

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[August 3 to 14, 1959/Sravana 12 to 23, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A	A—contd.
Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).	Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Abdur Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and Kashmir).	Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).
Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).	
Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).	B
Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).	Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).	Badan Singh, Ch. (Bisauli).
Achint Ram, Shri (Patiala).	Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).	Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).	Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).	Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).	Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).
Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).	Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).	Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contal).
Aney, Dr M. S. (Nagpur)	Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).	Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).
Anjanappa, Shri B (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).	Banerjee, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).	Bangsha Thakur, Shri (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).	Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).	Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).	Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
Assar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).	Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Atchamamba, Dr. Komaraju (Vijayavada).	
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhaur).	

B—cond.

- Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).
 Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).
 Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).
 Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
 Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).
 Biswas, Shri Bhola Nath (Katihar).
 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

C

- Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Bastar).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).
 Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).
 Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).
 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Pudukottai).
 Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D

- Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayantera (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D—contd.

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).
 Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan (Purulia).
 Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).
 Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).
 Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).
 Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sarda (Midnapur).
 Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).
 Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).
 Deo, Shri Shankar (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).
 Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).
 Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpuri).
 Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).
 Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).
 Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).
 Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).
 Dubish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).
 Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).
 Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik).
 Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareilly).
 Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrjuji (Balaghat).
 Ghare, Shri A. V. (Jalna).
 Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).
 Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).
 Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).
 Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).
 Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jamshedpur).
 Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch-Bihar).
 Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).
 Gobokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).
 Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri (Kasargod).

G—contd.

- Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).
 Gounder, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).
 Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tirupattur).
 Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).
 Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).
 Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).
 Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendragarh).
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

H

- Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).
 Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).
 Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Shanker Lal (Halar).
 Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).
 Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

I

- Imam, Shri Mohammed (Chitaldrug).
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).
 Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

J

- Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).
 Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).
 Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jhulan Sinha, Shri (Siwan).
 Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).
 Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Telli-chery).
 Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).
 Jbshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).
 Jbshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).
 Jbshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).
 Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

K

- Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).
 Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).
 Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopergaon).
 Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).
 Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

K—contd.

- Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).
 Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kota).
 Kat'i, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).
 Kayal, Shri Parash Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).
 Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).
 Khadihar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).
 Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).
 Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).
 Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).
 Khimji, Shri Bhawanji R. (Kutch).
 Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshadabad).
 Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).
 Kiledar, Shri R S (Hoshangabad).
 Kis aya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Kodiya, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K (Hyderabad).
 Kotaki, Shri L'adhar (Nowgong).
 Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
 Krishna, Shri. M. K. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

K—contd.

- Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleswar).
 Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).
 Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Guduvada).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).
 Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).
 Kumaran, Shri M K (Chirayinkil).
 Kumbhar, Shri Benamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kunban, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareilly—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

- Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).
 Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarbabad).

M

- Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).
 Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausahco Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).
 Mahan'y, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).
 Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).
 Maini, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).

M—Contd.

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).
 Malhotra, Shri Inderjit Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
 Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Manacn, Shri T. (Darjeeling).
 Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).
 Manjula Devi, Shrimati (Goalpara).
 Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pal).
 Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).
 Matin, Qazi S. A. (Girdih).
 Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).
 Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).
 Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswant Rai (Jodhpur).
 Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).
 Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).
 Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).

M—Contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begu-sarai).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).
 Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaiserganj).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).
 Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).
 Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
 Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).
 Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).
 Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Munisamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).
 Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

- Nadar, Shri P. Thanulmgam (Nagarcoil).
 Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).
 Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).
 Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Nanjappa, Shri C (Nilgiris).
 Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Narasimhan Shri C R (Krishnagiri).
 Narayanasamy, Shri R (Periyakulam).
 Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P (Sorath).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Nayar, Dr Susila (Jhansi).
 Nayar, Shri V P. (Quilon).
 Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).
 Neswi, Shri T. R (Dharwar South).

O

- Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

P

- Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch Tribes).
 Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).
 Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Palaniyandi, Shri M (Perambalur).
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).
 Pande, Shri C D (Naini Tal).
 Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri Saiju (Rasra).
 Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).
 Panna Lal Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Parmar Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch Tribes).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
 Patel, Shri Maniben Vallabhabhai (Anand).
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).
 Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).
 Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).
 Patil Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

P—contd.

- Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).
 Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).
 Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).
 Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
 Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Pragi Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Pannoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

R

- Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).
 Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).
 Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).
 Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).
 Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kheri).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).
 Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Raju, Shri Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazari-bagh).
 Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

R—contd.

- Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).
 Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).
 Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Ramgaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).
 Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).
 Ramawamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gubichettipalayam).
 Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramaul, Shri S. N. (Mahasu).
 Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).
 Ranbir Singh, Ch (Rohtak).
 Rane Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).
 Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).
 Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).
 Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raut, Shri Rajaram Balakrishna (Kolaba).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).

B—contd.

- Reddy, Shri Chagireddy Bali (Marpur).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).
 Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).
 Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).
 Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri T. N. Viahwanatha (Rajampet).
 Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).
 Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).
 Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahodrabai Rai Shrimati (Sugar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Saksena, Shri Shubban Lal (Maharajanj).
 Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).
 Samanta, Shri Satish Chandra (Tamluk).
 Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).
 Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).
 Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

S —contd.

- Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).
 Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).
 Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).
 Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Servai, Shri A. Vairavan (Tanjore).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shanjanpur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jalpur).
 Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).
 Shastri, Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S—contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Belofa Bazar).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Singh, Shri Awadhesh Kumar (Kathar).
 Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narayan (Pupri).
 Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).
 Singh, Shri Hari Prasad (Chhaprai).
 Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol—Reserved—Sch Tribes).
 Singh Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).
 Singh Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).
 Singh, Shri Sinhasan (Gorakhpur).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Siva, Dr. M. V Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Sivraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

S—contd.

sonawane, Shri Fayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).
 soren, Shri Debi, (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengoda).
 subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 sugandhi, Shri Murikeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).
 sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).
 supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).
 sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 swami, Shri V N. (Chanda).
 swaran Singh, Saidar (Jullundur).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).
 Tangamani, Shri K T K. (Madurai).
 Tanti, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).
 Thakore, Shri Motis nh Bahadursinh (Patna).
 Thevar, Shri U Muthurmalunga (Srivilliputhur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

T—contd.

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).

Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

V—contd.

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).

Yagnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

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The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Jaipal Singh.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

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Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Raghunath Saha.

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Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri S. R. Rane

Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri Jaipal Singh.

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Shri Shradhdhakar Supakar.

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Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.

Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Shri M. R. Masani.

Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal

Shri Bimal Comar Ghose.

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Thakore Shri, Patesinhji Ghodasdar.

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Shri S. Hansda.	Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
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Shri Rungsung Sulsa.	

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	Shri K P. K. Nair.
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Shrimati Uma Nehru.	Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbalah.
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.	Ch. Pratap Singh Daulta.
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Shri Jiyalal Mandal.	Shri Ram Chandra Majhi.
	Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria.

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	Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.

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Shri Amolakh Chand.	Shri Rohit Manushankar Dave.
Shri T. R. Deogirikar.	
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Shri T. C. N. Menon.	Shri L. Achaw Singh.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	

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(Chairman).	Shri S. A. Dange.
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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.	Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Jainik.
Shri Upendranath Berman.	Shri Jaipal Singh.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.	Shri Vijayaram Raju.
Shri H. C. Dasappa	Shri P. K. Deo.
Shri P. Subbarayan	Shri B. K. Gaikwad.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah	Dr. A. Krishnaswami.
Shri Mulchand Dube.	Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam.
	Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

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Shri S. C. Samenta	Shri A. E. T. Barrow.
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh.	Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan.
Shri Rajeshwar Patel.	Shri Khushwaqt Rai.
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.	Shri Bhausahab Raosaheb Mahagonkar
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti.	

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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.	Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan.
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya.	Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala.	

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan.

Dr. R. P. Dube.

Shri Amar Nath Agarwal.

Shri M. N. Govindan Nair.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.

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Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar—
(Chairman)

Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane.

Shri Shivram Rango Rane.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shrimati Uma Nehru.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Shri N. Shankaraiya.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Shri Ananta K.

Shri M. Siva Raj.

Shri M. B. Masani.

Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

[Vol. XXXII] First day of the Eighth Session of [No. 1 Second Lok Sabha.] 2

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 3, 1959/Śravana 12,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri S. N. Ramani (Mahasu)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Radio-activity Measuring Equipment

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- *1. { Shri Barman:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment for measuring radio-activity is being manufactured at the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay;

(b) whether instruments for similar use which are required by Universities and Research Institutes in India can be manufactured at Trombay; and

(c) the value of such instruments imported in 1958-59?

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

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(b) Similar instruments can be manufactured at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, for other users. A number of universities and research institutions have already made requests for instruments. Where the instruments are of a standard type they are supplied with suitable adjustments without difficulty. 30 such sets have been supplied so far. Where they are of a special type and are not produced for the Establishment, they are developed and manufactured specially for the outside institutions. 43 such orders have been accepted and 14 have already been supplied. By a suitable expansion of the Electronics Division it should be possible to meet bulk of the demand from Universities and Research Institutions.

(c) Import statistics of electronic instruments are not recorded separately in the existing trade classifications. It is not therefore possible to give the required information.

Shri Barman: Sir, at present the building which was meant for storage is being used for the purpose of manufacturing radio-activity measuring equipments and also other equipments. This building is very unsuited for such work and the workers find it uncomfortable. May I know how long it will take to construct the building meant for this work, which has already been delayed for so long?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member's question, Sir, is beyond me, unless I make further enquiries. It has no relation to this question. He is referring to a building in which something is stacked. I shall certainly find out, if he does not know.

Shri Barman: This equipment is only just to check the amount of radio-activity at a future date when the instrument is sent for examination. May I know whether any preventive instrument has been evolved anywhere and, if not, whether our research wing is trying to evolve any such instrument which can protect people from radio-activity at the time of work in the laboratory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; not only they have been made, but they are used daily there. Every worker has all these instruments on him all the time. No worker is allowed to go into the building without these various contraptions on his wrist, chest etc., which are measured when he comes out. So a daily record is kept. If the hon. Member is talking about preventive or, rather, curative measures, that is a different department.

Shri Barman: This instrument just records the amount of radio-activity that has already occurred in the system, and only when after certain periods—14 days or a month—the instrument is sent for examination to the laboratory it can be found out what amount of radio-activity has already affected that worker. My question is whether any instrument or equipment has been evolved anywhere in the world which can prevent radio-activity at the time of working in the laboratory. If not, may I know whether our research department is trying to evolve any such instrument?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I endeavoured to answer. The first thing is, measuring radio-activity in nature—that is to say, find out what minerals they are, geologically and otherwise. The other is, measuring radio-activity in particular places, in laboratories, as affecting the human being. That is what the hon. Member wants to know. I am saying that each single worker in these places has to wear contraptions which tell him that

day, immediately, within an hour or two, if there is any radio-activity affecting him.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the class of instruments that are being manufactured in Trombay include also the small Geiger counters used in the prospecting work for atomic minerals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can give, Sir, some of the instruments that are made there. They are: (1) Radiation Monitors and Detectors, (2) Pulse Amplifiers, (3) Scalers, (4) Counter Rate Meters, (5) D.C. Amplifiers, (6) Power Suppliers, (7) Miscellaneous. I am afraid I cannot give any great details about these various instruments.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would like to know if any measurements have been made of the increase in radio-activity in the atmosphere and, if so, could the Prime Minister tell us where it has increased most in India and to what extent?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the original question to some other one. The original question is about manufacture of equipment to detect radio-activity.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in addition to the instruments and equipments just mentioned by the hon. Minister other instruments that are being used in India will also be manufactured and a separate factory will be established for that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants to know whether a separate factory will be established. Well, at the present moment these are being manufactured in the Trombay Establishment, but the House knows that the big electronics establishment is being set up elsewhere and, no doubt, that will be in a position to manufacture many of the types of instruments needed.

Compensation for the Loss of Canberra Aircraft

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 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri Rajendra Singh:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 *2. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Shri Punnoose:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Pandit Munishwar Dutt
 Upadhyay:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shrimati Masida Ahmed:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan has turned down the demand of the Government of India for the payment of compensation for the loss of Canberra Aircraft and the injuries sustained by its crew; and

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

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

(a) and (b). While regarding the incident as unfortunate the Pakistan Government argue that their shooting down of our Aircraft was justified. They have so far declined to accede to our demand for compensation for loss of aircraft and injuries to the crew. Government is, however, pursuing this matter.

बी० ए० ए० तारिक: पाकिस्तान हमारा एक दोस्त मुल्क है और कामनवैल्व का मेम्बर है। पाकिस्तान की यह हरकत और काबूली बी० नै इज्जत माब बजीर माबन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस

सिलसिले में दीवर कामनवैल्व मुल्कों की राय ली गयी और इस मामले को उनके नोटिस में लाया गया ?

[पाकिस्तान हमारा दोस्त मुल्क है -
 اور کاسن ویلتھ کا ممبر ہے - پاکستان
 کی یہ حرکت غیر قانونی تھی -
 میں عزت مآب وزیر اعظم سے جاننا
 چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا اس سلسلہ میں
 دیگر کاسن ویلتھ ملکوں کی رائے لی
 گئی اور اس معاملہ کو ان کے نوٹس
 میں لیا گیا -]

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त-कार्य मंत्री
 (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): जी नहीं, यह
 तो कोई दस्तूर नहीं रहा है कि कामनवैल्व
 के मुल्कों को ऐसे मामलों में जज बनाया
 जाए। यह तो खतरनाक उलूल होगा
 अगर हम इसको मजूर करें।

Shri Assar: May I know whether Government have made any efforts to enlighten world opinion in respect of this gross violation of international conduct by Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This fact has attracted opinion, naturally, all over the world, and we have tried to place the facts for people to judge. I believe it has created a good deal of impression, but I can't measure that opinion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Deputy Minister just now told us that Government is pursuing the matter. Since the Pakistan Government has been refusing to concede to our request, may I know what is the alternative proposal that the Government has put forward for the Pakistan Government to accept; or, is the Government entrusting any other authority to get it accepted by the Pakistan Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On this question of corresponding with the Pakistan Government impressing our

point of view, what we may be in a position to do or should do is a matter I should not like to say now.

Shri Radha Raman: Just now the Deputy Minister has said that the matter is being pursued. May I know the precise manner in which this matter is being pursued, and if the Pakistan Government finally rejects paying any compensation may I know whether our Government is contemplating to pay some compensation to the injured party?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is exactly the question which I have just answered.

Shri Tyagi: Could the Government find out the make of the weapon which was used by Pakistan for shooting down this plane? In which country was it made?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know if it was the supply of the United States or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is fairly well known that the aircraft used for this purpose was of the type that is supplied by the United States of America.

Shri Tyagi: That is all that I wanted to know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We were told that the signatures of our pilots were forced by the Pakistani authorities. May I know whether any complaint has been launched, and now that our pilots have recovered from the shock, did we get any statement from them as to how those signatures were obtained or whether they had at all been obtained?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As soon as those pilots recovered sufficiently, statements were made by them and I believe the Defence Minister thereupon made a statement in Parliament on the basis of those statements.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was that when forced signatures had been taken, what action has been taken by us. We are only talking about compensation. I wanted to know what action has been taken against the Pakistani authorities for this forgery.

Mr. Speaker: How can they be prosecuted in our courts?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was done by Pakistan. There are criminal proceedings also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not a lawyer.

Shri Panigrahi: In view of the refusal of the Pakistan Government to pay compensation, may I know whether the Government of India has decided to forgo this claim?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the House is interested in this matter—not on the last question but I mean the previous ones—and if you will permit, I shall ask the Defence Minister to give some information perhaps.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): So far as I understand the question, the question is only whether we have said anything about the authenticity of the statement alleged to have been made by our pilots. We have denied it at that time and so far as I recollect, I communicated to Parliament that they had not signed any statement and the signatures did not compare with those made out on the other side.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Shri Nath Pai: Question No. 45 may also be taken up with this.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Prime Minister be prepared to answer Question No. 45 also now, along with the question about U.S. Jet bombers for Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): If you like, I shall certainly answer.

U.S. Jet Bombers for Pakistan

- *2. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shrimati Madha Ahmed:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Panmooze:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that USA has provided Pakistan with a large number of Jet-fighter-bombers and light Jet-bombers under the Mutual Security Programme,

(b) whether the Government of India have brought to the notice of the US authorities that their supply of military equipment and aircrafts to Pakistan has produced strong adverse reactions in this country,

(c) if so, whether any reply has been received from the US Government, and

(d) the nature of the reply received?

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

(a) The United States Defence Department has announced that the USA is providing Pakistan with a moderate number of jet fighter bombers and light jet bombers under the Mutual Security Programme

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) The general line of reply of the US authorities has been that military assistance under the Mutual Security Act, 1954, as amended, limits the use of the military aid solely for the purpose of internal security and legitimate self-defence of the receiving country

U.S. Military Aid to Pakistan

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Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
*45. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have studied the report of a Presidential Committee of USA which was asked to find out if the Pakistan Army was being built up with United States assistance against the Soviet Union or India, and which found that 'certainly some part of Pakistan's fears had to do with India', and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

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

(a) The Presidential Committee in question was appointed to study US Military Aid programmes. The two Interim Reports which this Committee have issued deal with general policies and do not refer to Pakistan specifically by name

According to Press reports, in the course of his testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives, the Chairman of this Committee, Mr William H Draper stated on July 23, 1959, that Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee had asked the Draper Committee to ascertain whether or not the Pakistan army was being built up with US assistance against the Soviets or against India, and that, after a visit to Pakistan early this year, the Draper Committee had found that "certainly some parts of Pakistan's fears had to do with India"

(b) Government have stated on a number of occasions that this obsession on the part of Pakistan about a military threat from India is entirely baseless

The strong adverse reaction among the people of India to U.S. Military aid to Pakistan has been made clear on numerous occasions to the U.S. authorities.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any categorical assurance has been given in the reply received, that this military equipment will not be used against India in any case?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Various statements have been made on behalf of the United States Government more or less to that effect. It is rather difficult to say categorically what they amount to, but as just now stated in answer to another question, in fact, it has been used against India.

Shri Hem Barua: In answer to this question, the Deputy Minister said that the United States has informed Pakistan that so far as the use of the United States military aid is concerned, it is limited to certain occasions. May I know whether in using the United States fighter for shooting down our Canberra they fulfilled these conditions or not? Whether that has been found out from the United States Government by our Government by now is the question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, Sir, that can fulfil no condition at all. It is without condition.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is whether it has been ascertained from the United States Government or not. This is our opinion, namely, that it does not fulfil any condition whatsoever and this was misused, when it was used against us in shooting down the Canberra. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the United States Government and whether they have replied to our question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. It has been brought to the notice of the United States Government more than once and with considerable clarity, if I may say so.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pal.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what they have said about this? The question is whether they have said that the United States' bomber was used in shooting down our Canberra.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Nath Pal.

Shri Nath Pal: I am referring to Question No. 45 since you have been pleased to admit that question also to be answered with Question No. 3. In the testimony led before the Senate Investigation Committee, the leading military authorities in the United States stated that Pakistan's present military and defence build-up is far in excess of her legitimate military requirements. In the light of this and of the fact that they have been supplying Pakistan with military equipment, are we taking adequate steps to see that our defence is adequate too?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a question of our defence being adequate or not. Naturally, Government is interested in keeping the defence adequate and to take steps to that end.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if, after this evidence before the Committee there, the Government of India have further pursued this matter and, if so, to what effect?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a matter for the Committee of Congress there. How we can pursue it in that Committee or in Congress, I do not know. But the general question is always there for us to take up.

Shri Kasliwal: As some hon. Members said there were some debates in the United States Congress about military aid to Pakistan and it appears also from press reports that the President of Pakistan had protested against the limitation of military aid to Pakistan. May I know whether Government have any information as to what is the reaction of the United States Government to the protest of the Pakistan President to this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer a hypothetical question,—of what private reactions there may be.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the statement made by the United States Ambassador that military supplies given to Pakistan would not be used against India, may I know whether a formal protest has been made to the United States Ambassador regarding the shooting down of the Canberra bomber by the aircraft and ammunition supplied to the Pakistan Government by the U.S.A.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just stated that this was done.

Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Is it not a fact that Pakistan is also being supplied by the United States with 400 military amphibious trucks and if so, may I know whether any clarification was obtained from the U.S. Government as to how these amphibious trucks are going to be utilised by the Pak army, as there is no waterways between Pakistan and Soviet Russia or between China and Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have received reports about these amphibious vehicles. At one time these reports were denied by the United States authorities. But at the same time, from some other sources, it does appear that some amphibious vehicles have been received. As to for what purpose they are received, it is not normally likely that these amphibians are going to climb the Himalayas, either to the east or to the west.

Indians in Ceylon

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- *4. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri N. R. Muniamy:
Shri Aswar:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the negotiations and discussions between the Govern-

ments of Ceylon and India on the problem of persons of Indian origin residing in Ceylon;

(b) whether talks in this connection have been finalised or are still continuing; and

(c) the nature of specific proposals discussed in this regard?

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

(a) No formal discussions have been held with the Ceylon Government in the recent past on the problem of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon.

(b) and (c). In view of what has just been stated, these questions do not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there is any likelihood of such negotiations being started in the near future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir, not in the near future. There is always a likelihood of their taking place, but there is no immediate date or proposal for that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there has been any deterioration in regard to the political rights of such persons living in Ceylon at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand the question. There are some people whom we do not consider our nationals and who we think are or should be Ceylon nationals. The Ceylon Government has not agreed to that. I do not know what the hon. Member means by political rights. They are in Ceylon and most of them are not on the electoral roll. They are not Indian nationals.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There was some representation that they were enjoying certain political rights and something has happened by which some of those rights are going to be taken away. Is it a fact?

Mr. Speaker: The question is vague.

Dr. M. S. Asay: May I know the number of Indians who have become nationals of Ceylon and the number of applications which have been rejected?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think there is a question today in regard to that

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The number of applications filed was 2,37,034 and the number of persons covered by these applications was 85 lakhs. The number of persons granted Ceylon citizenship up to the end of April, 1959 is 1,03,570

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether those citizens in Ceylon of Indian origin who have applied for citizenship rights, which were denied to them, are now asked to leave the country and go to India and if so, whether we have got the list of persons who are asked to come to India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They are already citizens, they cannot apply for citizenship rights

Shri Tangamani: The hon Deputy Minister just now stated that out of a number of applications, only 1 lakh and odd applications have been considered. I would like to know the position of those people whose applications have not been considered or rejected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They remain in Ceylon in a somewhat uncertain political condition. They cannot be asked to leave Ceylon, because there is no country which claims them as citizens. They cannot come to India till we accept them as our citizens. Therefore, they remain in Ceylon.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether there is a proposal before Government to accord citizenship right to those persons residing in Ceylon whose applications have been rejected, in case they accept our citizenship rights?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, there is no such proposal. There is no general proposal. Individual cases are considered on individual merits, whether they fulfil the qualifications laid down for Indian citizenship and also whether they make that application voluntarily or under compulsion.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: In the light of the assurances given by the Premier of Ceylon to our President during his recent visit that this matter will be taken up and considered in a humane way, may I know whether our Government is taking any steps to pursue this matter and settle it as early as possible?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think any talks with our President can be brought into the picture here. They are not formal talks in that sense. They are expressions of goodwill, which are welcome, of course. But this subject is all the time before us, before our High Commissioner, it is never allowed to lapse.

Employment Out-look

- *5 { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the latest estimate of unemployment (i) educated, and (ii) others in non-agricultural section, and

(b) the employment out-look during the remaining 2 years of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No estimate of unemployment is available. However, the Employment Exchange statistics indicate that there were 12.5 lakhs seeking work at the Employment

Exchanges in the country at the end of May, 1959.

(b) The employment potential in the last 2 years of the Plan is estimated to be 3.5 millions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May know whether Government have decided upon any scheme for periodical labour force survey and if so, what is the nature of the scheme and whether any steps have been taken?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): We had recently the first session of the Central Employment Committee where this question along with others was taken up. Our scheme about employment market information is yielding good results, enlarging the field of information about employment. This other idea about the labour force survey is engaging our attention with the help of the State Governments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that since 1956 the number of unemployed has gone up by 50 per cent.? It was 7.6 lakhs in 1956 and it is more than 12 lakhs now. Have the Central Committee suggested any ways to accelerate the employment potential during the rest of these two years?

Shri Nanda: The inference made by hon Member from the figures of this live register is not quite correct. We cannot say that unemployment has jumped up by that ratio. That is not the significance of those figures. It means, however, that unemployment has increased. As to the measures that have to be taken, the Central Employment Committee have given thought to it and they have appointed sub-committees to deal with this matter. Now a panel of economists is meeting to consider this question very shortly.

Shri Panigrahi: The Planning Commission decided to give appointment to 12 million new hands during the Second Plan period. Out of the 12

million, how many millions have been appointed during these four years?

Shri Nanda: A very rough estimate has been made and it appears that new employment generated in the non-agricultural sector may be a little above a million a year. It is expected that during the remaining two years, the rate will have been accelerated, because of larger investments to be made proportionately and we may be attaining the figure of 6.5 millions in the non-agricultural sector.

श्री जगदीश चक्रवर्ती : जैसा कि मनी महोदय ने अभी कहा है, इस देश में बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। तो क्या सरकार ने अभी इस मुद्दा पर विचार किया है कि जब तक बेकारों को काम न दिया जा सके तब तक उन को भत्ता दिया जाय? यदि नहीं, तो क्या भविष्य में सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी?

श्री नन्दा : भत्ता देने का सवाल तो नहीं है, काम देने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। इस के लिये गांवों में ही ऐसी योजनाएं बन रही हैं कि छोटे छोटे काम ज्यादा बढ़ाये जायें और जिससे बहुत ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिल सके।

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भावरा डैम के मुकम्मिल होने पर वहां पर जो २०,००० के करीब स्मिल्ड और अनस्मिल्ड लैबरर्स बेकार हो जायेंगे उनकी रोजी का क्या इन्तजाम किया जायेगा?

श्री नन्दा : इसके लिये तो बन्दोबस्त है ही। चाहे भी जिन योजनाओं के खर्च होने पर जो काम करने वाले लोग बेकार हो जायें हैं उन को दूसरी योजनाओं पर भेजने के लिये मस्या बनी हुई है, एक्सचेंज बने हुए हैं। और इसमें काफी सफलता मिली है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि उन लोगों के बारे में भी सफलता मिलेगी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the positive steps taken by the Government to solve or minimise unemployment? May I know whether this step also includes unemployment doles? If it does not include unemployment doles, how are you going to solve this problem at all?

Shri Nanda: Unemployment dole is not a solution to the problem of unemployment. Therefore, we are not thinking in those terms. We are thinking in terms of extending employment of various categories and the major step is larger investments. Even though investment is on a reduced scale in the Second Plan, we have doubled it as compared to the First Plan.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the latest estimate of agriculturally unemployed persons who do not get employment for about 8 to 10 months in the year?

Shri Nanda: These figures are analysed in the employment exchanges. I can furnish the details.

Plants for Basic Drugs

- +
 { **Shri Subodh Hanada:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 -2. { **Shri Punnoose:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Amar:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Pahadia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1365, on the 19th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Soviet

Experts in connection with the setting up of production units of basic drugs;

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken thereon;

(c) the estimates for different projects to be undertaken; and

(d) the progress made so far, in the setting up of plants for basic drugs?

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

(b) An agreement has been entered into with the Government of the U.S.S.R. for co-operation in establishing State enterprises for the manufacture of drugs, medicines and surgical instruments. Copies of agreement are available in the Parliament Library. Government have taken a decision to proceed further with the Projects.

(c) and (d). Preliminary estimates in regard to these projects have been furnished to the House in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 19th March, 1959. Further work in regard to obtaining final estimates is proceeding both in India and U.S.S.R.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether the location of the basic drug plants has been finalized and, if so, the name of the place? May I also know the various conditions and requirements that have been taken into consideration in finalising this location?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We expect the report of the Location Committee during this month. And it is our policy that, given the overall economic considerations, the heavy industry should be as much dispersed and decentralised as possible, particularly in the backward areas.

Shri Subodh Hanada: Can the Minister give us an idea of the total amount of foreign exchange that will be required for the setting up of this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The loan, as the House is aware, is 80 million

roubles which comes to about Rs. 9-6 crores.

श्री अक्षय वर्मा: श्रीमान्, श्री माननीय मंत्री ने बताया कि इसके स्थानों का निर्णय करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समिति के कौन-कौन से सदस्य हैं और वह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: प्लानिंग कमिशन के एडवाइजर मि० मून इसके चेयरमैन हैं। डा० नामराज राव, डा० बसु एंड दू और श्री अदर मेम्बरें।

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the Government expect reduction in the prices of the drugs as a result of this project and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It would be rather too early to say that, but our past experience has been very happy. The more we have gone into production the more we have been able to effect reduction of prices of every medicine, drug and other instruments.

श्री स० न० तारिक: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह सोवियट डेलिगेशन काश्मीर भी गया था और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को दी थी उसमें यह पेशकश की थी कि काश्मीर बेहतरीन जगह है उन चन्द जगहों में से जहाँ कि यह इंडस्ट्री कायम की जा सकती है और काश्मीर चूँकि इस सिहाज से बहुत बैकवर्ड है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हुकुमत क्या कुछ कर रही है ?

[मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ]

जब ये सोवियट डेलिगेशन कश्मीर भी गया था तो उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को दी थी उसमें यह पेशकश की थी कि काश्मीर बेहतरीन जगह है उन चन्द जगहों में से जहाँ कि यह इंडस्ट्री कायम की जा सकती है और काश्मीर चूँकि इस सिहाज से बहुत बैकवर्ड है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हुकुमत क्या कुछ कर रही है ?

سے جہاں کہ یہ انڈسٹری قائم کی جا سکتی ہے اور کشمیر چونکہ اس لحاظ سے بہت بہتر ہے میں جاننا چاہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت کیا کچھ کر رہی ہے۔]

श्री मनुभाई शाह: जम्मू और काश्मीर में एलकेनायड्स के बारे में कुछ होना चाहिए ऐसी भारत सरकार की पहल से राय है। जहाँ तक सोवियट डेलिगेशन की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है उन्होंने कोई लोकेशन और इंडिकेशन नहीं दिया और इन वक्त चूँकि सब जगह से बहुत सी डिमांड आ रही थी कि अलग अलग जगहों पर प्राजेक्ट्स लगाये जायें इसलिए एक सात समिति नियुक्त की है और हमारी भाशा है कि जितना भी विकेंद्रीकरण सम्भव हो सकेगा हम लोग सब बातों को देखते हुए करेंगे।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know if the Government is aware that the Location Committee did not visit the State of Kerala at all and, if so, what were the reasons for this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not necessary for every committee to visit every area. But a number of memoranda have been received from the State of Kerala and they have all been placed before the Committee.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know which of the States have put forward claims for the location of the phytochemical plant and whether any decision has been taken on that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole decision will be taken on the basis of the report of the Committee which we expect in the current month. The States which are prominently pleading for the establishment of the phytochemical plant are Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal and another 3 or 4 States. Every State is practically asking for every project in their State.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry

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*8. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 682 on the 26th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the German Democratic Republic for the supply of the capital equipment for the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, have been concluded;

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

(c) whether the expansion programme is likely to be started in the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Since the quotation received from the German Democratic Republic was high and required further scrutiny, the services of experts from the German Democratic Republic are being obtained at the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government to make an on the spot study and discuss technical details of the plant offered. Negotiations are therefore continuing.

(c) The expansion will go forward during the Second Plan period but may be completed early in the Third Plan.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know when the request has been made to the German Democratic Republic to send their experts and whether we expect to receive any further report from them within this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think so. Within this year the experts would give their report and we hope even to complete the negotiations much earlier than the end of this year, because the matter has been pending for a long time. And we have requested the Chief Minister to authorise the Centre to enter into several more negotiations in order to finalise the project early.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the total expenditure for the expansion of the mills and whether the foreign exchange that is necessary for this expansion has been allotted by the Central Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The overall estimate for a plant of such a size is about Rs. 5 crores, of which Rs. 2.5 crores to 3 crores will be in foreign exchange. The allocation will be done only when the negotiations have been finalized and the payment terms have been accepted.

Shri Heda: What would be the total production when this expansion has been effected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It would be about 15,000 to 18,000 tons of white printing and other paper per year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that the quotation of the German Democratic Republic was much higher. May I know by what percentage it was higher?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It would not be very correct to disclose it, but it was excessively high.

Accident in Soap-Stone Mine

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*9. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that eight workers were buried alive on the 12th May, 1959 as a result of an accident that took place in soap-stone mines in village Sudmalla of Yalendu taluka at a distance of about 160 miles from Hyderabad; and

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

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

(b) The accident was due to a fall of side of the quarry.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जलना चाहता हूँ कि आठ आदमी जिन्दा जो इसके अन्दर घा गये, उन लोगों के परिवार के

जीनों की धर्मों तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई हर्जाना दिया गया या नहीं ?

श्री आशिष शर्मा : हर्जाना जो कायदे से उनका हक है वह उनके रिश्तेदारों को मिल गया होगा या मिल जायगा।

श्री विजय शर्मा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस एक्सीडेंट में कितने नि पहले किया इन्वेस्टिगेशन ने कहा कोई इनकवायरी की थी या उन मामलों को देखा था और अगर उनको नहीं देखा था तो क्या रिपोर्ट की थी ?

श्री आशिष शर्मा : उनको तो नहीं देखा था लेकिन बहुत सी खामिया पाई गई हैं जिसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा गया है कि यह लोअर रेट कर दिया जाय और उन खान के मालिक के खिलाफ और उन कायदों के मुताबिक कार्यवाही भी की जा रही है।

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether any enquiry has been made by the Mining Inspector before this accident has occurred in this mine?

Shri Abid Ali: No Sir.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Why?

Shri Abid Ali: I have said that this particular lessee has committed several breaches of the Act.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any action has been taken against the proprietor, that is to say whether any prosecution is being launched?

Shri Abid Ali: Under several sections of the Mines Act action is being taken; also the cancellation of the lease.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether any prosecution has been launched against the mine-owner for this accident?

Shri Abid Ali: I have just said that they are being launched.

Purchase of Raw Jute by State Trading Corporation

*10. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue their policy of purchase of raw jute through the State Trading Corporation during the next session; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to the benefit made available to the jute-growers on account of purchase by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The future policy is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir. As a result of State Trading Corporation's purchases coupled with some exports and additional purchases made by jute mills, prices rose by about a half to one rupee per maund in relation to Assam Bottoms at Calcutta.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the scheme was introduced only last year?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that when the scheme was introduced it was very late in the year and a certain proportion of the produce was already sold by the producers in the private market and so the price that the growers got was very little?

Shri Kanungo: Because the prices did not improve with the progress of the season, that is exactly why the scheme was launched.

Shri A. C. Gaba: May I know the total quantity purchased by the STC and at what price as also the quantity exported by the STC?

Shri Kanungo: The total quantity purchased was somewhere about 70,000 maunds.

Shri A. C. Guha: How many bales?

Shri Kanungo: It is 400 maunds in a bale. The rest is arithmetic. The exports were supposed to be somewhere around two lakh bales and is still progressing.

Shri Tyagi: Have any efforts been made to organise these jute growers into co-operative societies?

Shri Kanungo: Where the co-operative movement is strong they have been organised well but where it is not strong this has not been done.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the intention to transfer the purchase of jute to these co-operative societies as and when they are organised?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation's policy is to purchase through co-operative societies only.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that ever since the State Trading Corporation has entered the market the export of jute has decreased?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. In fact, export was made by STC alone.

Shri A. C. Guha: How far the Government's policy of putting up the co-operative organisations to act as agents of the STC has been successful and what is the programme for the next year for putting up co-operative organisation?

Shri Kanungo: I mentioned that the co-operative societies in some States are strong, that is, where the State organisation is good. Where the State organisation is not efficient the movement is not so well organised. Therefore it all depends upon the States.

Shri A. C. Guha: My question was as to in how many regions they have been able to put up the co-operative organisation to act as agents of the STC.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is for the State Governments to organise the co-operatives. They know that we have decided it as a policy that the State Trading Corporation will purchase raw jute only from the co-operatives. We do hope that every State concerned will organise them. Many of them have already organised good co-operatives. We do also hope that better co-operatives will be organised and all our purchases will be made from them only.

Shri Damani: May I know as to what Government propose to do with the jute which they intend to purchase through the STC or through other institutions? Do they want to export it or sell it in the local market?

Shri Kanungo: Both. The purpose is to enter into the market when the market goes down.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will Government consider the necessity of fixing a minimum price of jute in order to ensure a fair return to the growers?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. Several committees have gone into this question and have decided that the stage has not come to fix a minimum price.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहृत भारतीय

*११. श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या प्रवाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेहरू-मून समझौता होने के बाद से पूर्व बंगाल की भारतीय सीमा से मिलाकर अब तक कितने भारतीय नागरिक पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहृत किये गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने भारतीय अब तक छोड़ दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) लोच व्यक्तियों की रक्षा के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई प्रश्न की जा रही है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बेनन): (क) १३३ (एक सौ तीस):

(ख) ८० (अस्सी)

(ग) सितंबर, १९५८ में प्रधान मंत्रियों का जो करार हुआ था, उसके मुताबिक यह व्यवस्था थी कि जो लोग भगा लिए गए थे, उन्हें गिरफ्तारी के बाद २४ घंटों के भीतर-भीतर दोनों तरफ से वापस भेज दिया जाय। राज्य सरकारें और भारत सरकार पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों से इस करार पर प्रमल कराने की पूरी कोशिश करती रही है और जैसा कि आकड़ों से पता चलता है, इसमें उचित सफलता मिली है। जिन्हें छोड़ा नहीं गया है उनके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि उन पर किसी न किसी प्रत्याग के कारण मुकदमा चल रहा है। उनकी ओर से पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if any steps are being taken to provide legal assistance to those Indian nationals who are rotting behind prison bars in Pakistan and, if so, to what extent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir. So far as we know no steps have been taken to provide legal assistance. Generally speaking, we do not even know that there is any case against them.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if Government have any information in regard to the treatment that is being meted out to these Indian nationals in Pakistani jails and if that treatment is satisfactory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is part of a general question, Sir. I could not answer it off-hand.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is the hon. Prime Minister aware that in some cases of kidnapping the persons concerned were put before military courts for trial? Was our Mission in Pakistan notified of these trials and did our Mission take any steps to interview them or provide any kind of assistance, legal or otherwise, to these persons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Where Indian nationals are concerned it is the business of our Mission there to find out as to what has happened to them and to give such assistance as it can. That is the general position, but if the hon. Member wants to know about any particular case I can enquire.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I want to know whether those Missions have found out.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know. . .

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member ask general questions. What is the use of that?

Shri Vajpayee: When a particular information is not forthcoming, what are Members to do? I would like to know whether any Indian official in Pakistan has visited any Indian national in prison in Pakistan uptill now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That question I cannot straightaway answer.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: No. 12.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I request that question No. 43 might also be taken up with it.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister answer both together? Question No. 43 relates to demarcation of boundaries.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it has anything to do with it.

Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border

- *12. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Damar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1241 on the 16th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan border;

(b) whether the Patharia Forest area has since been demarcated;

(c) the steps taken to get the forcible occupation of Takergram by Pakistan vacated;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have made some claims on a portion of Rann of Cutch on the Western border; and

(e) if so, what is the present position in this respect?

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

(a) A statement showing the progress is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 1]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Pakistan Government have been urged to arrange a meeting between the Chief Secretaries of Assam and East Pakistan, as envisaged in the Agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in September, 1958.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In a Note to the Government of Pakistan in February, 1959, it was pointed out that the claims were groundless and fanciful. No reply has been received to this Note.

Demarcation of Boundary

*43. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any map has been published in pursuance of Annexure B of

the Radcliffe Award regarding Bengal and Sylhet;

(b) if so, under whose supervision and authority the map has been published;

(c) the basis on which demarcation of boundary between Bengal and Sylhet has been done; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, why no steps were taken for its publication up till now?

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

(a) to (d). The Radcliffe Awards did not enjoin either the Government of India or the Government of Pakistan to publish any maps in accordance with the Annexures to the Awards. These Annexures, in so far as they consisted of maps, were appended to the Awards purely for purposes of illustration, and it was specifically stated in the Awards that, if there was any divergence between the description and the map annexed, the description should prevail.

The Radcliffe Award on the boundary between West Bengal and East Pakistan contained an Annexure 'B', being the relevant map. This Annexure did not deal with Sylhet, the relevant map in which case was the map marked 'A', attached to the Radcliffe Award on the partition of Sylhet district.

Demarcation of the West Bengal—East Pakistan boundary has been undertaken in accordance with the description contained in the Radcliffe and Bagge Awards. Some 90 miles of this border have yet to be demarcated. Demarcation of the Cachar (Assam)—Sylhet sector remains suspended because of disputes relating to the Patharia Reserve Forest and the case of the river Kusyara. Detailed maps can be prepared only after demarcation has been completed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question of transfer of territories as envisaged by the Nehru-Noon Agreement was referred by the Union President to the Supreme Court. Has any

reply been received from the Supreme Court? If not, by what time do the Government expect a reply to be received from there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Hearing has been fixed for October

Shri Raghunath Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh

Shri Vidya Charam Shukla: May I know. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Raghunath Singh

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह इन स्टेटमेंट को देखने में जाहिर होता है कि वेस्ट बंगाल और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के बीच ६ महीने के अन्दर निम्न तीन मील सीमा का डिमार्केशन हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तीन मील के बास्ते खर्च कितना किया गया ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is another question, Sir, about expense

Shrimati Masida Ahmed: Is it not a fact that the survey of Tukurgram has already been completed by Pakistan officials and the Pakistan Government are now collecting revenue from the villagers of that village?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a fact that some taxes are collected by the Pakistan authorities from Tukurgram

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact—or how much is true—that this Nehru-Noon agreement has lost its sanctity with General Ayub's Government? If so, are we to understand that Tukurgram which was to be delivered back to us according to the terms of the Nehru-Noon agreement is a lost case for us?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a matter of opinion

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir, we are not to understand that

135 LSD—3.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is not a lost case

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the first part of my question is not answered. I asked whether this Nehru-Noon agreement has lost its sanctity with General Ayub's Government, and if it has whether we are to understand that Tukurgram which was to be delivered back to us under the Nehru-Noon agreement, since it has lost its sanctity, is a lost case with us. Therefore it is in two parts.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if any hon Member will be expected to say anything about sanctity or otherwise. If it has been declared that he is not going to accept it, that is another matter. As regards whether it has lost its sanctity, God alone knows what sanctity is

Shri Subiman Ghose: As regards the disputes those referred to the Radcliffe Tribunal and the Bagge Tribunal, we find that the Bagge Tribunal was unanimous so far as the demarcation of Patharia Forest is concerned and accepted the Radcliffe Award regarding this demarcation of boundary. May I know what are the points that arise now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Points about Patharia Forests? Points about what?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Why Pakistan is refusing to demarcate it

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: According to us, because of lack of reason and lack of logic. How am I to answer on behalf of Pakistan?

Loans to Industrial Concerns

*13. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it has been found that many of the industrial concerns to which loans have been sanctioned for providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan were not financially or otherwise capable of

either expanding their existing establishments or of starting new factories; and

(b) whether investigations have been made into the cases of these industrial concerns?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Some of the industrial concerns to whom financial assistance has been given have not been able to fully implement their schemes due to lack of funds, irregular and uncertain supplies of raw materials, lack of skilled workers, increase in the cost of construction etc.

(b) Yes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What is the total amount of money spent in these loans up till now and what is the total number of refugees who have been provided for?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The total amount of money sanctioned is Rs. 300 lakhs and the expected employment is 11,500. The money drawn up to 31st January 1959 is Rs. 191 lakhs and the employment given is 3,493.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the hon. Minister kindly let us have a statement of the names of all these concerns to whom money has been advanced and who have not been able to provide the number of refugees asked for?

Mr. Speaker: The names of officers?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I wanted to have a statement containing the names of the concerns to whom loans have been given but who have not been able to provide the required number of refugees.

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have circulated a note on the industrial schemes to the hon. Members of this House a few months ago.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government propose to appoint a screening committee to go through all these schemes and the reasons for which these concerns have

been unable to do what they undertook to do.

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have already enquired into it departmentally, but the hon. Member is putting forward a suggestion for action.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No. I wanted to know whether any screening committee has been appointed. News has appeared in the press that in co-operation with the West Bengal Government a screening committee has been appointed. I want to know whether they have done it.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, Sir. When I say "departmentally" it means including the West Bengal Government. There was a screening committee, departmentally.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the answer given by the Deputy Minister that almost two crores of rupees have been spent and the number of refugees who were to be given employment have not been given employment, may I know what was the machinery of the department to check, at every stage, the spending of the money as well as the progress of the work?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, Sir, the State Government did their job and that is why we found out the position as it is today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We would like to know how they found it out after three years, when they say that they did their job all along the line.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The position is this. We have set up a Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation to set up industries in West Bengal in the private sector or in the public sector as they think best.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by a Madhya Pradesh Government official to the effect that the work in Dandakaranya is being slowed down

only because of the fact that Government does not have an integrated plan, and that is why while it is proposed to reclaim 27,000 acres of land by 1980-81, it is only doing two thousand acres?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The original question relates to the industrial concerns in West Bengal. I do not know how the hon. Member can bring Dandakaranya in.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee;

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to part (b) of the question the hon. Minister said "Yes", meaning that investigations have been made. May I know whether the results of the investigations are known and who are the officers, whether of the Central or of the State Government, who have investigated the cases?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As I said, the enquiry was departmental. Officers of our Ministry, officers of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and officers of the West Bengal Government were associated with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the report be laid on the Table? It is a serious matter.

श्री श्रीराम रत्न : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जिन कनसन्जों को खेत दिया गया, क्या उनसे निक्कोरिटो ली गई या नहीं ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, Sir, the property is hypothecated.

Herobhanga Colony

*14. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether any portion of land reclaimed at Herobhanga has been distributed to the refugee families settled there;

(b) whether the high school to be set up in that colony has been started; and

(c) what is the time schedule for rehabilitation of these families?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes. 182 displaced families have been allotted land at Herobhanga.

(b) One Junior High School has been started locally.

(c) Distribution of land is scheduled to be completed soon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if it is a fact, what has appeared in the press, that experts are now being brought from the Central Government to the area and they have said that this area cannot be cultivated before five years, and whether Government has taken any decision as to what to do in the future?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, Sir, there was some enquiry about experts from the Government of India side, and we have passed over his recommendation to the State Government for necessary action.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether any information has been gathered from the local agriculturists regarding the time which is needed for making this area cultivable after bunding and, if so, whether there is a discrepancy between the expert opinion and that of the local agriculturists?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The experts visited the site and when they made their decision they took all these things into consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Within what time will the rest of the refugee families be given the land which has already been banded?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is in the process of being implemented. The families are being given the land, Sir,

Closure of Textile Mills

- *15. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total number of textile mills which have completely closed down and the number of units working with reduced working hours as on the 31st July 1959 (State-wise),

(b) whether some of the closed textile mills have restarted and if so their names

(c) whether any State Government have offered to reopen some of the closed mills

(d) if so their names and on what terms and conditions, and

(e) the estimated loss in production as a result of closure of mills in 1959

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 2]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The number of mills closed is given as thirty-nine. I want to know whether Government contemplate to take more mills after investigation and, if so, the number of such mills and the States in which they are situated?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This question has been engaging our attention for some time, and recently I have decided to hold a meeting with the Textile Commissioner and other officers concerned to consider over the matter as to how many mills which are closed but could be economically run should be taken by others or by the State Governments. That matter will be considered very soon, and, if possible, I might inform the House at a later stage as to what action we propose to take.

Mr. Speaker: The Question hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

*6. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No 1242 on the 3rd March, 1959 and Unstarred Question No 4269 on the 8th May, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far, in providing street lighting, water mains, roads, drainage etc in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi; and

(b) how far the work of providing street lighting and internal water supply in Bharat Nagar colony has progressed?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) A statement showing the latest position regarding the progress of development in the various rehabilitation colonies in Delhi, is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I annexure No 3]

(b) The work of street lighting is in progress and estimates for internal distribution system for water have been framed by Delhi Municipal Corporation and referred by them to their Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee

संजला बांध

*१६ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत के विरोध करने पर भी पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर प्रदेश में संजला बांध का निर्माण जारी है,

(ख) इस बांध के बनने पर भारत को किन-किन हानियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा, और

(म) उसके प्रतिभार के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

संवेक्षक-कार्य उपचंजी (जोमती लक्ष्मी नेमन): (क) जी हाँ। पाकिस्तान रेडियो के हाल ही के डाइकास्ट के मुताबिक २५ करोड़ रुपए के पुजीगन धनुदान (कैपिटल ग्रांट) की सहायता से बांध बनाने का काम इस साल और तेजी से किया जायगा।

(ख) पाकिस्तान अपने ही कायदे के लिए भारतीय मध प्रदेश के प्रभावनों और बहा के लोगों का शोध कर रहा है। मुरा परिवद (मिक्पुटिटी काउमिन) के १७ जनवरी १९५८ के प्रस्ताव तथा १३ अगस्त, १९५८ और ५ जनवरी, १९५९ के संयुक्त राष्ट्र कमिशन के प्रस्तावों की व्यवस्थाओं के बिना पाकिस्तान इस प्रदेश पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा किए हुए है, हालांकि हमने इन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार किया है।

मीरपुर नगर के अतिरिक्त, करीब १०० गांव डूब जायेंगे और करीब १,००,००० भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को अपनी जमीन और गोजगार में हाथ धोना पड़ेगा।

इस प्रयोजना से ३० लाख एकड़ जमीन की विचार होगी, जो ज्यादातर पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में है और इससे ३,००,००० किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होगी जिसका इस्तेमाल ज्यादातर पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में किया जायगा।

(ग) भारतीय मध की प्रमसना (सावरेंटी) और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में भारतीय प्रदेश का उल्लंघन करने पर भारत सरकार ने मुरा परिवद में पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ दो विरोध पत्र पहले ही भेज दिए हैं। जम्मू और काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान की लगातार जोर-जबरदस्ती के कारण यह अतिक्रमण हुआ है, इसके

खिलाफ भारत की मिकायत पर मुरा परिवद में विचार हो रहा है।

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in U.P.

- *17. { Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Pabadi:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that from July, 1959 refugees from East Pakistan are being rehabilitated or are proposed to be rehabilitated in Nainital, Pilibhit, Rampore, and Bijnor Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, how many families will be rehabilitated and the amount of money to be spent for the purpose;

(c) how much of it will be spent by Government of India and how much by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(d) the reasons for rehabilitating these families in Uttar Pradesh instead of Dandakaranya?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). In January, 1958, the Government of Uttar Pradesh agreed to rehabilitate 3,000 displaced families from East Pakistan in addition to a thousand families resettled in the Nainital Tarai Colonization Area prior to 1954. Schemes have already been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of 2,407 displaced families in the districts of Nainital, Pilibhit, Rampur, Bijnor and Bahraich, and 134 in the Tarai Colonization Area. A few more schemes are under formulation. The entire expenditure on the rehabilitation of these 3,000 families estimated at about Rs. 1.5 crores will be borne by the Government of India.

(d) Rehabilitation arrangements under the Dandakaranya Project involve large scale reclamation and development of land. These arrangements are in progress but they are bound to take some time. In the meantime, the process of rehabilitation in West Bengal and other States where suitable land can be found is continuing.

**युनाइटेड प्रेस आफ इण्डिया के
कर्मचारी**

*१८. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या जब और रोजगार मंत्री यह कताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि युनाइटेड प्रेस आफ इण्डिया के लगभग ३०० कर्मचारियों की उनकी भविष्य निधि का भाग उनको नहीं मिला;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि युनाइटेड प्रेस आफ इण्डिया के अधिकारियों ने भविष्य निधि का आधा भाग, जो उन्हें जमा करना चाहिए, जमा नहीं किया; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार युनाइटेड प्रेस आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहती जब कि केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि के कमिशनर ने प्रबंधकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की थी?

जब उपमंत्री (श्री जगजित जली)

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) यह कम्पनी विफलता बन गई थी और इसकी जायदाद राज्य सरकार को रेहन की गई है। इमिलिये हार्ड कोर्ट को रिलीज नियोक्त करने के लिए दरखास्त दी गई है। क्लैक्टर के जरिये बकूनी की कार्यवाही भी शुरू की जा चुकी है।

Muslia Colliery, Raniganj

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muslia Colliery in Raniganj Coal belt has been closed down since December, 1958;

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

(c) whether any prosecution has been launched against the management for violation of safety laws;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Mines Workers Federation regarding the violations of safety laws in 'this mine, and.

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The mine was closed due to an ignition of fire damp in an underground district which resulted in a fire

(c) None

(d) Yes

(e) On enquiry it was found that most of the matters complained of were not correct

Export of Cloth to Sudan

*२०. श्री Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether protracted lull in India's cloth trade with Sudan has ended;

(b) how far the Sudanese Government has facilitated import of Indian cloth; and

(c) the extent to which the export of Indian cloth to Sudan has increased?

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

(b) Import licences for grey cloth and sarees were issued in February and in May-June, 1959. Since 1st July, 1959 import of cotton textiles of c.i.f. value less than 14 piastres or 35 pence per yard has been placed on the O.G.L.

(c) Cotton textiles are known to have been exported during the last quarter, but exact statistical information is still awaited.

Export of Lemongrass Seeds and Roots

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to license lemongrass seeds and roots for export; and

(b) if so, on what basis will the licences be granted?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Bihar

*22 Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2053 on the 27th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government have furnished a detailed account for the additional funds required to reimburse the rebate claims to Weavers' Co-operative Societies;

(b) if so, the amount of additional fund required to be re-imbursed; and

(c) whether the allotment has been made?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A provisional report of the additional amount that will be required to meet rebate claims upto the end of March, 1959 has been received from the Bihar Government.

Some claims are stated to be under scrutiny and a final report is expected to be received shortly.

Fire in 'India 1958' Exhibition

*23. Shri Ambar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the statement made in Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiry about the fire that broke out in one of the pavilions at the Exhibition grounds in April, 1959;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the action taken by Government against persons responsible for the accident?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fire was due to an accidental electric short circuit

(c) Since the fire was accidental, no one is directly responsible. But question of defective arrangements is being examined and action will be taken in accordance with the findings reached

Expansion of Trade with U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Japan

{ Shri Sadhan Gupta:
*24 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

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

(a) whether the visit of the Minister of Industries to the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Japan has revealed possibility of a large expansion of trade and increased collaboration with these three countries; and

(b) if so, the lines along which increase of trade and economic collaboration is envisaged with each of these countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The visit of the Minister of Industry and Shri L. K. Jha, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Japan, was more in the nature of study and also for exploring the possibilities of wider technical and economic cooperation between these countries and India

It was found during their visit that wide scope exists for larger technical and economic cooperation in all the fields of economic development to the mutual advantage of India and those countries, particularly in the field of heavy industries and basic industries, such cooperation should be more accelerated

Japan is particularly well suited for small and medium scale industries and on the invitation of the Minister of Industry, the Japanese Government are sending out a Delegation to India for advising the Government of India on the development of small and medium sized industries. Such a Delegation headed by the Director of Smaller Enterprise Agency of the Government of Japan is visiting India for a period of three weeks in the month of August

The possibilities of greater exchange of commodities were also found feasible. Useful observations made during this visit will be utilised for further developing foreign trade for different commodities with those countries

Coal Mines Rescue Rules

- *25. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 2051 on the 27th April, 1959 and state:

(a) when the revised Coal Mines Rescue Rules will be brought into force; and

(b) the steps taken so far for the establishment of 'Rescue Stations' at Kottagudium and Parasia?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The revised Rules are likely to be brought into force within six months.

(b) Sites have been selected for the establishment of the rescue stations. Steps are being taken to acquire the sites

Cigarette Factory in Andhra Pradesh

*26. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to set up a cigarette factory in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals made in this connection by the Andhra Pradesh Government, and

(c) the decision taken by the Centre in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of the answer to part (a)

Films on Mahatma Gandhi

- *27. { Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Films Production International of California (USA) are to make a full length feature film and a short documentary on Mahatma Gandhi; and

(b) if so, whether it has been approved by the Government of India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (a) It is understood that the Film Production International of California (U.S.A.) propose to make a feature and a documentary film on the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi with the co-operation of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Navjivan Trust.

(b) No government approval is necessary for the proposal.

इण्डियन बैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड
इण्डस्ट्री का सिस्टमडल

*२८. { डा० राज सुजय सिंह :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण
श्री विमल निजः

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

(क) क्या इण्डियन बैम्बर आफ
कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री के सिस्टमडल ने,
जिसने अभी हाल ही में यूरोप और संयुक्त
राज्य प्रमोका का दौरा किया है, अपनी
रिपोर्ट सरकार को भी भेज कर दी है,

(ख) यदि हा, निर्यात को बढ़ाने
के सम्बन्ध में उसके मुख्य सुझाव क्या हैं;
और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन सुझावों
पर विचार किया है?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री
सतीश चन्द्र): (क) और (ख) जी हाँ।
रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति मंत्रद पुस्तकालय में
रख दी गई है।

(ग) सिस्टमडल के विचार निर्यात
बढ़ाने के उपाय निकालने तथा उन्हें
प्रमत्त में लाने और विदेशी व्यापार सम्बन्ध,

नीति निर्धारित करने में उपयोगी सिद्ध
हो रहे हैं।

Cottage and Small Scale Industries in
Panjab

*२९. श्री हेम राज: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team has been sent to the Kangra District at the instance of the Punjab Government to survey the possibilities of expanding the Cottage and Small Scale Industries in this hilly region;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its report; and

(c) whether a copy will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise

Cycle Factory at Mysore

*३०. श्री सिद्धा: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the financial assistance given to the Mysore State to start a cycle factory at Mysore city.

(b) when the factory will start working; and

(c) what is its estimated annual production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) A scheme from the Government of Mysore for the establishment of a Central Workshop and Production Centre for the manufacture of bicycles in the Small Scale Sector, in the Industrial Estate, Mysore, was approved by Government of India in

December, 1958. The Central Government will bear 75 per cent. of the total cost of the scheme in the form of loan to the State Government. The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 11.73 lakhs.

(b) It is expected to go into production shortly.

(c) 6,000 bicycles per annum.

State Awards for Public Sector

*31. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give some awards every year to public undertakings;

(b) if so, what will be the basis for these awards; and

(c) whether this scheme will also include public undertakings wholly run by the State Government?

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

(b) In considering the performance of any unit, weight would be given to the following factors, among others,

(i) significant increase in production over the programmed target;

(ii) Profits,

(iii) Labour relations, and

(iv) Any special contribution which it might have made to the economy, through research, discovery of new process, design, method etc. of production.

(c) The scheme at present is confined to public undertakings run by the Central Government.

Paper Manufacturing Machinery

{ **Shri Berman:**
*22. { **Shri Subodh Hanota:**
 { **Shri S. C. Namanta:**

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

(a) whether proposals have been received by Government from foreign countries for the production of paper manufacturing machinery in our country;

(b) if so, from which countries; and

(c) whether these proposals have been scrutinised by Government and whether any of them has been accepted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table on the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 4].

U.K. Mediation in Goa Dispute

{ **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
 { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
 { **Shri Radha Raman:**
 { **Shri Harish Chandra**
 { **Mathur:**
 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shri Surendranath**
 { **Dwivedy:**
 { **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
 { **Shri Mahant:**
*33 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**
 { **Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:**
 { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
 { **Shri Achar:**
 { **Pandit Munishwar Dutt**
 { **Upadhyay:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
 { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 { **Shri Amar:**
 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of U.K. has offered his good offices to

mediate between the Government of India and the Government of Portugal on Goa dispute;

(b) whether the Government of India have been directly approached in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). The Government of India have received no offer of this nature either from Her Majesty's Government in the U.K. or the British Prime Minister. Government have, however, seen a copy of a letter which the British Prime Minister wrote to a member of the British Parliament as a result of some parliamentary question in the British House of Commons. This letter stated, in general terms, the position of the British Government in regard to any problem existing between two other countries. This letter was published in the Press and the members must have seen it. In our view the problem of Goa is not one that can be given to any third power for mediation. The United Kingdom is fully aware of our views and if they so wish they can use their undoubted influence to induce the Portuguese Government to adopt a more reasonable attitude in this matter.

Dalai Lama

*34. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Panchen Lama, the Chinese Ambassador or any other emissary of the Chinese Government to meet the Dalai Lama, and

(b) if so, whether leave for meeting him has been granted?

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

Atomic Radiation

*35. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Ramas:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 425 on the 22nd August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the UN General Assembly after having considered the reports of the U.N. Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation have taken any decision and have made any recommendation to its member nations, and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken and recommendations made?

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

(b) The United Nations General Assembly has urged all concerned to take note of the suggestions made and the views expressed in the Report, and decided to request the Committee to continue its useful work. All concerned have also been called upon to assist the Committee by making available to it reports and studies relating to the short-term and long-term effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment and radiological data collected by them, and by pursuing such investigations as may broaden world scientific knowledge in this sphere and by transmitting their results to the Committee.

Heavy Engineering Works

*36. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 986 on the 28th February, 1959 and state whether the detailed project report from M/s. Atkins and Partners of U.K. regarding the Heavy Structural Works and the Heavy Plate and Vessel Works has since been received?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mannabhai Shah): Not yet, sir.

Border Incidents

- *37. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Damar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Birwanath Roy:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri P. C. Beroach:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the details of border incidents which have taken place since the last statement was laid on the Table by him on the 27th April, 1959;

(b) the extent of loss in life and property suffered; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5]

(b) Two persons were killed and Rs. 30,000 worth of property was lost

(c) Both at the State and Central levels the Government of India have been taking action with the Government of Pakistan to stop border incidents and violations.

We have a long border with Pakistan and it is not possible for the Government of India without the full

co-operation of the Government of Pakistan to stop all border incidents. The Government of India have been making all efforts to obtain such co-operation from the Government of Pakistan.

The State Governments have also taken necessary security measures to minimise the possibility of Pakistani depredations.

नेहरू-नून समझौता

- *३८. { श्री बाबूदेवी:
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर:
श्री डी० चं० वर्मा:
श्री पंगरकर:
श्री महतो:
श्री स० ज० बनर्जी:
श्री जगदीश शर्मा:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३ मार्च १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेहरू-नून समझौते को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये इस बीच क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं, और

(ख) क्या त्रिपुरा प्रशासन ने भागलपुर, त्रिपुरा में रेलवे लाइन के साथ लगी हुई भूमि का, जो पाकिस्तान को हस्तान्तरित की जा रही है, सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है ?

बैरोशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) और (ख) सदन की मेज पर एक भौरा रख दिया है, जिसमें स्थिति बताई गई है ।

विचार

भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्रियों के बीच सितम्बर, १९५८ में जो करार हुआ था, उसके अन्तर्गत पूर्व पाकिस्तान से सम्बद्ध मामलों के बारे में ३-३-५९ की लोक-सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६४ के उत्तर में उपायों का उल्लेख किया

था था; इनके अतिरिक्त जो उपाय करते गये, वे इस प्रकार हैं :

(१) पुराने कूच-बिहार राज्य की बस्तियों की अथवा-बदली और बेकबारी यूनियन न० १२ के एक भाग का पाकिस्तान को देना .

मन्त्रिमंडल के अनुसूच १४३ (१) के अन्तर्गत भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से पूछा है कि वह इस बात पर अपनी राय दे कि इन मामलों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्रियों के करार पर अमल करने के लिये कौन-कौन से वैधानिक उपाय आवश्यक होंगे। आशा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट राष्ट्रपति द्वारा भेजे गये प्रसंग पर नवम्बर, १९५६ में सुनवाई आरम्भ कर देगी।

(२) भागलपुर, त्रिपुरा रेलवे लाइन की भूमि और रेलवे लाइन के पश्चिम में भूमि का पाकिस्तान को देना ।

त्रिपुरा प्रशासन उक्त भूमि का सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है ।

(३) २४ परगना-सुलना, और २४ परगना-जैसौर मीमा विवाद

पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के साथ सम्मिलित सर्वेक्षण का कार्य हो रहा है ।

(४) पियेन और सूरमा नदिया

प्रधान मंत्रियों के करार के मुताबिक यहु और भोलागज में सीमांकन के प्रश्न पर दोनों तरफ के सर्वेक्ष अधिकारियों के बीच बातचीत चल रही है ।

(५) तुकेराम

पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह आशाय और पूर्व पाकिस्तान के मुख्य अधिकारियों के बीच एक मीटिंग कराने का प्रयत्न करे ।

Chinakuri Colliery Disaster

+39. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T B Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken regarding the violations of mining safety rules and laws arising out of the investigation of the Chinakuri Colliery disaster, and

(b) whether any prosecutions have been started?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) Prosecutions have been launched against the management for violation of the statutory provisions concerned

Third Five Year Plan

*40. { Shri Damani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is contemplating a scheme to associate Members of Parliament to discuss the salient features of the Third Five Year Plan and to offer their constructive suggestions in different committees to be constituted for the said purpose, and

(b) if not, in what manner Government propose to associate MPs in the formulation stage of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) Arrangements are already being made to associate Members of Parliament with various discussions relating to the Third Five Year Plan. The Panels on Agriculture and Land Reform which have been recently constituted include Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister has

constituted an informal Committee of Members of Parliament from different political parties to consider matters connected with planning. The Planning Commission's Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament will also be considering questions relating to the Third Plan from time to time.

Central Assistance to Kashmir

*41. Shri N. Kothava: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Central assistance which Kashmir has sought from the Centre for its 1959-60 Plan; and

(b) how much of it is being contributed by the State from its own resources?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A sum of Rs. 4.5 crores has been allotted as Central assistance for the State Plan 1959-60.

(b) Rs. 2.33 crores.

Training to Iraqi Nationals in Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay

*42. Shri Wedeyar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Iraq have requested the Government of India for providing training facilities to their candidates in the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay; and

(b) if so, whether the training facilities have been provided?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). In May, 1957, the Government of Iraq had made a request for one of their Chemists to be trained in the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay for a period of three months. The request was acceded to and the Chemist in question received training between November, 1957 and February, 1958.

Manufacture of Lenses and Light-house Equipment

*44. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Ramam:

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

(a) whether the feasibility of manufacturing lenses and other lighthouse equipment has been examined;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) how far our requirements in this respect are met by indigenous production and how far by imports; and

(d) the value of such imports during the years 1958 and 1959 (upto 31st July, 1959)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The question will be answered by the Minister for Transport and Communications on a subsequent date.

Additional Flats for M.P.'s

*46. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1402 on the 19th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the site to build accommodation for the Army Transport Company has since been finally approved;

(b) if so, steps taken for vacating the site on the North Avenue by the Defence establishment; and

(c) when the work on construction of additional flats for M.P.'s will start?

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

(b) and (c). The layout plans, etc., of the permanent buildings for the

Army Transport Company on the new site are awaiting approval of the Defence authorities. The site on North Avenue will be vacated by the Defence establishment after the construction of alternative accommodation on the new site is completed. Construction of M.P. Flats on the North Avenue site will be taken up after the Defence Establishment vacate their present buildings.

Minimum Wages for Mine Workers

*47 { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken at the Industrial Committee on Mines, other than Coal, that minimum wages would be made applicable to all iron ore and manganese mine workers,

(b) if so, when this decision was taken,

(c) why it has not been implemented so far, and

(d) the steps taken to implement it?

* The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes Iron Ore and manganese mines are included in the list of mines to which the Minimum Wages Act is to be applied, as recommended by the Industrial Committee on Mines (other than Coal Mines)

(b) This recommendation was made by the Committee at its meeting held in April, 1968

(c) and (d) A phased programme of extension of the Act to employments in mines not already covered by the Schedule has been worked out and steps are being taken to implement the same

Export of Jute Products

1. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 554 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether as a result of the steps taken by Government, the export of jute products has increased, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Export of jute goods during the first four months of 1959 amounted to 2,60,500 tons as against 2,36,400 tons during the same period in 1958

Industrial Development of Punjab

2 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount spent by the Central Government on the industrial development of Punjab during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods separately?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A sum of Rs 1,05,38,860 was spent on the programmes of industrial development in the Punjab during the First Five Year Plan period. During the Second Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs 2,31,32,894 has been spent upto the end of the financial year 1958-59

The Central Government has also invested a sum of Rs. 9,09,84,000 in Nangal Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd (now Hindustan Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.) upto the end of the financial year 1958-59

Film on Untouchability

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

reply given to Starred Question No. 229 on the 13th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the production of the film on the removal of untouchability?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): An agreement with the producer is being negotiated and is expected to be finalised very shortly.

Migration of Indians from Ceylon

4. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians who have migrated from Ceylon to India upto the 30th June, 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 75,650 Indian nationals have left Ceylon upto the end of May 1959. Out of these 38,159 Indian nationals left Ceylon on being served with quit notices by the Government of Ceylon, and 37,491 persons left the Island voluntarily.

Later figures are not available.

Development of Handloom Industry in Bombay

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

(a) whether the Bombay Government has submitted any scheme for the development of Himru and Patthon Handloom cloth during 1959-60;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) the amount asked for, and

(d) the amount proposed to be granted during 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir

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

Manufacture of Rubber Goods

6. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to make India self-sufficient in the manufacture of rubber goods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

India is self-sufficient in practically all rubber goods, except a few specialised items, e.g. certain odd sizes of tyres and tubes, Vand Fan Belts, tennis balls and contraceptives, imports of which are allowed in small quantities. Some of the rubber goods, such as Tyres and Tubes, (normal sizes) rubber and canvas Footwear etc., are even exported to foreign markets in sizable quantities.

In order to meet the country's current and anticipated requirements of the specialised items, Government have approved certain schemes for their manufacture.

Import Licences

7. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total value of import licences issued during the first half of 1959 in respect of (i) capital goods and (ii) consumer goods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is not possible to determine the total value of import licences issued during the first half of 1959, as the licensing periods are from October, 1958 to March, 1959 and from April to September, 1959. However, the total value of licences issued in respect of Capital goods, Consumer goods and Industrial goods during the licen-

sing period October, 1958—March, 1959 is given below—

	(Value in lakhs of Rs)
Capital Goods including Plant and Machinery	62.15
Consumer goods	21.45

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd

8. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2537 on the 31st March, 1959 and state

(a) what recommendations of the representatives of the Industrial Management Research Unit for Planning have since been implemented by the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd, and

(b) whether a copy of these recommendations would be laid on the Table?

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

(a) Sindri has not yet been able to complete examination of the voluminous report nor to decide whether any of the suggestions made therein deserve to be implemented

It may however be stated that the Industrial Management Research Unit for Planning attached to the Indian Statistical Institute, a Government aided private organisation, were allowed at their own initiative and request certain facilities to study the working of Sindri as part of their larger programme for undertaking similar research studies in various industrial units in the country. Sindri did not, in fact, expect any report from this team until a copy was actually received. On the attention of the Government being drawn to the receipt of such a Report Sindri was advised to examine the observations contained therein and to implement such suggestions as may, in the discretion of the management, be con-

sidered helpful in improving efficiency

(b) The Report has not been formally submitted to the Government. Attempts will be made to obtain a copy for the Parliament Library

Displaced Persons from Goa

9. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of displaced families which have come from Goa so far due to conditions prevailing there,

(b) where they have been settled;

(c) whether Government have rendered any financial or other assistance to them, and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d) We have no accurate statistics for families who have permanently migrated from Goa because of political situation there. However, according to the information available with the police, 221 families, including about 100 families of fishermen, have left Goa, Daman and Diu and have settled down in India, particularly in Bombay, Belgaum, Sawantwadi, Karwar, Poona, Vapi (Surat district) and Nagpur. Applications for financial assistance are considered on merits and in some instances small assistance has been given to certain families.

Resources for the Second Five Year Plan

10. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq.
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi.
Shri N. R. Manisamy:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No 13 on the 10th February, 1959 and state

(a) the nature of final steps taken by the States and the Centre to raise the resources for the Second Five

Year Plan and whether the document showing the latest position has since been prepared; and

(b) the result of the steps taken?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). As the House is aware, the additional taxation undertaken by the Centre this year is about Rs. 25 crores. The additional taxation by the States this year is estimated at Rs. 4.9 crores.

The document referred to in my reply on the 10th February, 1959 to Starred Question No. 13 is under print and will be placed on the Table of the House early in the current Session.

Indianisation of Foreign Firms

11. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 24th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any plan for Indianisation of foreign firms and plantations has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Preliminary discussions are being arranged with representative bodies like the Indian Tea Association, the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Indian Jute Mills' Association and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The matter has not yet reached final stage.

Carpet Industry

12. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1961 on the 22nd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the survey of the Carpet Industry in India has since been started; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Survey Team has already collected statistics in regard to the various aspects of the carpet industry from the Centres in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The information collected is being compiled. The Team is expected to visit other States shortly.

Anti-Indian Broadcasts from Pakistan

13. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1114 on the 11th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-Indian broadcasts from Pakistan are still continuing;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been made to the Pakistan Government in this regard;

(c) whether any reply has been received from the Pakistan Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature of the reply received?

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

(b) to (d). The Indian High Commission in Karachi have brought specific instances to the notice of the Pakistani authorities, who have stated that they would enquire into the matter.

Training in Watch Manufacture

14. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 1 on the 10th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any formal offer regarding scholarship to Indian nationals for training in Switzerland and for technical and financial assistance in setting up a Watch Training Institute in India with Swiss Collaboration has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Automatic Looms

15. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Goray:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 1364 on the 19th March, 1959 and lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of automatic looms allocated so far under different schemes (State-wise);

(b) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the specific number or types of automatic looms to be imported; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture automatic looms in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Allocation is not made state-wise. 6665 automatic looms have so far been allotted to 84 mills.

Allotments, under the scheme for installation of 3000 automatic looms for export purposes only, will be considered in due course on receipt of applications.

(b) No decision has yet been taken with regard to import or the types of automatic looms to be imported.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of Watches

16. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Damani:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Hem Raj:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Assar:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1644 on the 3rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with the foreign collaborators of the Indian parties for the manufacture of watches in India have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations held; and

(c) the progress made so far in setting up watch manufacturing factories in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). One scheme of M/s. Phoenix Watch Co., Bombay for the manufacture of watches in collaboration with a firm in France has been finalised and approved in June, 1959. Other schemes for the manufacture of watches are under consideration.

Manufacture of Lathes by Hindustan Machine Tools

17. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1663, on the 3rd April, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the manufacture of lathes at the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore with the collaboration of a French firm?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Drawings have been received and conversion to H.M.T. Standards is in progress. Assembly fixtures for two types are completed and patterns are under manufacture. 3 lathes have been assembled till the end of June, 1959. The first batch of 50 lathes will be assembled by the end of September, 1959 if all components arrive in time as scheduled.

Working Group on Industrial Co-operatives

18. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the Working Group on Industrial Co-operatives;

(b) if so, the result thereof, and

(c) the recommendations of the Working Group which have so far been implemented?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Copies of the report submitted by the Working Group on Industrial Co-operatives have been forwarded to State Governments, concerned Central Ministries, Financial institutions, various All India Boards/Commission etc., for comments thereon. On receipt of comments from all State Governments etc. the recommendations in the report will be duly considered.

(c) Does not arise

Atomic Fuel Fabrication Plant

19. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2326 on the 26th March, 1959 and to state the latest position with regard to the setting up of an atomic fuel fabrication plant in the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Despite the fact that the finishing work on the building will only be completed this month, most of the equipment required for the fabrication of fuel elements has been commissioned, and fabrication of a prototype fuel element for the Canada-India Reactor was completed on June 15, 1959, as scheduled. To achieve this, some of the scientific groups worked 56 hours without leaving the plant, under very difficult conditions. The plant is expected to go into regular operation by September, 1959.

Unemployed Graduates Registered with Employment Exchanges

20. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates remaining on the Live Registers of various Employment Exchanges in India as on the 1st August, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 33,769 as on the 31st March, 1959. Information is collected quarterly and the June figures have not yet been received.

Indian Visitors to Pakistan

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

(a) whether any cases of hardship and harassment experienced by Indian visitors to Pakistan have come to the notice of the Government of India during 1959 so far;

(b) if so, the number of such cases;

(c) the nature of such cases; and

(d) the action taken by Government?

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

(b) 62 cases of clear harassment have come to notice. In addition full

information on 63 further cases is awaited from the Pakistan authorities.

(c) These cases may be broadly classified as follows.

- (i) Detention of passports.
- (ii) Refusal of extension of visas.
- (iii) Non-renewal of visas.
- (iv) Arrest on suspicion of smuggling
- (v) Assault by local police and others.
- (vi) Harassment at the time of Customs inspection

(d) In each case the Pakistani authorities have been asked to take necessary steps to remove the hardship

Industrial Estate at Agra

22 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3382 on the 22nd April, 1959 and state the further progress made in the construction work of Industrial Estate in Agra?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6]

Industrial Estate at Batala

23 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1512 on the 6th March, 1959 and state the up-to-date progress made in constructing buildings for the Industrial Estate at Batala in district Gurdaspur?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Steps are being taken by the State Government for acquisition of the land under the emergency provision of the Land Acquisition Act. The land will be taken possession of during this month. The State Public Works De-

partment are preparing the site plan, layout plan and estimates for the construction of workshops in the Industrial Estate at Batala. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year

Tungsten Carbide

24. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1519 on the 6th March, 1959, and state the progress made so far in regard to the manufacture of tungsten carbide by private entrepreneur?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A number of schemes for the manufacture of Tungsten Carbide have been received and are under consideration of the Government

Central Assistance to Punjab

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

(a) the Central assistance given to the Punjab State for the fourth year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there was any shortfall in the plan expenditure of the State Government during the year 1958-59; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) For the State Plan for 1959-60 Rs. 19 crores have been allotted

(b) The figures of actual expenditure in 1958-59 are awaited

(c) Does not arise

Textile Fabrics

26 **Shrimati Ha Panchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news

item appearing in the 'Statesmen' dated the 18th May, 1959, in regard to a new invention by some East German technicians for producing textile fabrics without resorting to the processes of spinning and weaving;

(b) if so, the steps taken to find out the details thereof; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Enquiries made with the Trade Representation of German Democratic Republic in India, Bombay, show that they have no knowledge of the special process as referred to in the question.

Uranium Find in Sikar

27. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium has been found in Old Dariba copper mine in Sikar district (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the approximate quantity of uranium found?

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

(b) The ore occurs sporadically and according to present indications, the available tonnage is small.

Power Projects in Bombay State

28. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceiling limit on power projects of the Second Five Year Plan in Bombay State has been increased;

(b) if so, by what amount; and

(c) whether any additional funds were provided for rural electrification in Bombay State during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Central Schemes in Bombay State

29. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes which the Central Government are directly executing in Bombay State;

(b) the details of the schemes; and

(c) the total amount entirely provided by the centre for those schemes during 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2199, on 17th September, 1958, in the Lok Sabha, it is not generally possible to apportion by States and Territories the expenditure on purely Central Schemes.

Barter Agreement with U.S.A.

30. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1974 on the 22nd April, 1959, and state the main terms of barter agreement with the U.S.A.?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): 1.75 lakh tons of manganese ore and about 75,000 tons of Ferro-Manganese have been agreed to be exchanged with wheat of equivalent value from the United States.

Imports of Tubes and Tyres

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

(a) whether it is a fact that new permits for the import of tubes and tyres for the period from April to September, 1959 have been issued; and

(b) if so, the number of permits issued and the estimated quantity of tubes and tyres to be imported during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total number of 48 licences for the value of Rs. 8 lacs have been issued during the current licensing period (upto 23-5-1959). The quantity to be imported cannot be estimated at this stage.

एडिनबरा फिल्म समारोह

३२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत प्रागामी एडिनबरा फिल्म समारोह में भाग लेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० जेसकर) जी, हाँ।

Third Housing Ministers Conference

33 Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the recommendations made at the third Housing Ministers Conference held at Darjeeling in October, 1958?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The recommendations of the Conference have been considered by Government and decisions taken on them have been communicated to the Governments of the States and the Union Territories. Implementation of the decisions by the several authorities, viz. concerned Union Ministries or the State Governments, as the case may be, is in various stages of progress.

17th Indian Labour Conference

34. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri F. C. Borooah:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 17th Session of the Indian Labour Conference was held in July, 1959;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions taken thereon; and

(c) the number of decisions which were unanimous?

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

(b) and (c). The conference concluded only on 29th July. The steps for the finalisation of the draft proceedings have not yet been completed.

Employment of Workers

35 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state at what stage stands the proposal to set up a central coordinating machinery to find employment for workers in manufacturing and other establishments threatened with closure?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Central and State Coordinating units set up to find alternative employment for surplus workers in construction projects assist workers who are rendered unemployed.

सरकारी बिभागों में टाइपराइटर

३६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री . क्या निर्वाण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में इस समय कुल कितने टाइपराइटर हैं.

(ख) इन में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के क्रमशः कितने हैं,

(ग) सन् १९६५ और १९७० तक क्रमशः इन कार्यालयों में कितने और हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान है; और

(घ) उनकी पूर्ति के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

निर्माण, जावत और संवरण मंत्री (श्री क० ज० रेड्डी): (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और कुछ समय के बाद सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ). सन् १९६५ या १९७० में सरकारी कार्यालयों में होने वाली हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की आवश्यकताओं का सही अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। श्री कारखानों ने पहले से ही देवनागरी लिपि वाले टाइपराइटर्स का बनाना शुरू किया हुआ है। यदि आवश्यकता हुई तो सरकार अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये उत्पादकों को और अधिक हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स के बनाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देगी।

हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रचार

१७. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना पंच-वर्षीय योजना तथा अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन के प्रचार कार्य के लिये सरकार ने १९५८-५९ में कितने पोस्टर फोल्डर पैम्फलेट आदि छपवाये हैं.

(ख) इनमें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में कितने कितने छपवाये गये हैं

(ग) क्या सरकारने जनता के लाभ के लिये हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अपने प्रकाशनों की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री० केशकर): (क) से (घ). प्रचार कार्य के लिये साहित्य केवल हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित नहीं होता बल्कि पोस्टर या पैम्फलेट के माहत्व के अनुसार अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित होता है। हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशन पर सरकार भी जोर देती है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय (डायरेक्टरेट ऑफ एडवर्टाइजिंग एण्ड बिजुअल पब्लिसिटी) और प्रकाशन विभाग (पब्लिकेशन डिवाजन) के द्वारा १९५८-५९ में राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना, पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन के प्रचार कार्य के लिये प्रकाशित किये गये पोस्टरों, फोल्डरों पैम्फलेटों आदि की कुल संख्या तथा इनमें कितने हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और अन्य भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये गये, उन की संख्या नीचे दी गई है —

आन्दोलन	हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये गये पोस्टरों आदि की संख्या	अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किये गये पोस्टरों आदि की संख्या	अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये गये पोस्टरों आदि की संख्या	प्रकाशित किये गये पोस्टरों आदि की कुल संख्या
राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना	१८	१९	२०९	२४६
पंचवर्षीय योजना	३०	४६	३२५	३९९
अधिक अन्न उपजाओ	१०	७	३६	५३

State Awards for Films

38. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government of India in giving State Awards for Films during the period from 1955 to 1958;

(b) the number of cash prizes given and the amount involved therein; and

(c) the names of the individual recipients and films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The total expenditure incurred on State Awards for Films during the period 1955-56 to 1958-59 came to Rs. 1,58,998.44 nP.

(b) and (c). Particulars of the cash prizes which were awarded for the first time in 1958 are given in the statement laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Title of the film	Cash Prize	To whom Awarded
1	2	3	4
<i>Feature Films</i>			
1	"DO ANKHEN BARAH HAATH" (Hindi)	Rs. 20,000	Rajkamal Kalamandir Private Ltd., Bombay—Producers
2	Do.	5,000	Shri V. Shantaram—Director.
3	"ANDHARE ALO" (Bengali)	10,000	Sreemati Pictures, Calcutta—Producers
4	Do	2,500	Shri Haridas Battacharya—Director.
<i>Documentaries</i>			
5	"A HIMALAYAN TAPESTRY"	4,000	Burmah Shell, Bombay—Producers
6	Do	1,000	Shri Mohan Bhavnani, Bombay—Director
7	"MANDU"	2,000	Films Division, Bombay—Producers
8	Do	500	Shri Neil Gokhale, Bombay—Director
<i>Children's Films</i>			
9	"HUM PANCHHI EK DAL KE"	20,000	M.S.M. & Co., Madras—Producers
10	Do	5,000	Shri P. L. Santoshi, Bombay—Director
11	"JANMATITHI" (Bengali)	10,000	R.B. Films, Calcutta—Producers
12	Do.	2,500	Shri Dilip Mukherjee, Calcutta—Director
TOTAL		82,500	

Naga Rebels

39. { Shrimati Maisha Ahmed:
Shri Nagnath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga rebels have killed eight Army Personnel near Wokha in the Naga Hill Tuensang area during the third week of May, 1959; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. The incident took place on 14th May, 1959

(b) A party of 18 men of the Army Field Engineering Company were proceeding from Mokochung to Wokha in three vehicles. En route they were ambushed by hostiles about 100 in strength, armed with LMGs, Rifles and ML guns. They opened fire at the party and as a result we lost 8 men, 7 Rifles, 12 LMG magazines and some ammunition. One army vehicle was also burnt.

उद्योगों का उत्पादन

४०. श्री सरजू पाण्डे क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अनुसार उद्योगपतियों को अपने उत्पादन का विवरण मजदूरों को देना पड़ेगा, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उस योजना का विवरण सभा-घटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

अम उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष शर्मा): (क) और (ख). १९५८ के शुरू में अम प्रबन्ध सहकारिता सम्मेलन में प्रबन्ध की संपुक्त परिवर्द्ध बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो भावार्थ समझीते का मसविदा मंजूर किया, उसके ६(ii) खण्ड में सूचना प्राप्त

करने तथा बाजार की हालत, उत्पादन और बिक्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में चर्चा करने व सुझाव देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। कर्मचारियों को प्रबन्ध में शामिल करने की योजना स्वच्छ पर आधारित है। अम प्रबन्ध सहकारिता विषयक पुस्तिका जिसमें भावार्थ समझीते का मसविदा दिया हुआ है, २२ अप्रैल, १९५८ को सभा की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है।

सिनेमा कर्मचारियों के बतन-कम

४१. श्री बाजपेयी: क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिनेमा कर्मचारियों के बतन की दरों को निर्धारित करने के लिये किसी राज्य सरकार ने कदम उठाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को कोई निर्देश दिये हैं ?

अम उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष शर्मा): (क) और (ख) देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में सिनेमा कर्मचारियों की बतन की दरों के सम्बन्ध में कई फैसले हुए हैं। यह मामला राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में है, इसलिये यागी गई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है। इस सूचना की प्राप्ति में जो प्रयोजन सिद्ध होगा उससे ज्यादा खर्च सूचना को जमा करने में लगेगा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Cottage and Small Scale Industry in Manipur

42. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Co ordination Committee for the develop-

ment of cottage and small scale industries in Manipur has been constituted by the Chief Commissioner of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are to coordinate and guide the development of small scale industries as well as the Pilot Projects for Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

४३. श्री डामर: क्या पुनर्वास तथा प्रत्यक्ष-कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर इस कार्य के प्रारम्भ होने से अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय किया है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर):
विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर १९८३-४८ से १९५८-५९ तक (३१-१२-५८ तक दिये गये आर० ए० ए० कर्जों समेत) लगभग कुल ३२९ ९८ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

Dailies and Periodicals

44. Shri Damar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of daily newspapers, bi-weekly, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly and bi-annual journals and periodicals being published in languages mentioned in the Constitution of India; and

(b) the number of the papers of all India circulation which are given advertisements by the Central Government from time to time?

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

total number of daily newspapers, bi-weekly, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly and bi-annual journals and periodicals published in India (on 31st December, 1968) in the languages mentioned in the Constitution is 6,215.

(b) The term "Papers of All India circulation" is not clear and therefore it is not possible to furnish any information. The total number of newspapers (including journals) used for Government advertising during the past three years is given below:—

1956-57.	.. 531.
1957-58.	.. 672.
1958-59.	.. 794.

श्री लंका में भारतीय उद्भव के व्यक्ति

४५ श्री डामर: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) श्रीलंका में रहने वाले भारतीय उद्भव के कितने व्यक्तियों ने अब तक श्रीलंका की नागरिकता प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदन किया है, और

(ख) इन में से कितने लोगों को श्रीलंका की नागरिकता प्रदान की गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी निवासी (नागरिकता) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत श्रीलंका में रहने वाले भारत मूलक लोगों ने श्रीलंका की नागरिकता पाने के लिये २,३७,०३४ अर्जियां भेजी थीं। मोटे तौर पर ये अर्जियां ८.५ लाख लोगों की थीं।

(ख) अर्जित, १९५९ के अन्त तक १,०३,५७० लोगों को श्रीलंका की नागरिकता दी गई।

मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचारपत्र

४६. श्री डायर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रमुख शहरों में इस समय कितने दैनिक समाचारपत्र प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कौन सा समाचारपत्र सबसे पुराना है, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन दैनिक समाचारपत्रों को कभी विज्ञापन भी देती है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रमुख शहरों में (जिनकी आबादी १ लाख से अधिक है) प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचार पत्रों की कुल संख्या २८ है।

(ख) इन में से सबसे पुराना दैनिक समाचारपत्र "नदीम" उर्दू में है।

(ग) सरकार ने समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देने के लिये कुछ नियम बनाये हैं। जो समाचारपत्र उन निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार होते हैं उन सब को विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं।

ल्हासा में भूमि और मकान का अधिग्रहण

४७. श्री भक्त बर्जान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री ११ मार्च, १९५९ के अंतराक्षित प्रश्न संख्या १७७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ल्हासा (तिब्बत) में कुछ भूमि व मकान खरीदने का जो प्रयत्न चल रहा था उस में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा संवैधानिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : इस बीच कोई

विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है। फिर भी मामले पर लिखापढ़ी की जा रही है।

Rare Earths Ltd., Alwaye

49. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the statement made in the Kerala Legislative Assembly about police protection afforded in connection with the strike in the Rare Earths Ltd., Alwaye;

(b) whether the Government of India have made any further enquiry into the facts of the case and if so, has any reference been made to the statement on this matter;

(c) whether the Government of India at any time, in this connection, had drawn the attention of the State Government to the adequacy or inadequacy of the police protection in the course of the aforesaid strike; and

(d) whether any action has been taken by the State Government thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have seen reports appearing in some Kerala newspapers regarding a statement made by the Minister of Industries in the State Legislature that the allegations made in connection with the strike in the Rare Earths Ltd., Alwaye in the statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 27th April 1959 are incorrect. The Kerala Government has been requested to supply a copy of this statement but the same has not been received so far.

(b) Government of India has gone into the question of police protection afforded in connection with the strike in the plant of Indian Rare Earths

Ltd., Always very carefully on several occasions, since the statement was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 1959. No further material has come to their knowledge to disprove the facts mentioned in their statement.

(c) Yes As already mentioned in paragraph 5 of the statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha, the events of trespass and destruction of the Company's property occurred on 16th March and 21st March, 1959. The Company addressed letters to the local Collector and the District Superintendent of Police on 17th March, 1959, as well as the Chief Secretary to the Kerala Government on 20th March, 1959 requesting adequate police protection for the Company's personnel and property. The Employees' Association called the strike with effect from 31st March, 1959. On 1st April 1959, the Government of India sent a wireless message to the Chief Secretary to the Kerala Government requesting them to ensure that necessary and adequate action is taken to ensure maintenance of peace and protection of factory personnel. As the plant has been closed since 3rd April, 1959, there were no further incidents.

The Chief Administrative Officer of the Company who was deputed to Alwaye in June, 1959 to explore the possibilities of re-opening the factory after making necessary security arrangements, conveyed to the Collector of Ernakulam, the Chief Secretary to the Kerala Government and Shri K. P. Gopalan, Minister for Industries that the security of the plant and of the personnel at the factory could be ensured only if the area of the property was properly enclosed, and that the Company could not re-open the factory unless adequate security measures were taken. On 4th July, 1959 the Company received intimation from the local Superintendent of Police that he was reducing the strength of the Police Guard at the factory of the

Company immediately by 50 per cent. and that he was considering removing the Guard completely from 10th July, 1959. On 9th July, 1959, the Department of Atomic Energy wrote to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Kerala impressing upon him the necessity for affording adequate protection to the plant, and the continuance of the present strength of armed Guard at the plant. This was followed by telegrams from the Secretary, Atomic Energy Department, to the Collector, Ernakulam, and to Chief Secretary, Kerala Government requesting them to postpone their decision regarding the reduction and ultimate removal of the Police Guard at the factory at Alwaye. As a result of these requests of the Government of India, the Kerala Government agreed to the retention of the Guard pending alternative arrangements by the Company.

(d) The Minister for Industries, Kerala Government informed the Chairman, Indian Rare Earths Ltd, on 4th June, 1959 that the State Government was willing to use its good offices to persuade the workers to withdraw the strike unconditionally and expressed the hope that the factory would be re-opened immediately. In reply to this letter, the Chairman, Indian Rare Earths Ltd informed the State Government inter alia of his readiness to re-open the factory and requested the State Government to afford police protection for enclosing the area of the land conveyed by the State Government to the Company to ensure security of the plant and personnel at the factory. In his letter dated 16th June, 1959 to the Chairman, Indian Rare Earths Ltd, the Minister for Industries, Kerala Government, assured the Chairman that he would use his good offices to see that the public of the locality agree to the reconstruction of the demolished portion of the fence around the Company's area. On 14th July, 1959 the Minister of Industries again wrote to the Chief Administrative Officer, Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

stating that he was doing his utmost to effect compromise in respect of fencing of the property of the Company in which case, he hoped, there would not be any need to call for police assistance. The Chief Administrative Officer, Indian Rare Earths Ltd., once again reiterated the Company's request on July 20, 1959 that the re-fencing of the area in the legal possession of the Company was essential to prevent trespass of their property and to ensure the security of the plant and personnel. The Company is in direct correspondence with the Minister for Industries in Kerala who has promised to use his good offices for a settlement of the dispute and for the re-fencing of the Company's land. Since the land in question was handed over to the Company by an order of the State Government after making the usual and necessary enquiries, the Company has the legal right to fence it in, and the only action on the part of the State Government required for the purpose is the provision of adequate police protection. This has not been forthcoming yet.

Assault on Indian Student in U.K.

50. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian student of Parkbeck College, University of London was subjected to an unprovoked assault on the 16th May, 1959 by an Englishman in London;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged by our Government to this effect; and

(c) with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. The student, who is also a part-time employee of the British Railways, was assaulted by, an unidentified passenger while on duty at Kilburn High Road Station, London on the date mentioned.

(b) and (c). No protest has been lodged. The case is still under investigation of the local Police who are in communication with the student and the Indian High Commission in London.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण

५१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १८ मार्च, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध : यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा १९५५-५६ तथा १९५६-५७ में किये गये औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट, जो मई, १९५७ में आग लगने से नष्ट हो गई थी इस बीच पुनः तैयार कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह रिपोर्ट तत्कालीन सर्वेक्षण अफसर की सहायता से पुनः तैयार की गई है और इस समय उस पर हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार विचार कर रही है । रिपोर्ट के बारे में कोई निश्चय हो जाने के बाद उसकी प्रतियां प्राप्त करके सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जानवरों को खाल उतारे बिना दबाना

५२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जानवरों की खाल उतारे बिना ही दबा दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी नहीं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जानवरों को दबाने से पहले उनकी खंखें ठीक तौर से उतार ली जाती हैं। इन खालों को जूते ब्रादि बनाने के लिये कमा कर तैयार किया जाता है। जब कोई जानवर किसी छूत की बीमारी से भरता है तो उसकी खाल नहीं उतारी जाती जिससे स्वस्थ जानवरों को वह बीमारी न लग जाये।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर में जो कुछ बताया गया है उसे देखने हुये यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Electrification of Staff Quarters at Dhanbad

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to electrify the staff quarters of the work-charged employees of the Central Public Works Department at Dhanbad, and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimate for the electrification of the quarters has been sanctioned and the work is likely to be completed soon.

Ghatti and Purania Refugee Colony

54. **Shrimati Da Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a report

published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 13th June, 1959 to the effect that the wife of a refugee of Ghatti and Purania Colony in Kishenganj Tehsil of Baran District died of starvation; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been made as to who was responsible for this death by starvation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The wife of Shri Lakshmi Kant Nath did not die of starvation. She is alleged to have committed suicide.

(b) Does not arise.

Bicycles

55. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bicycles manufactured in India during 1958-59,

(b) the total number of bicycles imported during 1958-59, and

(c) the steps taken so far to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of bicycles?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Large scale sector 8,93,687 bicycles, Small scale sector 1,72,357 bicycles

Total 10,66,44.

(b) Import of bicycles is banned since July—September 1957 licensing period but 3,497 bicycles of the value of Rs. 50,700 have been imported during 1958-59 against licences issued in the previous periods and as 'personal effects' under the baggage rules.

(c) The units producing bicycles are given facilities to import capital equipment as well as raw materials and components, where necessary, subject to the availability of foreign exchange. The units are also given assistance by way of allocation of indigenous steel. The bicycle pro-

ducing units in the small scale sector are also eligible to get financial assistance, as for other small scale industries from the State Government concerned

Manganese Poisoning in Mines

56. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2139 on the 30th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Committee of Inquiry appointed to make investigation of the causation, extent, diagnosis and treatment of the cases of manganese poisoning prevalent in the Manganese Mines and to advise on the preventive measures has since submitted its report,

(b) if not, when is it likely to be received, and

(c) who are the members of this Committee of Inquiry?

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

(b) The report is likely to be received by May, 1960

(c) The composition of the Committee is —

<i>Chairman</i>	Dr M L Rawal, Professor of Preventive Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay-8
<i>Members</i>	(1) Dr M R Rao, Professor, Industrial Hygiene, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta
	(2) Dr. T P. Neyogi, Civil Surgeon, Jabulpore, M P
	(3) Dr N H Wadia, Bombay.
	(4) Dr M N Gupta, Deputy Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi

Press Information Bureau at Hyderabad

57. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Press Information Bureau at Hyderabad, and

(b) if so, whether both Telugu and Urdu units will be set up?

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

(b) The present proposal is for the setting up of a Telugu Unit. The question of any Urdu Unit will be considered later

Export of Power Alcohol from U.P.

58. { Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of power alcohol annually exported from Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). Power alcohol is not exported but only Industrial alcohol-rectified spirit or denatured spirit is being exported from the country. Actual figures of exports of rectified spirit or denatured spirit are available in the monthly statistics of the foreign trade of India published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. These, however, relate only to the export from India as such and are not split up in regard to the State of origin. Export in bulk have commenced during this year and the first shipment of about 3,00,000 gallons was despatched in June to U.K. The supplies were drawn from U.P.

Disposal of Evacuee Properties in New Delhi

59. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows on Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi which were declared as evacuee properties,

(b) how many of them have been disposed of so far,

(c) the procedure followed for their disposal;

(d) whether Bungalow No 7, Jantar Mantar Road, is one of those which have been sold, and

(e) if so, at what price?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) One

(b) One

(c) Sold by negotiation to the assessee

(d) Yes

(e) At Rs 6,10,700

In addition to this amount, the purchaser will have to pay to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Rs 96,962 on account of additional premium and Rs 4,849 per annum as additional ground rent

Factories in Delhi

60. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of factories in Delhi where the full capacity is not being utilised,

(b) the reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by Government for utilising the full capacity in these factories?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

135 LSD—5

Statement

(a) Most of the factories in Delhi are maintaining their past levels of production and even many of them are also reporting increase in production. However, it is true that in some of the factories the full installed capacity particularly in some of the chemical industries are not being fully utilised because of the scarcity of raw materials. On the whole, no factory has reported any serious dislocation or loss of production.

(b) and (c) Some of the more important reasons for this are the difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of imported raw materials and replacements for worn out and inefficient plant and machinery, fluctuations in demand for the finished products, financial difficulties and inefficient management.

Government have liberalised the supply of imported raw materials and efforts are made to maintain production at peak level as far as possible. Financial assistance to industries is also being provided. Technical assistance and advice are afforded by the Development Wing, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, the Director of Industries and the Small Industries Service Institute.

Export of Pashmina Wool

61. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the quantity and value of pashmina wool exported to foreign countries (with their names) during the years 1954 to 1959; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Exports statistics of pashmina wool prior to November, 1957, are not available. Exports from

November, 1957 to May, 1959 were as follows:

Period	Qty in lbs.	Value in Rs.
Nov.-Dec. 57		
Jan.-Dec. 1958		
Japan	1,000	8,037
U.S.A.	1,91,056	13 60,158
Jan.-May 1959		
U.S.A.	2,90,397	22,27,491

Figures beyond May, 1959, are not yet available.

Kidnapping of Indian Police Officials by Pakistanis

62. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether two men of the Indian Border Police were kidnapped by Pakistani troops on the 22nd June, 1959 when they were patrolling the Munawwar area, West of Jammu;

(b) whether the Indian authorities have reported the matter to the UN Observers in that area who visited the site, and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A L/Naik and a constable of the Indian Border Police who were engaged on patrol duty along the Jammu-West Pakistan border from Munawwar to Malgotian, both on our side of the border, have been missing since June 22, 1959. At a flag meeting held on Pakistan initiative on June 25, 1959 south of Munawwar, the Pakistan representative admitted the capture of our two policemen

(b) A border violation complaint was lodged with the UN Military Observer Group

(c) No. The Government will consider further action in the matter, if necessary, on receipt of the Chief Military Observer's award.

Indians Kidnapped by Pakistanis

63. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian citizens kidnapped by the Pakistanis from border areas of Tripura during 1958-60 so far;

(b) the steps taken to get them released; and

(c) the number of kidnapped Indian citizens still in Pakistan's custody?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) From April 1959 upto the end of July 1959, only one Indian national was kidnapped by Pakistanis from the Tripura border

(b) The Tripura Administration has approached the East Pakistan authorities for his release

(c) One. In addition, however, there are six others kidnapped during 1958-59 awaiting release

Cattle Lifting by Pakistanis

64. Shri Dasaratha Deb. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cattle heads lifted from border areas of Tripura by the Pakistanis during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far;

(b) whether the number is on the increase;

(c) the steps taken to recover the cattle from the Pakistanis; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such cattle lifting in those border areas?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) From April 1958 to March 1959, 172 heads of cattle and from April 1959 to June 1959, 24 heads of cattle were lifted by Pakistanis, on this border.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In all these cases, the Tripura Administration approached the East

Pakis an authorities for the recovery of cattle and to prevent future occurrences.

(d) All border outposts and village resistance parties have been alerted to keep strict vigilance to prevent such cattle lifting. Besides, an order prohibiting movement of cattle in the border areas has been issued by the State Administration.

Prizes for Hindi Films

65. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any scheme of awarding prizes for films which use the best form, style and expression of Hindi language, conforming to the standard prescribed in Article 351 of the Constitution, and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to examine the desirability thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) No, Sir Hindi films form the largest part of Indian film production. In giving awards, language and other relevant factors are taken into consideration. There is no need to give a special award for this purpose.

Government Advertisements

66. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what percentage of total value of advertisements distributed by Government has gone to Hindi language newspapers of India in each of the past three years?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The percentage of total value of display and classified advertisements distributed by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to Hindi language

newspapers in the past three years is given below:—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Display advertisements	18.7	16.8	16.7
Classified advertisements	3.5	5.4	6.1

Accommodation for Government Employees in Delhi

67. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the number of Government employees, class-wise, who have not so far been allotted any Government accommodation in Delhi, but have applied for it, and

(b) the number of quarters category-wise, under construction now and the time by which they will be ready for allotment?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):

(a)

Entitled class of accommodation of the officers	Number of officers who have not been provided Government accommodation of any class
(a) (Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000)	2
(b) (Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,999)	6
(c) (Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999)	121
(d) (Rs. 500 to Rs. 999)	1,056
(e) (Rs. 250 to Rs. 499)	3,148
(f) (Rs. 150 to Rs. 249)	4,812
(g) (Less than Rs. 150)	12,204
Class IV (Up to Rs. 50)	10,716
Work-charged staff	6,400

TOTAL 38,464

Note. Actual shortage class-wise in class A to F is more than the above-mentioned figures as

quite a number of officers are occupying accommodation of a class lower than their entitled class.

(b)

Class of accommodation	Number of Qrs. under construction.
'A' & 'B'	9
'C'	40
'D'	68
'E'	1,164
'F'	728
'G'	1,664
Class IV and Work-charged staff	2,976
	6,649

Out of these 6,649 quarters, 957 quarters will be ready for allotment by the end of December, 1959. The balance 5,692 quarters are in various stages of construction and it is hoped that they will be completed and allotted by the end of 1960. The construction of another 4,031 quarters is proposed to be taken up during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan.

Arrest of Farmers at Delhi

68. Shri Pahadia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether two farmers of Surat District who were not allowed to land at London had been arrested in New Delhi on a charge of travelling with false or improper documents; and

(b) if so, whether enquiries have been made as to by whom these passports were given to them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes. The two persons named Morar Lallu and Soma Bhai were arrested at Palam Airport, New Delhi, on the 20th June, 1959 as they were found to be travelling on forged passports. The question as to who gave them the forged passports is being investigated by the Madras Government which is responsible for taking legal action against the arrested persons and others responsible for the forgeries.

Broadcasts in 'Tripuri' by Akashvani Calcutta

69. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what are the serially arranged subjects on which broadcasts in 'Tripuri' are made by Akashvani, Calcutta?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): The following items are broadcast in the order mentioned below, in the Tripuri programmes of A.I.R., Calcutta:

- (1) Tripuri music;
- (2) News, market rates and Weather report in Tripuri;
- (3) Tripuri music; and
- (4) News, market rates and Weather report in Bengali.

Manufacture of Industrial Machinery

70. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 695 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state:

(a) the work done so far by the six Standing Committees set up to advise and plan the production of industrial machinery and equipment; and

(b) when these Committees are expected to submit their reports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I; annexure No. 7].

Tea Gardens

71. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total area of tea gardens owned by Europeans and Indians separately in Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling, Dooars, Terai, Kerala and Madras regions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 8]

All India Sericulture Training Institute, Mysore

72. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 106 on the 20th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the building for the All India Sericulture Training Institute, Mysore, will be taken up this year, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir

(b) The present needs of the Institute as well as the hostel have been fully met by the hiring on lease of four buildings. The need for constructing a building does not arise at present

Development of Hilly Regions of Punjab

73. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 979 on the 26th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Planning Commission have since received the schemes from Punjab Government for the development of its hilly regions,

(b) if so, what are its main outlines and whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table;

(c) the action taken thereon, and

(d) if the reply to part (c) be in the negative, the time by which the action will be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Proposals of the State Government have been received,

(b) The main outlines are:—

	1959-61 (Rs lakhs)
Agriculture	0 63
Panchayats	0 7
Minor Irrigation	8 01
Industries	5 68
Roads	140 00
Education	1 44
Health	4 00
TOTAL	161 41

(c) and (d) Programme Adviser will discuss these proposals with the State Government at an early date

Manufacture of Electric Goods

74. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion from the heavy electrical industry that big units should manufacture electric motors and small scale units should be utilised for producing ancillary items, and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A suggestion was made by the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries set up by Government, at their meeting held in June, 1958, that small scale units could be utilised for production of ancillary items of electric motors rather than for the manufacture of complete electric motors. The question of utilisation of small scale units for production of ancillary items of various products including electric motors has been under consideration of Government. A list of the ancillary items of electric motors which can be produced in small scale units has been prepared. Some of the large manufacturers of electric motors are reported to be already obtaining such ancillary items from small scale units.

Government is also encouraging manufacture of electric motors in the small scale sector

Land for University of Delhi

75. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the University of Delhi for allotment of land to build new colleges to meet the growing demand for admissions; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) the matter has been examined and a few plots have been suggested to the University. Allotments of sites for putting up college buildings are expected to be finalised shortly in consultation with the Ministry of Education and the University of Delhi.

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely, Shri P. C. Bose, Shri M. D. Ramaswami and Shri Jehangir K. Munshi.

Shri P. C. Bose was a sitting Member of this House from the Dhanbad Constituency of Bihar State. He passed away on the 25th July, 1959, at his Jharia residence, at the age of 60.

Shri M. D. Ramaswami was a member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 and of the Madras Legislative Assembly thereafter. He passed away at Madura on the 29th June, 1959 at the age of 56.

Shri Jehangir K. Munshi was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly from Burma during the years 1928-34. He passed away in Rangoon on the 30th June, 1959 at the age of 70.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure, the House will join me in conveying our condolences to their bereaved families.

May I request the House to stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow?

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.32 hrs.

**MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
KERALA**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of adjournment motions. I have put them down in three categories, some relating to Kerala—a number of them—just as to why and how the situation in Kerala ought not to have been controlled and so on. In view of the fact that the Proclamation has been issued and there is an item in the Agenda today for the hon. Home Minister to place the Proclamation on the Table of the House and I shall fix a time as early as possible for discussion, I have disallowed all those matters which could be taken up and discussed at length on that motion for confirmation of the Proclamation.

Then, relating to the same matters but in a different manner, Shri A. K. Gopalan and a few others have given notice that after this Proclamation was issued, there have been molestations of a number of people who are against or in favour of that Government and so on. I would like to know what exactly the situation is from the hon . . .

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasaragod): Mr. Speaker, before asking the Minister, I met you and I gave some of the telegrams that I have received. So, it is not a question of discussion about Central intervention.

Mr. Speaker: I know.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: After the Central intervention, there are certain things that are happening there which affect the life and property of the people—attacks on houses and other things. On the first day when these attacks came, I have also written a letter to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: All these are taking place after the Proclamation was issued?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Yes. There are telegrams. I want you to allow me to place these telegrams on the Table of the House—those telegrams that have come to me on the 31st, 1st, 2nd and also this morning and the kind of

attacks that are made. So, the question is, I want to bring out this—not about the intervention—that is some other thing—how peace can be restored if these things are happening there every day and some of them are very serious, coming from all parties. It is not one place; it is not one incident. It is coming from Ernakulam, from Trichur, from Alleppey and other places, all over the place.

I want also to inform you that as far as two of them are concerned, they are very serious—"Following Central intervention—set fire toddy shop last night destroyed partially also Kodakava Vellikkulanga Kurumali shops tapper Narayan beaten up Kodakava Krishnan beaten inside shop both admitted hospital . . . serious condition. . . our collection jeep lorries blocked stoned attempt set fire communist houses . . . roam about streets terrorising people threaten destroying all toddy shops—"This attack on toddy shops was there even before and that is continuing Now it is not attack on toddy shops only, but on communists houses Shri M N Govindam Nair who is a Member of the Rajya Sabha has sent a telegram on the 21st Yesterday morning also, he has sent a telegram I request you and the Government to go through these things and see These things that are happening there even after Central intervention, show that whoever may be in charge of the Administration, as far as the people there are concerned, as far as property and life is concerned, there is absolutely nothing It is not one incident All over, from Calicut, from the north to the south, every district, there are reports and all those who have supported the Government, all of them, are attacked I want that it must be taken very seriously It is an issue affecting the life of the people of Kerala which has come after the Central intervention (Interruptions). I do not understand why there should be noise. I want to point out that when one telegram was placed before this House some months ago about insecurity in Kerala to life and property, there was no noise. Here, there are so many tele-

grams sent by persons in Kerala. I request that this is a matter that has to be considered. This must be discussed We cannot wait till the Proclamation, because we do not know what will happen It is for the Government as well as for us to decide whether this could be stopped, whether peace could be restored It is not a question of communist or non-communist These things are after the Central intervention. The same thing happened before; it is continuing I request you to seriously consider this and take this up, because this is something concerning Kerala, an after effect, a serious situation created in Kerala after the Central intervention.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion on a particular incident which happened yesterday After the Proclamation has come an armed mob of Catholics have entered a temple near Kaladi and the entire temple has been desecrated Near Trichur, in the newspapers it has appeared today that a heavy vehicle with ten liberation volunteers fully armed have been arrested by the police and they have been ordered in the presence of Congressmen to be released on bail immediately Their arms and the vehicle have been returned on the particular spot yesterday Immediately after the Proclamation, they are taking out processions armed fully. This is a matter that has been brought before the Prime Minister. When the Central Government has taken the responsibility for law and order, these sort of things are going on for the last three days.

An Hon. Member: The Catholics have much more respect for temples than the communists.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order May I ask the hon. Members Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri Narayanankutty Menon whether they have passed on this information to the hon. Minister?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: On the first day, I had passed on the information to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister had written to me saying that he had

[Shri A. K. Gopalan.]

asked the Government to see that every kind of hooliganism is stopped. It was after that, the next day, yesterday and day before, these things came I could not send the information. I wanted this because, it is not a question of only sending letters. It is a question concerning the whole Parliament. It is a question concerning the security and life of the people in Kerala. I had already written first because I did not want to bring it here.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The temple was desecrated after the Prime Minister's letter.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara). May I say a word, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. A. Dange

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City Central): One point, Sir. You were pleased to say that the hon. Minister would lay the Proclamation on the Table of the House. In between, some other matters have arisen. It is for you to consider and for the Government, what they can do. If law and order breaks down under President's Rule, I do not know what is the constitutional remedy for that. We do not know. It is for the Government to consider. But, my point is, would the Government consider a suggestion, that, since this decision has been arrived at on the basis of the Governor's report and some other information which is generally mentioned in this Proclamation, will the Government be pleased to put the Governor's report and other information of which they are in possession, on the Table of the House? There is, of course, the information and personal information of the Prime Minister, no doubt, may be supplemented by the invaluable reports of Shri Asoka Mehta and other information also. Shall we have all this before us also for consideration?

Dr. K. B. Menon: May I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): We have received some telegrams from both sides, from the Communist Party and also from others, and we have forwarded the telegrams received by us telegraphically to the Governor there, so that he may take necessary action without delay. We have also issued definite instructions that prompt and effective action should be taken wherever there is any information about the commission of any act of violence, rowdyism or hooliganism. We would be extremely sorry if such incidents take place. To the extent it is possible, we are quite agreed that it is the duty of the Governor and the State Administration to curb those who have a tendency to indulge in such activities and to take action without any delay, wherever anything comes to their notice, regardless of any one's belonging to one party on the other, or to one section of the community or the other.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) May I say a word? Something important I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. The hon. Member will have an opportunity to speak in the debate. It is not necessary now.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) I may mention there are several adjournment motions on Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: Let me dispose of this adjournment motion. So far as this matter is concerned, once a Proclamation has been issued and Parliament is responsible for law and order in that State, as the hon. Home Minister has said, it is a serious responsibility. Certainly, if these matters are brought to the notice of the Home Minister, or even otherwise, if he gets to know of any of the incidents, I am sure that he will take very strong action to see that there is no violence and that law and order is preserved. Every person in that State is entitled to the protection of the law. I request hon. Members who get information like this immediately to pass it on to the hon. Home Minister and he will take necessary action.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I want to suggest one thing. While I would certainly be prepared to receive such information and to take action on it, may I also suggest that whenever such information reaches any one in Keitala, the person concerned should bring it to the notice of the local authorities immediately.

Shri S. A. Dange: If he is alive

Pandit G. B. Pant: for some time necessarily elapses between the person getting the information here and passing it on to me and my communicating it to the Governor or the administration there. Of course, as I said, I shall do what I can, but time would be saved and action could be taken perhaps more successfully if such reports were made to the local administration immediately without any delay.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In that there is one difficulty. The hon Home Minister said that immediately it should be brought to the notice of the authorities there. I bring it to the notice of the hon Home Minister that immediately after the proclamation was issued and the Chief Minister and other Ministers were coming out of the Secretariat, about 50 goondas collected in front of the Secretariat. The police was not present there. There was no police at that time and eggs were thrown at the head of the Chief Minister. To whom to complain? The Governor has issued the Proclamation, the police has been withdrawn, to whom to complain? Nobody to complain to.

Shri S. A. Dange: Shame

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Police will be there hereafter. This is a matter which cannot be disposed of here. Nobody is opposed to this. If there is a question of dispute as to whether it ought to be done or ought not to be done, then it is a question of our having a discussion over it. If these things have really happened, they are regretted. All that the Home Minister says is that they need not wait to

bring it to his notice. **Shri Dange:** "if he is alive". If he is not alive, he cannot go and even represent to the Home Minister here. Therefore, the matter does not arise. Only if he is alive, he will bring it, or some other relation will do so. Whoever can bring it here can do it there also.

In the circumstances, it is unnecessary to pursue the matter further. I am sure the hon Home Minister will keep a watch over the matter and try to see no such incident occurs, and come to the help of those people.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Mr. Speaker: Other adjournment motions allege that sufficient steps have not been taken or that Ministers made all sorts of statements which led to this crisis and so on. These are all matters which can be easily discussed at the time the Proclamation is discussed.

So far as the suggestion of **Shri Dange** that the Governor's report also ought to be placed on the Table of the House is concerned, I shall ask the hon Home Minister as to what can be done when the Proclamation is formally placed on the Table of the House.

There is one other adjournment motion.

Shri Tangamani: May I point out that when the President's Proclamation is discussed, certainly the various aspects will be considered, but here the House is interested in the attitude of certain Ministers to events that were happening in a particular State.

Mr. Speaker: That will also form part.

Shri Tangamani: In the adjournment motion by **Shri Sampath** and myself, we definitely allege that certain Central Government Ministers were going about saying things against the State Government and encouraging goondalism which was taking place there. They were definitely saying there should be Central intervention. I have got the press reports, and if I

[Shri Tangamani.]

am given an opportunity, I will be able to convince you that several Ministers of the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I want to make a submission

Shri Kottakapally (Moovattupuzha): He must withdraw that statement

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member will kindly resume his seat

Shri V. P. Nayar: My adjournment motion is on an entirely different subject.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to it

There is an adjournment motion saying that some hon Ministers of the Centre went about saying things which led to this goondaism and so on. It can be said in the discussion on the Proclamation that people are not entitled to bring about a situation and try to remedy it later on. I will allow them if really such statements are substantiated properly instead of merely throwing out allegations. (Interruption)

Order, order. I am entitled to say that I am not going to allow these things merely at random. You cannot throw dirt on an important Member of Parliament. If it is reasonably supported, I will certainly allow it. I am not going to rule it out as irrelevant to the discussion on the Proclamation.

What has Shri Nayar to say?

Shri V. P. Nayar: My adjournment has been obviously misread, because I find from the letter which communicates. . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the adjournment motion?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Shall I read the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, what is it?

Shri V. P. Nayar: My adjournment motion reads thus:

"The conduct of a number of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister in publicly criticising a State Government, namely the Government of Kerala, at a time when that Government was facing a violent, unconstitutional struggle to paralyse its administration and overthrow it"

The very heading of the order which you have been pleased to give me shows that this has not been read. It is not an adjournment motion on Kerala

Mr. Speaker: I have read it. Whatever I might have written there, I have read it thoroughly

Shri V. P. Nayar: Whatever you have written alone matters to me. Whatever is in your mind does not matter

Mr. Speaker: Leave it alone. I now say that I disallow it

Shri V. P. Nayar: You had not disallowed, you had withheld consent. I thought it was with a view to decide it again

Mr. Speaker: I have done so. I did so then deliberately. He only wanted to add the Prime Minister along with this and have an opportunity to read it in the House. There is nothing more

The conduct of any hon Minister leading to this crisis will be allowed to be discussed provided there are sufficient grounds and merely allegations are not made which would besmirch the conduct of any hon Member or Minister here. If it is supported by any evidence, I will certainly allow all that during that debate. Nothing more now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): The Prime Minister was on the platform with Shri Mannath Padmanabhan in Delhi and there is a photograph.

One Union Minister was on the platform with the leader of the agitation.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Such things have taken place.

SUPPLY OF SUGAR

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Braj Raj Singh, which reads as follows:

"Failure of the Government of India to regulate the distribution and supply of sugar and control the prices of sugar, as a consequence of which the consumers of sugar have been squeezed heavily by the sugar magnates during the last several days and the sugar magnates reaped undue profits to an extent of nearly ten crores of rupees."

Has the hon Minister to say anything?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I submit a word on this?

Shri Khadiikar (Ahmednagar): May I point out that I have raised a different point?

Mr. Speaker: What is that?

Shri Khadiikar: I do not want to refer to the Proclamation. What I have said in my adjournment motion is this. If there is a violation of the Constitution, which is the supreme document, and the fundamental document of the State, is it not the duty of this House to take note of it, as to what led to the Proclamation, and how the Proclamation has been issued? For, there is no explanatory note along with the Proclamation which will enable us to judge it, when it will come up for discussion at a later date. So, what I suggest is this. If there is a violation of the Constitution, then, is it not a matter of urgent importance to be taken note of here? I am not saying whether that Proclamation is

justified or unjustified, but violation must be taken note of by the House immediately. Otherwise, is this House going to consider the Constitution a scrap of paper?

Mr. Speaker: Very well I shall consider this matter also. The hon. Member only says that from time to time, this House must be taken into confidence regarding the various steps, that is, step after step as to what Government are doing. If he thinks that this is a proper matter to raise, that instead of a Proclamation being suddenly issued, information must have been given to the House from time to time regarding the manner in which the administration is going on there, and whether Central intervention is necessary immediately or at a particular stage later on, he can raise this matter in the course of the discussion on the Proclamation. That was why I overruled it and withheld my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On the 9th May, I had voiced the feeling that there would be a sugar famine in India during these three months when Parliament would not be sitting. I had stated this only for this reason that last year also, while Government were pleased to issue an ordinance for the export of sugar, the sugar magnates with the complicity of Government reaped high profits. During this season also, I can tell you that some seven lakhs tons of sugar were released, that is, during the last four months; and at the rate of Rs 6 to Rs 8 per maund, undue profits have been reaped by the sugar magnates; to the tune of nearly Rs. 14 crores; the sugar magnates have taken undue profits from the consumers.

I want to ask why Government were not alert. You, Sir, were pleased to direct Government to inform the public while this House was not in session, as to what steps were being taken about the distribution of sugar, and if the prices rose, what steps were being taken by them.

[Shri Braj Raj Singh.]

to keep them down. But the Government did not do anything during the last two and a half months or so. And people had to suffer a great deal.

This matter is the responsibility of the Government, and I, therefore, submit that a discussion should be allowed on this, so that the country may know how Government have been negligent in dealing with the matter, and consequently, the prices went up and the people were squeezed.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): The hon. Prime Minister had been stating more than once in this House that decisions arrived at by the Parliament should not be challenged in the streets. But, now, he himself, along with some of his colleagues, has openly supported an agitation in Kerala. Is it proper? Should we not be allowed to discuss it in this House on an adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this. Every hon. Member wants to make a speech regarding a matter which I have closed. As I said, if any hon. Member gets an opportunity, he can say all this, whether this was brought about by any particular individual or individuals responsible or other people.

Now, therefore, the same rule applies to the hon. Member also. His adjournment motion is not allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I wish to say something about the sugar prices. On 9th May, 1959, a statement was made by the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture that it was some unscrupulous people who had created this scare. Even today, in U.P., the price in the open market is Rs 1-4-0 per seer, whereas the controlled price is 0-95 nP. I want to know what action has been taken by Government, and what steps have been taken by Government. The sugar price has become a standing scandal in the whole of the country. I want a

definite answer from the Minister as to when the scandal is going to end.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There is no doubt that there have been difficulties and troubles about sugar. I also concede that there must be a discussion on sugar. I am preparing a paper which I propose to place before the House shortly, in which I shall give all the details of the action which Government have taken. Incidentally, I may mention that now, in the controlled area, the sugar millowners are not allowed to sell sugar on their own account.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why were they not allowed even during the last three months?

Shri A. P. Jain: All the sugar is being allocated by Government at the fixed prices. So far as the mills are concerned, they are fully controlled. We have also controlled the wholesale dealers. Now, the sugar situation has consequently improved. I do not say that it has become normal, there are yet difficulties.

Some Hon. Members: It has not improved.

Shri A. P. Jain: and I too hope.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It is an insult to the House to say that it has improved. It has not. Where has it improved? Which is the market where it has improved?

Shri Tangamani: Why always mislead the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And hide facts?

Shri A. P. Jain: I hope that with the organisation of the market and with the organisation of the sales through co-operatives, and through better control of the ...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The co-operatives are formed by the business magnates who are profiteers.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. All that will be discussed.

Shri A. P. Jain: So, all these matters will come before the House, and I would like that a discussion may take place. I hope I shall be able to place the paper before the House shortly on sugar.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know why Government did not take over these stocks during the last three months?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the way to carry on the proceedings of the House. The hon Member has been here for quite some time, and he should know.

May I know from the hon Minister if he has any intention to place before the House, or first of all, circulate a statement to the Members before the discussion starts?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is my intention.

Mr. Speaker: As soon as the statement is laid on the Table of the House, I shall circulate copies of the same, and immediately, or as early as possible, have a discussion on this matter. Hon Members will have a full opportunity to discuss this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shall we have it this week?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): When shall we have that statement?

Shri A. P. Jain: In this week.

Mr. Speaker: During this week itself, he will place a statement on the Table of the House. Hon Members may be ready and be prepared for a discussion later on.

In view of this, I am not allowing this adjournment motion.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROCLAMATION re KERALA

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. M. Pant): Sir, I beg to lay on the

Table, under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution, a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959, under article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala. [Placed in Library See No LT-1455]

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): I want to raise one point. No doubt, already, it has been raised. The Proclamation reads:

"Whereas I, Rajendra Prasad, President of India, have received a report from the Governor of the State of Kerala and after considering the report and other information received by me, I am satisfied that a situation has arisen "

According to article 356 of the Constitution

Mr. Speaker: What is it that the hon Member wants?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What I want to point out is that if we are to discuss the Proclamation here, and to see whether there was any satisfaction on the part of the President, and if the Parliament has to approve of the satisfaction of the President, then it can do so only if it understands what the report is, and gets a copy of the report and other information received by the President. What is the information that he has received? What is the report that has been sent to him? For, it is stated here that on the basis of these things, he is satisfied that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

If we are to discuss this Proclamation at all, then, without the report of the Governor and without a copy of the other information received, this Parliament cannot approve or disapprove of it. What is the basis for approving or disapproving of the Proclamation by the President? The basis for it is the report of the

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Governor as well as other information received. So, these also must be placed along with the Proclamation. Otherwise, if it is merely the Proclamation saying that the President is satisfied, and, therefore, Parliament also must be satisfied, I submit that Parliament cannot be satisfied. So, the question is whether these also will be placed. If these will not be placed, then, certainly, there is no question; it is very unfair and nobody can understand how it came about, what was the information received, who gave the information, how was the President satisfied, whether that can be approved or disapproved and so on.

Mr. Speaker: No arguments are necessary regarding this. The hon. Member wants the report of the Governor, on the basis of which action is said to have been taken, also to be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): The matter has come up before the House previously. Before the Home Minister replies, I would submit that there is a substantial difference between the previous cases where actually the majority of the Government in the legislature had broken down, and the present case where we have an entirely different situation. Especially during the last week before the intervention. Press reports have been there regarding the Governor's last report and also the alleged report which had been sent actually when the Cabinet had already decided about intervention. Therefore, under mysterious circumstances, these things have happened inside the Central Cabinet. Members must know, and the country must know, under what circumstances the Governor has sent, or has been forced to send, a report which is entirely different from what he had sent the previous week.

Therefore, in order to consider the Resolution, the entire contents of the last report as well as the previous reports of the Governor regarding the

whole agitation will have to be placed on the Table of the House, so that hon. Members can get an opportunity to know what was the real state of affairs, who prompted this intervention—whether it was Delhi inspired or came from Trivandrum.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion now.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): On a very important point of clarification. Under article 356, a Proclamation is contemplated when on a report from the Governor or otherwise the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen when the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. So the *sine qua non* is the arising of a situation. If the situation is disaffection among the Members of the Assembly or factions among the Ministers, it is apparent. But where the arising of a situation depends upon passing a judgment as to whether there is a 'mass upsurge', as the Prime Minister would say—which has been repudiated by right-thinking persons there—and the President has passed a judgment on it, the question necessarily arises whether such a situation is a situation within the contemplation of the Constitution. So the report is relevant, whether the Governor has stated that there is such a situation. That is a matter that we have to discuss here.

I would, therefore, respectfully submit that the present case is quite different from previous cases of President's rule, and I would request that the report of the Governor on which action has been taken should be submitted to the House.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I only want to draw your attention and the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that a report has been circulated in the Press

all over India that the Kerala Government took an overdraft of Rs 3 crores from the Reserve Bank of India which they were unable to repay. Because the Government have not issued any explanatory statement when the Proclamation was issued as to what situation has arisen, all sorts of rumours are current. That was why I wanted to draw your attention to that aspect of the matter and also seek clarification.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I say a word to my Communist brethren? I beg to say that our Communist brethren should take things rather easy (laughter). There is connection between the failure of the Geneva Conference and events in Iraq where the Communists are being suppressed. Here also our Government are clearing the deck to join the Anglo-American bloc (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): How is this relevant?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: ****

Mr. Speaker: Not a word of what the hon. Member is saying should be recorded. I am not going to allow any of these statements of the hon. Member to go into the record.

Hon. Members will note that when once I call an hon. Member to order and he still goes on speaking, no more words that he utters will be recorded. They won't form part of the record. Hon. Members cannot go on speaking like this. The hon. Member is unfortunately abusing his privileges. He continues to speak even after I call him to order and ask him to resume his seat. This is not a right procedure to adopt.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badaçara): On a point of information. It was accepted at the time an adjournment motion

was brought forward here some time ago that the Home Minister had other sources of information and that all the information would be made available to the House, if he thought it fit to do so. When the information asked for by some of the Members here is made available to the House, will Government also make available to the House the confidential information they have on the struggle in Kerala?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That should also be given.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): That is also necessary.

Shri Satishan Gupta (Calcutta-East): rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have already heard Shri Easwara Iyer and I was about to call upon the hon. Home Minister to reply.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am not submitting on that point. I want a piece of additional information on the Kerala situation, 'na' is to say, not only the Governor's last report but all the reports which the Governor has sent from June 12 onwards or even before, when this so-called struggle was in contemplation, should be with us in order to enable us to judge about the propriety of the Presidential action.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am sorry that it is not open to me to place the report on the Table of the House.

Shri Nagi Reddy: How can we discuss then? (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear him.

Shri G. B. Pant: It is a confidential document. I wish it had been possible to let the House know all that the Governor has said, and I will perhaps try to do so at least to the extent it is necessary. But some of the

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri G. B. Pant]

impressions on the other side about the reports received from the Governor previously seem to be altogether misconceived and wrong.

An Hon. Member: Why does he not place them before the House?

Shri Nagi Reddy: We would like to know (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members of the Opposition must learn one thing. Let them hear fully what the hon. Minister has to say. Thereafter, if they want to make any statement, I will allow them.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am sorry I am unable to comply with the wishes of the Members on the opposite side. On an occasion like this, I would have preferred to go to the longest length to meet their wishes. But there are some difficulties....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What are those?

Shri G. B. Pant:.....which have to be borne in mind. If confidential information is published, it would be difficult.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Ministry is dismissed.

Shri G. B. Pant: ...for the officers of Government or persons in responsible positions to communicate their views as they feel, and to give honest and full expression to their opinions. They are in a difficult position, and I do not want to set a precedent which would lead to some difficulties.

As has been said, there are also other sources of information; we have received information from other sources, not only now but previously also. Latterly, we have had information from many quarters and all that may have something to do with this problem. But I think the question has to be discussed on what the Members know and what I will say

or what the person who speaks on behalf of Government may have to say.

This question was raised previously in this House and it has been held that the report need not be placed on the Table; it is not necessary, it is not incumbent. So, while I would try to meet and comply with the wishes of the Members opposite, this is a request against which there are strong reasons. I have given thought to this and I feel I cannot do that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I can challenge the opinion of the hon. Home Minister.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay-City-Central): The position comes to this; this House has to be satisfied because the President is satisfied. Otherwise there is no other material to discover whether it should be satisfied in spite of the fact that the President is satisfied or not. In that case, it amounts to a denial of a democratic right of testing the information on the basis of which the President comes to a conclusion. I think that position is rather unsatisfactory. I think every democratic opinion will accept that it is unsatisfactory because by that logic, one day, if the President is satisfied this House also can be dismissed on some information that he has received. In that case it would be a total negation of democracy.

However, if the hon. Home Minister and the Government wish to take that position and if that is their idea of democratic rights in this House, they are welcome to their position. But, so far as we are concerned, after that statement, I should like to state that we certainly must express and we do express our protest against the intervention which was unjustified, of the introduction of the President's rule. We are certainly sorry for the dismissal of what we call the first Workers' and Peasants' Government that ever took office in India. (Interruptions.) I consider, therefore....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might reserve all this for the other day.

Shri S. A. Dange: But in view of this—our understanding—to mark our protest we would like to withdraw from the House for the rest of the day.

Mr. Speaker: Order please.

(At this stage Shri S. A. Dange and some other hon. Members left the House.)

An Hon. Member: Why did you wait for such a long time?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members won't even wait for what I am going to say.

Raja Mahendra Pratap. Sir, in some ways I do not also get justice I also leave (Interruption)

(Raja Mahendra Pratap left the House.)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister has said that this document is a privileged document and a confidential communication. If the whole thing is disclosed a number of officers may get into difficulties and some kind of difficulty might arise. But this proclamation has to be approved by this House. Therefore, whether that document is placed before this House or not, the hon. Minister must take this House into confidence and say what are the points which induced the President and what are the irregularities which induced the President to take action (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a rape on democracy.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may come and sit here and pronounce judgment. It is very wrong.

Now, it is necessary for a proper discussion of the matter that the hon. Minister should state, as early as possible, not giving out the exact

words of the Report of the Governor or whatever he might have written, what induced the President to issue the proclamation. In supporting it and asking for the approval of the House the hon. Minister should state what are the points so that any other hon. Member may try to verify it and see whether he should support it or oppose it. I am sure, from what the hon. Minister has said, that he is going to lay before the House when he asks for the approval of the House the points and support them by arguments. But if he can give those points earlier I would have welcomed it. But, I would leave it to him to decide whether on that day he might say so categorically so that it may be possible for the hon. Members either to support it or oppose it. I think, in fairness, it is necessary for the House to give its approval in this matter.

Shri Tyagi: Would you also make it quite clear that the satisfaction of the President is really the requirement of the Constitution and not the satisfaction of the Parliament?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Not so at all.

Shri Tyagi: I want your ruling, Sir. According to the relevant article of the Constitution it is only when the President is satisfied that this action has to be taken. This power has been vested in the President only (Interruptions). You might have your say.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to interrupt other hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: Only the President has to be satisfied. If the House has to be satisfied, it may be satisfied; the hon. Minister may try to satisfy the House. But the constitutional requirement is the satisfaction of the President and not the satisfaction of the House (Interruptions).

Shri Naushir Bharucha: A Constitutional principle is involved in this.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever may be the satisfaction of the President, when it comes before the House for approval, the House should be satisfied. Nobody is questioning as to whether the President was satisfied according to himself and the proclamation was issued. We are not going into that matter now. The proclamation has to be approved. At that stage the House must know what exactly are the points. I am sure the hon. Minister will take the House into confidence regarding this matter at some stage so that hon. Members may know what exactly they have to support.

We will proceed to the other items on the Agenda.

AMENDMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) RULES

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy of notification No. G.S.R. 811 dated the 11th July, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1456/59].

AMENDMENTS TO IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL) ORDER

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 8 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of notification No. S.O. 1041, dated the 9th May, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1457/59].

ORDINANCE PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Bhaguramiah): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha I beg to lay on the Table under provisions of

Article 123(3) (a) of the Constitution a copy of the Public Works (Extension of Limitation) Ordinance, 1959 (No. 2 of 1959) promulgated by the President on the 20th July, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1458/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER CINEMA-TOGRAPH ACT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, on behalf of Dr. Keskar, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following notifications making certain further amendments to the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958:—

- (1) G.S.R. Nos. 585 and 586 dated the 16th May, 1959.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 639 dated the 30th May, 1959.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 746 dated the 27th June, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1459/59.]

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:

- (i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the determination of fair ex-works price and fair selling price of acetate yarn produced by Sirsil Limited.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 26(105) TEX(D)/57 dated the 16th June, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1460/59].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of

Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) S.O. No. 952 dated the 2nd May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textile (Production by Hand-looms) Control Order, 1956.
- (2) S.O. No. 1152 dated the 23rd May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Textiles (Production by Power-looms) Control Order, 1956.
- (3) S.O. No. 1286 dated the 20th June, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Textile (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1461/59]

AMENDMENT TO RUBBER RULES

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, a copy of notification No G.S.R. 598 dated the 23rd May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1462/59].

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION No. 2308.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 8th May, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri K. T. K. Tangamani on Starred Question No. 2308 regarding enquiries into Dalmia concerns. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1463/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 694 dated the 20th June, 1959 making certain

amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.

- (2) G.S.R. No. 695 dated the 20th June, 1959 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (3) G.S.R. Nos. 696 and 697 dated the 20th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (4) G.S.R. No 750 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (5) G.S.R. No. 817 dated the 18th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955.
- (6) G.S.R. No. 818 dated the 18th July, 1959 containing the All India Services (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Rules, 1959.
- (7) G.S.R. No. 819 dated the 18th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954.
- (8) G.S.R. No. 820 dated the 18th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules,

[Shri Datar]

1954. [Placed in Library, See
No. LT-1464/59].**AMENDMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
(CENTRAL) RULES**

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 a copy of notification No. G.S.R. 688, dated the 13th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1465/59].

**NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER EM-
PLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT**

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following notifications making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952:—

- (1) G.S.R. Nos. 583 and 584 dated the 16th May, 1959.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 711 dated the 20th June, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1466/59].

**AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF
THE PEOPLE (CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS
AND ELECTION PETITIONS) RULES**

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy of notification No. G.S.R. 433 dated the 9th April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1379/59].

**AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF
THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELEC-
TORAL ROLLS) RULES**

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of

Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of notification No. G.S.R. 462 dated the 21st April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1427/59]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 4th May, 1959:—

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1959.
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1959.
- (3) The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (4) The Census (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (5) The Cost and Works Accountants Bill, 1959.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 4th May, 1959:—

- (1) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (2) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (3) The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (4) The Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill, 1959.
- (5) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1959.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES— SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Parliamentary Committees—Summary of work, pertaining to the Seventh Session of the Second Lok Sabha

BANKING COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam). Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949

STATE BANK OF INDIA (SUBSIDIARY BANKS) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chittaldug). Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the formation of certain Government or Government associated banks as subsidiaries of the State Bank of India and for the constitution, management and control of the subsidiary banks so formed, and for matters connected therewith, or incidental thereto

STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chittaldug). Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955

EVIDENCE ON BILLS—LAID ON THE TABLE

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before

the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chittaldug). Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the formation of certain Government or Government associated banks as subsidiaries of the State Bank of India and for the constitution, management and control of the subsidiary banks so formed, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

CORRECTION TO ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO 1945

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Sir, in reply to a supplementary raised by Shri T Sanganna on Starred Question No 1945 answered on the 21st April, 1959, whether the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare regarding writing off of the debts of Advertis related to private loans or loans advanced by the respective State Governments I had stated that it applied to all loans. In fact, the recommendation of the Board was not intended to cover taccavi loans or loans advanced for other welfare purposes by Government for the economic and social development of the Scheduled Tribes. The intention of the Board was only to save the Scheduled Tribes from the clutches of the money-lenders who charged interest from them at an exorbitant rate and thereby exploited them.

12-50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE INDO-PAKISTAN CANAL WATERS DISPUTE

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): In my statement of 1st September, 1958, concerning the negotiations on

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

the Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters question, I brought to the notice of the House that the plan of replacement works submitted by Pakistan at the London meeting of July 1958 was under examination. Our comments on the Pakistan plan were conveyed to the Bank when the talks were resumed in Washington in December, 1958. Along with our comments the Indian representative put forward an alternative plan of replacement works. An important feature of that plan was the diversion of the waters of the Chenab at Marhu through Indian territory for supply to Pakistan at suitable points. It was much less expensive than the Pakistan Plan and had the merit of enabling the replacement works to be completed in a relatively short period. But it was not acceptable to Pakistan.

Although in the course of the discussions in Washington Pakistan signified, for the first time, its unconditional acceptance of the division of water, as suggested by the Bank in its proposal of 1954, it continued to have reservations on some of the other features of the Bank proposal. As there was no prospect of an agreement between the parties, the Bank felt that it should put forward, for consideration by India and Pakistan, its own proposals for a settlement of the dispute.

In May 1959, Mr. Eugene Black, President of the Bank, visited New Delhi and held consultations with the Prime Minister and the Ministers for Irrigation and Power and Finance. In the course of the discussions he put forward certain general principles as furnishing a basis for the implementation of the Bank proposal of 1954 for the division of waters of the Indus Basin. He also visited Karachi and held similar consultations with the representatives of the Pakistan Government.

The position as it has emerged from Mr. Black's discussions in Delhi and Karachi may be briefly summarised as follows:

- (a) The Government of Pakistan have conveyed to the Bank their willingness to go forward with a system of engineering works to be constructed by Pakistan, one of whose purposes would be the replacement, from the three Western rivers, of the pre-partition supplies of those canals in Pakistan which were dependent on supplies from the three Eastern rivers. Particulars of these works have not been furnished to India as India will have no concern with their planning, construction, costs or operation.
- (b) The Bank has reached an agreement, in principle with the Government of India on the amount of financial contribution to be made by India.
- (c) The transition period, that is to say, the time required by Pakistan to construct and bring into operation the works mentioned in (a) above and after which India would be entitled to the exclusive use of the waters of the three Eastern rivers, will be approximately 10 years.
- (d) These elements of agreement are contingent on the Bank being able to secure for Pakistan adequate financial assistance from friendly Governments for the construction of these works in Pakistan.

The House will recall that the Bank proposal of 1954 provided for a transition period of about five years. This estimate was based on a system of replacement works which consisted mainly of link canals and did not include any storages. It was later felt

that this estimate was somewhat optimistic and limited storage may be necessary. The engineering works now proposed are materially different from the replacement works formerly contemplated and according to the Bank, they will also provide for replacement of the waters now drawn by Pakistan from the Eastern rivers though it will take about ten years to construct and bring them into operation.

We would not have accepted a transition period of ten years as the basis of a settlement if it was calculated to postpone unduly the date we had in view for the opening of the Rajasthan canal. We have agreed to it on the clear understanding that the link canals, already constructed in Pakistan, would be operated from 1960 onwards to their full designed capacities. We have also been assured that the Bank would try to obtain the necessary financial assistance for the construction of a dam on the Beas to make available perennial supplies to the Rajasthan canal well before the expiry of the transition period now suggested.

The running of the link canals in Pakistan to full capacity will enable India to adhere to the target date for opening the Rajasthan canal in 1962, or even earlier, if the canal can be completed earlier. But for the first few years, this canal, like the Bhakra canal, will have to function largely on a non-perennial basis. The Beas dam may take seven or eight years to complete but limited perennial supplies will be available for the Rajasthan canal in about six years when the dam can be expected to begin impounding water, although not to its full capacity.

On the basis of the understandings reached by the President of the Bank with the Governments of India and Pakistan, discussions will be resumed on the 8th August in London between the representatives of India, Pakistan and the World Bank with a view to working out Heads of Agreement for

an International Water Treaty. The talks will also cover matters connected with the regulation of supplies from the Eastern rivers during the transition period and with the uses which must be reserved for India in the upper reaches of the three Western rivers before they enter Pakistan.

The House will agree that the acceptance by the parties of certain broad principles as the basis of an agreement constitutes an advance towards a settlement of this difficult question. This satisfactory result has been achieved by the unremitting labours of the World Bank and the personal interest of its President whose contribution to the success of the recent talks it is difficult to overestimate. While there may be reasonable grounds for optimism, it cannot be said that from now on everything is smooth sailing and that there are no difficulties ahead. Many hurdles have still to be crossed before a final settlement of the Indus Waters Question can be reached.

12.58 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to move the following

‘That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

that the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (1) to examine the composition and character of all existing

[Shri Hajarnavis]

'committees' (other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred) and all 'committees' that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution,

- (ii) to recommend in relation to the 'committees' examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify,
- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise

that the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters,

that the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok 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 Committee,

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of

Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

13 hrs

Mr Speaker, while speaking on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, the Law Minister on 2nd December, 1958 gave an assurance in the following terms

"That was the assurance that I gave in the Joint Committee, because, as I pointed out, there is the danger of having a schedule which, by the very nature of being a schedule, could never be exhaustive I agreed and assured the Committee accordingly that the Government would agree to set up a Standing Committee which will report from time to time to Parliament and Parliament will take proper action periodically"

It is to redeem that pledge that this motion is now being moved in the House

Mr Speaker What is the period for which the membership should continue? Is this a permanent body, or is it for the duration of this Parliament?

Shri Hajarnavis Yes, Sir, for the duration of this Lok Sabha

Mr Speaker. Where is it put down?

Shri Hajarnavis When we cease to be Members of the Lok Sabha, we cease to be members of the Committee also. It is said here that the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha

Mr Speaker: All right, I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House

The question is:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

that the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing 'committees' (other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred) and all 'committees' that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution,
- (ii) to recommend in relation to the 'committees' examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify,
- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

that the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

that the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok 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 Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

The motion was adopted

13-02 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda).
Sir, I beg to move

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next Session"

Sir, this is rather a longish Bill. We sat from the 6th to the 15th and we could conclude our general discussion. Then, evidence had to be recorded. We called certain witnesses. Most of the institutions and companies appeared before us. We have recorded their evidence. The Members expressed an opinion that before they could go into all the clauses in detail they must have some time to study the evidence. Because the evidence recorded by the Committee was so voluminous, we adjourned and said that we will meet after the Session. That is why, Sir, this extension of time is asked for.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next Session."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

ARMS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition, be extended upto the 13th August, 1959"

I may add, Sir, that the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill has been concluded and it is only the finalisation of the report that is required to be done.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House

The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition, be extended upto the 13th August, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

RAJASTHAN AND MADHYA PRADESH (TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, on behalf of Shri G. B. Pant, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from the State of Rajasthan to the State of Madhya Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from the State of Rajasthan to the State of Madhya Pradesh and for matters connected therewith"

The motion was adopted.

†
Shri Datar: Sir, I introduce the Bill

WAKF (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Wakf Act, 1954

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Wakf Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 3-8-59.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.07 hrs.

**PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF
LIMITATION) BILL***

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the period of limitation in certain cases for suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of public wakfs.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the period of limitation in certain cases for suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of public wakfs."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE**STATEMENT REGARDING PUBLIC WAKFS
(EXTENSION OF LIMITATION)
ORDINANCE**

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Ordinance, 1959, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-1468/59]

12.08 hrs.

**ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORA-
TIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the House is aware, many States have nationalised road transport in the past few years. The nationalised road transport services are either run departmentally or are operated by public limited companies or corporations. The Government of India some years ago decided as a matter of policy that in the interests of rail-road co-ordination it would be desirable if the nationalised services were to be run through statutory public corporations in which the Railways, the State Governments and, where possible, the private operators could have financial interests. Under the Constitution the formalities in regard to the incorporation and functions of the corporations have to be defined by central legislation. This was done by means of the Road Transport Corporations Act of 1950. This is an enabling measure empowering the State Government to incorporate, regulate and wind up road transport corporations.

Under the Road Transport Corporations Act some of the State Governments have established road transport corporations for their States with a view to provide an efficient and economical system of road transport service. The corporations so far set up are: (1) Kutch State Road Transport Corporation, (2) Saurashtra State Road Transport Corporation, (3) Bombay State Road Transport Corporation,—these three are under the Government of Bombay—(4) PEPSU Road Transport Corporation under the Government of Punjab, (5) the Andhra State Road Transport Corporation under the Government of Andhra Pradesh, and (6) the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation under the Government of Bihar.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 3-8-59

An hon. Member: Bihar?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, it has been formed. The Government of Mysore has taken a decision to set up a corporation in the near future. It is also understood that the Government of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Administration in collaboration have set up a corporation on the inter-State route known as the Pathankot-Manali route. These corporations will actually start functioning after a couple of months. This is the position so far as the nationalised sector is concerned, the part of it which has been converted into corporations, and the rest of it is mostly run departmentally.

Thirdly, certain difficulties have been experienced by the corporations set up under this Act in the efficient discharge of their functions, and the Bill presented before the House aims at removing those difficulties. I think I will do well to refer to a few provisions of the Bill with a view to illustrate my points.

I would refer to section 12, clause (c), first. Under this clause, a corporation is authorised to empower its chief executive officer or general manager, subject to such conditions and limitations if any as may be specified, to exercise the powers and perform such duties as he may deem necessary for the efficient day-to-day administration of its business. The present scheme of delegation of powers is considered restrictive as it does not enable the delegation of powers and functions to persons other than the chief executive officer or the general manager. Unless specific provision is made for the delegation of powers in favour of other officers also, even petty acts like the purchase of a few gallons of petrol by them can be held under objection. It is, therefore, proposed to amend clause (c) of this section so as to enable delegation of necessary powers and functions also to officers of corporations other than the general manager or the chief executive officer.

Secondly, in view of the all-round expanding economy of the country, road transport corporations like other organisations require additional capital for their developmental projects. The State Governments and the Central Government are not always in a position to increase the financial resources of these corporations. Section 21 of the Act which at present empowers these corporations to raise capital for working expenses does not authorise the raising of capital for capital expenditure. Therefore, it is proposed that the corporations may be empowered and authorised to borrow money in the open market for meeting expenditure of a capital nature as well.

Section 30 of the Act is being amended to enable the corporations to utilise their profits also for financing their expansion programme with the approval of the Central and State Governments. Hitherto, any balance left over was diverted to road construction but the expansion of road transport as such was not provided for. The amendment seeks to remedy this shortcoming.

Under section 33, the accounts of the corporations are to be audited by an auditor appointed by the State Governments. There is no obligation on the part of the State Governments to have their accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Since the Central Government has financial interests in the corporations set up under the Act, it is considered desirable that the accounts of the corporations are also audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Section 33 is being suitably amended to achieve this object.

The Bill which contains 13 clauses is, I think, a purely non-controversial Bill. It seeks to remedy certain shortcomings or certain deficiencies in the present Act. In the light of the experience gained we have brought

forward this Bill I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, be taken into consideration".

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad)
What about the time for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: Let us go on. How many hon. Members want to participate in the general discussion? I see there are five or six hon. Members standing. What time would the House like to have?

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandesh) May I suggest that no time need be fixed? Let us go on until we meet in the Business Advisory Committee. Let us go on till 4 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: It is 1.15 now. Let us have two hours for this. I think more than two hours is not necessary. There are no amendments at all. This is general discussion. We will have two hours, but let us see. If there are more hon. Members who want to speak, we shall consider. Now, we will conclude this Bill by 3.15 if possible.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) I must congratulate the hon. Minister for the manner in which he is applying himself to the department of which he is in charge. I think during the period he has been handling this portfolio, transport has made good progress and the complaints of the passengers or the public are on the way towards reduction. Otherwise, everywhere, there were all types of complaints formerly, and I see that transport is now improving. The corporations, however, have not in fact taken root. There are certain governments which are avoiding the formation of corporations for various reasons. I must say that one of the reasons is that they have to pay heavy income-tax

as soon as they organise a corporation. Therefore, if State Governments were to be permitted to carry on their own industry or their own commercial activities on behalf of the Government themselves, very soon there will come a time

Mr. Speaker: In case the Centre wants to impose income-tax on business activities or enterprises started by State Governments, are they not under the present Constitution entitled to impose a levy such as income-tax even on business enterprises?

Shri Raj Bahadur. So far as I am aware, as long as they run on a departmental basis, they do not pay income-tax.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Poh.) That is the difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will look into this. The State Governments can be called upon to pay.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The State Governments run them as government departments.

Shri Tyagi: If this thing comes in unrestricted, then there will come a day when the income to the Central exchequer would be reduced to such a position that to run the Central Government might become impossible. I therefore suggest that it may be accepted as a general policy by the Central Government that the State Governments are not permitted to run business or other such enterprises departmentally.

It is not only a question of the Government's revenue but there is another question too. If the State Governments run them as departments, the services engaged in those enterprises become too secure and they do not cater to the population's needs; they do not popularise their business and do not treat their customers well. I

[Shri Tyagi]

have seen that up to the time when transport was being managed departmentally, wherever it was run, the passengers were not quite happy, and they were treated rudely. Now, wherever corporations have come into being there is a difference of treatment and one can always feel that they are more courteous now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is this your experience in Uttar Pradesh regarding the State Transport Corporation?

Shri Tyagi: In Uttar Pradesh, I am afraid I have not yet seen or had the pleasure of travelling in the buses of the corporation.

An Hon. Member: That is best.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is only a department.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you can complain against the departmental transport which is run in Uttar Pradesh, may I ask whether it is not one of the best-run services in the country?

Shri Tyagi: I may say that as regards Members of Parliament they are very well treated even by departmental people. But the question is of the general public. I would suggest that the Government might keep in view the monetary question namely, the question of taxes such as income-tax, etc. I say this because transport was a very rich avenue for taxes for the Centre. Every bus-owner used to pay sufficient taxes every year. Now, the Centre has been deprived of all those taxes. It is, therefore, very fair that transport at least must be run through the corporations and not departmentally.

I have also to point out the defects due to red tape. The point is, the departmental people are not always free to act. They always depend upon their senior officers and wait for sanctions, etc., as is the system or the

custom of Government, with the result that they cannot be quick. Therefore, there are delays in every matter. Whatever matter is referred to them, they refer it to higher authorities and still higher authorities at the Centre and sometimes to the Ministers. So, ultimately the transport problem itself becomes smaller than the problem of referring it for consideration at all levels. The Minister's hands are also full of such problems.

Then again there is the question of appointment. It is a good avenue for exercising favouritism. Whether the Government does it fairly, justly or unfairly, the problem remains with the Government and the problem that the Government takes the odium for being criticised for nothing remains. I have seen that when there are 10 candidates and one candidate is selected, all the other nine candidates feel that they are more deserving and they go about saying that favouritism has been exercised. I am sure the corporations can do it quite fairly, because they are on the spot and they can judge the persons. If there be any irregularity, there is the Government where they can complain.

Mr. Speaker: I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to article 289 which says:

"(1) The property and income of a State shall be exempt from Union taxation.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent the Union from imposing, or authorising the imposition of, any tax to such extent, if any, as Parliament may by law provide in respect of a trade or business of any kind carried on by, or on behalf of, the Government of a State, or any operations connected therewith, or any property used or occupied for the purposes of such trade or business, or any income accruing or arising in connection therewith."

So, Parliament can impose this tax on any trade or business carried on by the State. For that purpose, no corporation is necessary.

Shri Tyagi: That is true.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I submit that this would in each case require the Parliament to undertake a separate legislation? Without that, it will not be possible for us to do it. There need not be a special enactment for each and every State, but for all the States generally a special law will have to be passed.

Shri Tyagi: Parliament is supreme no doubt, but without any Act of Parliament, by making corporations, they become taxable immediately and automatically. That was my point.

That apart, a corporation will have other advantages as well. It is a good idea that these corporations be authorised to float loans for their requirements, so that the tax-payer may not have to face the burden. Otherwise, as long as it remains a departmental matter, though they might also float loans as they do, every tax-payer is concerned with the exchequer, which is after all public money. So, the incidence falls on the tax payers. If there is a corporation most of the business is run on loans contributed by people who want to invest their money in profitable business. That will give relief to the public exchequer to that extent.

About the auditor, I am afraid I do not quite see eye to eye with my friend, because I feel that the Comptroller and Auditor General's hands are too full. He cannot take it over because the department will become too big and unmanageable. It is already big enough. So, perhaps the Minister might re-examine as to whether it may not be left to the State Governments themselves when the State Governments themselves are not committed to it. I can understand that one cannot audit one's own accounts. So long as the department

was being run by the Government themselves, an auditor appointed by Government might perhaps not do full justice to the accounts, because he is auditing the accounts of his own department. But when there is a corporation, even an auditor appointed by the State Government within whose jurisdiction the corporation is working, would be as good. The Auditor General's hands are already full.

Mr. Speaker: That was what was said regarding the L.I.C. There was a heated controversy between the Finance Minister who wanted to take away the LIC from the purview of the Auditor General and the Auditor General, who said that no money spent from the Consolidated Fund ought to be left for scrutiny by some other people. Does the hon Member want to perpetuate that?

Shri Tyagi: That is true. But since our activities are expanding, I think perhaps it may not be possible for the Auditor General.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Puri): It is all the more necessary now when half the Government is run by these corporations.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, Parliament must be very chary about its own funds. You create a Consolidated Fund and even if you want to spend a pie, you should pass legislation for appropriation after the budget. But chunks of money go away to corporations which are autonomous and nobody can criticise. What is it that the Parliament is doing? Therefore, hon Members should see that not a pie is given away from the Consolidated Fund, over which we have no control. The Auditor General is the proper person, let him appoint some more people. I am only throwing out a suggestion because of our experience with LIC.

Shri Tyagi: I quite agree with that view, but my feeling is that if small corporations are created, the State

[Shri Tyagi]

Government can as well take care of them because their own finances are involved in it and so, they will take pretty good care. I quite understand that corporations which are concerned directly with the Centre, they must be controlled by the Auditor General.

An Hon. Member: The Central Government has a share in these corporations.

Shri Tyagi: But the State Government also has a share and so we can trust the State Government for that scrutiny. My remarks do not cover corporations run by the Centre.

Coming to the issue of passes to the employees of the corporation and other persons under section 19, I do not know under what conditions these passes are issued and also the grant of refund in respect of unused tickets. I support this measure, but my fear is there will be a tendency of buses getting overcrowded with pass-holders. The question of the number of passes to be issued is also there.

An Hon. Member: What about the driver?

Shri Tyagi: The driver drives without a pass; I am talking of other employees of the corporation. Of course, the analogy comes from the railways, where the employees are given passes. But the railway train is such a big vehicle that a few families travelling in it do not overcrowd it. But in the case of buses they become overcrowded immediately. For instance, there is always great rush on the buses from Dehra Dun to Mussoorie. If the pass-holder occupies the seat, the passengers will be inconvenienced, because the number of buses is already not enough. So, there should be some restrictive clauses whereby passes may not be very liberally issued.

These are my points. Otherwise, I support the Bill.

Shri Naushir Bhavscha: Sir, I am afraid the present Bill does not really alter the Act in its vital aspects and the attention of the House requires to be focussed on those issues. I shall deal first with the power which is sought to be given to certain corporations to raise money in open market for the purpose of meeting any expenditure of a capital nature. Generally, I am averse to corporations having power of butting in financial markets and spoiling the conditions for raising loans for the Central and State Governments.

I was rather surprised and intrigued when I read the Statement of Objects and Reasons which says that the Government is unable to meet the expenditure on capital programmes of these corporations. I fail to understand why along with their other requirements, the Central and State Governments should not raise enough money in the open market, so that one comprehensive transaction is put through and the money market is not unnecessarily disturbed. It is true that the State Governments would have to give guarantee to the loans raised by Road Transport Corporations, but the point that I am making is what is the difficulty in a State going into the market once and for all and raising loans not only for the State corporations but for any other autonomous bodies which may require loan for capital expenditure? It is our common experience that when minor bodies enter money market they have to pay a little higher rate of interest than is the case with the State or Central Government. In view of this, I do not think it is a very happy clause that has been inserted which permits any and every State Road Transport Corporation to butt into the market and try to raise loans in competition. I wish that this clause were not inserted in this Bill.

My hon. friend Shri Tyagi, who spoke just now, referred to the question of audit and said that the administration of the Auditor-General has become so vast that it is not desirable

to place further burden on the Auditor-General. May I point out one thing? Even with this clause it will be next to impossible for any auditor whatsoever to effectively audit those accounts, and the reasons are what I will presently point out. It will be observed that section 22 of the Act, which lays down the general principles of the corporation finances, says "it shall be the general principle of a corporation that in carrying on its undertaking it shall act on business principles" What these 'business principles' are, these are not defined at all. In a road transport corporation one of the heaviest items of expenditure is depreciation. And section 29, which makes provision for depreciation, reserve and other funds, lays down that a corporation shall make such provisions for depreciation, reserve and other funds as the State Government may, from time to time, direct. Now, the State Governments may have different views as to what should be set aside for depreciation.

13.32 hrs

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

In the Bombay Legislative Assembly, where we had to deal with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, it was our experience that depreciation was most inadequately provided, and on the basis of a very inadequate provision for depreciation, because the Act has left everything delightfully vague about it, profits were shown and these profits were subsequently distributed. Now, what the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has done is that he has sought to amend section 13 by mentioning that

"and out of the balance such amount as may, with the previous approval of the State Government . . . may be utilized for financing the expansion programmes of the Corporation and the remainder, if any, shall be made over to the State Government for the purpose of road development."

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Now, in the first place, this clause 6, in all its simplicity, assumes that there will be some surplus or balance. Now I ask, how is this balance to be arrived at? First, of course, out of the gross profits you will deduct the expenses. Then the depreciation item will have to be deducted. But it is nobody's business to prescribe at what rate the depreciation should be set aside, with the result that various State Governments will prescribe various types of method for setting aside depreciation and the Auditor-General, when he comes to audit the accounts, will fail to understand on what basis he should audit it. How can he certify that the depreciation is adequate or inadequate if the law leaves it to the State Government to say or prescribe how much depreciation is to be set aside? The State Government under the law can prescribe Rs 10 as depreciation for an undertaking. How can the Auditor-General take exception to that when we have left it vaguely to the State Government to say what the depreciation should be? What is the charm in auditing the accounts unless you have laid down the principle on which the depreciation is to be calculated?

This used to be our main contention in the case of the Bombay Road Transport Corporation, because we knew that our buses were being worn out at a very rapid rate. Their life was only four years because the roads were bad. Still, adequate depreciation was not provided. Therefore, the basic thing that is required to be done is that it should be laid down that depreciation shall be calculated in the case of running buses either on the mileage basis or the life of the asset or some such thing. But no such thing has been provided. We have left it delightfully vague for the State Government to say what they will set aside as depreciation. Therefore, after providing inadequate depreciation they will appear to make profits while as a matter of fact they will be running at a loss.

And out of the so-called "profits" or "the balance" the hon. Minister wants

[Shri Nanshir Bharucha]

that the expansion programme should be undertaken. Now, there is a school of thought which says that when you take up capital works it should not be out of revenue. It should not be out of the profits or the surplus. For that you must raise a loan and amortise it or do whatever you like to secure its replacement. What the Bill seeks to do is that it gives freedom to the State Road Transport Corporation to utilize the money of the so-called profits, which really are not profits, for purchasing further buses. In other words, you tax the passenger more for financing your capital programme instead of going into the money market for a loan, for raising a loan, paying interest and providing for refund of it.

Therefore, I object to the basic principle involved in it, namely, use of internal finance for expansion purposes. That is basically wrong. I know that in the BEST it used to be done. But it is wrong in principle because you tax the present generation of passengers for providing amenities to the passengers of the future generation. That is wrong in principle and should not be done in a transport undertaking where depreciation is a major item.

Therefore, my submission is this. It is no use telling the auditor: you go and audit the account; because the Central funds are involved so the Centre may exercise control; because, the auditor has no yardstick by which he can say whether a concern is running at a profit or not. So, my submission is that the basic sections of the Act have been left untouched, they have been left absolutely vague and you have tinkered with the Act only here and there and so this amendment requires to be very carefully looked into.

There is another point to which I would like to make a reference and that is with regard to free passes. I am absolutely in favour of free passes being given not only to the employees

but also to all M.L.As and M.P.s. Not only that but I am in favour of saying that in the case of M.L.As. and M.P.s. they should be given priority in boarding the buses. It is being done by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. In the Bombay State Transport buses it is being done; M.L.As. are being given passes and they have priority on boarding a bus.

Shri Raj Bahadur: U.P. has also recently done it.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: Only the M.P.s. are neglected and shabbily treated. I am not expecting the hon. Minister to alter it in favour of the M.L.s. because I know that today the M.L.s. are not provided but transport even from Parliament House to their residence. Again bus facility has been stopped. Why? Because there is a loss of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month which they have to incur. Therefore, 400 Members of Parliament, residing in North Avenue and South Avenue, are deprived of their conveyance, a most ordinary amenity. I have to say that it is a courtesy due to them, and it is being denied to them because of a loss of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month! I do not expect that the hon. Minister will accept my amendment, but I say that if you really want democracy to succeed then every Member of Parliament should be free to travel from place to place to see things for himself.

The other day an hon. Minister wrote to us a letter, the Minister for Community Projects, that M.P.s. should take greater interest in Community Projects. Now, one would like to take interest in Community Projects, provided there are transport facilities. The absence of transport facilities is a very crippling, very effective hindrance in the discharge of duties by M.P.s. I would like to go and visit, for instance, the steel works. But they are far away from my home town. It takes me nearly 30 to 40 hours of single journey to reach a

steel plant. We are not given air passes. The result is that one does not see the steel plants and come and criticize here the three steel plants without seeing them. Therefore, we should not be treated like that. If you want democracy to succeed, you must provide transport for the representatives of the people. It is no use saying that an M.P. should not be categorised as a person who deserves a special preference and all that. He deserves it because he has got special and preferential responsibilities pressed upon him.

Shri Tyagi: M.Ps. can afford to buy the ticket.

Shri Nanshir Bhargava: You think perhaps that M.Ps. can afford to buy the ticket but some day if you examine the domestic account of many M.Ps., you will find that some of them are in debt. You do not know how M.Ps. survive after having to maintain two establishments and having to struggle to go from one place to another.

A point was made by my hon. friend, which requires to be rebutted because it creates a wrong impression, that if free passes were granted all the buses will be cluttered with M.Ps., M.L.As., and employees and everybody. It is not so. He said that in the case of the Railways, railway passenger traffic is vast and therefore they would not be overcrowded with pass-holders. In Bombay City, buses and trams carry double the number of passengers which the local trains carry, both put together, that is, the Central Railway and the Western Railway. My hon. friend does not know that. The Railways carry eight lakh passengers per day in Bombay City. Our buses and trams carry 14 lakh passengers. There they have been given the free passes and they have never found any difficulty in this matter. My complaint is that we are more shabbily treated than a Municipal Councillor in Bombay. I therefore suggest...

Shri Tyagi: What is your view with regard to passes issued to employees of the Corporation?

Shri Nanshir Bhargava: Of course, there are essential employees who are required for their duty to run from one place to another. For example a bus depot may be at Santa Cruz and the employee stays at Grant Road, in Bombay.

Shri Tyagi: Issue passes for duty only. There are thousands of them.

Shri Nanshir Bhargava: It is not easy to distinguish whether he is on duty or not and I do not think that the fear expressed by my hon. friend is at all genuine because in our experience we have found that this thing can be worked. I therefore think that this is a very wise and good provision. M.Ps. should have been included and passes should be made compulsorily available to them. But unfortunately it has not been done.

These are my views. I hope, in future when the hon. Minister thinks of amending the Act he will tackle the situation at the root. We have left all accounting absolutely vague and no auditor-general can audit the accounts to our satisfaction unless the yardstick and the principles are prescribed on which accounting has to proceed. For instance in the case of electricity supply the 'clear' profits of the electrical undertaking are limited. There on what basis the depreciation should be calculated has been prescribed with meticulous detail.

What are the funds that are to be set aside have been prescribed in detail. What amount should be put into those funds has been prescribed. What is permissible expenditure and all these things have been prescribed. Nothing has been prescribed here and has been left vague. Without any yardstick being supplied to the Auditor-General we are saying that he should examine and check the accounts. How can he do so? I submit that these are vital defects in the Bill and the hon. Minister will please take note of them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am generally in agreement with my esteemed friend, Shri Tyagi, most of the time but unfortunately today I cannot agree with the observations which he has made in respect of this amending Bill. He started by congratulating the hon. Minister for his achievement in the uplift of road transport. With my personal relationship with the hon. Minister I could only say that I could only congratulate him for his endeavours but not for his achievements. I think that the roadways and the road transport is perhaps one of those industries which are still the most neglected and the most exploited and hardly a fringe of the problem has been covered. More particularly, the Central Government has been as ineffective and helpless as worse than that we cannot imagine.

I think this department has almost overshadowed all other departments in corruption and in all other matters which a public utility department is not supposed to be suffering from.

Shri Raj Bahadur: You mean the Central Department of Transport?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no Central department. That is why I say that I cannot congratulate you. You have been ineffective and helpless. You have not been able to inject any efficiency, you have not been able to inject any integrity and you have not been able to streamline the working of this department. It is therefore that we can say that you have not been deeply conscious of this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this has been addressed to me. It will go round as if I have not been able to do all that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I said the hon. Minister has not been able to do it. It is only when he interjected that I referred to him. I am sorry if you are likely to be misunderstood by the Press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By the readers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I never think it will so happen. I mean that the Central Government, which I repeatedly said, has yet quite a lot of ground to cover in this particular matter. But I would not like to go into that particular question here because we are limited in our scope of discussion regarding the Road Transport Corporation Bill. It is only an amending Bill. The hon. speaker, who preceded me, just wanted to give an impression to the House that road transport run by the Corporation has certainly definite advantages over the transport run by the State-owned departments. I think it is not our experience. I do not think we should go into this question here while discussing this Bill, but I do not want that a wrong impression is left in this House or in the country elsewhere because we have not any evidence before us to show that the Corporations have been able to make any improvement. As a matter of fact we are insisting, that is, the Central Government has been insisting on the Corporations only for the one reason that they will not be able to collect certain taxes. If road transport is managed by a Corporation they will be able to collect some taxes otherwise the whole revenue goes to the State exchequer. I would not as a matter of fact grudge a little money to the States in their present plight. You want the States to raise their revenue. You want the States to meet the finances of the plans and to raise additional revenue. But if you want to denude the States of their resources, how are they going to meet their liabilities and responsibilities? I do not see any reason why we should grudge the little resources which are left to the States.

Another point which my hon. friend made out was that in the matter of appointments in the States there was so much of nepotism and if it is in the Corporation it would not be so because corruption is very little there. Unfor-

unately, the thing is just the other way round. It is not so in the Corporation. We have absolutely no control there. There is nobody through which an appointment is made. If my hon. friend recollects the speeches which have been made on the floor of this House from different sections, these Corporations are just becoming the princely States, only for a few people who are at the head of the oligarchy. It is absolutely at their sweet will and their sweet mercy as to how the appointments are made in these Corporations. There is absolutely no check. Even the posts are not advertised. Nobody knows whether the State Trading Corporation wants half a dozen persons or not. They just create a cell in their department. If they want to take Mr. A or Mr. B or Mr. C, a particular post is created, no advertisement is made and they just think that Mr. A or Mr. D is suitable and the appointment is made. We have got as yet to devise certain ways and means to see and streamline the administration in these Corporations. It has been a very sorry and a sad experience that in these Corporations there is more nepotism than in the State departments where there is a check through the Public Service Commission or through the State Government or through the State legislature. If you ask a particular question regarding the appointment of a person in these Corporations, it will not be permitted on the floor of this House. You will say that we are interfering in the day to day administration, we are not concerned about it as to how the appointments are made and whether a Rs. 3000 job is offered to anybody. Nobody can question them either on the floor of this House or in the Assemblies and the Public Service Commission does not come in the picture. We have not yet been able to provide any check regarding the appointments. Appointments have been made and allegations have been made. I do not know the truth in these allegations, but that definitely is there.

But, as I submitted, I particularly made a reference to these two matters

because observations were made by a very esteemed and a very influential hon. Member of Parliament. I do not want that a wrong impression is created on the floor of this House or outside in the country. We will have to think twice. We will have to devise ways and means as to how to streamline the administration of these Corporations.

Now coming to the main provisions of this Bill, though it looks almost innocuous, all the three provisions to which a particular reference has been made by the hon. Minister look almost unexceptionable. But I wish the hon. Minister to just refer to the original Act, and clarify certain points which I am going to raise.

The first important change which they say they have made is in respect of permitting the Corporations to raise certain loans in the market. As a matter of fact, if you look to section 26 you will find that the Corporations even at present have got the authority, under the provision, to raise loans. But that is only for running the business, it is not for the initial capital. What section 26 says is:

"A Corporation may, with the previous approval of the State Government, borrow money in the open market or otherwise for the purpose of raising its working capital"

What they are doing now is that instead of working capital they also permit a loan to be raised for expenditure of a capital nature. That is the only thing to which a pointed reference has been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

But, quietly, the hon. Minister has put in certain other words there which are of a far-reaching character. To this day these borrowings were only with the concurrence of the State Government. Their permission was necessary. Now they have just inserted "Central Government" also there. As I have just now read, the existing section 26 reads: "A Corporation may,

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with the previous approval of the State Government, borrow money etc.", whereas the amendment is to the effect that "With the previous approval of the State Government and the Central Government"—I do not know how the Central Government comes in here—"a corporation may also borrow money in the open market for the purpose of meeting any expenditure of a capital nature".

If the Corporations could borrow money only with the permission of the State Government, no justification has been given—and even no reference has been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—no explanation has been given as to why it has been found necessary now to take away the power of the State Government and to superimpose the will of the Central Government even in such matters. If they wanted to borrow money, they could borrow money so far without referring the matter to the Central Government. But now they will have to come to the Central Government for borrowing money for expenditure of a capital nature. Why cannot we trust the State Governments even to this extent? This tendency which is an unhappy one, namely of centralising power in such matters, does not make for any happy relationship between the States and the Centre. And what happens is that the papers go on changing hands, and passing from the State to the Central Government, and nothing is done. I think in such matters the State Governments should have full power, and the Central Government's intervention is not at all necessary.

I am in perfect agreement with the amendment of section 30 where the profits are to be utilised for financing their expansion programmes. For road development, with the previous permission of the Central Government, they may utilise these funds. But here again my only objection is whether the approval of the Central Government is at all necessary. If the Corporation is making profit and if they just want to invest it in their expansion programme, I do not know why this mat-

ter should be referred to the Central Government. The State can give them the money and that could be utilised for the expansion programme of the Corporation or anything. But according to the amendment, if a part of the profits is to be utilised for expansion programme, the Central Government must come in.

What I wish to submit is that in every amendment which you are making the tendency is just to put in the Central Government to poke in every little thing. If the State Government can have its own funds, they can have their expansion programmes. If the Corporation is running at a profit, the Corporation is there which is an autonomous body, properly constituted, it submits its schemes for expansion, and in the ordinary course it should be accepted, even by the State Government. But in spite of the fact that the check of the State Government is there, you want that the Central Government should also come in.

Shri Radhe Lal Vyas (Ujjain): The Central Government has also a share. Therefore it must look into it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Central Government has got its share—I wish I did not go very much deep into it! Well, the Central Government should not take up this attitude, in the first instance. And what are the Central Government funds? The Central Government funds, unfortunately, are funnelled through the Railways. The Railways are there, to be the representatives also on the Corporations when the Road Transport Corporation is running in competition with the Railways. They do not see eye to eye. We find it appearing in the papers all the time that even the Ministry of Transport here at the Centre and the Railway Ministry do not see eye to eye on many matters of policy. And you want this imposition all the time!

And when it comes to the Central Government, what happens is—because you intervene and you say the Railways will be consulted—the Railways say, "No, this expansion programme should not take place, because

if it takes place here is this railway line which will be affected". What is this? If you are permitting an autonomous body to expand, you should lay down broad principles and policies, what should be the lines or the plan on which development is to take place. Or is it to happen like this that you are going to spoon-feed or supervise the State Government and the Corporation at every stage? Why cannot the State Government, which is just a representative of the Central Government, do it? I think it is a very wrong conception to think of Central Government funds and State Government funds as if they are two independent, different bodies, as if the Central Government's interests cannot be watched by the State Governments, as if they are separate entities with separate interests. Once the Central Government lays down certain principles and certain policies, I do not see how the Central Government's interests will not be watched by the State Government. The State Government knows its job. The only thing is, as to how expansion has to take place in a particular place, or where inter-State roads are involved, the Central Government may be consulted. But if the Central Government is to be consulted in all the expansion programmes, at every step, if you take stock of the situation you will find that half the number of the officers of the State Government are running between their capital and this great capital of India, daily discussing with the Planning Commission and this Commission every little matter, and every little scheme is being vetted and half the time is lost only in these discussions. And the State Governments are just under the tutelage of some of these departments.

When I say these things I do not mean that I hold any brief for the efficiency of the State Government. I am the bitterest critic, as I said in my opening remarks, as to how the State Governments are running. But that does not mean that these considerations as to how a particular State is being

run at the present moment should overshadow our proper views and concepts when we are considering questions of principle and policy.

The next thing is this. The hon. Member Shri Tyagi also objected to the auditing by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, but for different reasons. My hon. friend who spoke before me also made out a point that such audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General would be ineffective. I have not been able to grasp his line of approach. He said there should be certain principles and guiding lines set out to enable the Comptroller and Auditor-General to effectively discharge his duties in this matter. How this is to be done is a matter of detail which will come next, and it is for the Comptroller and Auditor-General to decide in consultation, possibly, with the Government, if necessary. But at the present moment the question is whether the Comptroller and Auditor-General should have the authority to audit the accounts of these Corporations or not. As I interjected and said then, I consider it absolutely necessary. Every little pie which goes out of the Consolidated Fund of India must be subjected to such control and such inspection by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Now that, particularly, we are expanding in the public sector, it becomes absolutely essential that such scrutiny is there. I think the controversy which was raised at the time of the Life Insurance Corporation Bill has very properly been settled, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General must be congratulated on the stand which he took on this particular issue and got the thing settled that these accounts must be subject to his inspection and control. I strongly support this provision of the Bill.

14 hrs.

Then, I shall only refer to two other clauses of this Amending Bill. The first is the amendment suggested in section 6 of the Road Transport Act:

"Nothing in clause (d) of sub-

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section (1) shall be deemed to disqualify the Chief Executive Officer or General Manager of a Corporation for being chosen as, or for being, a member thereof."

If I have understood correctly, possibly sub-clause (d) in the original Act makes it doubtful whether these persons could be members of the Corporation or not. I have not yet been able to understand what justification there is for making the servants of the Corporation members of the Corporation. The Chief Executive Officer and the General Manager are, I believe, employees of the Corporation. Why do you want the employees of the Corporation to be members of the Corporation? I do not know whether the Corporation, when it is discussing the whole matter, would be in a better position to discuss the whole working of their subordinates properly when, all the time, these people are there. Maybe I am mistaken in my understanding of this clause. I hope the hon. Minister will explain it to me, because, I consider it to be neither justified nor fair to have the employees of the Corporation as members of the Corporation and allow them to be present there and that might, as a matter of fact, not be conducive for an absolutely free and fair discussion at the Corporation level. But, if for very good reasons, my friend feels that they ought to be there, I believe you must go by the agreement which has been arrived at regarding the running of public enterprises, and give full participation to the other employees, the employees at the lower level also, to unions. Why should they not be represented on the Corporation? I would like the hon. Minister to explain this to us. I think the Central Government thinks, as I gather from the various speeches made by the hon. Minister for Planning and Labour that we will make a first start and we want that public enterprises should go ahead with the scheme of participation in management. If participation in management is conceived, I think they should make a provision here, at least an enabling provision

for it and this clause should suitably be amended.

Coming to clause (d), to which reference has been made by both the previous speakers, regarding free passes, I will not go here into the controversy of free passes being allowed to M.P.s. and M.L.As, which is not at all relevant here. I will not give expression to our complaint regarding the shabby treatment which is given to Members of Parliament regarding the arrangements made here. That is an entirely different matter. But I do think that a certain principle emerges out of it: whether it is correct that the employees of a particular enterprise are given free service by that particular enterprise. We have the Railways. What is meant is not duty passes. Anybody who is on duty is there. Passes, if I understand correctly, are intended for the employees of Road Transport in a similar manner as passes are given on the Railways. Possibly it is on that analogy, if I understand it correctly. Not people who are on duty; every Member of the Railway Board, every clerk gets his pass. Any officer who is on duty in the office gets free railway passes. Possibly if this idea is there, if it is only for this purpose that this clause has been provided to give such free passes to all the employees of the Road Transport Corporation, I would like to know whether the Government had given serious thought to this matter, whether they have come to this conclusion that the employees of a particular enterprise should be given a special treatment of free service. It is observed on the Railways. It is objected to by certain people. I want to know whether there is any justification for preferential treatment for the employees of a particular enterprise. Are we going to give similar free service to the employees of other public enterprises? Is it intended that the employees of an Electricity enterprise should get free electricity?

Is it intended that the employees of the Antibiotics should get free medicine? Have we come to any conclusion on principle? What is the principle involved here, I would like to know. I am not concerned whether it is A or B or C. I am only concerned with the principle. Have we come to any conclusion and have we decided on principle that the employees of a particular public enterprise should be given preferential treatment in respect of that public enterprise? This I see is an extension of the practice which is obtaining on the Railways. If it is not so, if it is only for those people on duty, then free pass or anything of that type does not emerge. They can always issue duty passes or whatever it is. When a man is on duty, that is a different thing. A free pass is an entirely different matter. A provision for free pass may possibly be necessary. I have not examined it. I do not at least for the present moment feel that it is necessary for Members of Parliament to be given free passes in buses all over the country or for M.L.A.s to be given free passes all over the country. In the U.P., of course, we recently understood that they have taken this decision. We were told that this is already in vogue in Bombay. That is another matter. I cannot go into the merits of that question; nor is it relevant. Because particular reference has been made to the employees—'to authorise the issue of passes to its employees'—I would like clarification of this. To what other persons it could be given, I cannot criticise in the vacuum not knowing the merits of the case, not knowing the number of persons who are to be given free passes. Whether it is intended only for Ministers or others—other persons may indicate Ministers—whatever it may be in a particular State, I do not know. I would like to know.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Ministers would not like to travel by bus.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Maybe you are right. I do not contest it. What I mean to say is, I will not object to the other provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are legislating for the future. That time may come.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: For the present, I may agree with him. For the future, I will agree with you.

In the particular reference, passes to the employees has got to be explained, whether this principle has been accepted and whether proper thought has been given to this matter, and whether we are going to extend these facilities to the employees of all public enterprises where such a facility is possible to be given. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify it.

As a matter of fact, I am full of certain ideas, of certain complaints regarding the running of road transport. But, fortunately enough, the hon. Minister himself has given notice of a motion to enable us to discuss the Report of the Road Transport Committee. I will not even by other methods bring in those other arguments and suggestions and confine my observations to this Bill which is a restricted one. I will only expect the hon. Minister to explain to us the points which I have raised.

श्री बजरत्न सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व बक्ता महोदय ने कहा, रोड ट्रांपोर्ट कमिटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होने को है, हो भी चाहे इसी अवसर पर, इस विषय को इस का मुख्य विषय है बस यातायात का उसके विषय में आम तौर से कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहूंगा। लेकिन मैं प्रारंभ में ही एक बात अवश्य कह देना चाहूँ। मैं और वह वह कि कारपोरेशन के द्वारा बसें बसें या सरकारी विभागों द्वारा बसें, यह जरूर एक ऐसा मसला है जिसे

[श्री बजरंग सिंह]

पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिये। वैसे तो यह कानून सिर्फ इसलिये लाया जा रहा है कि कारपोरेशंस का जो कानून हम बना चुके हैं उसमें संशोधन करके उनको हम कुछ और विशेष अधिकार दें, बास तौर से कर्ज लेने या साम को पुनः उसमें लगाने या पास बंधी रह जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जब हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि हमने जो नीति निर्धारित की है अधिक के अधिक ताकत कारपोरेशंस को देने की, अधिक से अधिक काम कारपोरेशंस के सुपुर्द करने की, इस पर अब पुनर्विचार किया जाकर रखिये या नहीं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि हम संकड़ों कारपोरेशंस कायम करते जा रहे हैं, चाहे केन्द्र द्वारा हों या राज्य सरकार द्वारा हों, किन्हीं धरनों की सम्पत्ति हम लगा चुके हैं, और लगाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो जनता द्वारा चुने हुये सदन है, चाहे लोक सभा हो, चाहे राज्य विधान सभायें हों, उनमें के किसी मेम्बर को ऐसा कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा कि उनका जो दिन प्रति दिन का प्रबन्ध है उसमें कोई दखल बह दे सके या उनके बारे में कोई पूछताछ कर सके। जितना बजट हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का होता है, सम्भवतः उसी तरह का, उसका ही ऊँचा बजट कारपोरेशंस का हो जाता है और उसकी हम यहां पर अच्छी तरह वेल्फेयर भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के कारपोरेशंस बना कर और उनको कोई बास विषय दे कर हम कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कर रहे हैं कि जो जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि होते हैं और जनता की समस्याओं को ले कर आते हैं, उनको उन के अधिकारों से वंचित कर दिया जाये और वे इन चीजों को अच्छी तरह देख भी न सकें। जहां तक विभागों का खवाल है, उनके बारे में भी मेरी कोई बड़ी अच्छी राय नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जहां तक पक्षपात या भ्रष्टा-

चार का प्रश्न है, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभाग हों चाहे राज्य सरकारों के विभाग हों, उनमें यह सम्भवतः अपनी अभिमत सीमा को भी पार कर चुका है, लेकिन इसका तो है कि हम उन भ्रष्टाचारों और उन पक्षपातों का जिक्र विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में कर सकते हैं। यदि वह भ्रष्टाचार या पक्षपात इन कारपोरेशंस में, भ्रष्टाचारीय कारपोरेशंस, में होता है तो हम उनकी कोई चर्चा भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहां तक केन्द्र में या राज्य सरकारों में किसी विभाग में लोगों के रखे जाने का प्रश्न है वहां पर मिनिस्ट्रों के पक्षपात से ही वे रखे जाते हैं, लेकिन इन कारपोरेशंस में तो वे ही लोग हैं जो कि मिनिस्ट्रों द्वारा नियुक्त होते हैं और वे लोग जिन लोगों को भी रखना चाहते हैं उनके लिये कोई नियम लागू नहीं होते। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों में यह व्यवस्था तो है कि लोगों के रखने के लिये पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है, चाहे वह राज्य के आधार पर हो या केन्द्र के आधार पर हो। इसलिये मैं प्रारम्भ में ही कहना चाहूंगा कि अब समय आ गया है जब हमें इस नीति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये कि यह सब काम हमको कारपोरेशंस द्वारा करने चाहिये या कि सरकारी विभागों द्वारा।

जहां तक इस विषयक में इस व्यवस्था को करने का सम्बन्ध है कि कारपोरेशंस को अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये या नहीं कि वह कर्ज ले सकें, जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ मुझे इसका विरोध ही करना होगा, और यह इसलिये कि हमें कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं करनी चाहिये जिससे इन कारपोरेशंस को कोई विशेष अधिकार मिले। मुझे ऐसा बहुत ही होता है कि एक गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर पचासों गवर्नमेंट बनती जा रही हैं। वैसे तो दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्दर भी

कई एक गवर्नमेंटें हैं। जब कि प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं कि टी एक मिनिस्टर से तो वह कह देता है कि यह प्रश्न तो गलती से मेरे पास आ गया है, इसे दूसरे मिनिस्टर को भेजा जाय। कभी कभी ऐसी बात कह भी जाती है जिस से कि मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा मिनिस्टर चाहते हैं कि रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट का विकास नहीं होना चाहिये, जब कि मैं समझता हूँ कि रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्टर यह चाहेंगे कि उसका विकास अवश्य होना चाहिये।

श्री राज बहादुर : ऐसा मिनिस्टर ने वह कहा कहा है? उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट का विकास नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री जयराज सिंह : यह तो नहीं कहते कि वह ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन नीति ऐसी है जिसकी वजह से उसका विकास नहीं हो सकता। चूँकि उनके ऊपर कैबिनेट की रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है, उत्तरदायित्व है इसलिये अपनी इन बातों को वे पब्लिक के सामने नहीं लायेंगे, लेकिन जो नीतियां बरती जाती हैं वे इस तरह की हैं कि जिनसे स्पष्ट होता है कि सड़क यातायात का विकास नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसा मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा ऐसी नीतियां बरती जायेंगी जिन से सड़क यातायात के विकास में बाधाओं आयेंगी और आप उसमें कुछ कह नहीं सकेंगे। जहां तक मंत्रिमंडल के सम्मिलित उत्तरदायित्व का प्रश्न है, उसे तो और, मैं यहां छोड़ता हूँ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर हमारे कारपोरेशंस के अन्दर भी इस तरह की चीजें आ सकती हैं तो ऐसा सूरज में यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि उन को ऐसे अधिकार दिये जायें कि वे जनता से कर्ज ले सकें, और गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर, जिसमें मैंने ही कई गवर्नमेंटें आ जाती हैं, और गवर्नमेंटें पैदा होती जायें। इसलिये कर्ज लेने के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं इस बात का विरोध ही करूँगा।

लेकिन जहां तक मुनाफे की कैपिटल पूंजी में लगाने का सवाल है, उसे लगाने में कोई विघ्न नहीं होनी चाहिये, मैं समझता

हूँ कि ऐसा होता भी है और जरूर होना चाहिये। जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि कारपोरेशंस को विशेष अधिकार न दिये जायें तो उसका फर्स्ट भाग यह नहीं है कि सरकारी विभागों में कोई सराबी नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी विभाग की तरफ से ही रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट चलता है। लेकिन मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं कि चूँकि विभाग की ओर से रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट की बर्तें चलती हैं इसलिये उनमें कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, उनमें कोई कमी नहीं है। कमियां हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि चूँकि वहां की विधान सभा में मुख्य रूप से उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है इसलिये आप को डर रहेगा, लेकिन अगर कारपोरेशंस में यह चीजें चलती हैं तो उनको कोई डर नहीं रहेगा।

पास बाबा की जो बात है, उसके बारे में एक विवाद सा बड़ा है। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि चाहे हवा हो, चाहे पानी हो और चाहे रोड हो, बस हो, हर एक के लिये पास दिया जाना चाहिये, और साथ ही से लोक सभा सदस्यों और विधान सभा सदस्यों के लिये कहा जाता है। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि हमारे जैसे पिछड़े मुल्क में, जहां कि लोग इतने गरीब हैं, इस तरह की बात हम हर एक के लिये कैसे कर सकते हैं। भले ही यह हो कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के ऊपर बड़ी जिम्मेदारियां हैं, बहुत से कर्तव्य हैं, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जब उनको बहुत सी सुविधाओं दी जायें तभी वे अपने कर्तव्य पूरे कर सकेंगे। कर्तव्यों को पूरा करने के लिये इन सुविधाओं के बिना भी काम हो सकता है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने भी विधान सभाओं या पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य होते हैं अगर वह अपने कर्तव्य पूरे करना चाहें तो उनको पूरा करने के लिये उन्हें किसी बात की कमी नहीं है। इसलिये वह कहना कि बसों के पास उनको दिये जाने चाहियें यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से एक बात का स्पष्टी-

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

करके बकर चढ़ाया। यहां पर कहा गया है, सेक्शन १६ में :

"(d) to authorise the issue of passes to its employees and other persons either free of cost or at concessional rates and on such conditions as it may deem fit to impose;"

इसमें अगर बर्तन कौन होने ?

श्री राज बहादुर : एम० पीज, एम० एल० एम, मिनिस्टर बगैरह ।

श्री बजराम सिंह : मिनिस्टर तो बलों में चलना नहीं चाहते, इसलिये केवल एम० पीज और एम० एल० एम बगैरह ही हो सकते हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मिनिस्टर साहब आपसे ज्यादा बलों में चले हैं ।

श्री बजराम सिंह : हो सकता है कि कोई एक साथ मिनिस्टर चलने लगे, लेकिन ग्राम मिनिस्टर तो एकर कडिगनड क्लास और हवाई जहाज में ही चलते हैं । कुछ लोगो को तो घादत पड़ गई है कि वह सिर्फ हवाई जहाज में ही चलेंगे । मैं एक ऐसा उदाहरण दे सकता हू कि राजस्थान में एक हवाई अड्डा निकल इसलिये बनाया गया कि एक मिनिस्टर महोदय को बांसवाड़ा जाना था । वहां पर उनको एक उद्घाटन करना था इसलिये वहां पर हवाई अड्डा बनाया गया और, यहां पर इस विवाद में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर कैसे चलते हैं । अगर कोई नया ट्रान्सपोर्ट निकले जिसमें कि वे ज्यादा तेज चल सकें तो मिनिस्टर उसमें ही चलना चाहेंगे । बहरहाल मैं सिर्फ इतना ही स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हू कि अगर बर्तन में एम० पीज और एम० एल० एम और मिनिस्टर ही हो सकते हैं या और भी कोई हो सकते हैं जिनके लिये पास दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

श्री बीनारायन दास (बरभवा): विधायियों को और सिधकों को अगर अभ्यर्थ के लिये कहीं जाने की जरूरत होती है तो उनको क्या कंसेशन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये ?

श्री बजराम सिंह : अगर यह केवल विधायियों के लिये या जिन स्थानों को प्रधान मंत्री के सभों में तीर्थ स्थान कहा जाता है, जैसे हमारे कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट्स हैं, उन को जाने के लिये ही पास दिये जाने की उनकी मंशा है तो यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिये, जिसने लोगों को मालूम हो जाय कि इस चीज की मंशा क्या है । देखने की तरफ से इस तरह की बात कही जाती है कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट्स देखने के लिये कुछ कंसेशन दिये जायेंगे और इस तरह से एक ऐसी चीज का प्रचार करने की कोशिश की जाती है जिसके लिये जनता में कोई आकर्षण नहीं है, वे जानते हैं कि यह भ्रष्टाचार के झूठे बन रहे हैं, मने ही आप उन्हें तीर्थ स्थान कहें या कुछ कहें । वहां जाने के लिये श्री पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो और एम० एल० एम को छोड़ कर और किन को मूबिधा दी जायेगी यह स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया गया है । जैसे पास जारी करने की व्यवस्था ही चलत है । एक सेक्शन या वर्ग को कोई पास टोटमेंट देना उनके लिये कोई खास व्यवस्था करना, जो सरकार द्वारा बराबरी की नीति है उसके खिलाफ पड़ता है । इस लिहाज से भी मैं समझता हू कि बाहे एम्प्लोयीज हों, बाहे कोई अगर बर्तन या अन्य व्यक्ति हों, उनको पास तौर पर पास देना समाजवादी समाज की जो बराबरी की भावना है उसके खिलाफ पड़ता है । लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हू कि अगर बर्तन में कौन कौन से लोग जायेंगे उसके लिये स्पष्टीकरण हो जाना चाहिये । वैसे पासी

की व्यवस्था रेलों में बहुत दिनों से चली आती है और उस परम्परा को सरकार न तो बाध तक लागू कर सकती है और न ही जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ वह उसको लागू करना चाहती है

Shri Raj Bahadur: Should it be stopped?

श्री बजराम सिंह : समाज के कुछ लोगों के लिये यह पासों की व्यवस्था करना एक पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार है और आप जो एम्प्लोयीज को पास देते हैं तो ऐसा करके जो एक बरतारी की भावना है वह उन्हें कमजोर होती है। रेलवे में यह जो पासों की व्यवस्था चलती है वह भी गलत है और इस माने अब जो आप यह पासों की व्यवस्था बसों में करने जा रहे हैं मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। साथ ही भदर पर्सन्स में कौन कौन धार्यो इसका स्पष्टीकरण हो जाना चाहिये। बस मुझे इस व्यवस्था पर इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : वह जो मंशोधन विधेयक हाउस के सामने विचारार्थ उपस्थित है उस पर विचार करते समय जैसे कि मूझ ने पूर्व बस्ता महोदय ने कहा यह बात विचारनीय है कि कारपोरेशन् के द्वारा सरकार जो तिजारत के काम कर रही है उससे देश की प्रगति हो रही है, देश आगे बढ़ रहा है और काम सही तरीके से हो रहा है या जो डिपार्टमेंटल तरीका होता था उससे देश की अधिक तरक्की हुई है।

रेलवे बोर्ड का सारा कामकाज पालियामेंट के सामने आता है, बजट भी बन कर सामने आता है और हम उस को अलग से उस पर विचार करके पास करते हैं। उसकी गुराहवां मनाइया की बेकरार करते हैं और

उसके बारे में पालियामेंट को पूरा अधिकार है। लेकिन जितने भी कारपोरेशन् बने उनकी सालाना रिपोर्ट भले ही हम रे सामने आती जाती है लेकिन उन पर कोई विचार हम नहीं कर पाते कि उनमें क्या हो रहा है। अभी तक जितने भी कारपोरेशन् बने हैं उनमें कोई ऐसी प्रगति होती नहीं दिखाई पड़ी है जिससे कि हम मुकाबला करके यह कह सकें कि डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले काम से कारपोरेशन द्वारा कराया गया काम अच्छा होता है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम आया। उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन नहीं है वहाँ डिपार्टमेंट है। इसको चलाता जाता है लेकिन वहाँ की धाम जनता यह कहने लगी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट में कम से कम अच्छाचार है, उसमें कम से कम करावी है और लोगों को उससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा मिलती है। बसें और मोटरगाडियां अच्छी हैं और समय में मिलती हैं और उनमें भीड़भाड़ नहीं होती। मंत्री महोदयों को तो उन बसों में सफर करने का इल्लका न होता होगा लेकिन हमने उन बसों में मुफ़फ़िरो को सफर करते यह सुना है कि काग इन्ही तरह का ट्रान्सपोर्ट का इन्तजाम और जगहों पर भी हो जाता तो अच्छा होता। इसलिये मैं तो चाहता था कि पालियामेंट इस पर विचार करती कि यह कारपोरेशन् वास्तव में देश में ट्रान्सपोर्ट की व्यवस्था को मृधार रहे हैं और उसमें प्रगति कर रहे हैं या क्या कर रहे हैं।

अब इस को तो मैं यही पर छोड़ता हूँ और अब मैं बसों में पास की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि रेलवे भी अपने बड़ी पास देती है तब फिर बसों में पास देने में क्या हर्ज है। अब इसके लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि रेलवे अपने यहाँ पीरिया-

[जी सिद्दाथ सिंह]

डिफेंस पास देती है और रेलवे और एक मुनाफिब को उसके पे ब्रेड के डिपेंडेंस से साल में दो सप्ताह तीन पास देती है और पी० टी० धो० की रिप्रायस देती है लेकिन धाम अवरल पास कहा तक मेरी जानकारी है किसी रेलवे मुनाफिब सप्ताह अधिकारी को नहीं दिये जाते हैं। बड़े बड़े सप्ताहों के टिकट पास होते हैं धाम अवरल पास नहीं होते हैं। वह सप्ताह भी जब अपनी इयूटी के बाहर जायेंगे तो अपने अवरल मिडिल जो साल में उनको २, ४ पास मिलते हैं उन्हीं का वह इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा रेलवे में जो छोटे एम्पलाईज हैं आफिसेज में काम करने वाले बाबू लोग हैं उनको रोजाना १०, ५ मील की दूरी से इयूटी के बास्ते ले आया जाता है और साथ को उनको वापिस पहुंचा दिया जाता है और इसके लिये पास की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है। लेकिन बसों के अवरल भी जब ऐसे पासों की व्यवस्था हो रही है तब स्थानाधिक प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आया वह रोजाना का पास रहेगा, घाल इंडिया पास रहेगा या प्राविशियल पास रहेगा? किस का पास रहेगा इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। उस कर्मचारी का पास रहेगा या उसके पूरे परिवार भर का यह पास रहेगा इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। कानून जो बने वह डेफिनिट होना चाहिये और कानून के अवरल इस तरह का गुपहोल नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये जिससे कि गड़बड़ी करने की गुंजाइश हो। हमने कारपोरेशन को अपने एम्प्लोयीज को पास देने का अधिकार न दिया लेकिन हमने यह कुछ डिफाइन नहीं किया कि वह किस तरह के उनकी पाम दें और कैसे पास दें। होना यह चाहिये कि जब वे छुट्टी पर जायें तो उनके और उनके परिवार वालों के लिये कोई पास देने की व्यवस्था होती लेकिन अब रोजाना घूमने के लिये उनको अवरल पास दिया जाय तो वह मेरी समझ में कुछ मुनाफिब नहीं होगा।

अब इसके अलावा इसमें जो अवरल पर्सन्स को पास देने की बात है तो यह बड़े अवरल की बात है। कानून में कोई ऐसी बात रख देना जिसकी कोई स्पष्ट परिभाषा न हो ठीक बात नहीं है और इससे गड़बड़ी हो जाने की आशंका बनी रहती है। ऐसी हालत में सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को काफी गुंजाइश रहती है और वह इस अवरल पर्सन्स में पता नहीं किस किस को शामिल कर ले। कहा गया है कि अवरल पर्सन्स में स्कूल के बच्चों को शामिल कर सकता है। एम० एम० एम और एम० पीज को शामिल कर सकता है लेकिन और अगर वह चाहेगा तो किंग्स, अर्बेट सप्ताह महाजन को उसमें शामिल कर सकता है और मैं पक्का चाहता हूँ कि उसको ऐसा न करने देने के लिये आपने इस बिल में कौन सी रोक की व्यवस्था की है? इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिल में इस अवरल पर्सन्स की स्पष्ट परिभाषा हो जानी चाहिये ताकि कोई भी अधिकारी इसका अनुचित लाभ न उठा सके। अब इसका स्पष्टीकरण न होने से तो अवरल पर्सन्स में ४० करोड़ आदमियों ने से किसी को भी वह पास की फंक्शनिंग देने के लिये शामिल किया जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अवरल पर्सन्स को आप डिफाइन कर दीजिये और एक अंडरूल बना दीजिये कि इसके अन्तर्गत कलां कलां वाक्य ही जा सकते हैं। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आपको बसों में किराया मिलका ही मुक्ति हो जायगा और जहाँ अभी लाय हो रहा है वहाँ हाथि होने लगेंगी। अवरल पर्सन्स में बहुत से ऐसे आदमी शामिल हो जायेंगे जो कि नहीं होने चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो इसमें थीक एक्सी-क्यूटिव आफिशर और अवरल मैनेजर के कारपोरेशन के अवरल देने जाने की है वह मेरी समझ में कुछ उचित नहीं लगती।

अब आप जानते हैं कि जनरल मैनेजर कार्पोरेशन का एक मुलाजिम होता है और उसकी भी कार्पोरेशन का मेम्बर रहने के बगुन देने से आप स्वयं समझ सकती हैं कि कार्पोरेशन का उस पर क्या अधिकार अथवा कंट्रोल रहेगा? अगर उसके कार्पोरेशन की बैठकों में शामिल होने की ही बात होती तो वह तो समझ में आने वाली बात थी क्योंकि वह वहाँ पर मौजूद हो कर अपने तमाम काम-काज देख करके और काम की बाबत बतलाते कि कैसा चल रहा है।

अभी एम० आई० सी० का झगडा चला। उसके बाद भी कार्पोरेशन में जो अधिकारी बना देते हैं उन्हीं का ज्यादा झगडा चला। वह बेधरमैन कार्पोरेशन का मेम्बर है और आपने देखा कि उस के कारण कितना झगडा वहाँ पर चला और वह तमाम झगडा भागे चल कर आप के सामने आयेगा। वही बीमारी मुझे वहा भी देखने को मिलती है। अब जैसा कि नन्दा साहब चाहते हैं कि छोटे छोटे एम्प्लोईज भी किसी कारोबार के सम्बन्ध में भाग लें और जैसा कि नन्दा साहब ने बहुत से योरोपीय देशों में देखा है कि वहा की कार्पोरेशन में और उसके अफेयर्स में लोकल एम्प्लोईज का भाग होता है तो वह तो समझ में आने वाली बात हो सकती है लेकिन अब पीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर और जनरल मैनेजर के कार्पोरेशन का मेम्बर होने से तो कोई छोटे एम्प्लोईज का कार्पोरेशन में प्रतिनिधित्व ही नहीं जायगा बल्कि वह तो शासन का ही प्रतिनिधित्व रहेगा क्योंकि जो शासनकर्ता है वह कभी एम्प्लोईज का भाग नहीं ले सकते हैं इस लिए मैं इस व्यवस्था का विरोध करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से इस पर धन-विचार करने की अपील करता हूँ।

है तो हर कार्पोरेशन या तो राज्य सरकार के मातहत है या तो केन्द्र सरकार की है। राज्य सरकारें तो कर्जा लेती ही हैं और अगर आपने कार्पोरेशन को भी यह कर्जा लेने का अधिकार दे दिया तो बाजार में इतने अधिक कर्जा-आगने वाले हो जायेंगे जिनका कि कोई ठिकाना नहीं रहेगा। अभी कर्जों के बल पर हमारा बहुत काम चल रहा है लेकिन कर्जों का भारी तरफ बढ़ना यह मेरे खयाल में ठीक कदम नहीं होगा। और कर्जा लेकर करते क्या हैं? उससे और कुछ हो या न हो, पर आफिसियल एम्बर-कंडीशन बन जायेंगे। उससे अफसरों के घराम और सुविधा की चीजें बन जायेंगी चाहे धाम जनता को कोई सुविधा हो या न हो। तो मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि आप इसमें कर्जा देने की व्यवस्था को कम करे। इस अधिकार को केवल गवर्नमेंट तक ही सीमित रखें, वह जिन काम के लिये चाहे कर्जा ले मके, लेकिन कार्पोरेशन को कर्जा लेने का इतना अधिकार देना ठीक नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की परमीशन का बन्धन लगा रखा है और दोनों में मतभेद हो तो कर्ज की गीबत ही नहीं आयेगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की परमीशन चाहे मिल भी जाये पर सेंटर की परमीशन भिसना उसना प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता। मेरा खयाल है कि जो पहले या वह भी बुरा या आप उसको और भी बढ़ा रहे हैं। वह अच्छी चीज नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे लटक रही है वह यह चीज है कि जो कि आप बजट १० में करने जा रहे हैं। आपने इसमें यह रखा है :

"and out of the balance such amount as may, with the previous approval of the State Govern-

इसके अलावा जो कर्जा लेने की बात

[श्री सिद्दासा सिंह]

ment and the Central Government, be specified in this behalf by the Corporation, may be utilised for financing the expansion programmes of the Corporation and the remainder, if any, shall be made over to the State Government for the purpose of road development."

पहले जो एक था उसमें वह कुछ नहीं था । मेरे जमाने से जो पहले था वह ज्यादा अच्छा था । जो आप अब बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं उसने तो कारपोरेशन के बढ़ने में रुकावट पैदा होगी । आप एक तरफ तो चाहते हैं कि वह बड़े और दूसरी तरफ आप उसके पीछे भी लींचते हैं । आप जो अधिकार कारपोरेशन को दे रहे हैं उसको हर स्टेज पर करटेल भी न करें । लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आप अधिकार देना भी चाहते हैं और करटेल भी करना चाहते हैं । धाने भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और पीछे भी लींचते हैं । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

मैं इस बात के लिये साबुबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें हिस्साब किताब की जांच कंट्रोलर एंड ऑडिटर जनरल के हाथ में रखी जा रही है, जैसा कि एस० आई० सी० में नहीं था । यह जो आप कर रहे हैं यह अच्छी चीज है । जहाँ सरकार का पैसा लगता हो वहाँ पर हमारे अधिकारियों का नियंत्रण होना आवश्यक है । यह चीज एस० आई० सी० में नहीं थी । इसको जो आप यहाँ बढ़ा रहे हैं यह बड़ी सुन्दर चीज है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि अदर पर्सन्स को आप अवश्य डिफाइन करें कि वह कौन परसन्स होंगे जिनकी आप रियायत देना चाहते हैं । इसके अलावा कारपोरेशन को कर्जा देने का भी इतना अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये और जनरल मैनेजर और एग्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर को मेम्बरों में शामिल नहीं करना चाहिये । इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है ।

श्री राजे लाल शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट एक्ट सन् १९४० में क्या था । उससे धारा हुई थी कि देश के हर राज्य में रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन बन जायेंगे । उस समय हमारे वहाँ मध्य भारत राज्य था । उस राज्य ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी जो इस पर विचार करे कि इस रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय या नहीं । और बाद में बालूब कुमा कि उस कमेटी ने यह राय दी थी कि इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय । मध्य भारत में ग्वालिबर राज्य में ज्यादातर बस यातायात राज्य के हाथ में था और उसके लिये रास्ता बिल्कुल साफ था, राज्य के पास बसें भी थीं पूंजी भी थी और वह इसको बढ़ा सकता था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह उस बन्त नहीं हो सका ।

इसके बाद जहाँ तक मुझे खयाल है हमारे वहाँ भी शासन ने कई बार इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया । लेकिन एक बाधा जो सामने आती है वह यह है कि आज जो प्रामदनी राज्य को रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट से होती है, कारपोरेशन बनाने से वह कम हो जायेगी क्योंकि उसका एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इनकम टैक्स के रूप में राज्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार को देना पड़ेगा । इसी कारण से इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण अभी तक नहीं हो सका और कारपोरेशन नहीं बन सका जिसमें राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार और दूसरे लोगों की पूंजी से काम किया जा सके । आज बस यातायात हमारे यातायात का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण अंग बन गया है । रेलवे का राष्ट्रीयकरण काफी पहले हो चुका है और कुछ साल पहले ही बस यातायात का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी किया गया । लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि अभी तक हमारे देश में बस यातायात का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो सका है । पर इसके कुछ कारण हैं । इसके लिये हमें अपनी पूंजी चाहिये कि जिसका प्रत्यक्ष

जातानी से नहीं किया जा सकता और इसीलिए यह रास्ता निकाला गया था कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा राज्यों में कारपोरेशन बन जायें और उनमें राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार और पब्लिक की पूंजी लग सके। इसका उद्देश्य यही था कि इससे लोगों को अच्छी और कम खर्चीली यातायात की सुविधा मिल सके। आज इतने साल बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि यातायात के राष्ट्रीयकरण की ओर कदम बढ़ाने के बजाये और रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन कायम होने के बजाय, प्राइवेट बस घोनस की संख्या दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं तो अपने राज्य में देखता हूँ कि घाये दिन लोगों को काफी बस के स्टस मिलने जाते हैं और आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि आजकल हमारे देश में किसी के लिये बस खरीदना कठिन नहीं है। कारण यह है कि बसें उधार मिल जाती हैं, इस्टालमेंट से उसका पैमेंट होता रहना है और लोगों को थोड़ा सा पैसा लगा कर तीस चानोम हजार की अच्छी बस मिल जाती है। जिन लोगों को बस का कोई मार्ग मिल जाता है वे डार्ड माल में बस की कीमत निकाल लेते हैं और कुछ मुनाफा भी कर लेते हैं और कम उनको मुफ्त बच जाती है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी बसें आती हैं उनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध करना होता है क्योंकि बसों के कुछ पार्ट ही अभी यहाँ बनते हैं और बहुत कुछ सामान विदेशों में मंगाना पड़ता है। उसके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध तो केन्द्रीय सरकार करे और इससे जो घामदनी हो वह प्राइवेट बस घोनस की जेब में जाये यह कहाँ तक उचित है। देश में जो यह एक बड़ा घामदनी का भोत है उसके प्रति राज्य सरकारों या केन्द्रीय सरकार की उपेक्षा करना मैं समझता हूँ कोई बुद्धिमान की बात नहीं है। समय था गया है जब सासन को इस प्रबन्ध पर बन्नीरतापूर्वक विचार करने

की आवश्यकता है। और उनको कोई ऐसा उपाय खोज निकाला चाहिये कि इस घाय का बहुत बड़ा भाग राज्य के सजाने में आ सके। इसके लिये दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। कुछ राज्य वास्तव में इस प्रोघाम को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनको डर है कि अगर यह कारपोरेशन बनायेंगे तो उनकी घाय का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग केन्द्र को टैक्स के रूप में चला जायेगा। इसके लिये यह व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि इस तरह से जो टैक्स मिले उसका बड़ा भाग राज्यों को मिल जाये। यदि ऐसा हो तो राज्यों की घासका और भय दूर हो सकते हैं। राज्यों को जो घाय होनी चाहिये उममे तो वे बंचित न किये जाने चाहिये।

जहाँ तक इन विवेक का सवाल है, हम में तो मामूली बातें हैं जिनके बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय और शासन से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रबन्ध पर फिर से विचार करें। यह यातायात दिन पर दिन बढ़ना जा रहा है। हम से घाने जाने में लोगों को कम समय लगता है और खर्च भी कम लगता है। मैं देखना हूँ कि उज्जैन से घागरे जाने में रेल से तीन बार घंटे लगता है वहा पर बस से दो ढाई घंटा ही समय लगता है। इसी तरह उज्जैन से इन्दौर जाने में रेल से जहाँ तीन घंटा लगता है वहाँ बस से घादमी डेढ़ घंटे में ही पहुँच जाता है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बस-यातायात काफ़ी बढ़ गया है और इस बढ़ते हुए यातायात को देखते हुए कुछ ऐसे काम किये जाने चाहिए, कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए जिस से उस का अधिक से अधिक लाभ जनता को मिले।

देश भर में बसों का यातायात फैला हुआ है, लेकिन उस के कर्मचारियों का हालत कोई अच्छी नहीं है। क्या यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह बस और घ्यान दे? उन लोगों के लिये कोई नियम नहीं है।

[बी पंचे मास व्यास]

उम्मे के बेतन और छट्टियों आदि के बारे में कोई निश्चित व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज देश में बेकारी अधिक से अधिक बढ़ रही है। अगर अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देना हो, तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह एक ऐसा जरिया है कि जिस से लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सकता है। ऐसे जरिये को गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में न ले और प्राइवेट पार्टीज के हाथ में रहने दे, यह हमारे लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगा और कोई ऐसा विधेयक हाउस के सामने लाया जा कि जिसमें अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिले, जल्दा और राज्य को लाभ हो और उस की आमदनी का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा राज्य और केंद्र को मिले।

मैं इस विधेयक की दो तीन मुख्य बातों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा। जहां तक नूने बाजार में कार्पोरेशन के बज्र लेने के अधिकार का सवाल है, उस के विषय में मुझे से पूर्व कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। अभी माननीय मित्र श्री मिहामन सिंह ने बताया है कि अगर उस को यह अधिकार दिया गया, तो फिर वे लागू एयर-कन्डीशनिंग आफिसिड बनायेंगे, तरह तरह के खर्च करेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसे कोई बात है, क्योंकि इस धारा में यह माफ है कि उन को केवल एक्सपेंडिचर आफ कंफिटल नेचर के लिए कज्र लेने की इजाजत दी गई है और इस कारण वह इस तरह से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं कर सकेंगे। फिर आसिकार वह यह कार्पोरेशन है—वह कोई प्राइवेट पार्टी या मैनेजिंग एजेंसी तो नहीं है कि वह मनमाने तौर पर खर्च कर सके। उन की देखभाल करने के लिए और उन पर निगाह रखने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी वहां पर रहेंगे। इस लिए इस विषय में कोई आसका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

यह भी कहा गया है कि कज्र लेने वालों की

संख्या बहुत अधिक बढ़ जायगी। मैं विधेयक करूंगा कि अगर लोगों के पास पैसा है और वे उसको सुरक्षित स्थानों पर संचालना चाहते हैं, इन्वेस्ट करना चाहते हैं तो क्यों न इस के लिये सुविधा हो? आज हम देखते हैं कि लोगों के पास पैसा है और वे चाहते हैं कि वे व्याज में पैसा कमायें और इस लिए वे साहूकारों के पास पैसा रख देते हैं। लेकिन साहूकारों के दिवाले निकल जाते हैं और बहुत से बेचारे भोले-भाले लोग लुट जाते हैं। अगर लोगों के पास पैसा है और अगर वे उसको इन्वेस्ट करना चाहते हैं और कार्पोरेशन और दूसरी प्रिमेयर संस्थाएं बज्र ले और कज्र को लेकर अपनी आय बढ़ायें और उस से अच्छी व्यवस्था करे और लोगों को सुख और सुविधा दें, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस में किसी किस्म का भय और आसंका हो। जहां तक कार्पोरेशन को बज्र लेने का अधिकार देने का प्रश्न है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

एकपेंसन प्रोग्राम का किताब करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है कि पूरे के पूरे मुनाफे को पैमनब की एमिनिटीज में खर्च कर दिया जाय। इस बात की आवश्यकता भी कि ज्यादा बम बनाने और बम यातायात को बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रम का पूरा करने के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की जाय। पहले कानून में इस बात का कोई प्रादेश नहीं था, इस लिए अब यह व्यवस्था की गई है। दिन प्रति दिन लोगों को बमों के डरावना यात्रा करने की इच्छा हो रही है। ऐसी व्यवस्था में अगर गवर्नमेंट कार्पोरेशन का कोई बज्र बर्गह नहीं दे सकती, तो कम से कम अपने मुनाफे में से कुछ बचा कर विस्तार के कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए व्यवस्था करना कोई अनुचित बात नहीं कही जा सकती है।

जहां तक एकाउंट्स और आडिटिंग को आडिटर-जेनरल के सुपुर्व करने का प्रश्न है, यह तो कोई बात नहीं है कि आडिटर-

जेनेरल कहा कहा देलेवा । मैं तो यहाँ तक
कहूँ कि जितनी बड़ी बड़ी ब्राइवेट इंटरप्राइज
हैं, उन के एकाइन्ट्स को बाच-बहाल करने
का अधिकार भी प्राइवेट-जेनेरल को देना
चाहिये । जब म्यूनिसिपैलिटी भी इस
में शामिल हैं, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि
कार्पोरेशन के हिसाब की पड़ताल का काम
प्राइवेट-जेनेरल के बिम्बे न हो ।

पासिज के बारे में मैं कुछ कहा गया है ।
मुझे भी थोड़ी सी आशंका है कि इस कानून
में जो प्राविजन है, वह मोल-मोल सा है और
स्पष्ट नहीं है । अगर यह असंगत है, तो
उचित यह है कि जो नियम बनाये जायें, उन
में यह व्यवस्था की जाय कि पासिज किम को
दिए जायें, किस काम के लिए दिए जायें,
एम्प्लोईज का किनने पासिज दिए जायेंगे,
कब दिये जायेंगे, साल में कितने दिए जायेंगे,
इत्यादि । कोई न कोई नियम जरूर इस
विषय में होने चाहिए । अगर इस को
मोल-मोल रखा गया, तो उस में अधिकारों
का बहुत कुछ दुरुपयोग होगा और इस तरह
उन उद्देश्य का पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा, जिस
के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है । यह व्यवस्था
करना जरूरी है कि दूर-दूर आरामियों को किम
हानत में, किम गन के साथ पाम दिए जायेंगे,
नाकि कानून और नियमों के अनुसार सब
काम चलें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक
का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फ़िरोज़पुर)
बनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब, म.प्र. में पहुंचने में
बहुत कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब १९५० में रोड
ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन एक्ट बनाया गया था,
तो यह आशा थी कि कम से कम हर सूबे
में रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन बनेगी और जितनी
भी नैशनलाइज्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट है, वह उस के नीचे
आ कर लोगों की बेहतरी के लिए, स्टेट की
बेहतरी के लिए और बिजनेसमैन के हित

से बनाई जायेगी । लेकिन उस के बाद
हालात इन ढंग से चलते गए कि बहुत सी
स्टेट्स में उस एक्ट की मुसालफ़्त की गई,
क्योंकि वे समझते थे कि कार्पोरेशन बनने के
बाद उन के अधिकार ज़रा कम हो जायेंगे
और उन की धामदनी भी कम हो जायेगी ।
इस के अलावा सब से बड़ी बात यह थी कि
स्टेट्स के ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट यह समझते थे
कि उन के प्रैक्चिसर नहीं रहेंगे या कम हो
जायेंगे । जो वे ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन नहीं
बना रहे हैं, वह इस लिए नहीं कि वह लोगों की
ज्यादा सेवा इस ढंग से कर सकें हैं, बल्कि
वे इस लिए नहीं बना रहे हैं कि ट्रांसपोर्ट
डिपार्टमेंट अपनी एम्पायर को छोड़ने के लिए
तैयार नहीं हैं । चाहे लोगों को तकलीफ़ हो,
चाहे लोगों की सेवा हो या नहीं, चाहे एक ही
बस चले, वह कहते हैं कि हम तो डिपार्टमेंट
के इन्टिरेस्ट बनायेंगे । मेरे कहने का मुद्दा
यह है कि जिस मुद्दे के लिए यह एक्ट
बनाया गया है, आज उस मुद्दे को पूरा करने
के लिए बहुत सी स्टेट्स तैयार नहीं हैं ।
जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कब्ज़ देती है, तो कम से कम
उस का यह फंड है कि रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट इस ढंग
से बनाई जाये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को
फ़ायदा और आगम पहुंचे और स्टेट की
धामदनी भी बहे । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस
मिनमिले में बम्बई की रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट
कार्पोरेशन से हर एक को सबक लेना चाहिए,
क्योंकि उन्होंने बेस्ट तरीके से रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट
को बनाया है और कार्पोरेशन बनने के बाद
उस की दिन-ब-दिन तरक्की भी हुई है ।
इसी तरह बाकी सूबों में भी हो सकती
है ।

इन बदले हुए हालात में प्राइवेटोमाइज
कार्पोरेशन का क्या रोल होना चाहिए,
उस से क्या प्रक्षिप्यारात होने चाहिए, इस
को सामने रख कर सारे एक्ट को दोबारा
एडिब करना चाहिए, ताकि इन देश में रोड
ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए और कार्पोरेशन के लिए

[सरकार इकायस सिद्ध]

हवा और वायु-मंडल सेवा हो और ज्यादा कार्पोरेशन बनाई जा सकें।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक सूबे में तीन तीन, चार चार कार्पोरेशन हूँ। इस को खत्म करना चाहिए। एक सूबे में सिर्फ एक कार्पोरेशन होनी चाहिए। जिस स्टेट के बारे में वे समझते हैं कि वह कभी भी नफ़ा नहीं देगा, उस को वे अनाहिदा रखना चाहते हैं, जो कि हर साल सेक्टर पर एक लायबिलिटी होती है। प्राक्लिटेबल कूट्स की अनाहिदा कार्पोरेशन है और बैकवर्ड एरियाज की अनाहिदा कार्पोरेशन है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सब को एमलगेमेट कर के एक ही कार्पोरेशन होनी चाहिए। और यहाँ पर बाज स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जैसे पंजाब में, कि डिपार्टमेंट भी बसें रन करता है, कारपोरेशन भी रन करता है और अब सीधे कारपोरेशन आप बनाने चले हैं। मेरे कहने का मकसद सिर्फ इतना ही है, कुछल या ट्रेबल काम होने से जब इतनी गाड़िया चलेंगी तो न उन पर पूरी तरह कंट्रोल हो सक्ता है और न निगहबानी हो सकती है। इस लिये एक स्टेट में नेशनलाइजेशन का सिस्टम एक ही होना चाहिये और रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का होना चाहिये। कई जगह दो दो तीन तीन कारपोरेशन हैं। बम्बई स्टेट में कच्छ का अलाहवा है, सौराष्ट्र का अलाहवा है और बम्बई का अलाहवा है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक स्टेट में एक ही रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन होना चाहिये।

इस ऐक्ट में आप कोई बहुत सी चीजें तो करने नहीं जा रहे हैं, लेकिन दो चार चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो एम्पलायीज को फ्री पास दिये हैं, उन के साथ मेरी पूरी हमदर्दी है और उन एम्पलायीज को पास मिलने चाहिये,

स्पेशल कंसेशन स्टूडेंट्स को भी मिलने चाहिये, स्टेट सेजिस्ट्रेटर्स को भी मिलने चाहिये, लेकिन जिस डंग से आप इस ऐक्ट को बना रहे हैं, और जिस डंग से इस देश में कारपोरेशन का सिलसिला चलता है, अगर उसे सरकार ने कायम रक्खा तो इस फ्री पास को करने से सब के ज्यादा नुकसान होगा और उस का बहुत मिसयूज होगा। किसी भी स्टूडेंट को तो फ्री पास नहीं मिलने, वह फ्री पास जायेंगे कंक्ट्रक्टर के दोस्तों के पास, धानेदर के पास, पुलिस वालों के पास और बसों के धमलों के पास, वे टिकट जायेंगे प्रेसिडेंट मैनजर के दोस्तों के पास, ड्राइवर्स के और कंक्ट्रक्टर के दोस्तों के पास, और इस का असर पड़ेगा स्टेट एक्स्चेंजर पर। दूसरे ही लोग इस का फायदा उठावेंगे। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो आप को इस चीज को करना ही नहीं चाहिये, कोई जरूरत नहीं कि स्टूडेंट्स को फ्री पास दिये जायें या कनेक्शन दिये जायें क्योंकि वे आखिर में स्टूडेंट्स को नहीं मिलेंगे। चार साल बाद आप देख लेंगे कि ये चीजे हमारे धफसरो को मिलनी रहेंगी, न सिर्फ धफसरो को मिलती रहेंगी बल्कि उन के सान्धानो को भी मिलेंगी। इस ऐक्ट में इस चीज को रखने से नुकसान हो सकता है। और अगर आप को इसे रखना ही है तो कौन लोग इस को में सकेंगे इस को डिफाइन करना चाहिये ताकि जो गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स हैं, या जो उन के दोस्त हैं, वे लोय नाजायज फायदा न उठा सकें और सरकार के रुपये पर वह कनेक्शन न लें सकें। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस डंग से आप यह फ्री पास देने जा रहे हैं उस का फायदा कहीं लोग उठावेंगे जिन को फायदा देना आप का मकसद नहीं है, और जिन को आप फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं उन का इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कारपोरेशन को टाकस दी है कि

वे बाजार में जायें और जा कर कारपोरेशन के लिये कर्जा लें। मैं मानता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन को मिलने रुपये की संकलन हो वह तो उन को लेने ही चाहिये लेकिन इस डब से अगर आप इजाजत दे देंगे, भले ही आप उस से किसी किस्म का प्रोपाम चलायें, या किसी किस्म का भी काम करें तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा। रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को अगर आप इजाजत देते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के जो दूसरे सरकारी कारपोरेशन हैं उन को इजाजत नहीं देंगे, चाहे वह कितने ही अच्छे क्यों न हों, कितने ही ज्यादा बिजनेस वाले क्यों न हों, तो इस से आप एक गलत प्रिंसिपल कायम करेंगे। अब तक तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार एक दफा अपने लिये या सूबे की सरकारें अपने लिये मार्केट में लोन ले, लेकिन अगर भलाहदा भलाहदा एजेन्सीज ने लोन लेना शुरू कर दिया तो लोन मार्केट पर इस का कोई प्रभाव पसर नहीं पड़ेगा। यह बात भी है कि अगर सूबे की सरकार या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कर्जा ले तो उन को कर्ज मिल ही सकता है क्योंकि आज सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की साख बहुत अच्छी है, वर्तमान रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन के। बैंक ट्रेड के बारे में रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन की कोई साख नहीं है, इस लिये उसे कर्जा मिल सकेगा इस में भी मुझे शका है। इस लिये इस चीज का आप को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है, हा इस का उत्पाद अगर हो सकता है और इन का मिसयूज भी हो सकता है। इस लिये इन कारपोरेशन को प्रोपन मार्केट में कर्जा लेने का कोई अवसर नहीं होना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं क्लॉज ६ के सिसिसे ने कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट को फाइनेन्स करने के लिये यह रक्सा है कि एक्स्पेंशन प्रोग्राम में जो नफा हो उस से वह गपवा दें। इससे पहले ऐक्ट में यह था कि फ्लुक्चुअल प्रोग्राम के लिये पैसा दे सकती थी, नंबर वेंचर के लिये और एम्पलायीज वेंचर के लिये पैसा दे सकती थी स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नहीं चीज इस में नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह मैं इस लिये कहता हूँ कि अगर आप एक्स्पेंशन प्रोग्राम का पैसा दे देंगे रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट को और सबको के बनाने के लिये कोई पैसा नहीं देंगे तो बड़े बड़े शहरों का ही फायदा होगा। बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही कारपोरेशन आप चलाना चाहेंगे हैं हालांकि आप बड़े बड़े शहरों की कम करना चाहेंगे हैं। आप का कानई यह मुद्दा नहीं है कि आप बड़े बड़े शहरों को नफा पहुँचायें। आप तो चाहते हैं कि कारपोरेशन में रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट का जो पैसा लगा है वह उन इलाकों के लिये इस्तेमाल हो जो कि बँकबंद हैं जहाँ सड़कें नहीं हैं। लेकिन वह भ्रमसव इन कानून में पूरा नहीं होगा। इस के भलावा अब सरकार यह चाहती है कि आज इन्दौर और खानिपर में बसे चले, खानिपर दिल्ली में बस चले, आप गावों को जाना नहीं चाहते। इस लिये मैं कहना हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को बसे खरीदना है तो वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कर्जा ले सकता है। अगर वह अपने मुनाफे से पैसा तो एंट्री कास्ट प्राइवेटाइज्ड एग्जिनिटीज एंड वेंचर कैपिटल लेगा। दूसरे गन १९४० में आप ने जिन लोनों का मुद्दा रक्सा था रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट ऐक्ट बनाते वकन वे कौन थे? आप ने कहा था कि हम यह कारपोरेशन इस लिये बना रहे हैं कि जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सड़कें बनें। आज आप इन मुद्दों में दूर जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वे लोग आज बहुत ज्यादा लोन नहीं कर सकते। उन का डिप्रिजिएशन ज्यादा होता है, उन को कवर आप न करके आज एक्स्पेंशन की बात कर के नई बसेज खरीदना चाहते हैं ताकि जो तीसरे सत्र बसेज बन हो सकती हैं उन को कवर आप कर सकें। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब में एक वेंचर टैक्स लगा हुआ है। वहाँ पर कारपोरेशन या डिपार्टमेंट वेंचर टैक्स देता

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

है। वह लोगों से टैक्स इकट्ठा कर के कहता है सरकार हम को १६ लाख रु० देती है। हम ने ११ लाख पैसेन्वर टैक्स से ले लिया। इस १६ लाख रु० की एनुअल सप्लाय में से ११ लाख रुपये काट कर बाकी ५ लाख सरकार हम को धीरे दे दे। इस लिये अगर आप उन्हें पैसा देते जायेंगे इस डंग से तो ऐकाउंट में गड़बड़ी पड़ेगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पैसे की जरूरत होती है। अगर इस तरह से चलता रहा धीरे एम्प्लॉयमेंट में प्रोग्राम से रुकवा दिया जाता रहा तो यह कारपोरेशन एक्सिपेंटीवन रन नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इसके बाद मैं आखिर में जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आडिटर जनरल को जो अक्लियार दिया गया है मैं उसे बेलकम करता हूँ। यह लोगों का पैसा है, जनता का पैसा है। अगर प्राइवेट ऐकाउंटेंट्स के जरिये वह आडिटर हो तो उससे काम ठीक से नहीं चल सकेगा। इस लिये आडिटर जनरल ऐक्ट में नहीं लाते कि किस डंग से वह अपना ऐकाउंट स बनायेंगे, कितना डिप्रिजिएशन भी प्रोवाइड करना है या दूसरी चीजें किस तरह से करनी हैं, तब तक इस चीज का बहुत फायदा नहीं हो सकता। मैं जानता हूँ कि हर साल हर कारपोरेशन बहुत से काम करता है, अखबारों में निकास दिया जाता है कि कई नये बस स्टैंड बने, जब भी कोई अफसर जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि १५ लाख या २० लाख रु० का नफा हुआ। इतना नफा हुआ जबकि नैकिन कमी वह क्रेडिट भी किया गया। पिछले मेशन में जवाब दिया गया कि नफा तो हुआ लेकिन जेडम गवर्नमेंट में अभी तक क्रेडिट नहीं किया गया। नफा निकलने का फायदा क्या हुआ जब कम से कम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को वह दिया नहीं गया? यह ठीक है कि अखबारों में ऐलान आ जाता है कि नफा हुआ लेकिन वह भ्रष्टा दिया नहीं जाता वह इस लिये कि थिन डंग से आज ऐकाउंट रकम आ रहे हैं उन पर

आप का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं, नेक्स्तिविथ मैनर का कंट्रोल नहीं। जिस डंग से एनेकिटिडिटी ऐक्ट बना है, उस में हर एक चीज को डिफाइन्ड किया गया, लेकिन इस में डिफाइन्ड नहीं किया गया। इसलिये सारे का सारा डिप्रिजिएशन कवर अप नहीं किया जाता।

आखिर मैं मैं रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट में भी पास देने की बिल में जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है, उस पर मंत्री महोदय को पुनर्बिचार करने के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि भी पास वाली बात को छोड़ ही दें और अगर ऐसा करना मुमकिन न हो तो कम से कम उसकी डिफाइन्ड कर दें करना इसमें फायदे के बजाय नुकसान ज्यादा होगा।

15 hrs.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (बरमगा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संशोधन विधेयक जो हमारे सामने उपस्थित है उसके सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चाएं अभी हुई हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि जब यह कानून हमने बनाया तब से अब तक जो कारपोरेशन्स कायम हुए उनके बारे में पूरा अनुभव हम लोगों को नहीं है। अच्छा होता कि यह संशोधन करने वाला जो बिल है इसके साथ ही साथ जो भाषण मंत्री महोदय ने किया उनको जहाँ जहाँ भी कारपोरेशन्स चलते हैं उनका काम कैसे चला इसकी एक संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने होना तो हम को इस बात पर साफ राय चाहिए करने में सुविधा होती कि क्या यह कारपोरेशन जिसे हम लोगो ने इस ऐक्ट के जरिये कायम करने का अधिकार राज्य की सरकारों को दिया था और उसके जो सिद्धांत थे और उसकी जो मंशा थी उसके मुताबिक काम हुआ कि नहीं।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि अभी तक बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने कारपोरेशन्स कायम ही नहीं किये। बहुत से राज्यों ने बिना ही इस सड़क ट्रान्सपोर्ट के चलाने का भार अपने हाथ में लिया भी है वह उसकी विधान के द्वारा चलवा रहे हैं, डिपार्टमेंटल तरीके

से चलवा रहे हैं। अब विभाग के द्वारा यह काम करना ठीक है या इसको कारपोरेशन के द्वारा चलाना ठीक है, इसमें विवाद नहीं है। ज्यादा तादाद ऐसे लोगों की है जो कि चाहते हैं कि अगर राज्य की सरकार यातायात का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे तो उसका संचालन कारपोरेशन के द्वारा ही हो। इस बात को मद्देनजर रख कर यह बिल और यह कानून हमने पास किया था लेकिन न मालूम क्यों अभी तक बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने अपने वहां पर कारपोरेशन कायम नहीं किये। यहां पर सवाल पैसंजर्न के ट्रान्सपोर्ट का ही सामना कर रहे हैं क्योंकि माल के आवागमन के बारे में तो सरकार ने एक नीति बनाई हुई है कि यह माल ढोने का काम अगर प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में हो। अभी कुछ दिनों तक रहने दिया जाये तो कुछ बुरा नहीं है। रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट रीग्रगनलइजेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को मैं ने देखा है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि बड़े फाइव इयर प्लान के दस वर्ष बाद तक माल ढाने से जाने का जो सारा है वह प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथों में रहने दिया जाये तो अच्छा है। अब उस पर विचार करने का यह मौका नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां हम लोगों ने यह कानून बना कर राज्य की सरकारों को अधिकार दिया है कि वे जहां जरूरत मगमें राष्ट्रीयकरण करके इस विभाग के काम का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के कारपोरेशन के द्वारा संचालित करे। देखना यह है कि उस उद्देश्य में हमें कहा तक सफलीभूत हुए हैं। इस कानून को बनाये हुए हमें ६.१० वर्ष हो गये लेकिन हमारे सामने किसी भी स्टेट सरकार की जो कारपोरेशन है उनकी कार्य-वाही का पूरा विवरण नहीं आया जिससे यह मालूम पड़ता कि आया वहां की सरकारों में जो इस काम को विभाग द्वारा संचालित किया और फिर कारपोरेशन द्वारा संचालित किया तो उसमें कौन अच्छा रहा और किस में अच्छी प्रगति हुई। इसलिये हम इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक ठीक धपना निर्णय नहीं दे सकते। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब केन्द्रीय

सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को वह अधिकार दिया कि वे अगर चाहें तो अपने वहां पर कारपोरेशन बना कर इस काम को चलवा सकती हैं तो भारत सरकार को कोमोडिनेशन के ब्याल से इसको देखना चाहिये कि जिस नीति को प्लानिंग कमिशन मानता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार मानती है उस नीति के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें कार्य करती हैं या नहीं करती हैं। मेरा ब्याल है कि इस बारे में ढिलाई की गई है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से इस बात की निगरानी की जाती और उनसे राय मगबिरा कर के उनको बात बताई जाती और समाह दी जाती तो आज जो कई वर्षों में भी राज्यों में कारपोरेशन कायम नहीं हुए, ऐसा नहीं होता।

जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह कानून सन् १९५० में बनाया गया था और तब से ने कर आज तक काफी तब्दीलीयां हो गई हैं और इसलिये यह अच्छा होता कि इस सारे बिल को एक नये ढांचे में बना कर हमारे सामने पेश किया जाता और मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब भी मौका आये यह जल्द से जल्द वे सभा के सामने पूरा ब्योरेवार बतलाये कि रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट का संचालन जो कि कारपोरेशन द्वारा किया गया वह किस तरह से हुआ है और यह कि वह अच्छा है अथवा बुरा है और उनकी अपनी क्या राय है यह सब उनको सदन के सामने रखना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो अभी विवाद का कारण बन गई है और इस सदन में जिसका कि कुछ सदस्यों ने मगर्शन किया और बहुत से सदस्यों ने उसका बिरोध किया है वह है कारपोरेशन के कमन्डारियां एंव दूसरे लोगों को बिना शुल्क या रियायती शुल्क पर सफर करने का पास देने के बारे में क्लोज ६ के द्वारा कारपोरेशन को यह पावर होगी, यह अधिकार होगा कि वह जो पास अपने एम्प्लोईज को और अदर पर्सनल को दे या उनको रियायती दर पर टिकट दे। इसके कान्सीकेशन मगेंडमेंट बाये

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

क़साज नम्बर १३ में कारपोरेशन को रेगुलेशन बनाने की पावर होगी। कारपोरेशन के एम्पलाईज को फ्री पास दिया जाये। और दूसरे लोगों को पास दिया जाये या न दिया जाये यह समझता हूँ कि यह विवाद उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि जो भी रेगुलेशन कारपोरेशन बनायेगी उसका ऐप्रूवल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से लेना होगा। बिना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऐप्रूवल के कारपोरेशन कोई रेगुलेशन नहीं बना सकती है। अब जहाँ तक यह सवाल है कि कारपोरेशन को यह अधिकार दिया जाय कि नहीं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अधिकार दिया जाना जरूरी है। चाहे रेलवे में हो प्रवादा और किमी जगह हो, चाहे किमी दूसरे विभाग में हो और खास कर के ट्रांसपोर्ट के जो चलाने वाले लोग हैं वे बड़ी मेहनत में काम कर रहे और उनकी तनख्वाह और जो उनकी दूसरी सविस्तर कंडिशन हैं उसमें इसकी व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिये और कारपोरेशन को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि अगर वह मुनासिब समझे तो अपने मानव काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को और उनके परिवार वालों को किमी खास जगह से किमी खास जगह तक जाने के बाय-फ्री पास दे दें। अब यह फ्री पास कहा तक का होगा और कब तक का होगा यह सब बात तो रेगुलेशन और नियम से नय होने वाली है और इनका हम कानून में जिक्र नहीं कर सकते। जब हम कारपोरेशन को ट्रांसपोर्ट व्यवस्था को चलाने का भार मिलाते हैं तो उनके द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा देना कि पास किस जगह ५५ अब तक के हों, पास दस दिन का हो या पन्द्रह दिन का हो, इन सब चीजों को तय करने का अधिकार अगर हम कारपोरेशन को नहीं देंगे तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। जहाँ तक उस अधिकार के मन्थन का सम्बन्ध है उसके लिये जो अभी कानून है उसका बका ६५ में यह साफ दिया हुआ है कि जो भी रेगुलेशन कारपोरेशन बनायेगी वह बड़ा की

राज्य सरकार की अनुमति से बनायेगी। इसलिये जो भी कुछ रिमायत किसी को मिलेगी चाहे वह कर्मचारी को मिले, चाहे विद्यार्थी को मिले और चाहे दूसरे लोगों को मिले, वह उनी हालत में उनको मिल सकती है जब कि सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार उसके लिये राजामन्द होगी अन्यथा नहीं। राज्य सरकार की राजामन्दी के बिना कोई कारपोरेशन इस तरह की सुविधा किसी को नहीं दे सकती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो विवाद इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्यों ने खड़ा किया है उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं रख जाती है। अब इस सम्बन्ध में कि राज्य सरकार अपने वहाँ कर्मचारियों और अन्य लोगों को फ्री पास का कौन और किनी सुविधा दे इस दिन के पास की सुविधा दे या पन्द्रह दिन की सुविधा दे राज्य सरकार के अधिकार को सीमित करना मुनासिब नहीं है।

यह जो सगोबन विवेक माननीय मंत्री ने उपस्थित किया है ठीक किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन को अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह अपने वहाँ की राज्य सरकार की अनुमति में फ्री पास आदि की सुविधा वहाँ के कर्मचारियों, विद्यार्थियों प्रवादा दूसरे ऐसे लोगों खास करके अध्ययन के लिए या दूसरे तरह के राष्ट्रीय कार्य करने वालों को दे सके और अगर ऐसा किया जाना है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका विशेष करना उचित नहीं है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री से अनुरोध करूँगा कि यह ईष्टु धाक पामेज टु दी एम्पलायीज धाक दी कारपोरेशन एंड धरर पर्सन्स, वह जनरल टर्म में लिखा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून में तो इसको डिफाइन नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन कन रेगुलेशन में इसका जिक्र होना चाहिये कि धरर पर्सन्स से मतलब मिठा से और अध्ययन में लगे हुये लोगों से है और इनी तरह कन और रेगुलेशन में इसका जिक्र कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि वह

पासों की सुविधा सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को ही दी जायेगी। क्लस एंड रेगुलेशन में यह प्रोवाइड कर दिया जाये कि यह की पास की सुविधा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों, मुलाजिनों और शिक्षा प्रयत्न प्रचलन सम्बन्धी बातों के लिये ही मिलेगी और यह की पास से मफर करने की सुविधा आम कामों के लिये नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जितनी भी कारपोरेशन बनती हैं और जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा लगता है या राज्य सरकारों का पैसा लगता है उनके हिसाब की जांच पड़ताल करने का पूरा अधिकार हमारे प्राइमरी कंट्रोलर जनरल को होना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है बहुत से कानून बनाने समय हमें इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा है। प्रभावता यह एक सामान्य बात है जब हमने इस बात की छूट रखी है और हम वर के बाद किसी अधिकारी का ध्यान प्रावधान करने की यह जो बात कही जा रही है ना कोई भी फंड हो, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार का फंड हो और चाहे राज्य सरकार का फंड हो। किसी भी मन्त्र को काम चलाने का जब अधिकार दिया जाता है तो उसके हिसाब किताब की जांच पड़ताल करने का अधिकार प्राइमरी कंट्रोलर और कंट्रोलर को प्रवर्धित होना चाहिये। अभी माननीय स्वामी जी ने कहा था कि कंट्रोलर एंड प्राइमरी कंट्रोलर के पास बहुत से काम पड़े हुए हैं और उनको छूट्टी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे जैसे सरकार के काम बढ़ते जाते हैं वैसे वैसे कंट्रोलर एंड प्राइमरी कंट्रोलर के विभाग में काम करने वाले भी बढ़ते जायेंगे और बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिये यह कोई दर्शन नहीं है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का पैसा है इसलिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अधिकार हो। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का भी जो पैसा होता है उसको जांच करने का अधिकार भी कंट्रोलर जनरल को है। तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का या सेटल गवर्नमेंट का कोई पैसा किसी कारपोरेशन को या किसी दूसरी संस्था को जाता है तो उसके

हिसाब किताब की जांच करने का अधिकार कंट्रोलर जनरल को जरूर होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य चीज है।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री माथुर ने इस बात का बहुत विरोध किया है कि इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को नियंत्रण का इतना अधिकार है। मैं भी विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात को मानता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि अधिकार का ज्यादा केन्द्रीभूत करने से काम में बहुत देरी होती है और अभी भी जो अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रखे हैं अगर उनको लालफीताशाही से जल्द दूर किया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोऑर्डिनेशन के लिये बहुत अच्छा होगा। देश एक है, सड़क एक है, जनता एक है तो फिर सरकार का नियंत्रण रह तो यह ठीक है। लेकिन अनुभव बतलाता है कि जितने ही अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास केन्द्रीभूत होते हैं उतनी ही उनमें लालफीताशाही बढ़ती जाती है। सिद्धांततः यह बात सही है कि जिस संस्था में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा लगा हो उसको राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति ले कर काम करना चाहिये क्योंकि कोऑर्डिनेशन राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार का फायदा है। इसलिये राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उस पर अधिकार होना अनुचित नहीं है। लेकिन इस बात पर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जब इस प्रकार के अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास होते हैं तो उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उस संस्था के लोग केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति के लिये लिखा पढ़ी करते हैं तो बार बार छद्म महीने इसमें निकल जाते हैं और काम में देरी होती है। मैं इस प्रकार के नियंत्रण का सिद्धांततः विरोध नहीं करता लेकिन जो इस कारण देरी होती है उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। इसमें जो यह रखा गया है कि विशेष प्रवर्धनों में जबकि कारपोरेशन को कर्जा देना हो अपने विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये

[श्रीनारायण दास]

तो उस समय उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार की अनुमति प्राप्त करनी चाहिये। वे इसे अनुचित नहीं समझता। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा उपाय किया जाये कि काम अलव हो।

अभी जो विधान है उसके अन्तर्गत कारपोरेशन को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि नफे को विकास के काम में लगा सके। अब आप यह अधिकार इस कानून के जरिये दे रहे हैं कि नफे में से डिप्रिजियेशन आदि काट कर जो नेट प्राफिट हो उसको कर्मचारियों के सुधार के लिये और दूसरे विकास के कामों में लगा सके। यह चीज अनुचित नहीं है। पहले जो यह अधिकार नहीं दिया गया था तो यह मेरी समझ में भूल थी। इसकी पूर्ति अब की जा रही है।

अब एक दो और बातों की तरफ ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। मैं एक बात माननीय मंत्री के विचार के लिये रखना चाहता हूँ। अभी यह नियम है कि कारपोरेशन जो गजट बनाते हैं उसकी स्वीकृति उनको सरकार से लेनी पड़ती है और यह उचित ही है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह में डी० बी० सी० का बजट समझ के माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखा जाता है और उनको उस पर चर्चा करने, सुझाव देने और वाक-विवाद करने का अधिकार होता है, उसी तरह में ... कारपोरेशन का बजट भी राज्य की विधान सभा की भेज पर रखा जाये और विधायकों को उस पर विचार करने का उसी तरह अधिकार हो जिस तरह कि ससद् में है। यदि ऐसा हो सके तो बहुत अच्छा हो।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि रुल बनाने का अधिकार स्टैंड गवर्नमेंट को है और रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार कारपोरेशन को है। हम लोग यहाँ ससद् में जो कानून पास करते हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत रुल बनाने का अधिकार सरकार को देते हैं। लेकिन जो भी रुल सरकार बनाती है वे सबन के सामने

रखे जाते हैं और सबन को अधिकार है कि वह उन पर वाक-विवाद करे और उनमें संशोधन करे और वे रुल संशोधित रूप में लागू किये जाते हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी प्रकार जो रुल राज्य सरकार बनावे उनको भी विधान सभा के सदस्यों के सामने रखा जाये और उन पर विचार करने का अधिकार सदस्यों को होना चाहिये और उनमें संशोधन करने का अधिकार भी उनको होना चाहिये जैसा कि यहाँ है। कारपोरेशन और राज्य सरकार जो नियम बनावे उनमें संशोधन करने का अधिकार विधायकों को होना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि वह जो वर्तमान कानून की बका ४१ को हटाया जा रहा है, वह बहुत अच्छा किया जा रहा है। इस बका में कारपोरेशन को विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त था, उसको एक लोकल बाडी की तरह समझा जाता था और इसलिये उस पर मोटर वैहिकल्स ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन पर भी दूसरी संस्थाओं और प्राइवेट मोटर बस घोनर्स की तरह मोटर वैहिकल्स ऐक्ट लागू होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि बका ४१ को हटा कर अच्छा काम किया जा रहा है।

एक बात मैं और कहूंगा। कारपोरेशन कानून बनाने का उद्देश्य यही था कि जहाँ राज्य सरकार समझती है कि वह कम भाड़े में जनता के लिये एक यातायात की प्रणाली सुविधा सुलभ कर सकती है वहाँ वह उस काम को कर सके। यह काम सिलसिले से चल सके इसके लिये कोभारडिनेशन की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी रोड यातायात के मामले में एक राज्य और दूसरे राज्य के बीच में ठीक ठीक से कोभारडिनेशन नहीं हो पाता है। एक कमेटी इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिये बिठाई गई थी और उसकी सिफारिशों पर सबन में

बहुत होने वाली है। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार कारपोरेशन बनाना जरूरी है उसी प्रकार इस वातावात का एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में कोमार्सिनेशन होना भी उतना ही जरूरी है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जहां उन्होंने यह संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक रखा है ताकि कारपोरेशन के काम को बढ़ावा और कारपोरेशन का विकास करें वहां इस बात का भी प्रबन्ध करें कि कारपोरेशन किस प्रकार चल रहे हैं और हम विषय का संकेत समय समय पर हमको मिल सके ताकि हम को भी मालूम हो कि हमने कारपोरेशन के लिये जो कानून बनाया है उस पर राज्य सरकारें अच्छे ढंग से काम कर रही हैं ताकि हमको विश्वास हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House for the very helpful discussion on this measure. To begin with, I will take the point which was raised by Shri Tyagi, namely, that the State Governments are rather not quite keen to convert their departmental organisations, or the state transport undertakings, into corporations. He of course hinted that they are not prepared to do so because if they do so they have got to pay income-tax

You, Sir, were not in the Chair at that time, and the Speaker was pleased to invite our attention to the provisions of article 289 of the Constitution and he said it is open to the Government even then to impose certain taxes. But it was pointed out that under the provisions of article 289(2) we shall have to undertake specific legislation in case we desire that central taxes should be imposed on such business undertakings as are run by the State Governments concerned. That may not be possible in every case, it may be that separately we may have to bring such legislative

measures for each State but then we shall have to amend them from year to year. The advantage in assessing the incomes of these undertakings to income-tax is that they may be governed by the ordinary income-tax laws, and any fluctuations or changes or upward or downward trends in the income-tax measures or rates will of course apply to the income of the State transport undertakings as well. In that case we will not have to amend the particular legislative measure contemplated by the provisions of article 289 every year. It is in that context that we have got to consider this particular point.

Apart from this, it is obvious that certain States have already got transport undertakings running as corporation and they are already paying income-tax. There are other States that are running their Transport undertaking departmentally. So between State and State there is already some sort of discrimination or difference and we have got to see that there is uniformity of rules and practices in this matter. Otherwise, it might well be that the State transport undertakings which are being run as corporations might turn round and say that they may also be exempted from paying income-tax because the other State Governments are not paying it. They may claim exemption or they may revert back to the departmental set-up.

We insist on corporations being formed for two reasons we think that a commercial undertaking by a State Government or by the Centre should as far as possible be run on commercial lines, according to business principles. It makes much for efficient and smooth working and better service if that is done. If an undertaking is run departmentally, every little decision has got to go through prescribed formalities and processes which are time-consuming. It is obvious that if our public sector corporations have to compete successfully against private sector under-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

takings, they must also be provided with conditions in which they can run smoothly. If they have to depend on departmental sanctions for every little matter or thing, they cannot compete successfully. So, we have insisted through the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry that this should be done. Of course, this measure is not a popular measure with the States. It is not a popular advice to the State Governments, because they want to conserve as much of their revenue as possible for their own developmental work. We do try to persuade them, but after all, we do not have any constitutional control over them to compel them.

Shri Tyagi: You have got the control over the purse. You can refuse to give them loans.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is being done now. They are refusing assistance to Governments which are not forming corporations. But it is not also the experience of the hon. Minister that the U.P. Roadways, which is run departmentally and is one of the largest enterprises is running as efficiently and successfully as any corporation, or better than many corporations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do have admiration for the U.P. Roadways. But that does not mean that the Bombay Transport Corporation is inferior in service; they are also running very well. The question is one of conforming to a uniform practice and whether the Centre should or should not be entitled to draw its revenue from these business undertakings of the States.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You want the State Governments to provide matching grants and all that, but you denude them of all the resources.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to remind the hon. Member that we do want that passenger services should

be gradually nationalised. Of course there has been a sort of declaration that we do not propose to nationalise goods transport till the end of the third Plan. The railways also are not opposed to this idea that Passenger transport be augmented. In regard to passenger motor services they have got an allotment under which they can finance such nationalised undertakings. But if we want to do that, we would like them to conform to a particular practice laid down by the Planning Commission. So, whenever they come with a request for advancement of loans for nationalisation, we do want that they should convert their set up into corporations. If we give them loans and still they do not form into corporations, they do not conform to the practice. So, we insist that it should be done. The programme of conversion and of nationalisation of road transport is not going according to the speed we would like, because this particular point is not being solved.

Then, Shri Tyagi said that it should not be necessary that the Comptroller and Auditor-General audits the accounts of these corporations. He said the State Governments may be entrusted with that work. But the Auditor-General insists that whatever the Centre finances a particular project by advancing loans to the State Governments or otherwise, he should be brought into the picture. Obviously, this Parliament also is conscious of its rights and it would like that the Auditor-General should be authorised to audit the accounts of these corporations. For this, there is a provision in the Bill.

About recruitment, he said there might be some improvement if corporations are there. Whatever control can be exercised on the working of these undertakings through the legislatures is the only control that we have got over the alleged irregularities referred to by the hon. Member. We can put questions even

if it is run departmentally. We can ask the Minister concerned to explain why a particular irregular appointment has been made or why it smacks of favouritism, nepotism and the like. We would not like to go into charges of a general nature. Shri Braj Raj Singh said, there is an all-round corruption which is beyond control and all that. There might be corruption, but there is much more talk of corruption than corruption itself. But as responsible Members, we should only talk of corruption whenever we have a specific instance in our hands to point out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I can give you a hundred instances.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is not the forum for that. To hit everybody with a big stick is not right and proper. So far as control over these undertakings is concerned, that can be exercised either through the State Legislatures or Parliament.

I would now come to certain points raised by Shri Bharucha. He said, if you allow these corporations to borrow for capital expenditure in the open market, the money market would be spoiled. This is a big question to be tackled by the Finance Minister. But since he has pointed out certain specific provisions in the parent Act, I would like him to consider this point a little more deeply. He particularly referred to sections 22 and 29. Section 22 says

"It shall be the general principle of a corporation that in carrying on its undertaking, it shall act on business principles."

He said, this particular phrase "business principles" is very vague and has not been defined. I think in a general way, we know what it means. It means that we should get the maximum out of the investment, equipment and personnel that we have got. If it does not conform to this principle, it is not running on business principles. I am talking in

a general way. He has further referred to Section 29(1) which says:

"A corporation shall make such provisions for depreciation and for reserve and other funds as the State Government may from time to time direct."

His point was that the State Government has got no control and there is no mechanism, no formula, by which you can calculate the quantum of contribution for depreciation. This is a point for finance people to calculate from year to year as to what should be the quantum of contribution to the depreciation fund. The State Government is empowered under Section 29(1) to determine from year to year what should be the quantum. I think on this score we cannot say that there is any vagueness about these particular provisions or consequently in the particular amendments also.

Shri Naushir Bharucha. My hon. friend has not quite appreciated my point. Various State Governments will provide various principles for the determination of the amount to be set aside for depreciation and various other reserve funds. I say in the absence of any uniform guiding principle laid down in the Act, this has got no meaning, because one State Government may think that one set of principles is good for determining the amount to be set aside and another State Government may think that another set of principles is good.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Broadly speaking I agree that we should have certain broad principles for determining or calculating the amount to be contributed to the depreciation reserve fund. But the conditions, the machinery and the equipment of each industry differ. Therefore, the contribution to the depreciation fund in the case of one industry may not hold good for another. In such case perhaps the State Government concerned will

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

have to determine the quantum from time to time. I think that will itself suffice for empowering the State Government to deal with this question and there is no vagueness about it.

Then he referred to another point and said he is doubtful whether there are any profits. I may only say that both the U.P. and Bombay road transport undertakings are running at a profit and their services are also widely appreciated.

He also expressed the view that we should not allow the surplus of the profits to be ploughed back towards the expansion of the road services. That was the point which he made out and he said that it is a bad principle to allow financing internally such ventures, projects or schemes. He was against external financing when he said that they should not operate and borrow in the money market for their expansion projects. He is against internal financing when he says that whatever profits they earn should also not be ploughed back for expansion schemes. What we have done in this particular amendment is that after defraying all the charges, after paying for the contribution to the provident fund and other things, whatever balance is left—the present provision is that it may be ploughed back not for road transport expansion but for road programmes of a particular State—for that balance it is proposed the first entitlement should be that of the road transport industry as such, and not the roads. That is the only difference, that is the subtle distinction. Of course, if the roads are not there, road transport may not be there. But we would like the road transport to be expanded by utilising the balance of the profits which may be there.

Then he said that buses have been stopped for M.P.s. I am sorry for this. It may have been on account of certain

reasons. Of course, we shall request the Delhi Corporation which is now responsible for this; ask them, why they have stopped it and why should they not extend due courtesies to the M.P.s.

Then I will come to the points raised by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. I am grateful to him for a very realistic appraisal of the situation about so many things. But he said that we have not been able to inject honesty, efficiency and integrity in the road transport business, or the road transport departments of the State Government. I do not know how far that can be done by the Centre. We in the Centre have got a small department of transport. After the separation of the transport from Railways, railways from transport, the Transport Department is run only by a Deputy Secretary and one or two Under Secretaries. Recently they have promoted one Under Secretary to the rank of Deputy Secretary. That is all. Perhaps they have got a few clerks. That is the only machinery for the injection of integrity, honesty and all those things that the hon. Member wants and for the removal of all those irregularities and corrupt practices which he was attending to.

But then, fortunately for us, in the person of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur we have got a member who knows intimately all the intricacies of the transport department organisation, because he was a member of the Ad Hoc committee. We have got his report and I think Parliament is soon going to get an opportunity to discuss that report. So, we will welcome his comments on that occasion also.

But I would like to say that so far as we in the Centre are concerned, under the Constitution as it is we have got no control whatsoever over the State Department of Transport, disciplinary or otherwise. So, we

cannot be expected to inject integrity in the RTAS and the STA. Because, the main rub in this particular case is in regard to the grant of permits etc. where there are so many complaints. We also know that. That is why we appointed a committee to advise us to how best we should re-organise the Transport department in the States so that we can minimise, if not completely eliminate, all possibilities and opportunities or avenues of corruption. That is what we have done and I hope when the report of the committee comes up for discussion it will be analysed from that angle—how far its recommendations have succeeded in suggesting or giving a better idea or organisation which can be depended upon for improving the situation and overcoming the problems to which he has alluded. I think I will reserve my remarks on this particular matter for a later occasion.

Then he referred to clause 5. I will have to go into the clauses specifically. I am sorry if I am taking more time. Clause 5 reads:

"With the previous approval of the State Government and the Central Government, a corporation may also borrow money in the open market for the purpose of meeting any expenditure of a capital nature."

He asked why import "Central Government"? Why have another fifth wheel in the coach of this particular business? So far as State Governments are concerned, they should be left free. So far as this particular business is concerned—borrowing for capital expenditure I would say that they also come to the Planning Commission for loans for expansion of road transport, or nationalisation of road transport and other matters. There also the Central Government is vitally interested. So, it should come in the picture. Apart from that, it may perhaps be desirable and proper for us to distinguish between "borrowing for working capital" and "borrowing for capital expenditure". The existing

section only authorises it to borrow for working capital. It only says that the Corporation may, with the previous approval of the State Government, borrow money in the open market for working capital. When it comes to the question of capital expenditure, if we introduce the Central Government, it should be considered to be a healthy check, so that the point that was made by Shri Bharucha is also taken into account—having control of the money market also to a considerable extent.

Then comes the question of expansion. He asks why again introduce the element or the control of the Central Government? The observations which I have just now made may apply in this case also.

Then he said under section 6, about which we have got clause 2 of the Bill, why have you allowed the chief executive officer and the General Manager to be included in the corporation. My answer is that very often experience has proved that they are required for technical assistance by the corporation itself, almost incessantly. It is necessary that we should not close the door so far as the membership of the corporation is concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Ask them to attend the meetings. Why do you make them members of a body of which they are servants?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is the advice that the Corporation have given us and in the light of that we have provided like that. They attend the meetings, state their views and even vote. If the point made out by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is accepted, the utmost that can be done is to remove the power of voting. That is the only difference. But why not give them the power of voting? Occasionally, you get a member in the corporation itself who may be good enough to become the chief executive or the General Mana-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

ger. So, we should not close the door for him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My point was that it will stifle discussion, because the man concerned, who is responsible for running it, the administrator, he himself is there as a member of the corporation. When his work is taken into consideration, he is sitting there. Do you think the other members will have freedom to discuss? Another point is that if you want the element of participation, then the scheme evolved by the hon. Labour Minister should be given effect to.

Shri Raj Bahadur: If that principle is taken to its logical extreme, the presence of the Minister will stifle discussion here, because he is responsible for the work of his Ministry. But it does not. Therefore, the presence of the chief executive officer in the meeting will not affect the discussion. On the other hand, when the Ministers are there, there is more criticism. Shri Braj Raj Singh was saying that they never travel in buses. In our own way we do have to travel in buses sometimes.

I would now come to certain points which have been made about the facility of passes. That was referred to by Shri Sinhasan Singh, Shri Tyagi, Shri Shree Narayan Das and other friends. I would only say that this facility is nothing new. It is being granted in the IAC to its employees. It is being granted from time immemorial, if I say so, ever since the railway came into being to the railway employees. The same facility is sought to be extended to the employees of transport undertakings. Nothing more. I think it should not be grudged. In these days when we want to improve the lot of the common worker and when from time to time this demand for better facilities and better conditions of service has been raised this has got to be done.

Then, as pointed out by Shri S. N. Das.....

Shri Tyagi: Are family passes issued?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, this will be a matter of detail and I cannot at this time say whether family passes will be issued or not. If they are issued in the Railways they will be issued in the road transport also. They are issued in the I.A.C., I think.

Shri Tyagi: Long distances.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Maybe, but they are issued. There are such rules. As pointed out very rightly by Shri S. N. Das, section 45, which is the main section, controls this power. It says:—

"A Corporation may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, make regulations not inconsistent with the Act and the rules made thereunder for the administration of the affairs of the Corporation."

All these regulations will be made under section 45. Regulations controlling the issue of passes not only to the employees but to other persons also, regulations for the issue of refund and all these regulations will be framed under this section that is, section 45, and they shall always be subject to the control and supervision of State Governments. State Governments will always be answerable to the State legislatures. So, there is no danger whatsoever. I can assure you that only authorised people and people who really deserve passes or the facility of free passes will be extended this facility by the State Governments. For obvious reasons they cannot afford to ignore public opinion which will come down very heavily upon them in case this discretion is exercised arbitrarily. I would only say that this particular control should suffice to dispel the doubts that have been raised on this point.

Then Shri Radhelalji referred to certain irregularities and malpractices about the issue of permits by the State Governments. I can only say that we are conscious of such complaints and we shall try to do our level best to persuade the State Governments to streamline their organisations. I have already made certain observations in this behalf.

I quite agree with him that road building, road maintenance and road transport have got tremendous employment potential. I am sure that as we frame our Third Plan we shall take note of this tremendous employment potential so as to solve as far as possible our problems of unemployment.

Sardar Iqbal Singhji said that the States must be made to set up corporations. I quite agree with him. He said that where there were two or three corporations in the same State, they should be consolidated or amalgamated into one organisation. In principle, I quite agree with him and I think we should like to persuade the State Governments to do so.

Then he said something about the borrowing policy. So far as the borrowing policy is concerned, corporations may not at all get any response from the market. I think experience will make them wiser. We cannot say anything, but there is no danger of misuse as such.

So far as the question of budget is concerned, Shri S. N. Das has said that budgets of these corporations are not presented to the legislatures. Of course, there is a section in this parent Act which enjoins upon the corporations to present their budgets to the State Governments. Now maybe that a slight amendment is needed to make it obligatory upon the State Government to put this budget before the State legislature. I can only say at this stage that we shall bear that point in mind. However, I think that the State Govern-

ments even without any provision existing about it in the present Act should be doing so and they can do so if they so desire.

I think I have given my humble reply to the various points raised. I commend the Bill once again for consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That the Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to this Bill, so I will put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 13, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 13, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15 45 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) BILL

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to employment exchanges be taken into consideration.

I may explain the purpose of this proposed legislation in just a few words. The proposal is very simple

[Shri Nanda]

but the steps that we intend to take through this legislation, I am sure, will prove very beneficial. They are of far-reaching importance. They will be helpful to the working class, certainly, but they will also be good for industry and besides, considering that the problems of unemployment is so close to the hearts of hon. Members and of the people of this country, I may add that through these steps we may also be able to render some help in that direction, that is, in the direction of manpower planning and also with regard to better adjustment of our training facilities to our requirements.

I may acquaint the House with the origin of this proposal. I will have to refer to the report of a committee. This is the Report of the Training and Employment Services Organisation Committee. The Chairman of the Committee was Shri Shiva Rao, Member of Parliament, and one of the terms of reference of this Committee was to consider whether legislation should be introduced making it obligatory for industry to recruit personnel at least in the larger industrial centres through employment exchanges. The Committee gave a great deal of thought to the subject, made extensive enquiries into it and then we have its conclusions in a part of the Report. These conclusions touch two aspects of the matter. One was the system of recruitment in private industry as it stood then. They have assessed the standards and the quality as also the methods of recruitment employed in private industry at the time when this Committee looked into them. Then they have also given their own conclusions regarding the adequacy of utilisation of employment exchanges by private industry.

Regarding the first part, their conclusions may be summed up in a very few words. They are not very satisfied with the conditions prevailing in private industry in this matter. Of course, there were then—and

there are also now—a number of private establishments which have got fairly satisfactory methods and systems of recruitment, but their conclusion is that a large number of employers, particularly in smaller industrial establishments and in construction works, do not employ any scientific method but depend for their supply of labour on agents or recruit in a haphazard manner from amongst those assembled at factory gates or at work sites. The methods adopted are not always dictated by a consideration of efficient service but are more a matter of bestowing patronage and favour. This applies in varying degrees to a large number of employers. This was one of the conclusions, which led to their other conclusion about the extent to which employment exchanges were being utilised. They had before them a set of figures—of course, old figures—from 1949 to 1953, and they found that the percentage of vacancies from private employers to the total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges, which information is incorporated in this report, was 42 and 57 in the first two years and later on it declined to about 35·3 per cent. And on the basis of this statistical data they came to the following conclusion:

“While the contribution of private employers to the business of the Exchanges appears impressive in relation to the total business handled, it was still only a very small fraction of the total employment in the private sector.”

That is to say, this is only a ratio of the vacancies from the private employers to the total number of vacancies. But considering the fact that the contribution of private industry, to the total employment, is very much larger in proportion compared to the contribution of the public sector, this figure does not fully bring out by itself the fact that they have been utilising, at that time, to a very small

extent the services offered by the Employment Exchanges.

These were the conclusions, and from that they moved on to the recommendations for action. And their recommendation, stated very briefly, is this:

"Though we have not, for the present, recommended compulsion on private employers to recruit through the Employment Exchanges, we recommend that they be required on a compulsory basis to notify to the Exchanges all vacancies, other than vacancies for unskilled categories, vacancies of very temporary duration and vacancies proposed to be filled through promotion."

This information that I have provided here, pulled out from the report of this Committee which had been specifically called upon to deal with this subject, Sir, is really the full explanation of the simple provisions of this Bill.

But I may add something to it. Since the time of the report of this Committee, the position, if anything, has become worse from that particular standpoint which they had urged, namely, the adequacy of the utilisation of Employment Exchanges.

I have certain recent figures. This Committee's report was received in 1953, and the vacancies notified by the private sector were:

In 1953	.. 86,818;
1954	.. 69,000;
1955	.. 70,000;
1956	.. 78,000;
1957	.. 47,000;
1958	.. 48,000.

That is, although the volume of employment has increased, the number of vacancies notified by private establishments has diminished. And I wanted to find out what exactly the

relationship was to the potential use of the Employment Exchanges by the private sector and the public sector.

Now, the latest information that I have with me is that we have an average registration, every month, of 1,86,000. These are the job-seekers. And the vacancies notified are: public 28,000 per month and private 4,000 per month. That is, this ratio becomes 14 per cent. as compared to about 50 per cent and the later figure of nearly 40 per cent, before. That is, the position has worsened from this point of view.

And then, if we look at what it could be in relation to the total volume of existing employment, public and private, I find that when we look at the total volume of employment and relate it to the number of vacancies which are notified by the private sector, it comes to just about 5 per cent. That is really the figure by which we have to judge the need of a legislation of this kind. If it had been that, by and large, these establishments were utilising and some few were not, if we had, say, even 60 per cent of them, well the question might not have arisen in this acute form. But the position is that it is only about 5 per cent.

Now, the meaning is this. We have set up a system of Exchanges. It has been functioning for a number of years. It may not be giving full satisfaction; but it has been recognised by all, by the employers themselves, by everybody, that it is something which is necessary, something which is essential from the point of view of the economy of the country and the interests of the employer as well as the employee. That is not denied by anybody.

The essential nature of the service is recognised. We have set up a number of Exchanges. Now the number is about 216 Exchanges at the district headquarters against a total of 320 districts, and the total number of

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Exchanges is 231. It is intended that very soon, in the course of the next two or three years, maybe, we will be extending the number, and in course of time we expect that every district will have an Employment Exchange. In addition, we are thinking, rather we are experimenting with some arrangements in the rural areas for satisfying the needs of the people in the rural areas who may require the services of such Exchanges, on our system of exchanges we are spending a considerable amount of money. We have got the set-up there. The set-up can deal with a much larger number than it is doing today.

I have calculated that even if the number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges and, therefore, dealt with by them increased by four times—as it is expected to as a result of this legislation—, our expenditure will not rise by more than 3 to 5 per cent. Therefore, as against an increase in expenditure of 3 to 5 per cent, the utilisation will improve four times. That is another justification of the measure that we are bringing up before the House.

As I said, if hon. Members will have a look at the Bill itself, there are a very few provisions in it. The main thing is that an obligation is being placed that after this legislation becomes operative, from that date, the employer in every establishment in the public sector shall, before filling up any vacancy in any employment in that establishment, notify that vacancy to such employment exchanges as may be prescribed. And so far as the private sector is concerned, there is this further qualification that the Government concerned may specify by notification that the employer in every establishment in private sector or every establishment pertaining to any class or category of establishments in private sector shall, before filling up any vacancy in any employment in that

establishment, notify that vacancy to such employment exchanges as may be prescribed. This is the kernel of this provision. This is the main objective, that is, an obligation placed on the employers to notify the vacancies that may occur in their establishments before filling those vacancies.

Then there is a connected provision that there shall be some return submitted by the employers showing, from time to time, what vacancies arise, in order that the administration may be able to check if this obligation is being discharged. The act of notification of vacancies has important consequences. In the first place, so far as the employer is concerned, he will be placed in a position to have a much wider choice for the purpose of selection.

16 hrs.

Now, what is the present position? Any person knocks at the gate of the factory or mill or other establishment and from those few who are there, they choose. Now, it would be possible for them to have a wider area of selection. The names of so many others who may not be able to go and knock at every gate can be submitted and out of them the best can be selected. So far as the quality of selection is concerned, it should improve because of the wider range of choice. On the side of the worker, certainly, it means a more equitable distribution of employment opportunities. It should not be necessary for a person to be all the day moving from place to place. It should be sufficient for him to register at a place, give all the particulars about his qualifications and then he should be sure that at any rate, his name will be considered along with other names and there will be some regard for fitness in the choice of people who enter these new places for employment. This is one very important aspect of it from the point of view of industry as well as the worker.

About the other things, as I stated in the beginning, the returns, apart from enabling us to secure a proper implementation of this legislation, have other value also. They will help us in proper man-power planning and in making suitable arrangements for training, vocational guidance, etc. These are practically all the considerations that weighed with us in bringing up this legislation before the House.

I find that some objections emanating from certain quarters which we have received and which we have examined, show that there is gross misunderstanding about the purpose and scope of this legislation. If it were really known what is aimed at and what the scope is, there should not have been that difficulty on the side of those friends. The misunderstanding is as if this Bill gives powers to the Government to compel the employers to recruit only such persons as are submitted by the Employment Exchanges. That is not so. This compulsion extends only to notification of vacancies. Naturally, the employer has to consider the names which are submitted by the Employment Exchanges. But, there is no compulsion that they must restrict the choice only to the list that is submitted to them. Of course, there is also the objection from the other side that it may not go far enough. We believe that even this will make things very much better. In any case, when the Committee reported, they also suggested this much advance. At present, they said, we should have only compulsory notification, but not compel the employers to recruit only out of the list that is sent by the Employment Exchanges.

I hope that I have explained the important aspects of these proposals and I believe they will be acceptable to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to employment exchanges, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) Sir, as explained by the hon. Minister, the measure is well motivated. I would say the motive is very good. Employment exchanges were meant to cater for employment not only in Government service, or in the public sector, but also in the private sector. It would be a good thing indeed, if your employment exchanges had become so popular as they were desired to be. But, my fears are that this Bill will not be of much help. I was expecting that the Minister would be investigating into the causes as to why employment exchanges have not attracted demands, why they have not of their own accord received demands from the employers for good employees, because, after all, it is a centre where more than one person will be available for a job, and the employer always gets the choice to make the best selection. Why is the employer denying himself the benefit of these employment exchanges? There must be some causes somewhere. Has that been properly investigated?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid, no. If they were investigated I was expecting a Minister like Shri Nanda to come out with some positive suggestions to attract people and effect some reforms in the present working of employment exchanges. The measure is good. But, my fears are that instead of using compulsion, we should have better made our exchanges so attractive that we could have persuaded the people to come of their own accord for their own benefit rather than use any compulsion to notify. My fears are at this stage, all types of motives are being attributed to every party, political or other. Now, we had recently taken a few measures and I

[Shri Tyagi.]

think our hands as a party and the hands of the Government are full with programmes. If we had taken to them seriously and had acted up to them, the implementation of these programmes was enough. Even as Minister of Labour, he had enough programmes for implementation.

Let us see; this is an occasion to examine what is the labour position in the country today. My fears are, it has deteriorated. I know it from my personal knowledge that labour position has deteriorated to the extent where the production of wealth in the country has been retarded to a very great extent.

Shri Nanda: Not so

Shri Tyagi: This is the position. He may not believe that. If you close your eyes, you have closed the eyes of the nation. I tell you that the nation sees through you. I want the Minister to be more vigilant to look into the defects of the administration rather than always try to justify them. I say there is a general complaint about the working of these employment exchanges. When they forward names of the candidates, hold a secret enquiry and find out how many employees have got employment through the employment exchanges and ask each one of them privately on what conditions his name was forwarded and the results will be a revelation to you. Because, then you will know what one has to pay before his name is forwarded and that would give you a real picture of the manner in which your employment exchanges are working today. That is, I believe, the cause of the failure of the employment exchanges. I do not think the employment exchange is just like a post office where everybody will have just to post his post-card. The employment exchange has to be attractive. One should come here for his benefit. It should be a great advantage for an employer to go to the employment exchange and get the best. Why is he not going? You are

coming with a Bill which says that everybody must notify and if he does not notify, he gets a penalty of Rs. 500. Every one, every small employer employing more than 25 persons in his establishment has compulsorily to notify to the employment exchanges. This is the compulsion you are using. He has compulsorily to notify. He has compulsorily to apply according to the regulations or rules which will be notified later on by the Government. He has to abide by those rules and approach the employment exchange perforce. Why should he? He must have liberty. Suppose I start some business. I want to employ my own son in my business. I have invested money. My son is not fully qualified. I can take risks with my own son and I trust him for the money. Despite the fact that my son is half educated, I would employ him as a clerk. It does not matter if there are grammatical mistakes. The father also makes many. After all, what does it matter? The employment exchange will send better people no doubt, because there is so much of unemployment. But, the employer will favour his son. What is the fun of getting these names if he has his own man, his son or relation? One must employ his own people. Therefore, I say this will be an interference with his liberty. I would very much prefer thinking out a plan whereby you make your employment exchange so attractive that no compulsion need be exercised. This compulsion, I am afraid, will create difficulties and will not give you good results. I would suggest that you reconsider the position and think out some plans whereby the employer may always feel that he can have the best hand from your employment exchange.

Besides notifying, one has also to show the registers. I can understand that. No doubt, it is a little interference with individual liberty, but we have the right to know, if one is running an industry, how many people he is employing, what is the condi-

tion of labour there and how many vacancies there are. I do not object to that little interference because, after all, the Ministry of Labour must be well-acquainted with the position obtaining in the country with regard to employment. If you have got a large-scale programme for resolving this unemployment problem, you must have the statistics and the data about how the employment is going on, how it is progressing. For that purpose I would not mind this little interference with private enterprise, of your just asking for reports or information or statements, but to ask him to compulsorily give his requirement to you is something which does not lead us anywhere.

It may be said that the aim of Government is a socialist society, therefore it is their business to know and everybody must take persons from the employment exchange, must notify, but my fears are that you may not be able to implement it. As it is, if people do not notify, and I am sure you are not in a position to start litigation and prosecute on such a large scale. It will be difficult to control the situation. Why therefore take this liability on yourself? There may be thousands and thousands of people who will not notify, without notifying they will just fill up the vacancies because it is their private business and they have not yet been trained to notify. Therefore, they will commit this offence, and if you are a Government, if you want to justify yourself as a Government, you will have to take action against them. I know you will shirk, you will not be bold enough to prosecute them all. That is my fear. If you are strong enough and if you can really take action, if everybody in the country knows that any breach of any law means consequences, well, Government will improve and will make speedy progress too. But everybody in the country knows that you are not strong enough to take action. You can pass legislation. It is very easy in Parliament, but to implement it I know is a diffi-

cult task, and my fears are that it may probably be difficult for you to implement such an Act which will apply to all the private enterprises employing more than 25 persons. That is another difficulty which you will come across. I wish you were strong enough and could implement it.

I do not want to take much time, but I want to read clause 4(4) which says:

"Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be deemed to impose any obligation upon any employer to recruit any person through the employment exchange to fill any vacancy merely because that vacancy has been notified under any of those sub-sections."

That means, even in the public sector where your own corporation wants some hands, the names forwarded will not be respected. Even they are free because sub-clause (1) covers corporations of Central Government and other State agencies. If they have notified their requirements to the exchange and if some names have been forwarded to them, there is no compulsion for them to accept them. So, what is the need of the employment exchange then?

A person who registers his name with the exchange must be half-sure that you will find out some job for him. I think we must re-think, reconsider the whole position. I would suggest that instead of registering names and forwarding them as and when the demand comes, becoming a mere post office, is not enough. That is a clerical job. The hon. Minister might consider the matter further, and ask Parliament to give him more fund for the purpose of really taking some initiative to find out a job for the person who has applied for it, who comes to your door and says: "I am so well qualified, kindly find out a job for me." Do not merely wait for a requisition to come. You go out of your way; there must be officers to find out a job, recommend and do the

[Shri Tyagi.]

needful, and then people will feel attracted. They will feel that here is their own Government looking after the younger people who are coming out from the universities after qualifying themselves, whether engineers or others. That will be something which will attract better people. That is unconventional perhaps and you may reject it, but generally the public would like this idea.

But now you say that even in the public sector, if some names have been sent, it is not incumbent upon the directors of that corporation to accept them. There is also the candidate who applies to the employment exchange knows that your writ will not run. You may send the name, but it is not certain whether he will be taken or not, and it will not have much value.

Shri Thimmalah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): If they are suitable they will be appointed.

Shri Tyagi: I say in suitability, kith and kin will come.

An Hon. Member: Kith and kin and caste.

Shri Tyagi: All these things come. I hope in the corporations at least it will not be allowed to come in because they are run by public money, and therefore, there at least these names should be valued. The public corporations at least should not be as free to reject the names as the private parties. You do not want to exercise compulsion on them, but please for God's sake reconsider whether the public sector corporations or Government industries will also carelessly reject the names sent by the employment exchange. That is one thing which I would request you to consider.

After sub-clause (4) of clause 4 I am afraid your asking for names becomes a little redundant because,

after all, in the private sector also there is no compulsion at all. They might look at them or not even read the names. They can have their own men. The only requirement for the private sector is that they must notify their vacancies to be filled. That is all, their duty is done. I think that way it is only just touching the fringe of the problem.

I am sorry if I have made any remarks which have not been very palatable, but my suggestion is that we might look into the total labour problem, do a little more for it. I am always in favour of helping Shri Nanda, my friend, who has spent all his life in the cause of labour. It is only for some time he has wasted his time as a Minister.

Shri Nanda: Wasted?

Shri Tyagi: Otherwise, his whole life has been devoted to the cause of labour and labour alone. He has been working in the political field too, but his basic and main activities have been devoted to labour and he has done them quite successfully. I congratulate him on his spirit of patriotism and for the help he has rendered to labour, but would he go a little further and be more practical? That is my appeal to him.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In 1952 the Government appointed a committee and it was called the Training and Employment Services Organisation Committee. It was headed by Shri Shiva Rao.

The Committee submitted its report on the 28th April, 1954. Even though various recommendations were made by them, it is a pity that the whole report has been kept in cold storage for five years. At long last the Government has come forward to take action on some of its recommendations.

One of the terms of reference was to assess the need for the continuance

of the resettlement and employment organisation in the context of the country's economic and social development and to suggest with reference to such need what its future shape should be and in particular to consider whether legislation should be introduced making it obligatory for industry to recruit personnel at least at the larger industrial centres through employment exchanges. Though the Government has taken five long years, I welcome this piece of legislation because it is better to be late than never. It is a good piece of legislation.

But, now, coming to the merits of it, I beg to ask why it has been sought to exclude the State of Jammu and Kashmir from the operation of this Bill. Especially, when in various fields of administration, integration has been going on, in a simple and non-controversial matter like labour policy, I do not see why there should be discrimination between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India.

Coming to the question of unskilled labour, this Bill seeks to discriminate between unskilled labour and skilled labour. This Bill excludes from its operation all those vacancies which are likely to be filled by unskilled office workers and all such posts which carry a remuneration of less than Rs 60 per month. While defining 'unskilled office work', the Bill gives a long list which is as follows—*daftri*, *Jemadar*, orderly and peon, dusting man or farash, process server, watchman, sweeper and such other persons. The problem of unemployment is more acute among this class of unskilled labourers than anywhere else.

Coming to the report of this committee, I would point out that it was published in 1954. A survey was made regarding the statistics in the various employment exchanges in this country, and that revealed that during the period from October, 1952 to September, 1953, 14,52,363 applicants

were enrolled, of whom 8,27,060 were unskilled labourers; that is, 57 per cent of the total number of persons enrolled in the employment exchanges were unskilled labourers. Even this figure does not give us a true picture of the magnitude of the problem of unemployment among the unskilled section, and that is due to the following three reasons. Firstly, the employment exchanges are very few in number; whereas by the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, we had as many as 136 employment exchanges, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, 120 more employment exchanges would have been set up. But even then, taking into consideration the vastness of this country, the number of employment exchanges that we have in this country is far from adequate. Secondly, these employment exchanges are located at such distant places that it is not possible for the unskilled labourers who come mostly from the rural areas to go all the way to get themselves enrolled in the employment exchanges which are at distant places. Thirdly, these employment exchanges have not been able to create that amount of confidence in the mind of the unemployed.

We find that even though persons have been enrolled in the employment exchanges, yet, at the time of recruitment, no reference is made to the employment exchanges; and sometimes, favouritism and nepotism play a part, and the employers even in Government concerns take recourse to employing their own favourites without making any reference to the employment exchanges. I beg to submit that this factor has been responsible for not making the employment exchanges as popular as they should have been.

16-24 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Firstly, the employment opportunities are not adequate, and secondly, in

[Shri P. K. Deb.]

respect of whatever employment opportunities are there, in most of the cases, when recruitment takes place no reference is made to the employment exchanges with the result that the unemployed are generally frustrated and they feel that no purpose is being served by their names being enrolled on the register in the employment exchanges.

In so far as this legislation envisages that it would be mandatory on the part of the employer to refer all matters of recruitment to the employment exchanges, I welcome the proposal, but I feel that no discrimination should be made between unskilled labour and skilled labour. Especially, when the problem of unemployment has been very acute among the unskilled sections of labour, and when the very purpose of this legislation is to eliminate all scope for favouritism and nepotism, I think recruitment in the case of all posts, whether skilled or unskilled, should be referred to the employment exchanges.

Coming to the regional aspect of the working of the various employment exchanges, my story would not be complete unless I make a reference to the working of the employment exchanges, at least, some of the employment exchanges, in my State. The Planning Commission had suggested, and we have also been told all along that there should be equitable regional distribution of employment opportunities. Today, in reply to a question, the Minister of Industry also has very rightly pointed out that various heavy industries should be dispersed and decentralised in backward areas.

Now, take the case of Orissa, where the problem of unemployment is very acute and has been very chronic. In Orissa, the average annual per capita income has been estimated at Rs. 75 as against the national average of Rs. 200. For such areas, the answer of the Planning Commission is that

top priority should be given to industrialisation. That was why we had our first steel plant in the public sector located at Rourkela.

I would like to give certain instances as to the working of the employment exchange at Rourkela. I had been to Rourkela in 1953, and the figures that I am giving now were the figures that I collected at that time from the employment exchange there. 36,000 persons had been enrolled in the register of the employment exchange, but we were told that the administration hardly made any reference to them or consulted the local employment exchange while making the various appointments. At that time, there were 1,700 persons in the permanent staff, and 1,200 persons among the temporary staff. All the 1,200 among the temporary staff were appointed without making any reference to the employment exchanges, and we are told that in course of time, they would be absorbed in the permanent cadre. It is always a trick to take the staff on a temporary basis, and then to absorb them in the permanent cadre, and this is just a trick to avoid any reference to the employment exchange. This has created a good deal of discontentment and commotion among the local people, and it ultimately led to demonstrations, fasting and adjournment motion in the State Legislature. Ultimately, the Orissa Government appointed a committee including the Minister for Rourkela Affairs, the Leader of the Opposition and some M.L.As. to go into these matters and to look into the grievances and make a report. It would be proper if I quoted a few passages from that Report of the Special Committee on Rourkela which was submitted to the Orissa Government. On page 9 of their Report, they say:

"Several cases were reported to us where the HSL had employed their staff from other

States without even intimating the vacancies to the Employment Exchange at Rourkela. As per instructions given by the Ministries concerned of the Government of India, the HSL were expected to intimate all vacancies in their establishment to the Employment Exchange at Rourkela. We were informed that, nevertheless, the previous General Manager, HSL, issued a circular pointing out that though all vacancies in the HSL be referred to the Employment Exchange, candidates directly applying for the vacancies should also be considered for employment. The matter was clarified by the Union Home Ministry that all vacancies should be notified to the Employment Exchange. But we regret to note that in spite of the clarification given by the Union Home Ministry, the HSL delayed in implementing the policy on the plea that no instructions had been received from the appropriate Ministry, i.e. Steel Mines and Fuel. The Employment Exchange was thus side-tracked for a fairly long time and allegations were brought against the HSL authorities that sometimes to appoint their own men, deliberately short notice was given to the Employment Exchange and direct applicants, mostly from other States, were recruited in the HSL."

From the various employment figures, we find that out of the total number of persons employed in the steel mill at Rourkela, the genuine inhabitants of the State constitute only 37 per cent. The Committee further say:

"In some cases, although suitable candidates were available from among the local people, they were declared unfit in preference to others without apparent justification. We felt that non-employment of local people was in fact

the main reason of general discontentment in Rourkela and among the displaced persons."

The number of displaced persons is 13,000, of which only 70 have been taken on the regular staff of the Rourkela steel mill. In their recommendation, the Committee have said.

"As said above, all appointments should be channelised through the Employment Exchange at Rourkela, and the Employment Liaison Officer at Rourkela should be included in the various Selection Committees as far as possible."

If you further scrutinise and try to find out if at all the Employment Exchange at Rourkela is of any help to the local unemployed, you will find that out of the total number of 29,736 genuine inhabitants of Orissa registered in the Employment Exchange, only 1,026 have been taken in the steel mill. The Committee conclude:

"From the above figures, we are definitely of the opinion that the policy of giving preference to displaced persons and local people in employment in HSL has not been properly implemented. Specific instances of by-passing the Employment Exchange and direct appointments were also brought to our notice. On verification, we were informed that in some of these instances, appointments had been made at Delhi and Calcutta. Thus, it appears to us that there was some basis underlying the grievance that there had been favouritism in appointments at certain levels."

In this connection, I would like to submit that the Labour Minister should take interest in the state of affairs that is going on at the Rourkela Employment Exchange and try his best to remedy it. My suggestion may appear to be parochial, but it is a human problem that it has to be viewed in that perspective. It is high time that something was done in this

[Shri P. K. Deo.]

regard. I think this piece of legislation is a step forward in that direction and I welcome it with the various amendments that I have suggested.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The hon. Minister has stated that this Bill is the result of the Report of a Committee set up by Government in 1952. The Report was submitted early in 1954. So in the sixth year after the submission of the Report, Government thought it proper to implement only a part of their recommendations. But in the meantime, another very significant recommendations of this Committee has already been implemented, that is, transferring the Employment Exchanges from Central control to the State Governments

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड) :
सभापति जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के लिये कितना समय रखा गया है ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): 2½ hours have been allotted in the Business Advisory Committee for this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I was also in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee till now. They were discussing about it. I understand that 2½ hours have been allotted for this Bill. So it will go over for tomorrow.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : यह सवाल रखा जाये कि दूसरे भी बोलनेवाले हैं । मैं शुरू से सड़ा हो रहा हूँ लेकिन मुझे मौका नहीं मिला ।

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): This Bill is so important that most of the labour representatives here are interested in taking part in the discussion. I therefore, request that you may extend the time to 3½ hours.

Mr. Chairman: I find that this Bill has been on the tapis for four months now. Anyhow, we have provided 2½ hours. The Report of the Committee will be placed before the House tomorrow morning.

Shri K. N. Pandey: It should be extended to 3½ hours.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): This is an employment as well as a labour matter.

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the Committee have already concluded their sitting. I will convey to the Speaker the wishes of Members.

An Hon. Member: We will sit one hour extra.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं शुरू से सड़ा हो रहा हूँ पर मुझे मौका नहीं मिल रहा है, पर जो भाई बाद में सड़े हुए हैं उनको मौका मिल रहा है ।

Shri A. C. Guha: Resuming my point, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he can enlighten the House on the experience of the transfer of the Employment Exchanges from Central Government control to State Government control.

There is another peculiar thing in this. The Central Government continue to pay 60 per cent of the total expenses incurred and the State Governments are to pay only 40 per cent. But still the Central Government have got no say in the matter. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain paragraphs of the Report—paragraphs 116 and 117—where recommendations have been made as to the specific responsibilities of the Centre and of the States. I expect that the Centre must have fulfilled the responsibilities to the best of their ability, but I do not know how far the State Governments have been able to discharge the responsibilities imposed on them in paragraph 117 of the Report.

There is also a Note of Dissent by one member of the Committee. He has taken definite objection to the transfer of these Employment Exchanges to the State Governments with the Central Government paying the expenses upto 60 per cent without having any control. Previously, as far as I recollect, this House used to get an annual report of the working of the Employment Exchanges, but I do not think for the last few years any such report has been submitted to this House.

I think the House is entitled to get a report of the working of the Employment Exchanges, whoever may be the agents for the Central Government to run these exchanges, because this House has to sanction 60 per cent of the expenditure to be incurred on them. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this and see that an annual report about the working of these Employment Exchanges, whether under Central control or under State control, is submitted to the House since this House has to contribute a considerable portion of the expenditure incurred in this behalf.

My hon friend, Shri Tyagi has referred to the lack of popularity of these Employment Exchanges. I would like also to draw the attention of the hon Minister to this state of affairs. I do not like to say that all the allegations and rumours about the integrity or the lack of integrity of these Employment Exchanges are correct. But, there must be some substratum of truth in the allegation which are current in the country. Will the hon. Minister undertake to examine the live registers and see for how many years some of the names are lying in them. I think after every six months the job-seeker has to renew his application to keep his name in the live register. I think there is also a system of taking a charge of one rupee or something like that.....

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No, no; every two months it has to be renewed and there is no charge.

Shri Tyagi: Very reasonable.

Shri A. C. Guha: But for first registration.....

Shri Abid Ali: No fee.

Shri Tyagi: That is very good.

Shri A. C. Guha: Anyhow, I think it will be worth examining for how long some of the names have been in the live registers and why those persons have not been able to secure any job and whether some of these names have not at all been recommended during these years. The hon. Minister has stated that after this Bill he expects that there would be better utilisation of the Employment Exchanges.

In another paper submitted by this Ministry some time ago, there is a table from which we find that the vacancies were notified from only about 16 per cent of the registered names. The percentage is going down and I think it is only 13 per cent now, of the total number. The number of registrations is near about 3 lakhs and the vacancies notified are only about 16.6 per cent of that. And, that number has been gradually coming down.

But more revealing is the number of placements. Only a little more than 10 per cent of the persons registered could secure jobs through the Employment Exchange. If the performance of these Employment Exchanges is only to that extent—just a little more than 10 per cent of the job-seekers who register their names with the Exchanges could get jobs—then, how do you expect that there would be proper utilisation of the Employment Exchanges simply because of this Bill which makes it obligatory on the employer—private sector or public sector—to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchanges.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

I think there should be a proper examination why only just a little over 10 per cent of the job-seekers could secure jobs through Exchanges. The number should be at least 50 per cent. because other posts are also filled up but not with the help of the Employment Exchanges. Why?

This Report also mentions that some of the Government employers or semi-Government employers do not take the help of the Exchanges as desired. Class IV staff of the Railways are not recruited through the Employment Exchanges. Some of the local self-government institutions, the municipalities and district boards also do not recruit their staff through the Employment Exchanges. So, something should be done to compel at least the government employers and semi-government employers to recruit their staff through these Exchanges.

This Report has also admitted that these Employment Exchanges have not been very much of a success; they have been only a moderate success. Why has it been a moderate success only inspite of so many years' working and inspite of unemployment going up year by year? There should have been better utilisation of the Employment Exchanges.

It has also been recommended in this Report that the Employment Exchange organisation should be made permanent. I do not know whether that has been done. You cannot get a good establishment run by temporary hands. If that portion of the recommendation has been implemented that is all right. But my impression is that it has not been done. After the transfer of the Employment Exchanges from the Central Government to the State Governments, the conditions of service have deteriorated very much and created discontent among the staff of these Exchanges. That also should be looked into if

the Minister expects that proper service should be derived from them.

I also want to point out that only about 25 per cent of the job-seekers register their names with the Employment Exchanges. I am not sure of the figure and the hon. Minister may give the correct figure if I am wrong. Why do 75 per cent of the job-seekers not register their names with the Employment Exchanges? Because they have not any hope of securing a job through these Exchanges. So, the real issue is to increase the efficiency and usefulness of these Exchanges. It is no use making it obligatory for the employers to notify the Exchanges, telling them at the same time that they have no obligation to recruit their staff through the Employment Exchanges. That will lead to further non-utilisation of the Employment Exchange machinery and not its proper utilisation.

I do not know what is the present position regarding public sector establishments, the Corporations and attached offices. I do not know whether Government have issued any directive to them that all recruitment should be done through the Employment Exchanges. So far, I may say that the public is not quite happy about the method of recruitment in Government corporations and in attached offices. All sorts of nepotism are alleged—at least rumours of them and of corrupt practices are current among the public. That also should be properly examined.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any instruction that they must take their staff only through the Exchange? Why are you taking away that power according to your Bill?

Shri Abid Ali: That they will cover by departmental instructions.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is another suggestion in this Report—that is to set up Advisory Committees with all

the Employment Exchanges in the States. I am not sure if that recommendation has been implemented. If any of the States has not implemented that useful recommendation, the hon. Minister should take steps to see that the States implement that recommendation and set up Advisory Committees. They should be of public men and not of their own officials belonging to some coterie. There should be men from public life so that there might be a proper check on the working of these Exchanges.

I am now coming to the provisions of the Bill. In clause 2(g), the definition of a private sector establishment is,

"establishment in private sector" means an establishment which is not an establishment in public sector and where ordinarily twenty-five or more persons are employed to work for remuneration;

I feel that the number 25 is too small. It is no use making the Bill too wide. It would be better to make it more effective even if its scope is restricted. If establishments that are employing 25 persons are included in this Bill, this Bill may also meet the same fate as the Minimum Wages Act when it was sought to be implemented in the agricultural sector. Out of these 25, some 15 or 18 may be unskilled labour, which will not be covered under this Bill. Or, if all the 25 are unskilled, what happens? There should be some provision that whatever the number that is fixed, it should not include the unskilled. An amendment to that effect may be put in by the hon. Minister. Otherwise, if it is left as it is, it will create some technical difficulties in the working of the Bill. I also feel that the number should at least be 50, and not 25.

I am not quite satisfied with the provision to exclude all the unskilled labourers from the provisions of this Bill. In para 191 of the report, they

say that all these establishments "should be required on a compulsory basis to render to the Employment Exchange concerned and to the Central Headquarters of the Service half-yearly returns in a form that might be prescribed for the purpose, showing the total staff strength at the end of the six-monthly period, the number of vacancies, including those in the unskilled categories that occurred during the period, the manner of their filling and a forecast of likely increase or decrease in the staff during the next six months". So, the report says "including unskilled categories". Then why should they be kept out of this Bill? So, if you cover one establishment, then the entire staff of that establishment, skilled and unskilled, should be covered. There should not be any discrimination in favour or against unskilled labour. A skilled labourer finds it rather easy to secure a job. The unskilled finds it difficult. The Government agencies should help the weaker persons and the more deserving persons than those who are in a better position. So, I think the unskilled labour should not be excluded from the provisions of this Bill.

I now come to clause 4(4) which reads:

"Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be deemed to impose any obligation upon any employer to recruit any person through the employment exchange to fill any vacancy merely because that vacancy has been notified under any of those sub-sections."

The hon. Minister has quoted the relevant recommendation from this report but there also he must have noted these words. In para 267, the words are:

"Though we have not, for the present, recommended compulsion on private employers to recruit through the Employment Exchanges..."

[Shri A. C. Guha]

For the present, they have recommended that. They do not envisage that such an exclusion should be there for all time to come. Moreover, under the terms of reference, they were to consider whether legislation should be introduced making it obligatory for industry to recruit personnel, at least in the larger industrial centres, through the employment exchanges. For some reason, they might have felt that compulsory recruitment should not be provided at present. That does not mean that the Government should leave that provision altogether out of the scope of this Bill. The Government should at least take some enabling authority so that in certain cases where necessary or desirable, it may impose this obligation on certain categories of establishments to recruit their staff through the employment exchanges. There may not be a general obligation of that nature but in certain cases Government should at least have the power.

My hon friend, Shri Tyagi, has objected to this obligation of a private employer to notify to the exchange. We are living in a welfare State. Of course our Fundamental Rights had been protected under the Constitution. But a welfare State means also certain restrictions on individual whims and caprices, particularly in matters affecting the economic life of the country. Such restrictions are necessary and welcome to be imposed. In many legislations such restrictions have been imposed on the financial activities of private persons. From that point of view, I welcome this Bill but I think this will not really serve the purpose of making the employment exchanges more popular or better utilised unless we make provision for some sort of compulsory recruitment in certain cases.

If this Bill is passed in this form, I think the Government establishments in the public sector will be out of

the scope of this Bill as far as recruitment is concerned. In those cases, I hope the hon. Minister will see that the present administrative instructions that all such establishments are bound to recruit their staff through these exchanges will continue and there may not be any deviation. He should also make further enquiries into the method of recruitment in the public sector industrial units and also in the attached offices of the Government.

Before concluding, I must say one thing about my own State. In West Bengal, the unemployment problem is the most acute—particularly, the problem of the educated unemployed. There is a sense of grievance in Bengal that even in industrial units run by the Central Government in West Bengal Bengali young men do not get proper chance. There may be some allegations from the managers there that Bengali youths are not suitable. But even if they are not, they have to be made suitable for the job. Otherwise, the whole economy of West Bengal will go rot and with that will go the economy of India as a whole. The Bengali youths must have an assurance that they will get a fair chance of employment in these establishments which are at least situated in West Bengal. I do not say that there should be exclusive reservation and I would never advocate any such thing. But they should get a fair chance and those who are in charge of those establishments should be told that the young men coming from the respective States should get the first preference over those coming from other States.

Shri Balkrishna Wasmik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch Castes) rose—

Mr. Chairman: I gather that Shri Wasmik will not be here tomorrow. He will be brief.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I was the first man to send my name expressing a

desire to speak on this subject. I have also been standing from the very beginning and yet I did not get a chance. I do not know how to catch your eye.

Mr. Chairman: I am guided by a list before me.

Shri K. N. Pandey: My name is there and yet I am being ignored.

Mr. Chairman: But a request has been made by this section of the House that this hon. Member is going away to Nagpur and he wanted five minutes' time.

Shri K. N. Pandey: His name is the second; he could have been given a chance earlier, while others had been called.

Mr. Chairman: It goes on for about an hour and a half tomorrow. The hon. Member will have a chance.

Shri Balkrishna Wasmik: Mr. Chairman, I have listened very carefully to the Minister's speech while he moved this Bill. The Objects and Reasons that he has given for this Bill are very laudable. In the light of those objects and reasons, Sir, I welcome this Bill. But I very much doubt whether by passing this Bill those objects and reasons will be fulfilled. There are certain loopholes and inadequacies in this Bill which defeat the very purpose of this Bill and, I think, unless they are corrected no useful purpose will be served.

17 hrs.

I would like to point out a few things. Many of them have been pointed out by my other hon. friends like Shri Tyagi. What I would like to point out is this. In clause 2—Definitions—(g) it is said:

“establishment in private sector” means an establishment which is not an establishment in public sector and where

ordinarily twenty-five or more persons are employed to work for remuneration;”

Just now my hon. friend, Shri Guha, has stated that this number 25 is a very small number. We have passed the Factories Act, and in that Factories Act the minimum number of employees is 10 where power is used and 20 where power is not used. I do not understand why for this Bill only this number 25 has been kept. I do not understand the reasons for fixing the number here as 25. As a matter of fact, when in the very definition of “factories” in the Factories Act we have kept the number as 10 and 20, why should it be 25 here? We also know that the employers who come under the Factories Act submit reports and other things. Therefore, if that number is prescribed here also I think it will serve the proper purpose.

Then, in sub-clause (c) of clause 3 of this Bill it is said that this Act shall not apply in relation to vacancies in any employment the total duration of which is less than three months. I would like to tell you, Sir, that in many establishments the employers engage employees for a period less than three months because thereby they can avoid many provisions that come under the Factories Act or under the Industrial Disputes Act. If we keep this provision under this Bill also, they will always try to employ people for less than three months and never try to employ them for any period more than three months. Therefore, this question also should be considered.

Again, in the very same clause, in 3(2) (b) it is said: “vacancies in an employment which carries a remuneration of less than sixty rupees in a month;”. There are a number of servants whose emoluments per month are less than Rs. 60. I do not understand why all those people have been taken away from the operation of this Bill.

[Monday, August 3, 1959/Śravana 12, 1881 (Saka)]

Member sworn 1
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29	Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Punjab	50
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31	State awards for Public sector	51
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34	Dalai Lama	53-54
35	Atomic Radiation	54
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 No.**

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3	Film on untouchability	62-63
4	Migration of Indians from Ceylon	63

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QUESTIONS—contd.

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10	Resources for the Second Five Year Plan . . .	66-67
11	Indianisation of foreign firms . . .	67
12	Carpet Industry . . .	67-68
13	Anti-Indian broadcasts from Pakistan . . .	68
14	Training in watch manufacture . . .	68-69
15	Automatic Looms . . .	69-70
16	Manufacture of watches . . .	70
17	Manufacture of lathes by Hindustan Machine Tools . . .	70-71
18	Working Group on Industrial Cooperatives . . .	71
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21	Indian visitors to Pakistan . . .	72-73
22	Industrial Estate at Agra . . .	73
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24	Tungsten carbide . . .	74
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28	Power Projects in Bombay State . . .	75-76
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31	Import of tubes and tyres . . .	76-77
32	Edinburgh film festival . . .	77
33	Third Housing Ministers Conference . . .	77

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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35	Employment for Workers . . .	78
36	Typewriters in Government Departments . . .	78-79
37	Publicity in Hindi and Regional Languages . . .	79-80
38	State Awards for Films . . .	81-82
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40	Production in industry . . .	83-84
41	Pay scales of cinema employees . . .	84
42	Cottage and Small Scale Industry in Manipur . . .	84-85
43	Rehabilitation of displaced persons . . .	85
44	Dailies and periodicals . . .	85-86
45	Persons of Indian Origin in Ceylon . . .	86
46	Dailies published in Madhya Pradesh . . .	87
47	Acquisition of lands and buildings in Lhasa . . .	87-88
49	Rare Earths Ltd., Alwaye . . .	88-91
50	Assault on Indian student in U. K. . . .	91-92
51	Industrial survey of Himachal Pradesh . . .	92
52	Cattle burial in Himachal Pradesh without skinning . . .	92-93
53	Electrification of staff quarters at Dhanabad . . .	93
54	Ghatti and Purania Refugee Colony . . .	93-94
55	Bicycles . . .	94-95
56	Manganese poisoning in Mines . . .	95
57	Press Information Bureau at Hyderabad . . .	96
58	Export of power alcohol from U. O. . . .	96
59	Disposal of evacuee properties in New Delhi . . .	97
60	Factories in Delhi . . .	97-98
61	Export of pashmina wool . . .	98-99
62	Kidnapping of Indian Police Officials by Pakistanis . . .	99
63	Indians kidnapped by Pakistanis . . .	100

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
64	Cattle lifting by Pakistanis	100-01
65	Prizes for Hindi Films	101
66	Government advertisements	101-02
67	Accommodation for Government employees in Delhi	102-03
68	Arrest of farmers at Delhi	103
69	Broadcasts in "Tripuri" by Akashvani, Calcutta	104
70	Manufacture of industrial machinery	104
71	Tea gardens	104-05
72	All India Sericulture Training Institute, Mysore	105
73	Development of hilly regions of Punjab	105-06
74	Manufacture of electric goods	106
75	Land for University of Delhi	107
OBITUARY REFERENCES		107

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri P. C. Bose, who was a sitting member of Lok Sabha, and Shri M. D. Ramaswami who was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly.

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 108-21

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following three adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them:—

- (i) Alleged failure of the Central Government to control the situation alleged to have been created by the Vimochana Samar Samiti
- Notices by Sarvasbri A.K. Gopalan, T.C.N. Menon, P. T. Punnoose, P. K. Varadavan Nair, V. P. Nayyar and S. Bas-

COLUMNS

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—contd.

in Kerala after the dismissal of the State Government there.

wara Iyer.

- (ii) Alleged failure of the Government to control the rising prices of sugar in the country.
- Notices by Sarvasbri Braj Raj Singh, S. M. Banerjee, K. T. K. Tangamani and M. Elias.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 121-36, 149

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959 under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala, under clause (3) of Article 356 of the Constitution.

- (2) A copy of notification No. G.S.R. 811 dated the 11th July, 1959 under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.

- (3) A copy of notification No. S.O. 1041, dated the 9th May, 1959, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendment to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956.

- (4) A copy of the Public Works (Extension of Limitation) Ordinance, 1959 (No. 2 of 1959) promulgated by the President on the 20th July, 1959 under provisions of Article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution.

- (5) A copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 making certain further amendments to the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958:—

- (i) G.S.R. Nos. 585 and 586 dated the 16th May, 1959.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

- (ii) G.S.R. No. 639 dated the 30th May, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 746 dated the 27th June, 1959.
- (6) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—
 - (i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the determination of fair ex-works price and fair selling price of acetate yarn produced by Siralk Limited.
 - (ii) Government Resolution No. 20 (105) TEX(D)/57, dated the 16th June, 1959.
- (7) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (i) S.O. No. 952 dated the 2nd May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textile (Production by Handlooms) Control Order, 1956.
 - (ii) S.O. No. 1152 dated the 23rd May, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956.
 - (iii) S.O. No. 1386 dated the 20th June, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Textile (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956.
- (8) A copy of notification No. G.S.R. 598 dated the 23rd May, 1959 under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955.
- (9) A copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 8th May, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri K. T. K. Tongamani on Starred Question No. 2308

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

- regarding enquiries into Dalmia Concerns
- (10) A copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 694 dated the 20th June, 1959, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 695 dated the 20th June, 1959, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
 - (iii) G.S.R. Nos. 696 and 697 dated the 20th June, 1959, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
 - (iv) G.S.R. No. 750 dated the 4th July, 1959, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
 - (v) G.S.R. No. 817 dated the 18th July, 1959, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955.
 - (vi) G.S.R. No. 818 dated the 18th July, 1959, containing the All India Services (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Rules, 1959.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

- (vii) G.S.R. No. 829 dated the 18th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954
- (viii) G.S.R. No. 820 dated the 18th July, 1959, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954.
- (11) A copy of notification No. G.S.R. 688 dated the 13th June, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957
- (12) A copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952:—
- (i) G.S.R. Nos. 583 and 584 dated the 16th May, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 711 dated the 20th June, 1959.
- (13) A copy of notification No. G.S.R. 433 dated the 9th April, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election Petitions) Rules, 1956.
- (14) A copy of notification No. G.S.R. 462 dated the 21st April, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

- (15) A copy of the 'Parliamentary Committee—Summary of work', pertaining to the Seventh Session of the Second Lok Sabha.
- (16) A copy of statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the Public Works (Extension of Limitation) Ordinance, 1959, under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

- (i) Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 4th May, 1959:—
- (1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1959
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1959
- (3) The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1959
- (4) The Census (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (5) The Cost and Works Accountants Bill, 1959.
- (ii) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 4th May, 1959:—
- (1) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (2) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (3) The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

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PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO
BILLS—*contd.*

- (4) The Coal Grading Board
(Repeal) Bill, 1959
- (5) The Displaced Persons
(Compensation and Re-
habilitation) Amendment
Bill, 1959

REPORTS OF JOINT COM-
MITTEES PRESENTED

137

- (i) Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
presented the Report of the
Joint Committee on the
Banking Companies (Am-
endment) Bill, 1959
- (ii) Shri Mahamud Imam
presented the Report of the
Joint Committee on the
State Bank of India (Sub-
sidiary Banks) Bill, 1959
- (iii) Shri Mohamed Imam
presented the Report of the
Joint Committee on the
State Bank of India (Am-
endment) Bill, 1959

EVIDENCES ON BILLS LAID
ON THE TABLE

137-38

- (i) A copy of the evidence ten-
dered before the Joint Com-
mittee on the Banking
Companies (Amendment)
Bill, 1959 was laid on the
Table.
- (ii) A copy of the evidence
tendered before the Joint
Committee on the State
Bank of India (Subsidiary
Banks) Bill, 1959 was laid
on the Table

STATEMENTS BY THE
MINISTERS

138-42

- (i) The Deputy Minister of
Home Affairs (Shrimati
Alva) made a statement cor-
recting the reply given on
the 21st April, 1959 to a
Supplementary by Shri T
Senganna on Starred Ques-
tion No. 1945 regarding
Indebtedness of Adivasis
- (ii) The Minister of Irrigation
and Power (Hafiz Mohammed
Ibrahim) made a state-
ment on the latest position

STATEMENTS BY THE
MINISTERS—*contd.*

regarding the Indo-Pakistan
Canal Waters Dispute.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 142-46

The Deputy Minister of Law
(Shri Hajarnavis) moved
the election of Members of
Lok Sabha and Rajya
Sabha to be the members
of the Joint Committee on
Offices of Profit. The mo-
tion was adopted

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR
PRESENTATION OF RE-
PORTS OF JOINT COM-
MITTEES

146-47

- (1) Time for presentation of
the Report of the Joint Com-
mittee on the Companies
(Amendment) Bill, 1959
was extended to the last day
of the first week of the next
(Ninth) Session
- (2) Time for presentation of
the Report of the Joint
Committee on the Arms
Bill, 1958 was extended upto
13th August, 1959

BILLS INTRODUCED

148-49

- (1) The Rajasthan and Madhya
Pradesh (Transfer of
Territories) Bill
- (2) The Wakf (Amendment)
Bill
- (3) The Public Wakfs (Exten-
sion of Limitation), Bill

BILL PASSED

149-226

The Minister of Labour and
Employment and Planning
(Shri Nanda) moved for the
consideration of the Road
Transport Corporations
(Amendment) Bill. The
motion was adopted. After
clause-by-clause considera-
tion the Bill was passed

BILL UNDER CONSIDERA-
TION

226-39

The Minister of Labour and
Employment and Planning
(Shri Nanda) moved that
the Employment Exchanges
(Compulsory Notification

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION— <i>contd.</i>	COLUMNS	AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1959/SRAVANA 13, 1881 (SAKA)—
of Vacancies) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.		Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill and consideration and passing of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED	260	
Thirty-ninth Report was presented.		