दस साल से हमारा जो तरीका रहा है, उस से हमारी जनता के पूरारेस्ट संक्षण को कोई कायदा नहीं पहुँचता है। इस का जबाब इस हाउस में यह दिया जा सकता है कि गरीब लोगों को इडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट के लिए कहें दिए जाते हैं, बान्टू दी जाती है। मैं वह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह बफ्फा चहूँ

को-व्यापरेटिव सोसायटी बना कर दिया जाय और वह किसी और तरीके से दिया जाय, वह खिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों को मिलता है, जिन के पास पहले से साधन हैं, पहले से बीच हैं, और जो अफसरान तक पहुँच सकते हैं। वहाँ तक गृहीत लोगों का ताल्लुक है, इस किस्म के तरीके बने हुए हैं कि सिक्योरिटीज दी जायें, इस लिए जिन लोगों के पास न जमीन है और न कोई पूँजी है, वे कैसे सिक्योरिटी दे सकते हैं? नतीजा यह है कि उन लोगों को कर्ज़ नहीं मिल सकते हैं। पिछले दस वर्ष में हमारा डेवेलपमेंट किस तरीके से चल रहा है, देहांत पर उस का क्या प्रसरण होता है, हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का समाज कायम करने में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं या पीछे हट रहे हैं, इन सवालों की गहराई से जाच-महतात्मा करने के लिए जब तक सरकार की तरफ से एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी नहीं मुकर्रर की जायगी, जिस में पालियामेंट के भी भेम्बर हों, तब तक मुझे यह मसला हल होने की सूरत नज़र नहीं आती है।

18 hrs.

आज हम देखते हैं कि देश में इतनी जमीन की भूख है इतनी लैंड हगर है। यह वीक है कि मजारों की भावाई के लिए कानून बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन इस सिलसिले में वही सालत है कि मर्ज़ बढ़ता गया, ज्यों ज्यों दबा की। ऐसा नज़र आता है कि कानूनों के बनते ही पकास साठ फी सदी टेनाट्स हर एक स्टेट में बेदखल हो गए, उजड़ गए। सवाल यह है कि यह लैंड हगर क्यों है। इस लिए है कि लोगों के पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है। अनास्तिकल्ड लेबर को कोई बाम करना नहीं माला है। पिछले दस वर्षों में हमने उस को किसी काम के लायक नहीं बनाया। रोजगार देने के प्रतापा उसकी लैंड हगर का कैसे हटाया जा सकता है? अगर काई कैम्पिनी जमीन के अलावा किसी और साधन के सतर, प्रस्ती सप्तर कमा दक्षे-नै एक छोटा सा स्टैंडर्ड बता

रहा हूँ-तो फिर उस का व्यान जमीन की तरफ नहीं जायगा। लेकिन पिछले दस वर्षों में हम ने क्या किया है? जहाँ तक बड़े बड़े कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोडर्स और रेशनलाइजेशन बगैरह का सबाल है उस में मैं इस बक्त नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

इस के अलावा हह साल बड़ती हुई आबादी का भी भवाल है। हर वर्ष पवास लाल बन्दे पैदा होते हैं। क्या आज से अठारह बीस वर्ष के बाद वे बेरोजगारों की फोहरिस्त में शामिल नहीं हो जायेंगे? यो भीग पद्धति बीस वर्ष पहले पैदा हुए, वे आज बेरोजगारों की लिस्ट में हैं। यह प्राप्तेस तो कान्टीन्यूअस है और वह पहले से शुरू है। हम ने इस प्लान में दस मिलियन बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार मुहैया करना है। वह भी हम नहीं दे सकते हैं। शायद एक दो मिलियन तादाद और कम हो गई है। पांच वर्ष में तो दस मिलियन आबादी बैसे ही बढ़ जाती है। यह तस्वीर भयानक शबल अक्षियार करती जाती है। सरकार बक्त से जाने। उस को जानना तो पड़ेगा ही, यह मेरा विश्वास है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह बक्त से जाने और अगर वह बक्त में जानेगी, तो हमारे देश के लिए भी अच्छा होगा और सरकार के लिए भी अच्छा होगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my learned friend, Prof D C Sharma, with my amendments. Twelfth February, 1956, was the happiest day for those unemployed who were breaking their heads against the walls of the Employment Exchange. On this day, there was an announcement that 8 million new jobs will be provided in the Second Five Year Plan. Really, Sir, we were all happy and we thought that the miseries of some millions of people will come to an end. But, in the same year, on the 15th September, 1956, 6000 Defence employees were retrenched and it was said that there was no work for them.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Then came retrenchment in the Damodar Valley Corporation and it was said that there were no jobs for them at present and they will be given alternative jobs. Still we see those people shouting slogans, breaking their heads against the walls of the Employment Exchanges and trying to get some job. We were told in this House and outside also that every sincere effort was being made to provide them with employment. I do not deny that some of them have been provided employment.

What is the condition today? When I read the words 'Employment Exchange' I sometimes feel, why not change the name. If there is no employment, what is to be exchanged? The name should have been changed by this time. We are told today that the Labour Minister is going to give us some information about the potentialities of employment in the Second Five Year Plan. May I assure the House and my hon. friends that he is not going to give us anything because on 20th November, 1958, in reply to my Unstarred Question which was:

"Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons likely to be employed during 1959-60 period of the Second Five Year Plan?"

and the reply by the Deputy Minister Shri Abid Ali was:

"Information is not available."

So, you can imagine, if the information was not available till the 20th November, 1958, how can that information be available on the 21st November, 1958? So, nothing is available even today and I am sure whatever we will be told will be based on some wrong information or some statistics. I know there are three types of lies: lies, damned lies and statistics. I do not know what will become of this.

My submission is this. Previously, there were 8 million new jobs. Then,

the number was reduced to 6.5 lakh. Now, we do not know what is being done. May I, for the information of the House, quote certain figures which I got from the book *Employment News*? The total registered unemployed—I am talking of the registered unemployed because all the rickshaw-wallahs in the country are unregistered unemployed—in July 1957 was 8,15,716. In June 1958, it was 10,10,578 and in July 1958, 10,83,126.

In the cotton textile industry which is one of the biggest industries of the country, there is shrinkage of employment. In July 1957, the total number of employees was 9,48,139; in May 1958, 9,95,582; in June 1958, 9,06,578. It is very well-known to this House and the hon. Minister that after the announcement that 8 million new jobs will be provided, closure started, and nearly 26 textile mills in the country have been closed and, with all the concessions at the command of Government for the employers, I do not think hardly even a mill has been opened. The Labour Ministry has become a concealed spectator of this. They cannot do anything. And, I should say, if I may be permitted to use that expression, their position is just that of a helpless widow in an orthodox Hindu family, cursing everybody; they cannot do anything. They can neither ask the Commerce and Industry Ministry to come forward with a plan to open these mills; they cannot possibly ask the employers to do anything. They are simply watching the situation as the unemployed workers.

In Kanpur 10,000 men have been thrown on the streets. With their family members, the total comes to nearly 40 or 50 thousands. They have sold their ornaments and all their belongings; they are marching towards death. With all our national flag in the country, with our democratic traditions, with our promised way of socialism, they are allowed to march towards death. I belong to Kanpur.

That is why I purposely mention this. It is known to the Labour and Planning Minister and all the other Ministers too. Even the Prime Minister knows it very well. I have mentioned the cotton text industry. Even in the coal mines, we are told that unemployment is on the increase. For the information of the House, I may say that in June 1957 on an average about 89,28,888 were employed but in February, 1958 the number was 87,83,802. This is the position.

My friend Shri Panigrahi mentioned enough about the educated unemployed. My information is that is more than three lakhs. This educated unemployed numbers that much; it includes many graduate and M. A. and others, who have registered themselves in the employment exchange and they are not getting any employment. We were told here and there was also an announcement in the newspapers that 60,000 new jobs will be found for the educated unemployed in the form of appointment of teachers. I do not know what has happened to that and how many people have been appointed.

So, if there is retrenchment and the closure continues the number of unemployed will shoot up like this, with all our pronouncements in the past set naught, people will have no faith or confidence in the Second Plan. That will be the greatest set back because our Prime Minister has said that it is not the resources or other things but it is the good-will of the people which will account for the successful implementation of the Second Plan. Are we not losing the good-will of the people by this sore of retrenchment in various industries. May I ask the hon. Minister to throw some light—not the sort of light thrown while replying to my unstarred question—as to what will happen.

I support the suggestion of my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi. In this very House, probably in 1953, Shri A. K. Gopalan moved a non-official resolution demanding a sum of Rs. 50 crores for the unemployed people in the form of relief.

Now, people will say: where are the resources? My reply is: cut the extravagance. In this very month, the high explosives factory was opened at Bhumia, near Ranchi. My information is that Rs. 32 lakhs were spent merely on the inaugural ceremony. The Grand Hotel of Calcutta was given a contract for catering to the tune of Rs. 3.5 lakhs and it was calculated at the rate of Rs. 134 per man per day. I may be wrong; it may be Rs. 133 per head per day. The Rashtrapati or the Prime Minister of a poor country goes there and they do not know what happens there. When we are spending Rs. 32 lakhs on these inaugural functions, we cannot talk of austerity to the people and ask them to sacrifice. They will not sacrifice. The unemployed people will definitely some day stand together and rally round our flag and party and it will be very bitter for the other party—the ruling party. All these six suggestions should be accepted; unemployment relief should be immediately given and Rs. 50 crores must be found by curtailing the extravagant expenditure which we indulge in.

श्री विभूति विजय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन श्री दी० च० शर्मा जी ने मू० किया है, इस में मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट भी दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो बेकारी की समस्या है? यह विकट रूप धारण किये हुए है और इस समस्या को तब मैंने और भी अच्छी तरह से समझा जब मैं २ अक्टूबर से ८ अक्टूबर तक कांग्रेस के काम से पदयात्रा पर गया था। इस पदयात्रा के बाद मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा जिसमें मैंने उनसे प्रार्थना की कि इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए अविलम्ब कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये। मैंगा अपना विचार है कि इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल अगर कोई पार्टी कर सकती है तो वह काप्रस पार्टी ही है और अगर इसके लिए कोई पार्टी जिसमेंवारी ले सकती है तो वह भी कांग्रेस पार्टी ही है। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस समस्या को हल करने

[की विभूति विषय]

के लिए सरतोड़ कोशिश भी कर रही है। लेकिन इतनी कोशिश के बावजूद भी अभी सफलता नहीं मिली है।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बेकारी की समस्या है यह उसी तरह से हल हो सकती है जिस तरह से हम कांग्रेस वालों ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी। उस बक्त जिस सादगी के साथ हम रहे, अगर उसी सादगी के साथ आज भी हम रहें तो यह समस्या बहुत जल्दी हल हो सकती है। जब हम आजादी के लिए अंगेंओं के साथ लड़े थे तो भी हम ने सादगी का रास्ता अपनाया था और आज भी ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि सादगी का ही रास्ता अपनाया जाये। आज जब हम गवर्नर्मेंट में हैं और हमारे लोग गवर्नर्मेंट में हैं, उनको चाहिए कि वे सादगी का जीवन बितायें। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो यह समस्या जल्दी हल हो सकती है।

मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह भी लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी की भी तनावाह १,००० से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि जिस तरह से सबसिस्टेंस एलाउंस ले कर हम ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी उसी तरह से आज जब हम गवर्नर्मेंट में हैं, तो सबसिस्टेंस एलाउंस ले कर ही हम इस बेकारी की जो समस्या है इसको भी हल कर सकते हैं।

प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कहा है कि ६३ लाख बेकार लोगों में है और ६० लाख बेकार देहातों में है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि २२ प्रतिशत लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है। चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों में जो बेकारी यात्रा है इसको हल करने के लिए सब से पहले कदम उठाये जायें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो किताब लिखी है उसको मैंने पढ़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री इस समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। मेरा अपना विचार है कि हम लोग उतना ही एलाउंस में जितने से हमारी जीविका बल-

सके। जब हम ऐसा करेंगे तो हमसे सरकारी अफसरों पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा और वे भी अपनी तनावाहें कम करेंगे। साथ साथ जो बड़े बड़े पूँजिपति हैं, जो अपने जीवन पर अधिक लब्बा करते हैं, वे अपने लब्बे को कम करेंगे। साथ ही साथ जो बड़ी बड़ी जमीन रखने वाले हैं, उनसे जमीन ले कर के जब तक हम गरीबों में नहीं बांटेंगे, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी और तब हमारा गुजारा नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैंने अपनी पदयात्रा में देखा है कि इस बेकारी की समस्या के मकाबले में और सभी समस्यायें गोग हैं। इस बास्ते इसका हल होना आवश्यक है। हमारा जो उत्पादन है वह भी बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। आजकल एक एकड़ भूमि में पौन हांच मन हम पैदा करते हैं। हमारे पास खेती लायक ३०० मिलियन एकड़ भूमि है। अगर हम खेती की पैदावार पर एकड़ बढ़ायें तो भी इस समस्या को हल करने में बड़ी मदद मिल सकती है। साथ ही साथ जो हम बच्चे पैदा कर रहे हैं, वे भी हमें कम पैदा करने चाहियें। आजकल देखा जा रहा है कि हर साल ५० लाख आदमी पैदा हो रहे हैं। हमको ध्यान देना चाहिये कि अधिक बच्चे पैदा न हों। हमको उतने ही बच्चे पैदा करने चाहिये जितनों को हम खिला सके। जब हम उनको खिला ही नहीं सकते हैं तो अधिक बच्चे हमको पैदा नहीं करने चाहियें। इस बास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को अपने कामों में सादगी लानी चाहिए।

महात्मा गांधी के बारे में प्यारे लाल जी जो किताब लिखी है, उसको मैंने पढ़ा है। उसमें भी उन्होंने सादगी बरतने पर जोर दिया है। आजकल देखा जाता है कि मनिस्टर मोटर कारों के बगेर चल ही नहीं सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मोटरों का उपयोग बड़ा ही रेस्ट्रिक्टिव होना चाहिए। बहुत कम मात्रा में हमको मोटरों का उपयोग करना चाहिए। आजकल देखा जाना है कि अब एक भील पर ही किसी

मिनिस्टर का बर है तो भी वह पैदन नहीं आता है, मोटर में आता है। यह जो मोटर का इस्तेमाल है वह कम होना चाहिए। मोटर में जो पैट्रोल है यह कहां से आता है, वह मिडिल ईस्ट के आता है। आज हम ५०,००० टन ओटी बाहर साक दस रुपया मन के हिसाब से देते रहे हैं। यह हम इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज चाहिए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम पैट्रोल मंगवाने पर रुपयाने खर्च कर रहे हैं जिस को हम पैट्रोल का खर्च कम करने बचा सकते हैं। प्यारेलाल जी ने भी लिखा है पैट्रोल का खर्च कम होना चाहिए। माय ही साथ मोटरों का जो उपयोग है वह भी कम होना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि मह अपने बर को सब से पहले ठीक करे और एक भी पैसा कालतू खर्च न करे।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी नवालजी गये थे। बीच में कहीं उनका पत्थर का साबुन छूट गया। बब तक वह साबुन बापिस नहीं प्राप्त उन्होंने साबुन का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। एक बार उनकी पैसिल जो गई और बब तक उनकी पैसिल बापिस नहीं प्राप्त उन्होंने दूसरी पैसिल का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। आपको भी चाहिए कि आप सबंहें में कमी करें और कहीं पर भी फालतू खर्च न करें। हमको देखना यह है कि हम किस तरह से खोटे लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊचा कर सकते हैं, किस तरह से उनको खुशहाल कर सकते हैं और बब तक वे खुशहाल नहीं होंगे तब तक कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। पाणिधर्मी जी ने अपना भाषण दिया, लेकिन अपने भाषण में उन्होंने कही नहीं कहा कि हमारा भी एलाउंस कम होना चाहिए। मैं तो बह कहूँगा कि जो पालियामेंट के भैम्बर हैं उनको भी भवसिस्टेंस एलाउंस मिलना चाहिए साकि भूलक आगे बढ़ सके। (Interruptions)

श्री श. श. शर्मा : आप कितना एलाउंस देते हैं?

जी विभूषि विषय : सन १९२० से लेकर आजवाही मिलने तक हम लोग जेल में जाते रहे हैं और जो उदर आ कर बैठ गये हैं, मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या कुर्बानी की है? मैं नो यह कहूँगा कि हमारे जो कम्बुनिस्ट भाई हैं ये भी आज जो बैकारी की समस्या है उसको हल करना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि इनका भी खर्च बहुत अधिक है। इनके भी जो लीडर हैं वे कभी और मोटर के नहीं आते हैं। इनकी जो पार्टी है उसका भी बहुत खर्च है।

मैं प्रबान मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह सबंहें को कम करें। हमारे यहा बड़े बड़े लोग हैं और वड़े बड़े व्यक्ति भी हैं। उन सब में खर्च कम होना चाहिए। हमें गांधी जी के जीवन से शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि हमारे यहा काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिए। हमारे प्रबान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिए। म समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बड़ी बड़ी भी और छोटी छोटी भी, दोनों बाकार की इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिए। हम दोनों ब्रकार की इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दें।

आज अम्बर खर्च की बहुत चर्चा है। बह कहा जाता है कि आगर अम्बर खर्च का कोई आठ घंटे तक इस्तेमाल करे तो एक रुपया कमा सकता है। इसकी आज बहुत मांग है, इसको भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

आज हम देखते हैं कि करोड़ों लोग ही अलूंगे और कालेजों में पढ़ने हैं। आज कोई चार करोड़ के करीब लोग पढ़ रहे हैं। १६५४-५५ में उनकी संख्या ३ करोड़ १२ लाख ६६ हजार ६२३ थी। कितने ही इनमें से बीजमें ही छोड़ जाते हैं, कितने ही मिडिल पास करके छोड़ जाते हैं और कितने ही बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास करके हर साल बैकार किरते हैं। सरकार को अविलम्ब इनको रोजगार देने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

श्री दी० श० शर्मा जी ने कहा है कि सबंहें ज्ञेना चाहिए और इसके लिए कमेटी

[बी विभूति शिख]

बननी चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि कमेटी बनते बनते हो बरस लग जायेंगे। हमें मालूम है कि बेकारी है और इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमारी सरकार को कुछ न कुछ इंतजाम करना चाहिए। यागर हम वे इस समस्या को अविलम्ब हल नहीं किया तो यह हमारे लिए बहुत बातक सिद्ध होगा। इस समस्या को अगर कोई पार्टी हल कर सकती है तो वह गाँधी जी द्वारा बाहरी गई पार्टी ही हल कर सकती है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हर जी ही हल कर सकते हैं। और कोई इसको हल नहीं कर सकता है। (Interruptions) आज जो मेरे विरोधी भाई इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं उनके बारे में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि १९४२ में जब मैं जेल से छुटा था हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों ने वहाँ पर एक मेरे साथ हुआ करते हैं उनसे कहा कि इसको फिर दुबारा जल्दी से जेल बिजवा दीजिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आर तरह की बेकारी है। एक बेकारी शिक्षितों में है, दूसरी अशिक्षितों में है, तीसरी अर्ध बेकारी है और चौथी डिसगाइज़ेड बेकारी है। डिसगाइज़ेड बेकारी से मेरा मतलब है उस बेकारी से जिस में कि किसी को २०-२५ रुपये महीना ही मिलता है और उसका युद्धारा नहीं हो सकता है। तो इन सभी प्रकार की बेकारियों को दूर करना हमारा फ़र्ज़ है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार जल्दी इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कदम उठाये और यहाँ प्रपना ल्वर्ज कम के कारण बढ़े। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, हम कोई प्रगति नहीं कर सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं श्री दी० च० शर्मा जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस समस्या की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान दिला कर बड़ा उपकार किया है।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House will

remain grateful to Shri D. C. Sharma for having spotlighted the attention of the House as well as the Government on this problem of vital importance. After having said that, I must request him to consider a very important aspect of this question. There is no dearth of statistical material in this country to assess the incidence of unemployment obtaining both in the rural and industrial sectors as well as in the urban sector. There is also no dearth of recommendations to mitigate the incidence of unemployment. But what is lacking, Sir, is the intention, the determination of Government to implement those recommendations which they themselves have formulated.

Therefore, my first submission to this House would be, the first positive step towards mitigating unemployment in this country would be to render first the members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers attached with it unemployed. Then alone they will realise how morally degrading unemployment is, how socially humiliating unemployment is and how psychologically frustrating unemployment is. So long as they do not take into account what unemployment means, this country will have more Plans, more formulations and, possibly, more milky-mouth talks; but the unemployment will be rising and rising. I do not say this in any sense of frivolity, I am saying this in almost all seriousness. They do not know what unemployment is. Therefore, today they can afford to talk in this kind of platitudinous way.

In the year 1951 the Agricultural Enquiry Committee had pointed out the extent of unemployment in the rural sector as over 2 millions. The National Sample Survey have claimed in their report that the unemployment figures that prevails in the live registers are at least one-fourth of the real amount of unemployment that they find in this country. The other day we found that in the 234 Employment Exchanges in this country there

are about one million people in search of employment on their live registers, but according to the National Sample Survey the amount will be four times. Therefore, there is no need for appointing a committee to go into this question and assess the extent of unemployment, nor is there any need to appoint a committee to recommend the ways and means.

I would ask the hon. Labour Minister or the Minister of Planning to let the House know as to what has happened about the implementation of the 11-Point Programme that the Government had drawn up at the end of the First Five Year Plan period. We know that the Government have no answer to offer except to give us some kind of vague things. Rs. 200 crores were sanctioned towards the close of the Five Year Plan to tackle this question. A 11-Point Programme was drawn up. That programme still remains a programme, and today the unemployment is increasing spirally.

Sir, it has been said: "What can we do; our population is increasing at the rate of 5 millions every year". Out of that increase in population about two million people are joining the work force who are in need of employment. Therefore, the only solution to that will be, if the Government are not considering it very seriously, to kill those persons. The growth of population is a fact, and that fact cannot be evaded. The responsibility of providing those persons with employment cannot be escaped. Therefore, let us not be told, when the hon. Minister gives his reply, that the population is increasing. If the population is increasing, then you do something else.

An Hon. Member: What?

Shri Mahanty: Kill them, if you like. So long as you are here to rule, so long as you are going to realise taxes from them, so long as you go about tom-tomming about your welfare State or—I do not know what is the latest fad; it is as more the socialist pattern, it is something else—....

An Hon. Member: Commonwealth.

Shri Mahanty: Yes. So long as you go about tom-tomming those things, it is your responsibility to see that those millions are provided with jobs.

There are three aspects of this problem. The first is the educated unemployment, about which the Government seem to be much worried because they are the most vocal section, and for their own political objectives they try always to see that this educated unemployment is removed first. That is not found in India alone. In other countries also as in Communist China and the rest, the whole of their attention is directed towards relieving the unemployment situation in the urban sector.

To tackle this question is surely not the job of the Labour Minister. I quite concede that, because so long as we do not re-orientate our educational policy—

Shri Tangamani: The Labour Minister has left the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only preparing himself for the reply.

Shri Mahanty: So long as we do not reorientate our educational policy, there will be no solution to this question. For instance, we found from the employment registers maintained in Employment Exchanges, only eight per cent applicants were in need of some assistance and this eight 8 per cent people are either skilled or semi-skilled. Whereas only eight per cent skilled or semi-skilled people are in need of any assistance for employment we found that 55 per cent of people were in need of assistance, and those are people who have no technical education whatsoever. We find here that these people constituting 55 per cent, after having spent several years at the universities, are now frantically in search of employment and for them no employment whatsoever is available, whereas we find in this country a dearth for technical personnel. It

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is really criminal on the part of the Government to have ignored this question and have gone on increasing the number of unemployed in this country. So, no amount of the present employment relief or no amount of sacrificing our own daily allowances is going to solve the problem. This kind of primitive and unscientific approach to the solution of this question should be eschewed if we are going to tackle this question.

Secondly, unemployment in the industrial sector is really something which really baffles our imagination, especially when this kind of unemployment in the industrial sector will grow up and rise. When we have planned our first Plan and thought that the second Plan could open out new employment potentials, here is a matter for which also no need of expert investigation or no kind of expert investigation is necessary. We are told that 25 textile mills have been closed down. Out of these, only two textile mills have been opened up recently. If we take into account the labour potential which has been lost by all these textile mills, then certainly we will get the answer. It really pains me to see this. Even though the Government are faced with the situation, they have taken no step whatsoever to open all these textile mills.

When we come to the rural sector, the problem of unemployment there is no better. The real issue is how to remove or how to change the occupational pattern and structure in the country side by setting up more small-scale and cottage industries which are known as 'agri-co' industries in the rural sector, so that these industries can absorb a large chunk of the unemployed persons in the rural sector. For this, it requires a co-ordinated effort which we find in the Government of India and the Planning Commission significantly lacking.

Before I conclude I would like to draw the attention of the House to

another fact of some seriousness in importance. It is this. Employment Exchanges are maintaining live registers, but there are Government Departments which are employing these favourites without referring to the Employment Exchanges whether they could supply these persons or not.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): is not possible.

Shri Mahanty: Whether it is possible or not, it is for him to answer. In Rourkela, an Employment Exchange is functioning, and in its live register there are as many as 36,000 persons have been enrolled. I would like to know from the Government whether they have consulted the Exchange and if so in how many cases they have consulted the Employment Exchange in appointing these persons. Even though the Government's policy stands, namely, that displaced persons will be given the first preference, even though the displaced persons have been enrolled on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges, even though their number totals up to 13,000, it is really painful for me to inform the House that only 70 out of them have been employed. The rest have been employed without reference to the Employment Exchanges. Therefore, these Employment Exchanges are another hoax. Hence, I most humbly submit that all these factors should be taken into consideration and there should be some kind of co-ordinated effort to tackle this menace, without talking in a platitudinous way or without throwing over our faces all the incidence of increase in population that we are having in this country.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the mover of the resolution has characterized the resolution as being one which is essentially a human problem. He says that the resolution is essentially human and a human approach be

to be made to this problem of finding employment for our unemployed countrymen. This human problem as time passes on, acquires and if I may say so, has already acquired beastly proportions and magnitude. Every day that passes, we find that things are moving from bad to worse. Unless a superhuman stroke of imagination is applied to this problem, I am afraid, no matter how keenly and passionately we debate this issue in this House, this problem is not going to find solution in right way and to an appreciable extent.

When we had the sunshine of Independence and sovereignty, we hoped that the idle hands would come out from devitalising grooves and would be made to work for some purposive end. Ten years of the Congress dispensation have seen that things instead of getting better, are moving towards a disastrous situation. My friend Shri Banerjee has said that when in 1956 an announcement was made that eight million people would be provided with jobs, a sense of confidence and hope was created in the country. But what do we find today? The Plan has run into trouble, and is faltering and I am afraid any day an announcement might be made that the Plan as such has floundered. My friend Shri Banerjee has forgotten that just after 1956, the country was to have its second general election. It is evident that, that announcement to absorb and find employment for eight million people was made with a view and an eye on the general elections. Now, whatever be the sector, whether it is the Railways or the industries or it be the Government, whether on the construction side or on the side of agriculture or in the sector of consumer goods, whatever you take, in every single sector, you find that the employment potentiality has shrunk. I know the railways. It was estimated that in the railway over two lakhs of new additional employment would be created. But in the railway, as far as I am aware—and I am sure my information is very nearly correct—that even though there is need to

absorb or to appoint new hands, the railway has refused to take additional hands. Even there, some old employees have been retrenched on flimsy and notorious grounds. My hon. friend talked about the situations that are obtaining in textiles. I know something about jute. In the jute industry 3 lakhs of people had been working. But, during the course of these two years, one lakh people have been retrenched. So far as the major industries of the country are concerned, whether jute or textiles or railways, the employment potential is shrinking. That is the situation.

As regards educated unemployment, the less said the better. When we go to the cities or the countryside we find lots of youngmen seeking employment. There is a sense of despondency, frustration and desperation in them. That is the overall picture. And if this picture is allowed to continue unaltered and nothing is done to improve the situation, our country would be heading towards envitable danger. Further the unemployment situation in the country creates a sense of not only misery but also hatred against those who are employed. So the unemployed are a great living source of danger to those who are employed. So, if the stability of democracy is to be maintained, the least that we can do here today is to find out some means to make a determined approach towards the solution of this prime problem. With these few words I support the resolution of Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Khadilkar: I presume the object of the mover of the Resolution is to bring to the notice of the House, of the Planning Commission as well as of the people at large the magnitude of the problem of unemployment in the present time. Perhaps some of the Members know that Gandhiji repeatedly stated that the problem of unemployment is the problem of problems. He repeated it again and again. When such an important problem is being discussed, I must point out that unfortunately the Planning

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Minister is not in the House. I expected the Planning Minister to be present here to reply, because in the present stage of our development it is not simply a problem of labour or how to tackle labour disputes, but it is essentially a problem of planning, and planning in an under-developed country is not so simple that it can be taken partially light-heartedly, as sometimes imagined by our people.

With these introductory remarks I would like to present the picture in all its dimensions. Everyone has given some figures here and there. Now let the House have a true picture of the position today. Unless we know the magnitude of the problem, I do not think a solution or at least an attempt to tackle it in some measure will bear any fruit. What is the position today? According to a semi-Government publication which I am quoting, the total labour force in our country is 15·40 crores. During the Second Plan period every year about two million people would come of age and will be added to the labour force. That means, that during these five years another one crore of people will be added to this force. So, that must be borne in mind.

Then, what is the nature of unemployment? There are different categories. There is unemployment which is registered, unemployment which is unregistered, under-employment and what is called "concealed unemployment". I will give you a few figures for all these categories put together in order to spotlight the attention of the House on the magnitude of this problem. Now, according to the publication I have referred to, out of the estimated 5·3 million unemployed, half of them are in the cities. That is important. So, in a city out of ten one is unemployed. According to this semi-Government or semi-Planning Commission publication I am quoting, apart from unemployment if we take into account under-employment also, out of five men in a city one man is

unemployed or under-employed. This is the picture of our urban life, and that is growing very fast.

So far as the rural life is concerned, I would quote only a few figures. The estimates put rural unemployment at 2·8 million. Among the agricultural labourers the unemployment is as high as 16 per cent. This is the prime problem in a nut-shell. Then, disguised unemployment in rural areas runs as high as 15·5 million persons. Putting it in another way, one-fourth or one-third of India's agricultural labourers are surplus to the needs of present production.

There is another aspect, and that is the aspect of educated unemployed. That must also be taken into consideration, because, as my hon. friend has said, they are very vocal and they are likely to prove dangerous in creating some kind of unrest in the cities if their energies are not constructively utilized. Regarding educated unemployed, of course, there are sample surveys. But there are two estimates. If we go through the figures of registered unemployed, we find that the figure is rising year by year. Now the employment exchanges are situated at such places where normally a conscious half-educated worker goes and registers himself. There is no consciousness of unemployment all over the country as it should be. Therefore, if I were to take the figures for 1958, the registered unemployed are 16 lakhs, a rise of 19 per cent. over 1957. These are the official figures that I am giving.

I have placed the picture of the unemployment problem in an objective manner. What I feel is that in an under-developed country when certain effort is made to industrialise it, in a transitional period some sort of disorganisation is bound to take place and there will be more seekers of employment. We see nowadays that many people from rural areas go to the cities, because they are not sure of getting employment in the rural

areas. And this urbanisation of population is taking place at a much higher speed than the Planning Commission plans to provide jobs for them. This is the central problem of the Indian economy at the present moment. How to tackle this is the question. In reply to a question the Planning Minister said while giving the resources: these are the big human resources which we cannot tackle at the present moment, because to give them employment means more investment, and we have no resources. But at the same time while presenting the correct picture of Indian economy to our own people what is the day to day position? What is the Plan? How can we succeed in providing more employment to people who are seeking employment? This is one aspect and that is also a paradox. In some sectors where we need technicians and people with better qualifications, there is always a scarcity and we are in need of them. Unfortunately, the Planning Commission and the hon. Planning Minister have not taken the country or this House into confidence regarding this problem.

I admit that the Government has made some efforts to provide partial employment by means of Ambar Charkha and other things but they are all transitional measures. They are not of a durable or permanent character. They cannot form a part of our economy and within the capitalist framework. We are trying to develop our country in a particular way, i.e., in a democratic way and we are prepared to show to the world that by democratic planning this problem is not kept in an aggravating manner as it is at present but slowly there is some reduction.

Unfortunately, what we find today is that as small factories are coming up round about—at least an attempt is being made—at the same time more and more unemployed people are seeking jobs. As one hon. Member put it, it is not simply a problem of providing them with bread. It is a

social problem. It is a human problem and unless you tackle it in a proper manner at this juncture, I am afraid it is going to affect the whole course of our development. It must be borne in mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore in conclusion what I would like to submit is—let there be a commission; a commission can find facts—that a commission can do nothing more. There were commissions and we have some data prepared by the Planning Commission. The real issue is how to tackle the problem. To my mind, ordinary things are being neglected. I will give you one instance and then finish

Just now my hon. friend quoted that about 25 mills are closed. I know that in centres like Sholapur and Bombay if one mill is closed not only the labourers are affected, particularly in rural areas, but if there are one thousand employees in a mill 5,000 people who are indirectly dependent on the mill are affected by its closure either because of mismanagement or because of private handling or because of a sort of outdated machinery. I admit that these factories cannot run economically in the sense that private capitalists would not like to handle them. But are we going to keep these machines and men idle in the rural and the urban sectors? The law should be that no machine or man will remain idle and that whatever production is possible will be taken out of it. This is the beginning or what I say the ABC of planning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought it was the end.

Shri Khadilkar: Unfortunately these lessons are not taken to heart and therefore the magnitude of the problem is getting more disquieting.

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment to the Resolution moved by Shri D. C. Sharma is:

"That after the word 'unemployment' the words 'and under-employment' be inserted."

The purpose for bringing forward this amendment I shall explain briefly.

I must first of all thank the hon. Mover of the Resolution for having brought this at this most crucial moment. I should think that the Government would take greater interest in this Resolution. A similar Resolution was moved in the First Lok Sabha when Shri A. K. Gopalan focussed the attention of the House and also the public on the grave problem of unemployment and demanded that Rs. 50 crores must be set apart as unemployment relief. I would request not only the hon. Deputy Minister for Labour and Employment but also those hon. Ministers who are in charge of providing employment to various people, i.e., the hon. Ministers of Railways, Transport and Communications, Works, Housing and Supply, Finance as also the hon. Minister of Community Development to take seriously the various viewpoints expressed by hon. Members of this House.

Already enough has been said about rural employment. So far as under-employment is concerned, it is very much visible in the rural parts. Most of agriculture labour is unemployed for six months in a year where they get single crop and in places where they get double crop at least for one-third of the year they are without employment. The other types of unemployment are cases of casual labour, contract labour, lay-off due to electricity cut and closures, seasonal factories like sugar, cotton ginning, rice milling etc. and of workers when they are employed in construction work.

I can develop this point but without doing this what I would like to say is that a time has come when this question of contract labour and the question of leaving many things to the contractors must also be put an end to. It was mentioned in the latest AICC meeting, I believe, or in one of the public utterances in Bhopal by the hon. Prime Minister that the contractors are more interested in themselves than in the projects. So, contract labour also leads to unemployment.

In Government departments we find certain type of employees known as the non-departmental staff. There are NDTOs in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. There are also the NMRs or the non-muster rolls in the Electricity Department. These are all many types of employees who contribute to this under-employment.

There is also disguised unemployment to which a reference was made by the previous speaker. It is a phenomenon of apparent employment without addition to total output. This is much more visible in a country like India where we have got the joint family system.

So, there is the threefold problem, viz., the problem of unemployment of rural population, the problem of unemployment of urban population and the unemployment of the uneducated. Many suggestions were offered and figures were quoted. I would like to mention not many figures but one figure I will mention.

"Though no reliable statistical data regarding the extent of unemployment is available, a study of the figures supplied by the Employment Exchanges reveals that unemployment is on the increase. Whereas at the end of 1951, the number of applicants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges was 328,712, it increased to 691,958

by the end of 1955, stood at 782,933 at the end of May 1957 and was 963,345 at the end of May 1958."

So, it is more or less in arithmetical progression. Since 1951 the number of Employment Exchanges for unemployed has more or less trebled.

The employment potential in the Second Plan period has been mentioned as 8 million. Now we have been through almost half-way or more than half-way. I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Minister for Labour whether at least 4 million people have been provided with employment. Has he got figures to show whether employment has been created or more unemployment is the result?

There is another point which is pertinent. Instead of creating employment for the people let us not create unemployment for the already employed. Such a thing is happening. There is a closure. Such things happen when there is a peculiar policy of the Government. I know in the South so far as handloom workers are concerned more than 2 million people are employed in the handloom industry both in Andhra Pradesh and Madras States. The policy of the Government is not to help them in a concrete and positive way by giving them extension of rebate or by enhancement of rebate and by other methods. Then there is a chance of unemployment of those already employed.

You know what happened when prohibition was introduced. It is a very good thing, but as a result of prohibition more than thousands of employees, who were making their livelihood as toddy tappers, have been thrown out of employment. Instead of creating employment let not the policy of the Government be towards creating unemployment. A learned Professor of Economics says:

"It is well to bear in mind that the greater part of the country's real capital structure consists of objects that require local labour

and local materials for their production or construction. Things like buildings, roads, dams, water works..... are in the aggregate far more important than the imported machinery and equipment which usually baulks so large in the imagination of the public."

16 hrs.

Cottage industry was one such thing. Yesterday, there was one Starred Question by me, Question No. 107 about the various employment potential both in the States of U.P. and Madras. I wanted to find out whether the allocation of Rs. 14.25 crores towards the development of cottage industries for Madras State will be increased. On the other hand, very promptly came the reply that there is a danger of the total allocation of Rs. 200 crores being reduced. If this is the sort of policy which the Government is going to adopt, I am afraid this will be an aggravation of the unemployment problem. Many remedies have been suggested. I would like to say this. It is easy to say that we want to raise the morality of the population. To set 5 per cent of the population on the road to morality and allow a considerable proportion of the other 95 per cent to suffer the mortification of unemployment is a phenomenon, which no Government wedded to the policy of maximising the national welfare can tolerate with equanimity. I am referring to prohibition and such other measures which we have adopted. I submit that certain radical measures will have to be taken if we are going to solve this problem seriously.

Let the Government say categorically today that there will be no retrenchment. Even on the question of retrenchment, the hon. Deputy Minister knows that the workers had to fight and ultimately when retrenchment was inevitable, they pressed forward in the Standing Labour Committee in 1953, I believe in Delhi, and it was conceded that whenever there is retrenchment, there must be proper and adequate

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compensation, and an amendment was introduced in the Industrial Disputes Act Even on the question of closures, we are not very definite We are not in a position to ban closures We are not in a position to ban retrenchment An important point which I would like to press and impress upon the Government is, although we are not in a position to create new employment potential, although we are not able to reach that ideal figure of 8 million by the end of the Second Plan period, let us not see that persons who are already employed are thrown out One such legislation is necessary that there will be no closures, that there is a ban on closures and there is a ban on retrenchment

It is about time that the declared policy of land reform, particularly of giving land to the landless labourers is speeded up There are certain States where this idea is taken up and measures are being speeded up There are also other States Now, I was surprised to find that—Planning Commission has considered this question of land reform—suggestions of the Land Reform Panel which were accepted by the Government and which were the sheet anchor of the Second Plan are being given the go by A fifteen-man committee is appointed by the AICC to see how best really to sabotage that land reform policy I do not know whether the Government is going to reverse its policy on the question of unemployment and also about the question of distribution of land I submit that this issue must be taken up seriously by the different Ministries that I have mentioned

श्री अगवानी अवस्थी (बिलहार)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के समक्ष इस प्रस्ताव को रख कर प्रोफेसर शर्मा ने देश की सब से बड़ी जबलत समस्या—बेकारी—की तरफ व्यापार आकृष्ण करने की कोशिश की है। हमारे देश में जहाँ एक और साथ की समस्या प्रचुर है, वहाँ दूसरी ओर उस के साथ-साथ बेकारी की समस्या भी बड़ी ही भयावह बनी हुई है। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है, जो कि

हारे समाज में और सारे देश में एक समस्यक रौग की तरह फैलती जा रही है। अगर हम व्यापारपूर्वक देखें, तो हम को अपने देश और समाज में तीन किस्म के बेकार लोग मिलेंगे। एक तो प्रशिक्षित बेकार है, जो गाड़ी और शहरों में रहते हैं। दूसरे वे हैं, जो शिक्षित बेकार कहलाते हैं, जो कि कालेजों से विद्या के कर निकलते हैं और जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है। उन लोगों का भी बेकार कहा जा सकता है, जो कि मरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में या अन्य संस्थानों में कार्य करते हैं लेकिन उन को इनना बेतन नहीं मिलता है, जिस से कि वे अपना उदारपोषण कर सक और अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सके। एक प्रकार से इन तीसरी श्रेणी के लोगों को अर्थ-बेकार कहा जा सकता है। बेकारी की भूमि समस्या इन्हीं भयावह हतों जा रही है कि इस का हल न तो सरकार की तरफ से और न समाज की तरफ से दृष्टिगत्तर होता है। देश में प्रथम पञ्च वर्षीय योजना बनाई गई और वह इस लिए बनाई गई कि देश में जो अन्न कम पेंदा होता है, उस मुद्दे को जाय देश में जो बेकारी फैली हुई है उस को कम किया जाय और बेकार लोगों को काम दिया जाय। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आयोजना की प्रगति के भाय ही साथ यह समस्या भी बढ़ती जाती है। हम ने अपनी प्रथम आयोजना के सब चरण समाप्त कर दिये हैं और दूसरी आयोजना के दूसरे चरण में हम चल रहे हैं। सबाल यह है कि आविरकार यह योजना है किस के लिए। सरकार और आयोजना आयोग रात-दिन इस बात की दुर्धारा देते हैं कि हम ने बेकारों को काम देने के लिए दफनर खोल रखे हैं, उन को हम काम देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बेकारों को काम देने की जितनी भी योजनायें सरकार और आयोजना आयोग बनाते हैं, वे सब कागज पर रखी रह जाती हैं। अगर सरकार व्यापारपूर्वक देखें, तो आज समस्या के बहुत यह नहीं है कि बेकारों को काम देना है। कहा तक सरकार और समाज काम देना ? एक और तीसरा मोजों को काम देना चाहते हैं दूसरी ओर

बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। इस लिए इस समस्या को हमें दो रूपों में देखना पड़ेगा। यहले तो हम उन लोगों को काम दें, जो इस बहुत बेकार हैं, या अब्द-बेकार हैं, जहाँ वे शिक्षित हों, अशिक्षित हों, यांवों में रहते हों या शहरों में। उस के साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि आगे बेकारी बढ़ने न पाये। बनाँ इस समस्या को हल करना कठिन होगा और वह बढ़ती जायेगी।

आज शिक्षित बेकारों की अवस्था देख कर दड़ा दुख होता है। सरकार ने लोगों के लिए एप्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज सोल रखे हैं और लोग नौकरी के लिए वहाँ जाते हैं। हमारे पास उन के सम्बन्ध में चिकायतें आती हैं कि उन दफतरों की बहुत बुरी हालत है, वहाँ पर भ्रष्टाचार और पक्षपात फैला हुआ है, इत्यादि। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि सरकार देश के समक्ष बेकारों के आंकड़े रखती है। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि वे आंकड़े केवल उन लोगों के ही हैं, जो इन दफतरों में अपना नाम रजिस्टर कराने जाते हैं। लाखों लोग वहाँ अपना नाम रजिस्टर कराने नहीं जाते हैं, वे भी बेकार हैं, लेकिन उन के आंकड़े हमारे सामने नहीं आते हैं। शिक्षित बेकारों की बुरी अवस्था का युच्च कारण हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली है। वह इतनी द्रुतित और निकम्भी है कि आज लाखों की तादाद में जो विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के कालेजों से निकलते हैं, उन को काम देना सरकार के लिए असम्भव है। आज सौ में से नब्बे नहीं बढ़िक पचासवें विद्यार्थियों का एक ही मकसद है कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद सरकार के किसी विभाग या किसी संस्थान में नौकरी मिल जाय। इस का कारण यह है कि हम लोग उन को अप्पेजों के समय से जल्दी आ रही परम्परा के अनुसार पंडित बीस साल तक बेच कुर्सी पर बिठा कर निकम्भा बना देते हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वे सिवाय कलम का बनी बनने के, सिवाय कलम विसने के और किसी काम के बोल्ड नहीं रहते। अब जोही विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद अपना

काम करना चाहता है, कोई अन्या खोलना चाहता है, तो सरकार की तरफ से उस की कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है, कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है।

इस प्रकार हमें एक ऐसी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिस में एक और तो केवल सात आठ परसेंट लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं और दोकों अशिक्षित हैं और सारे देश में अशिक्षा और अज्ञान का प्रसार है और दूसरी ओर जो शिक्षित हैं, वे भी बेकार फिर रहे हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि देश में एक अवधिकार साधाया हुआ है। हमें यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि जिस मूल्क में नौजवानों में—जहाँ वे शिक्षित हों या अशिक्षित—निराशा फैल जाती है, उस में न तो जनतत्रवाद और न ही कोई और 'वाद' फैल सकता है। आज हमारे देश में नौजवान निराश होते जा रहे हैं, उन को दृष्टिगोचर नहीं हो रहा है कि क्या करना है, हमारे निए क्या प्लान है। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, मोटा प्रश्न यह है कि आयोजना किस के लिए है, उस का उद्देश्य क्या है। जो स्थिति हमारे सामने है, उस से तो यही प्रकट होता है कि वर्तमान आयोजना केवल कुछ व्यक्तियों के हित के लिए है और अगर वह सामान्य जनता के हित के लिए होती, तो निवित रूप से इन सात सालों में बेकारी की समस्या और अन्य समस्याओं का कुछ हल निकलता। हमारी योजना बड़ी विलक्षण है कि ज्यों-ज्यों वह आगे बढ़ती है, त्यों-त्यों लाला समस्या, बेकारी की समस्या और दूसरी समस्यायें भी बढ़ती जाती हैं। जितना आप दबा करते हैं, उतना ही मर्ज बढ़ता जाता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शासन और आयोजना आयोग गम्भीरता-पूर्वक इस बात पर विचार करे कि बेकारी की समस्या का क्या हल होना चाहिए। इस समस्या का हल बिलकुल युद्ध-स्टर पर—'बार लेबल' पर—होना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार दूढ़ के समय देश अपना आकी काम-काज बढ़ाव कर देते हैं और उन के सामने एक ही

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

आवश्या रहती है कि अपने देश की रका करनी है, उसी प्रकार लाल्च समस्या और बेकारी की समस्या का हल होना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि और देशों की तरह यहाँ भी बेकार लोगों को मूलाधारा और भ्रता देने की व्यवस्था की जाय, क्योंकि जब बेकारों को उपया देना पड़ेगा, तो सरकार इस भीर चेतेगी। सरकार का एक अचीव नियम है कि उस के सामने जनता के हित का जो भी प्रस्ताव रखा जाता है, उस की भीर से जबाब दिया जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। इस लिए जब लाल्चों रूपये सरकार की जब से बेकार लोगों के पास जायें, तो उसको इस समस्या की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। ऐसी कई स्कीमों पर लाल्चों रूपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं, जिन का कोई उपयोग नहीं है। अगर वह उपया भरते के रूप में बेकारों की जेव में जाय, तो यह बेहतर है।

शर्मा जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कमेटी एपायट करने का जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस में ता कोई विचार बात नहीं है। समस्या बहुत साफ़ है, जो कि समाज को मालूम है और सरकार को भी मालूम है। इस समस्या का हल होना चाहिए। जो लोग इस समय कालेजों में पढ़ रहे हैं, उन की एजूकेशन को बन्द कर दिया जाय और जो बेकार लोग हैं, उन को काम पर लगाया जाय। ऐसी योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए कि शिक्षित बेकार लोगों को काम पर लगाया जा सके। ऐसी योजना से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है, जिस में एक और आप बेकारी की समस्या हल करते हैं और दूसरी और वह बढ़ती जाती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि शासन इस प्रकल्प पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे और इस को हल करने के उपाय सोचे, क्योंकि आखिरकार इस समस्या का हल शासन को ही करना होगा, और किसी को वही।

श्री बालचंद्री (बलरामपुर) : उपायम् लाल्च, इच्छा से इच्छार नहीं किया जा

सकता कि देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बलते हुए बेकारी का बढ़ना सबमुच में बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। संसार के किसी देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि निर्माण की योजना बलती हो और बेकारी बढ़ती हो। दूसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत पहले अस्ती लाल्च लोगों को काम देने का अनुभाव किया गया था। उस में भी इस बात को योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार किया था कि इन पांच वर्षों में नब्बे लाल्च नये बेकार तैयार हो जायें। और अब वह ८० लाल्च का आकड़ा बढ़ा कर ६० लाल्च का कर दिया गया है। वह भी पूरा होगा या नहीं इसमें भी मुझे सन्देह है।

हम विचार करें कि योजनाओं के बलते हुए आखिर यह बेकारी ज्यों बढ़ रही है। योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हम उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। उस बढ़े हुए उत्पादन के लिये हमे देश के भीतर बाजार चाहिये। धीरे-धीरे यह स्पष्ट होता जा रहा है कि आप माल का निर्यात कर के देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को बहुत दूर तक विकसित नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि दुनिया के बाजार में हमें कठोर प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। स्पष्ट है कि बढ़े हुए उत्पादन के लिये हमें अपने देश के भीतर बाजार चाहिये। इस का मतलब यह है कि हमें लोगों की कृषि शक्ति बढ़ानी पड़ी। पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन का बढ़िया और आम आदमी की कृषि-शक्ति बढ़ाना, मैं समझता हूँ ये दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। लेकिन आज स्थिति ऐसी हो रही है कि हम उत्पादन की बढ़िया पर तो जोर देते जा रहे हैं लेकिन आम आदमी की कृषि-शक्ति घट रही है और जिस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि देश में करोड़ों व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन के पास काम नहीं है और लाल्चों व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं कि जिन के पास करने के लिये काम तो है अगर उस काम का इतना पारिष्कारिक नहीं मिलता जिस से वे अपना जीवन ठीक तरह से बिता सकें।

यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था विकसित हो और वह दुए उत्पादन के लिये हम अपने देश में बाजार कायम करें तो हमें लोगों को काम देना होगा और काम अगर हम न नहीं दिया तो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था स्थायी आधारों पर प्रतिष्ठित नहीं हो सकती ।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि काम कैसे दिया जाय । मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार अपनी औद्योगिक नीति में परिवर्तन करे । यह ठीक है कि एक हजार वर्षों की परावीनता के कारण हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में विकलियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं और उन्हे हम शीघ्र समाप्त करना चाहते हैं । हमारी औद्योगिक नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिस में इस बात पर बल दिया जाय कि हमारे देश में अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को काम पर लगाया जाय । हमारे देश में आदमी ज्यादा है और अभि कम । दुनिया के और देशों में जमीन अधिक होती, जनसंख्या कम होती । हमारे यहां उलटी बात है । मनुष्य अधिक है और जमीन कम है । काम करने वाले हाथ अधिक हैं और काम कम है । अगर करोड़ों जीजवानों को हमें काम देना है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी कहते भी हैं कि भाराम हराम है, तो हमें कोई भी ही पालिसी अपनानी होगी । जो बेकार बढ़े हैं, एस्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के सामने लम्जी लम्जी लाडने लगा कर या जो दिल्ली के स्टेशन के बाहर एक बिस्तर को उठाने के लिये चील कीवों की तरह से शपटते हैं, उन के सामने अगर नारा लगाया जाय कि भाराम हराम है तो इस से बड़ा मजाक और क्या ही सकता है ? देश के करोड़ों जीजवान याज काम चाहते हैं, मगर सरकार काम नहीं दे सकती है । काम नहीं दे सकती है का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह देना नहीं चाहती है । मगर जिस तरह से देना चाहती है वह तरीका गलत है । हमारी योजनाओं में बड़े बड़े उद्योगों पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है जिन में मशीनों से काम होता

है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मशीनों का बहिष्कार कर दिया जाय । मगर अधिक काम अगर लोगों को दिया जा सकता है तो दिया जाना चाहिये । मनुष्य भूका है तो मशीनों से काम लेना ठीक नहीं है । युक्त चीज़ जाने का भौका नहीं मिला । मगर मेरे दोस्त जो बहां हो आये हैं उन का कहना है कि वहां भी बड़े-बड़े बांधों का निर्माण हो रहा है मगर बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनों के बर्गेर । लालों चीनी चीटियों की तरह उन बांधों को बनाने में लगे हुए हैं, पारिश्रमक कम होगा, जिसे पूंजीपति देश 'फोस्टर लेबर' कहते हों, लेकिन हमें उस अम में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये । तो अगर आप विकास योजनाओं के द्वारा ही काम दे सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि योजनाओं को आप थोड़ा भी में भी चलावें तो उस में कुछ बिंगड़े वाला नहीं है । आखिर योजनायें किस के लिये हैं, बड़े-बड़े बांधों का निर्माण किस के लिये ही तो किया जा रहा है ? मनुष्यों के लिये ही तो किया जा रहा है । जिस मनुष्य के लिये यह किया जा रहा है उसी मनुष्य को काम चाहिये । कर्म करने का अधिकार मनुष्य का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है । यह कर्म भूमि है । हम यहां कर्म करने के लिये पद हुए हैं और मेरा निवेदन है कि यह कर्म करने का अधिकार हमारे मूलभूत अधिकारों में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये । आज हमें बात करने का अधिकार है, लिखने का अधिकार है, चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार है, मगर काम करने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

जी ३० अ. बनली । भरने का अधिकार है ।

श्री बालायेधः आजीविका का अधिकार नहीं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कर्म के अधिकार को भी सरकार को मंविधान के मूलभूत अधिकारों में शामिल कर लेना चाहिये और अपने उत्तरदायित्व को समझना चाहिये कि हर एक व्यक्ति को काम दे । काम कैसे दे, इस के बारे में मैं ने आप के सामने एक सुझाव रखा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि औद्योगिक

[बी वाचपेयी]

नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाय, छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों पर बल दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा पढ़ति में भी संशोधन होना चाहिये। जो भी यूनिवर्सिटी की टकसाल में से डल कर निकलते हैं वे बेकारी के बाजार में पहुँच जाते हैं। अम की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है। कोई हाथ से काम नहीं करना चाहता। विदेशी शासकों ने यह शिक्षा पढ़ति बलकं तैयार करने के लिये चलाई थी। वे चले गये और उन के साथ उन की शिक्षा पढ़ति भी जानी चाहिये। ऐसी शिक्षा पढ़ति जो अम की प्रतिष्ठा करे, जो हमें हाथ से काम करने की शिक्षा दे, जिस से हमारा शिक्षित बंग दफ्तरों की ओर न जा कर गांवों की ओर जाये, चलाई जानी चाहिये। आज स्थिति यह है कि गांव उजड़ रहे हैं और शहरों में आवादी बढ़ रही है। गांवों में रहने के लिये लोग नहीं हैं और शहरों में लोगों के रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं। हमारी श्रीकोणिक नीति ऐसी है कि जो लोगों को क्य शक्ति नहीं बढ़ाती। इस के परिणामस्वरूप बाजार में कपड़ा पढ़ा रहता है और मिलें बन्द होती जाती है। बाजार में नंगे आदमी भी हैं और कपड़ा भी है। नंगों को कपड़ा चाहिये मगर कपड़े के दुकानदार को ऐसा नंगा चाहिये जिस की जेब में पैसा हो। मगर पैसा नहीं है क्योंकि काम नहीं है और शासन काम नहीं दे पा रहा है। एक बड़ी संकट की स्थिति हमारे सामने लड़ी हो गई है। यह किसी पार्टी का ग्रन्थ नहीं है। बेकारों को उत्तेजित कर के राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की जाय, यह भी सबाल नहीं है। मगर शासन अपनी श्रीकोणिक नीति में, अपनी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति में आपूर्ति परिवर्तन करे तो वह समस्या हल हो सकती है। शासन को चाहिये कि वह काम के व्यविकार को मूलभूत

प्रचिकारों में शामिल कर, उसे स्वीकार कर इस समय की ओर कदम बढ़ाये, तभी बेकारी की समस्या का निराकरण सम्भव है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम एक समिति बना देने से ही पूरा नहीं हो सकता है यद्यपि मैं उस समिति के निर्माण का विरोधी नहीं हूँ।

श्रीकल्पी सुभद्रा शोकी (भ्रम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री दी० च० शर्मा ने इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है और जिस में वह एक समिति का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, उस का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं लड़ी हुई हूँ।

कूँकि समय कम है और बहुत सी बातों की तरफ माननीय मदस्यों ने इस सदन का ध्यान दिला भी दिया है, इसलिये उन के बारे में कुछ न कह कर एक ही विषय की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। कई माननीय मदस्यों ने कहा कि हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि एम्प्लायमेंट चाहते हैं और उन को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि लोगों को नौकरियां देने की बजाय ऐसी भी कोशिश होती है कि जो नौकरियों में लगे हुए हैं या काम में लगे हुए हैं, उन को भी बेरोजगार कर दिया जाय। अभी यहां पर 'टिंड्रेंचमेंट' की बात की गई है और कहा गया है कि 'टिंड्रेंचमेंट' के बाद उन लोगों को जोकि नौकरी से अलग कर दिये जाते हैं, नौकरी पर लगाने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। मैं एक दूसरा ही मसला आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब जोकि ऐम्प्लायमेंट के भी इन्वार्ट हैं यहां से हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में सर्किलर भेजते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी साइकल रिक्षायें चलती हैं, उन का चलना कौरन बन्द कर दिया जाय। मैं प्रदर्श के बार्बं करना चाहती हूँ।

कि हिन्दुस्तान में साइकल रिक्षा चलाने से रही काम और कोई इसरा नहीं है। इन को चलाने से इन्सान की जिन्दगी आसी रह जाती है। लेकिन ये लोग कुशी से रिक्षा नहीं चलाते हैं। आज इन को कहा जाता है कि वे स्कूटर चलायें, मोटर चलायें और वे चाहते भी हैं कि वे साइकल रिक्षा न चलायें और उन के जो बच्चे हैं वे हवाई जहाज चलायें। लेकिन रिक्षाओं को बन्द कर के क्या आप ने कोई प्लान बनाया है, कोई नक्षा अपने सामने रखा है कि कौन सा काम उन को आप देंगे और अगर आप कोई काथ उन को नहीं देंगे तो क्या आप ने कभी सोचा है कि उन की फैमिलीज का क्या बनेगा जो उन्हीं की भेन्हत पर निर्भर करती है? अगर उन को इसरा काम देने का फैसला हो जाता और उस के बाद इन को बन्द करने का हुक्म निकलता तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी वर्णा नहीं। हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब समझते हैं कि उन के कहने के मूलाधिक अगर इन लोगों को नये लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये तो उन का जो फर्ज है वह पूरा हो जायेगा। 'लोग जा कर कुए में गिरे, धड़के लाये, भूले मरे, उन को उन वे' रहम पर छोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। क्या यह देखना कि व कोई काम करे, आप का फर्ज नहीं है? वह समझते हैं कि हम आखे बन्द कर ले तो उन के रोजगार का मसला भी हल हो जायेगा।

मैं अदब के साथ मरी महोदय से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि हम यह पर जहा एम्प्लायमेंट की बात करते हैं तो उस के साथ ही साथ हम यह भी प्लान किया करे कि उन को हम कौन सा काम देना चाहते हैं।

मरी हमारी नीति की बात की गई और कहा गया कि हमारी उद्दोग नीति ऐसी है जिस को कि श्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता और मैं भी इस बात का समर्थन करती हूँ। आखिर जो हमारी उद्दोग नीति है वह

पालियार्मेंट द्वारा पास किया गया एक कानून होती है, एक पालिसी होती है जोकि यहाँ पर तथ्य की जाती है उस नीति को चाहे आप काप्रेस गवर्नमेंट की समझिये या हुक्मसंत की समझिये और उस नीति के ऊपर पालियार्मेंट अपनी छाप लगाती है और उस के बाद वह तभाम हिन्दुस्तान की पालिसी बन जाती है परन्तु वह रोजगार देने के लिये कहा तक अमल में आती है और चलती है इस की ओर मरी महोदय को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारी पालिसी में है कि हम कोआपरेटिव बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं सदन का और अधिक समय न लेते हुए मरी महोदय से चाहती हूँ कि वे इस तरफ भी तवज्ज्हह दिया करे कि अगर कोई बेरोजगार लोगों की कोआपरेटिव बनती है तो उस को गवर्नमेंट से एनकरेजमेंट, श्रोत्साहन मिलता है कि नहीं और यह कि टेकेडारों के भुकाले उन के साथ कैसा सलूक होता है। जब तक गवर्नमेंट और हमारे मरी महोदय इस की ओर अपनी तवज्ज्हह नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारे यहा से यह अनेम्प्लायमेंट का सैक्षण दूर नहीं हो सकता।

श्री दी० च० शर्मा ने सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करती हूँ और माय ही यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि खाली कमिशन बनाना और एनकवायरी करना ही काफी नहीं है बल्कि उम को बाकायदा मुस्तकिल तौर पर कायम रहना चाहिये और जो रोजगार इन चीजों में जाय और इस चीज को देखा करे कि कहा हम न तरकी की ओर कहा हम न पीछे की ओर कदम दिया।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our aim is and ought to be the complete elimination of unemployment. But, to be frank, I am quite sure this Government is not able to do that. We are not going to eliminate unemployment altogether. Fortunately, the Government did not have any such claims

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

too. But, they pretended and the Planning Commission promised that we will be able to create 8 million jobs more during the Second Five Year Plan. And, what has happened to that?

I need not dilate on that because the facts and figures were given in this House by several speakers before me. Really, the situation is deteriorating; and I would ask the hon. Minister to give us facts and figures to prove that it is not so. I need not cite instances to illustrate my statement. Anyone who has got eyes and ears and anyone who looks around can feel the seriousness of the situation. In a particular railway workshop at Jagadri, for a job of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, when there was an occasion for absorbing 3 or 4 people, there were 8,000 applications. If that was so, you can imagine the seriousness of the situation. So, I need not dilate on that.

My point is that we should approach this question from a long-term point of view as well as an interim point of view and we should take certain interim measures to face the serious situation I have submitted my amendment to that effect.

I am afraid Prof. Sharma's resolution presupposes that a committee can give recommendations for dealing with the entire situation. As I said in the beginning, I have no such hopes in the present economy, with the present policies adopted by Government and the Planning Commission and with the present approach to the problem—production is mainly for profit—you can never solve this problem of unemployment completely.

But, how can we tackle this question in a temporary way? Can we solve it with certain interim measures? I hope we can solve it to a certain extent; at least we can arrest the deteriorating situation.

There is a tendency now seen especially in the Treasury Benches, when questions are answered in this House, to say that we are facing a lot of difficulties because of competition from China in the South East Asian market. The unemployment situation in the textile front is very serious. According to the estimate of certain trade unions, in April 1958 nearly 40,000 out of the 2½ lakhs of textile workers were going without work. You can imagine how serious the situation is. The Minister would say that the export market is shrinking. China is there for every ill of ours and so you can point out the competition from another country and escape from the responsibility. But let us look at that problem from a different angle. What is the per capita consumption of textiles in our country? At the most it is only the pre-war level. Unless we step up internal consumption, we will not be able to solve the problem of employment; we cannot entirely depend upon foreign markets. I need not go further into that problem now.

As far as interim steps are concerned, I agree with Shri Tangamani and Shri Panigrahi. Government should take the suggestions very seriously. One is about land distribution. We should take immediate steps to distribute the waste lands in our country. Government lands are there in Andhra. Shri Vittal Rao can give us figures about Andhra; there are other Members and they can give us these figures. In fact, in Kerala, where we have only 14,000 sq. miles and a population of 1.5 crores, nearly seven lakhs of waste lands had already begun to be distributed in the countryside. Secondly, Shri Tangamani's suggestion should be taken up seriously; we should ban all closures. No factory or mill should be closed and if a private owner finds it difficult to carry on, the Government should take it over; even in such cases, they should not be allowed to close it down. My amend-

ment is to the effect that a Committee should go into this problem and suggest such interim measures. I could not understand the speech of Shri Vajpayee but I am told he was commending the Chinese methods.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to conclude now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My suggestion is that a committee should go to China. We are sending so many delegations. Our Minister of Co-operation was also there. Let this delegation go there and try to find out what they are doing to solve this problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari (Kesaria): Sir, I had moved an amendment and I request I may be given five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; if he was not here, what could I have done? I was looking towards that side but he remained absent.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: For sometime, I was not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other resolution is sought to be rushed out altogether.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: It can be done in one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would one minute be sufficient for him?

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: It is for the introduction of the Resolution. I will take not more than five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are none now; there is hardly any time.

16.24 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Resolution and the amendments reveal the anxiety of the House to ensure that effective action is taken to step up employment opportunities in several fields. That is also the major ob-

jective of our Plan. The hon. Members are also eager to know from time to time the results of such efforts so that the defects may be removed and the handicaps may be overcome through common efforts.

The hon. Mover of the Resolution referred to the problem of unemployment being tackled on a national basis and on an all-party basis. He drew a comparison with the food problem. There are various aspects to the twin problem of employment and unemployment. The first step, however, before these various aspects are tackled, is to have a measure of the nature and extent of their incidence. An examination of the facts brought out by such an assessment would give an indication, to some extent, of the type of remedial action against unemployment that may be possible within the resources at our command.

Some of these facts have already been mentioned during the debate, such as the progressive uprooting of village craftsmen from their traditional occupation as a result of industrialisation, the new developments that are taking place all over the countryside, the spread of education, and the new ideas and the freedom that go with it regarding the choice of occupations. A reference has also been made to the question of landless labourers, which is a problem of no small magnitude in agricultural economy; and the over-powering desire for the majority of educated persons to seek what they consider prestige occupations, which are not necessarily more remunerative or more suited to the aptitude and capacity of the individuals concerned. Super-imposed on this is the movement of employment seekers from villages to towns. This and other social and economic factors render any consideration of the problem of unemployment exceedingly complex.

We should also remember here that we are dealing with a labour force of about 150 million people who, as has

[Shri Abid Ali]

been stated by the mover of the Resolution, are having rising expectations.

We have also to consider the extent of employment opportunities resulting from the Plan. Some hon. Members have doubted whether we have any reliable figures. It is true that data to the extent of complete reliability is not available.

An Hon. Member: There is no doubt about it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When will it be available?

16.38 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Shri Abid Ali: Two million more employment opportunities have been created during the first two years of the Plan. We expect that a million more persons will be employed during the current period. Of course, very strenuous efforts have been made to achieve the objective of 6.5 million more employment opportunities to be created during the Second Plan period.

Sir, some of the speeches were useful, constructive and helpful, but there were also some speeches which were such that I was feeling whether they were being delivered here in Lok Sabha or were rather election speeches in public meetings. One hon. Member from U.P. said that no employment seeker can get his name registered in Employment Exchanges unless he pays money to the clerk concerned. I am very much interested in this point. I would humbly request my hon. friend opposite to kindly help us to find out where such a thing is prevalent. I am requesting him to be helpful, and I want to assure him and other hon. Members that whenever these things—this is very serious,

but what I am saying applies to even minor defects—come to their notice, they need not wait for any debate, Question Hour or a Budget Discussion, but they can bring those defects to our notice immediately. We ourselves very much care to see that these things are eradicated. In case he is not able to prove this, then, in all fairness, I am sure he would himself volunteer to withdraw these allegations.

After long years of slavery, it is not possible within eleven years to fulfil all that has been mentioned by the hon. Members opposite. This child of a few years, a child which is only 11 years old, cannot fulfil all your expectations. On the other hand, the child demands much more help in every respect; the elders, the parents should come to its help so that it could grow as a healthy child, be properly educated, qualified, etc., and then it would be able to serve.

Now, the time is not for criticising but to be helpful. Not one constructive suggestion has been made by the hon. Members who have been more vocal. (Interruptions) I said, those "who have been more vocal". They said that employment opportunities are shrinking. It may be in some places there may be retrenchments; Damodar Valley has been mentioned. It is true. The dam is constructed; the electric installations have been installed. But should these 10,000 workers who were employed for that purpose be allowed to continue, and they should be asked to work there for what purpose?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Common pool.

Shri Abid Ali: There has been a common pool. I am trying to convince him if he is not aware of it. We have created a common pool for them and a substantial number of workers who were willing to be helped have been helped. They have been employed elsewhere. Those people from the

defence establishments who became superfluous had to be retrenched. It was not possible to allow them to continue working where there was no work. So, they had to be retrenched. The Employment Exchange was helpful to them. They were given preference. (Interruptions)

16.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

What is the use of the continuing commentary? I did not utter a word when the hon. Member was speaking. He should control himself. I did not utter a word and he goes on interrupting.

Mr. Speaker: That is a continuous problem!

Shri Abid Ali: A suggestion was made that Gram Udyog should not be forgotten. We did not forget it. There are so many things—Ambar Charkha, small scale industries, etc., that are being taken care of. It is not only the big projects that are thought of but the others also. Both of them should simultaneously grow and substantially as well.

श्री श. ब० विट्टल रावः पानी
पियो साहब ।

श्री शाहिद अलो : तुम तो पानी के
बगैर जिन्दा रहते हो भाई ! मुबारिक हो !

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not take note of these things.

Shri Abid Ali: Not even of their existence, Sir? I may assure the hon. Members who were very anxious that because of the Plan revision and the revision of the target the employment opportunities should not dwindle—some said they will dwindle—that is not true. I do not believe so, and the attempt is that the target should be achieved.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The plan reappraisal.

Mr. Speaker: No running commentary should be made.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No running commentary. I only pointed out that he may kindly go through the reappraisal of the plan wherein they have said so.

Shri Abid Ali: I have said 6.5.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was originally eight million.

Shri Abid Ali: I am confining my remarks to 6.5. It is not possible to ban retrenchment.

An Hon. Member. Why?

Shri Abid Ali: Some of the factories.....

Mr. Speaker: I have to ask the hon. Members to keep quiet. There is no meaning in going on like this. It takes away the decorum. Hon. Members may go on saying what they like, and I have absolutely no objection; I have never restrained them, and I am sure that the hon. predecessor, whoever was sitting in the chair, never tried to pull them up except of course, when they use abusive words—I am sure they do not so—but then, this kind of running commentary takes away the importance of the explanation that the Government is bound to give. Shall this Government, by such interruptions, put itself in a bad light before the people represented here by the Members of Parliament and should it not be allowed to give its explanation? I am really surprised. The hon. Members should be able to take care of this huge country if they are put in charge of this country and not unnecessarily lose themselves when they sit in opposition. Any day, they must feel that they could become Prime Ministers and come on to this side of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is very interesting.

Shri Abid Ali: I was saying that it is not possible to rule out unemployment completely. But we are

[Shri Abid Ali]

trying to minimise it. Where retrenchment becomes necessary we see to it that workers get appropriate compensation on being retrenched. Sometimes a factory might have become uneconomic or the particular article produced by that factory is no longer required by the consumers or for any purpose. Then what should we do? Should we go on producing that article though it is not going to be used at all? In such circumstances there will be some retrenchment. Sometimes when a temporary work is undertaken, as soon as that work is over, people engaged in that work are asked to go away. For that also, as the hon. Members are aware, we have amended the Industrial Disputes Act.

About employment exchanges figures have been quoted from one book which has been recently circulated to all the members. The figures are true. It is also true that the number of registrants at the employment exchanges is increasing. But it should be borne in mind that before the Second Plan the number of employment exchanges was only 108. Now it is 204; 96 employment exchanges have been added. A complaint was made that the employment exchanges are not sufficiently widespread. Our proposal is to increase their number and extend their scope of activity.

Then, we do not spare any pains to remove the defects, whenever they are found. I have already requested hon. Members to kindly help us. We have already promised to help them in whatever way we can, because that is our job. We also wish that all sorts of corruption and nepotism should stop. As hon. Members are aware, the State Governments are in charge of administration of employment exchanges. But it is not the function of the employment exchange to create employment. It brings the employment seekers and the employers together so that nepotism and similar things could be minimised. Nobody can guarantee that this will be com-

pletely eliminated from society. Of course, everyone will wish that. But the effort is to minimise the defects.

We have opened an employment exchange on an experimental basis in the university campus in Delhi. After gaining experience about the working of this particular employment exchange, if the results are encouraging, the proposal is to extend its activities to five other universities also.

The estimate is that one-third of the registrants at the employment exchanges are already employed and only two-thirds are real employment seekers, that is, those who are not employed.

Then, a complaint was made by my good sister, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi. I would humbly request her to believe me when I say that the information which she has received is not correct. The intention is not that all the rickshaw pullers should be immediately stopped from work. The circular is that attempts should be made in that and alternative jobs should be found for them. They can ply auto-rickshaws or engage themselves in some other employment. But no new licences will be issued and alternative employment will be found for them. The intention is to stop rickshaw pulling by men in course of time.

About the increasing population, hon. Members know that every year 2 million people are added to the list of unemployed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the death rate?

Shri Abid Ali: Two million people are added to the list of employment seekers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Now three million.

Shri Abid Ali: That may be the information of the hon. Member.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Because the population is rising by 6 million per year.

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, an attempt is being made and should be made to tackle this problem. In this particular matter all hon. Members here, societies, outside non-official bodies can be helpful to propagate family planning. It is very much necessary that the rate of birth should be controlled. For that purpose the committees which have been instituted are making an effort and I hope with the co-operation of hon. Members and of non-official bodies also their attempt will succeed to a great extent which will minimise the problems to which a reference has been made.

Regarding land reforms, I am glad that even an hon. Member from the Communist Party has very much appreciated the efforts made by the Congress Committee with regard to land reforms.

Shri Panigrahi: Nobody from this side has appreciated that.

Shri Tangamani: What I mentioned was the AICC . . .

Shri Abid Ali: I am not referring to Shri Tangamani. What Shri Panigrahi said was that very good work was being done.

Shri Panigrahi: May I clarify? He has not understood properly.

Mr Speaker: It does not matter even if he has not understood it properly. Let him finish.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: On a point of personal information.

Mr. Speaker: Does not matter

Shri Abid Ali: The work which the National Extension Service is doing and which the development organisations have taken up will ensure the issue which the hon. Member was referring to. It is hoped that with their efforts that problem also to a great extent will be controlled.

About machinery for assessment, hon. Members know that a survey for the year 1955 had been undertaken so far as the question of employment and

unemployment is concerned. The report, I hope, will be available within a few months and that will give the information about which hon. Members are very much anxious.

My hon. friend, who moved the Resolution, was very much concerned about persons who were superannuated and were re-employed. Fortunately, their number is very much insignificant.

Then, the Central Committee on Employment, which is being appointed, will contain Members of both the Houses. Its function will be to review employment information and to assess employment and unemployment trends, to advise on the development of the National Employment Service, to advise on deployment of personnel retrenched on the completion of development projects, to consider special programmes relating to educated unemployed, to advise on the development of the Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling at Employment Exchanges, and to assess the requirements of trained craftsmen and advise the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades.

Now, these should satisfy the hon. Members who have supported this Resolution because the Committee which has been mentioned in the Resolution and the amendments will not be able either to study or to collect the data as that is a specialised job of a particular set of trained people and this Committee will not be able to do that work nor will it be able to create employment opportunities.

An Hon. Member: Who will be able to do that?

Shri Abid Ali: The Committee, which I have mentioned, will not only have representatives of the Central and State Governments but will also have economists and four Members of Parliament—two from this House and two from the other House. This should be satisfactory and therefore I would request the hon. Member

[Shri Abid Ali]

to withdraw this Resolution on the assurance that the other Committee about which I have made a mention will take care of these matters.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I seek a clarification.....

An Hon. Member: May I ask a question.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. There is another Resolution. It is late.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It has always been my good fortune to move such Resolutions on the floor of this House as have borne fruit. I moved a Resolution with reference to working journalists and I am sure it has been productive of good results. I moved the Resolution with regard to the Pay Commission and I hope that is also going to lead to something. I should say that the Resolution which I have moved about unemployment has yielded results.....

Some Hon. Members: Don't withdraw.

Shri D. C. Sharma:in terms of good suggestions, in terms of good speeches, in terms of the anxiety shown by the people about this and I am glad that the hon. Minister of Labour has responded to the suggestions that I have put forward. I am very happy that immediate action has been taken on the Resolution and the Central Council of Employment is going to be constituted and that Council will keep under scrutiny and review not only the incidence of unemployment in this country, but also the trends of employment which are needed to bring into being a society whose aim is good employment and full employment.

Many suggestions have been made so far as this question is concerned. I want to make one observation with

regard to this. Our Prime Minister said the other day that we are getting very fond of big things, gigantic things and if I am not mistaken, he referred to this as gigantism if I may term it correctly. What I meant to say is that the unemployment situation can be improved in this country if we only try to improve the situation with reference to small things: cottage industries, small-scale industries, medium industries. Of course, we cannot give up the big things. Sometimes, they are basic to our national life. All the same, the real remedy for unemployment lies in this that we should try to concentrate our attention on those things which are small, but which have a higher employment potential than big things.

Secondly, I would say that so far as unemployment is concerned, we have concentrated our attention more on the educated unemployed. That is necessary; I do not deny that. I would say, we should also take into account the villages and we should take into account the unemployment that is to be found in the villages. I welcome the statement that the hon. Minister of Labour has made that the number of Employment Exchanges is going to be increased. I am very happy. I would say that these Employment Exchanges should cater not only for the cities of India, but some system should be evolved by means of which these Employment Exchanges can also be useful to the rural population of India. I think that is very necessary. While the educated unemployed and the industrial workers want to be rehabilitated, to be employed, and want to see a ray of hope in life, the rural workers, and the agricultural labourers also want that they should have a chance to make good in life. After the assurance that the hon. Minister of Labour has given, and after the appointment of the Council which was in my mind also, I would like the House to permit me to withdraw my Resolution.

1113 Resolution re Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the Unemployment Problem

Mr. Speaker: I shall first put the amendments to the vote of the House. Shri Jadhav: does he press his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: All amendments can be put together.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of both the Houses of Parliament be appointed to estimate the incidence of unemployment in this country and to make a survey of the employment potential in agriculture, industry and services in the Government and semi-Government institutions and offices."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely—

"This House is of opinion that the incidence of unemployment in the country is very high and urges upon the Government to take, without delay, active steps to solve this problem."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely—

"That this House requests the Government to appoint a Committee with a view to make a full appraisal of the unemployment situation prevailing in the country and place such appraisal report before the House for consideration."

The motion was negatived.

21 NOVEMBER 1958 Resolution re Appointment of a Committee to go into the Pattern of Military Expenditure 1114

Mr. Speaker: The question is: That after the words "that a committee" the following be inserted namely:—

"consisting of eight members—four from Lok Sabha and three from Rajya Sabha and with the Planning Minister as Chairman."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That after the word "unemployment" the words "and underemployment" be inserted.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I take it that the Hon. Member is not pressing his Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16-59 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO GO INTO THE PATTERN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Shri Naushir Bhatia (East Khandesh): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House recommends that in view of the far-reaching scientific and technical developments in the field of defence, a Committee consisting of Members of the Lok Sabha assisted by technical experts be appointed to examine and suggest changes in the existing pattern of military expenditure."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue the next day. The House stands adjourned to 11 O'clock on Monday.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 24th November, 1958.

[Friday, the 21st November, 1958]

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213	Veterinary Hospitals in Himachal Pradesh	945-46
214	Train Derailments	946-47
215	P. & T. Employees	947
216	Follow-Up Survey of the Reserve Bank	947-48
217	Commemorative Stamps	948
218	Women Employees in Tele- phone Exchange, New Delhi	948-49
219	Derailment of Goods Train	949
220	Scheme for setting up Metric Cells	949-50
221	Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa	950
222	Dak Bungalows on National Highways	950
223	Post and Telegraph Offices in Orissa	950-51
224	Women Employees in P. & T. Department, Orissa	951
225	Decrees against Central Railway	952
226	Overcrowding on Central Railway	952
227	Caterers on Delhi-Bombay Line	952-53
228	Sugar	9

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
239	Conference of Chief Ministers	953
230	Fruit Preservation Industry in Jammu and Kashmir	953-54
231	T. B. Clinics in Punjab	954
232	Telegraph Lines in Orissa	954-55
233	Committee on Extra De- partmental Establishment in P. & T. Department	955
234	Tractor Testing Station, Nagpur	956
235	Attack on Passenger Train	956
236	Veterinary Hospitals in Himachal Pradesh	957
237	Health Department of Himachal Pradesh	957-58
238	Vending Contracts on Rail- ways to Co-operative Societies	958-59
239	Fruit	959
240	C. H. S. Scheme for Members of Parliament	960
241	Cottage and Small Scale Industries	960
242	Training of Auxiliary Health Workers	961
243	Allotment of Fertilizers	961-62
244	Railway Earnings	962
245	Air Agreements	962-63
246	Advisory Board of I.C.A.R.	963-64
247	Loss to Railways on Account of Rains	964
248	Cashewnut Cultivation in Orissa	964
249	Eradication of Malaria	964-65
250	Ticket Checking Staff	965
251	W. H. O.	965-66
252	Medical College at Gauhati	966
253	T. B. in Andhra Pradesh	966
254	Train Derailments between Harihar and Bangalore Section	966-67
255	Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore	967-68
256	Tourist Offices	968
257	Thefts on N. E. Railway	968-69
258	Gangmen	969
259	Quarters for Class IV Staff in I.A.R.I.	969-70
260	Lenbuchara Agricultural Farm, Tripura	970
261	Seed Multiplication Farms in Tripura	970

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
262	Development of Fisheries in Tripura	971
263	National Railway Users Consultative Council	971-72
264	Staff in Ministry of Irriga- tion and Power	972
265	Poppy Heads	972-73
266	Women Employees on Rail- ways	972
267	Theft of Copper Wire	973
268	Loss to Railways due to Accidents	973-74
269	Quarters for Railway Staff	974-75
270	Conference on Auxiliary Nursing	975
271	Long Staple American Cotton	976
272	Regional Post Graduate Agricultural Research Training Centre	976-77
273	Pumping Sets in Punjab	977
274	Research Schemes	977
275	Railway Training Schools	977-78
276	Wheat Consumption in Kerala	978
277	Pending Cases of Payment on Northern Railway	978-79
278	Late Turning of Punjab Mail	979-80
279	Stations in Punjab	980-81
280	Quarters for Railway Employees	981
281	Waiting Rooms on Nor- thern Railway	981-82

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 982-83.

The following papers were laid
on the Table :

1. A copy of Resolution No. 1(18)-TEX(A)/58 dated the 31st October, 1958 containing the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Committee, 1958
2. A copy of the Report of the Lower Damodar Investigation Committee Vols. I and II, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 28th August, 1958 reply to Starred Ques

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

3. A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development) and Warehousing Corporations Act, 1956 :

(i) G.S.R. No. 938 dated the 11th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rule, 1956

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1031 dated the 1st November, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1958

(iii) G.S.R. No. 1032 dated the 1st November, 1958

(iv) G.S.R. No. 1033 dated the 1st November, 1958

(v) G.S.R. No. 1034 dated the 1st November, 1958

4. A copy of the "Parliamentary Committee— A Summary of Work" pertaining to the Fifth Session of the Second Lok Sabha.

REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 983-84

Thirtieth Report was presented.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 987

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) moved for the election of one member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a member of the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee. The motion was adopted

COLUMNS

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE ADOPTED

988-1009

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill was concluded and the motion was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

1009-46

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) moved that the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

1046

Twenty-ninth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 1047-1114

Further discussion on the Resolutions re : appointment of a Committee to enquire into the unemployment problem was concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION 1114

Shri Naushir Bharucha moved the Resolution re : appointment of a Committee to go into the pattern of Military expenditure. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1958.—

Further discussion on the motion to consider, as reported by the Joint Committee, and passing of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill