

Second Series, No. 5

Friday, February 13, 1959  
Magha 24, 1880 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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[Second Series, Vol. XXV, February 9 to 20, 1959/Magha 20 to Phalguna 1, 1880 (Saka)]

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

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, February 13, 1959/Magha 24,  
1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

- +  
Shri Rajendra Singh:  
Shri Radha Raman:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
\*192. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shrimati Mañda Ahmed:  
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:  
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 842 on the 11th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation has since been set up;

(b) if so, the capital outlay of the Corporation; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance in terms of technical man-power and finance has been secured for the above Corporation?

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

(b) The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 50 crores, of which Rs. 10 crores has been issued to start with.

(c) The heavy engineering projects entrusted to the Corporation include

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the heavy machine building plant, the foundry forge plant and the coal mining machinery plants for which we have technical and financial help from the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia.

Shri Rajendra Singh: As far as my information goes, the Union enterprise in West Bengal has a tacit agreement with the West Bengal Government that all employees required for that industry shall ordinarily and necessarily be employed from West Bengal. May I know whether the same rule shall be applied in this enterprise also in respect of Biharis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are no set of . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the agreements have been finalised both with the Russians and the Czechoslovakians for heavy machine building plant and foundry forge plant; and, if so, whether they will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have been finalised and I have already laid some summaries before the House. If the hon. Member is interested in it I can even send copies of the whole agreements, both in respect of the heavy machine building plant and the foundry forge plant.

Shri Ranga: The question arose this way. The hon. Minister was asked to place those agreements on the Table of the House. But the hon. Minister only says that he is prepared to give a private copy of it to Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is not exactly the point. What I meant was, the agreement is in different parts. This agreement is on credit which has been signed. As far as end products and project reports are concerned, they are yet to follow. I explained the position during the last session. Therefore, if any hon. Member or the House is interested in having the credit agreement with the Czechoslovakian Government and the Russian Government, I will, certainly supply the same.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would suggest to hon. Ministers that whenever an agreement is reached and it is not to be kept a secret, copies may be placed in the Library as a rule. I am asking the Parliament Secretariat office to make a collection of all agreements, whether political agreements, trade agreements or any other agreements, so that a brochure may be available to all Members of Parliament. They are trying to do so and it will be within the hands of Members as early as possible. In the meanwhile I would request all hon. Ministers to place copies of all agreements they enter into on behalf of the Government in the Library, if they can be published. I would also ask the Library to notify from time to time the list of agreements copies of which are available with them.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** The hon. Minister has not answered my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will ask him to do so.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The hon. Minister stated that only the credit part of the agreement has been signed and that the question of end products and project reports has not been finalised. In agreements there are other parts like the question of contracts and other matters. May I know whether they have also been finalised or will they be taken up separately?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The schedule of the first part of the agreement—

the credit part—has been finalised, and for the rest the Russians have asked for time to submit us the preliminary project reports and details of end products. After they are received the question will be further discussed and then finalised.

**Shri Ranga:** May we take it that in view of the fact that there are a number of loose ends in the agreements reached earlier in regard to steel plants, Government would see that in regard to every important matter they would reach a firm agreement with the participants?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is the intention.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Sir, my question was this. In respect of the Union enterprise that we are having in West Bengal there is a tacit agreement between the West Bengal Government and the Union Government to employ only West Bengal people in the industry. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, from A to Z, if people are available from Bihar, he will give preference for people from Bihar in that enterprise.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Whether they are Bengalis or Biharis.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If four hon. Members join together and intervene, how can the Minister understand the question?

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether he can give a firm assurance that no more land will be acquired for this project than what has already been acquired?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are trying to acquire land from a perspective angle, because this is going to be the biggest machine building plant of the country which will produce one steel plant every two years. Therefore, no such assurance can be given. All that I can assure is this, that keeping in mind the needs of the country only the minimum required land will be acquired for building the

plant and the housing colonies, for the main plant and for future expansion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would only suggest that hon. Members should not ask the Ministers to commit themselves to any particular course. I am not against it, but Ministers may say something off-hand and thereafter they may not be able to implement what they say. The Question Hour must be the last occasion where any assurance should be asked for. You can only elicit information; not make suggestions, not even ask assurances. I suppose hereafter it will be followed.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Sir, I do not want to be misunderstood. The point is—I hope you will forgive me—I am deeply interested in seeing to it that no more villages have to be evacuated than is necessary. I am not resisting acquisition of land for national purposes; but the point is, hitherto, whether it is in the DVC or anywhere else, acquisition has taken place recklessly.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I help the hon. Member to go out of the procedure? He may be interested, otherwise he would not have put the question. He could have put the question in another manner. He could have asked: "Is there any proposal to acquire any more lands which will cause hardship to the people there?"

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have allowed nearly ten minutes.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Sir, this is a very vital question. It affects the people of Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether from A to Z he would employ people from Bihar in this industry (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. No such assurance can be given by any hon. Minister.

**Shri Ranga:** He can say whether it has been done.

**Shri Goray:** We would like to know whether the West Bengal Government has been given such an assurance.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** If I may submit, Sir, no such assurance exists in respect of any project. Our broad policy has been that as far as possible the people who are available locally should be given always preference. But that cannot be done in higher technical and superior jobs where necessarily it must be an all-India recruitment.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We have read in the papers that Shri Nagaraja Rao has been sent to finalise the heavy engineering machine plant and foundry forge plant agreements and other details. Could we know the reason why Government have again sent a one-member delegation when it has led to great difficulties in the past as far as agreements in regard to steel plants go?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The deputation consisting of Dr. Nagaraja Rao and Shri Ghei, two senior officers of the Government, has to study further with the Soviet experts, the Czechoslovakian experts, the German experts and the British experts several projects which we have already under discussion and negotiation with them. There is no question of their discussing any details which have not already been discussed here. Only the further steps as to how to finalise the various aspects of the agreement and production programme are going to be discussed. One of the main reasons why this two-man deputation has gone is to finalise the intermediate project with the German firm and the Soviet drug project credit agreement.

#### Technical Personnel for the Third Plan

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\*193. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
          { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
          { Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the technical personnel required for the Third Plan has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). Work is in progress, but the assessment of requirements of technical personnel can be fully made only after the Third Plan has been fairly definitely formulated.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether the Man-power Directorates of the States have submitted their lists?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** This is not the stage at which we can ask for such information from the States. But presumably the States must be working on these lines.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether these scholarships that are being offered by foreign countries for the training of Indian nationals abroad are being fully utilized and personnel are being selected so that they may be usefully employed for the Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** That is quite a different question, and it may more appropriately be directed to the administrative Ministry concerned.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the Government will consider the question of, if I may say so, pre-planning for getting these technical personnel before the Third Plan is formulated and also whether the Government will get the services of those Indian engineers who are at present employed in the foreign countries as part of the pre-plan?

**Mr. Speaker:** All these are suggestions for action. Any number of suggestions can be given with regard to the Third Plan. The hon. Member can only elicit information.

**Shri Tangamani:** The question is

**Mr. Speaker:** I know the question. The hon. Member wants to suggest that persons who are working in foreign countries should be brought back.

**Shri Tangamani:** That is the second part of the question. The first part of the question is whether they have got pre-planning as to the number of technical personnel required for the Third Plan and, if so, what steps they are now taking in the matter.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** This is indeed very important. In these matters pre-planning is required. We have indicated earlier that the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission is taking care of this aspect. Some such work is also being done in the Ministry and the departments concerned. It is extremely important and so on the basis of certain assumptions we are also projecting the requirements, so far as the Third Five Year is concerned.

**सेठ गोबिन्द दास :** क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि केवल ऐसे ही लोगो को नियुक्त न किया जाये जिनके पास बड़ी बड़ी डिग्रिया है, लेकिन इस बात का भी ध्यान किया जाये कि जिनका व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है विशेषकर गावों का उनको रखा जाय। क्या ऐसे लोगो को भी इसमें लिए जाने का विचार है, और अगर है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किस तरह से ऐसे लोगो को लिया जायेगा ?

**श्री श्याम न० बिस्म :** यह तो बहुत उचित बात है कि ग्राम्य जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करना है तो व्यवहारिक ज्ञान वाले व्यक्तियों को ही रखना चाहिए।

**श्री नजरान सिंह . "बाहिए" :** किनसे कह रहे हैं ?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether it is a fact that there is dearth of highly skilled technicians and scientists in the country and, if so, what positive steps are being taken to overcome the deficiency in the Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I could not catch the question.



**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether there is a dearth of skilled and scientific personnel and, if so, what steps are being taken to recruit them

**Shri S M. Banerjee.** My question was whether there is a dearth of skilled personnel and, if so, what positive steps are being taken to overcome the deficiency in the Third Plan

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** It is obvious that planning cannot succeed without adequate personnel especially in the technical subjects. A great deal of attention has been paid to them to have man-power committees functioning and we have had surveys made which, I presume, are available to Members of this House in the library here, surveys of particular types of activities, specially technical activities of scientists, electrical engineers, mechanical engineers and teachers too, I think, are being made and our general programme of technical education, I think, is well under way. It is doing very well and so far as we can calculate, we shall have good enough technical people if the programme goes through for the Third Five Year Plan.

**Shri Dasappa:** Are the Government sure that such technical personnel as are already available are absorbed fully?

**Shri S N Mishra:** By and large I think it is true that they are employed. But in certain cases when they are expecting some higher prospects it may be that the employment exchanges reflect some unemployment. But that is not a real kind of unemployment.

**Shri Khadilkar:** I understand there are highly skilled Indian technical personnel employed by foreign firms in other countries. Has any effort been made to invite them to come here?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the very question which Shri Tangamani wanted to put.

**Shri Kediyan:** Can the hon. Minister give us an idea as to the number of technical personnel that may be available at the end of the Second Plan period?

**Shri S N. Mishra:** It is in general terms. It will have to be broken up into so many sectors. We are calculating on the basis of different sectors.

**Shri Ranga:** May we know how the Government ascertain how many of these technically qualified people are absorbed and how many are not absorbed? Is it through the labour exchanges (which certainly, cannot be the proper medium) or is it through the register that they have opened that they find out how many have been absorbed and how many have not been absorbed?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There are fairly accurate census of this. When I say they are available to the Members of the House I do not pretend that they are hundred per cent accurate, because additions have to be made. But I think they are fairly good. We can say that 99 per cent are employed on particular jobs. Others may be in the fringe of the labour exchanges. We have made another arrangement, that is, to put on roll bright people who have just come out of the universities or who may even be studying or working in foreign places. We cannot offer them immediate jobs, but we put them on the roll and pay them, not a high salary but adequate salary and use them for further training and give them particular posts as soon as they are vacant.

#### Indo-German Prototype Workshop and Training Centre

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\*194 { Shri Subodh Hanada  
Shri R. C. Majhi

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

(a) the time by which the Indo-German Prototype Workshop and

Training Centre will be set up at Okhla; and

(b) when it is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The Centre is expected to be set up towards the end of 1959 and to start functioning by the beginning of 1960

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the total estimated cost of the Prototype workshop?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present estimate is Rs 65 lakhs

Shri Subodh Hansda: How much of this will be borne by the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 3.15 million Deutsche Marks is given as grant by the West German Government and a corresponding amount by the Indian Government

#### Import of Non-ferrous Metals

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\*195. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the quantity and value of non-ferrous metals which have been imported since November, 1957,

(b) how much non-ferrous metal is at present available in the country for use; and

(c) what steps have been taken for intensive search and exploitation in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 58]

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (c) of the question the statement says that some private parties are carrying out investigations of

other non-ferrous metals May I know what link the Government have with these organisations and whether any report is received at times?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are many aspects of mining and metals production which are being done by the private parties Government get information about them

Shri V. P. Nayar: With reference to the answer given to part (a) I find that the total imports come to not less than Rs 30,000 May I know whether this import is channelised through any importers and the distribution is also similarly channelised and, if so, what is the percentage of profit allowed to be taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are different metals for which there are different import policies In some cases the State Trading Corporation itself takes a hand in it In other cases the actual users are licensed. Where they are licensed, naturally the question of any percentage of profit does not come in When it is a question of import through established importers a reasonable margin of profit is allowed

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that lead ore from Zawar is sent to be smelted out of India and then lead is again imported into India? If so, what arrangements are the Government making so that lead ore is smelted inside our country and we save foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present output of the Zawar mines both with respect to lead and zinc is not adequate to justify the establishment of a smelter of economic capacity However, our efforts are to put up an indigenous lead smelter as well as a zinc smelter as early as possible As the hon Member is aware, the Zawar zinc smelter is coming up very soon So far as lead smelter is concerned, the Government have received one or two proposals regarding that also

**Shri Dasappa:** As regards copper, lead, zinc and tin, there may be short supply over here, but there is plenty of bauxite in the country. May I know why uptill now only 70,000 tons are being processed and we are importing as much as Rs. 1,63,00,000 worth every year?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Actually on the aluminium side, where bauxite is available in the country, as I have said before the House several times, intensive efforts are being made. At Hirakud, a new smelter of 10,000 tons capacity is coming up and that smelter is being expanded to double its capacity. One more smelter is being established and efforts are being made in that direction, i.e., for a smelter at Rihand. Another smelter for aluminium is proposed to be set up at Salem in Madras State.

**Shri Nath Pal:** The hon. Minister has stated that the licences are given to importers with a reasonable margin of profit. We should like to know as to what constitutes reasonable margin and who decides that, i.e., the Government or the importer.

Secondly, is the hon. Minister aware that very often these importers find that it is much more profitable to sell those licences in the open market than to import? I will produce the necessary papers quoting that there is a premium on the sale of import licences. May we have this information?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As I explained, a large number of non-ferrous metals, i.e., copper, aluminium, tin and zinc, are really licensed through the actual users. Actually in the last licensing period as far as copper was concerned, the established importers have been completely cut out. But in cases where the industries are small and are not in a position to import at reasonable, economic prices, established importers are allowed to import a part of the quantity, and a margin ranging from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 6 per cent., depending upon the turnover of that particular metal, is permitted.

It is true that because of the acute scarcity of these metals due on the one hand to foreign exchange restrictions and very great and rapid development of small scale industries requiring non-ferrous metals on the other, there has been a hiatus between demand and supply. To that extent some difficulties are being experienced by small-scale industries and Government are trying to see that such facility as possible be afforded to them through the STC importing them and through other agencies.

**Shri Nath Pal:** One part of the question remains unanswered.

**Mr. Speaker:** As a matter of fact, the hon. Member has asked two questions in one. The other question is whether Government is aware that these licences are being sold in the black market.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have already mentioned that between the small-scale manufacturers and some of the established importers, even though there may be distribution control as much as possible, it is bound to be, because of the scarcity, that certain actual users themselves may go out in the market and sell the metal at a very high price and it is very difficult to control it.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** It is not the question of selling the metal. It is the question of selling the licences.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know whether the hon. Minister has specific information about the quantity of copper and zinc handled by the Non-Ferrous Metals Association, Messrs. Kamani metal group and the Binani metal group?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is again going into the details. I have already mentioned that as far as copper is concerned, not a single established importer has been allowed any import licence during the last licensing period. Licensing has been done on the actual user basis.

**Shri Tyagi:** I want to have a clarification of the question asked by another hon Member and that is whether these licences that are issued are negotiable instruments. Are they non-transferable or transferable?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They are non-transferable.

**Shri Tyagi:** Then is any action taken when they are sold again?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Action is taken when a breach takes place in the law.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** A definite question was asked as to whether these import licences are being sold in the market at a premium and not that the articles imported were being sold. The licences are being sold in the market. No reply has been given to that.

**Mr Speaker:** It has been answered.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). Whenever Government comes to know of any such illegal selling of licences, we take action on that. But hon Members have to realise that we took a special step in regard to the import of copper. We cut out the established importers altogether and issued actual users' licences. We also asked the STC to import copper.

Some of the actual users are so small—they are small factories, very small people—that they cannot afford to import direct. Hence they take the help of the established importers. We cannot prevent it. They have not got the finances and so they take their help. It is not actually the case of selling the licence to established importers but of taking their help and through them securing copper. In that case we cannot take any action.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The hon Minister said . . .

**Mr Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Tangamani:** Just one question, Sir.

**Mr Speaker:** I have allowed number of questions already.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The hon Minister has stated that if it comes to their knowledge, they definitely take action. May I point out to him that very respectable dailies and journals daily quote that such and such licences are being sold at such and such premium. If he wants, I will produce those journals which quote that these licences are being sold in Bombay.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I will be very glad if the hon Member furnishes that information to me. I am quite positive that we take action.

**Shri Tangamani:** The hon Minister has stated that so far as bauxite deposits are concerned, they are in plenty and the aluminium smelting plant is being established. He also stated that the aluminium smelting plant is going to be put up at Salem. May I know whether the Italian experts, who recently visited this country, have submitted the project report? If they have not submitted the project report, what is the reason for the delay?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They are compiling the project report. We recently received information from them that as soon as it is worked out into proper details they will submit the same to us.

#### Steel for Small Scale Industries of Mysore State

\*196 Shri Keshava. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore has asked for enhancement of the quota of steel to meet the demands of small scale industries in the State,

(b) if so, with what result, and

(c) what is the quantity of steel supplied to the small scale industries in Mysore during 1958-59 so far?

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

(b) It is not possible to enhance the quota for Mysore immediately but the quota will be increased to some extent in the next period.

(c) 116 tons in April-September, 1958.

Shri Keshava: May we know if from the pool of steel, indigenous as well as imported, any quota is earmarked and specified for allotment to small-scale industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes:

Shri Keshava: What is the quantity and what is the allotment made to Mysore out of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is what I said in answer to part (c) of the question, i.e., 116 tons in April-September, 1958, which is proposed to be increased as soon as availability improves.

State Trading Corporation of India  
(Private) Ltd.

\*198. Shri Keshava:  
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 857 on the 11th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of amending the Memorandum of Association of the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd with a view to enlarging its scope and functions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The amended Memorandum of Association has become effective from the 27th December, 1958.

Shri Keshava: Has Government been pleased to consult the private sector in this matter?

Shri Kanungo: There is no necessity for that.

Shri Ranga: What is the exact nature of the change that has been made in this Memorandum?

Shri Kanungo: The objects had to be changed and the particular paragraph of the Memorandum to be changed reads thus:

"The objects for which the Company is established are to organise and effect exports from and import into India of all such goods and commodities as the Company may from time to time determine and the purchase, sale and transport of and general trading in such goods and commodities in India and anywhere else in the world and to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of their objects."

The reason was that unless you have wider powers under the Memorandum you cannot operate a trading project.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the precise details as to why Government found it necessary to enlarge the scope of the STC?

Shri Kanungo: It is not a question of enlarging this portion—and the purchase, sale and transport of and general trade in such goods and commodities anywhere else in the world and in India — was not wide. Therefore it was found difficult. Supposing the STC has a consignment in some other country lying, it has got to sell it over there. These are provisions which were found necessary to cover all sorts of transactions which may come up before it.

Shri Ranga: Does this power entitle the STC to keep out private trade in any direction it likes or does that depend upon a definite decision to be taken by the Government?

Shri Kanungo: It does not permit the STC to keep out anybody. Government has got to take action if any trade has got to be regulated.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether this amended clause 3 which has not been objected to either by the creditors or shareholders has been finally lodged with the Registrar?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am not sure; it must have been.

**Shri Tangamani:** In reply to a previous question, he said that this particular amendment has already been laid on the Table of the House and they have invited whether there is any objection from the creditors and the shareholders and a particular date was specified. Within that date there has been no objection. What I would like to know is, because no objection has been received from the creditors and the shareholders, whether this particular amendment has been lodged with the Registrar.

**Shri Kanungo:** All I meant is, I do not remember the date when it was lodged. But, unless it is lodged, it cannot come into effect.

**Shri Warior:** May I know whether the Government has received any request from any State to establish its own State Corporation to deal in commodities in which the State Trading Corporation is not dealing?

**Shri Kanungo:** Normally there are two procedures by which a company can be regulated. One is by capital issue. I believe Kerala Government has put in a proposal which is under discussion.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** It is not a fact that there is a general complaint that the S.T.C. generally sells away its own import licences to private established importers against certain commission?

**Shri Kanungo:** It is not at all the case. It is the reverse. In fact, the S.T.C. accommodates other exporters when they do not have quotas.

#### Transfer of Beru-Bari to Pakhian

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Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
Shri Rajendra Singh:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Supakar:  
Shri Sadhan Gupta:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
\*199. Shri Assar:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Halder:  
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution for retaining Beru-Bari in India; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

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

(b) A Bill relating to this matter will be placed before Parliament where every aspect of this question will no doubt be discussed.

**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** As the question involves very important constitutional points, is it the intention of the Government to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for opinion?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The point that might have arisen was whether it required legislation or not. We have decided, therefore, for various reasons, anyhow, to put it before Parliament. The question of any other constitutional point does not arise at all.

**Shri Vajpayee:** Under article 3 of the Constitution, if the borders of

any State are to be changed, the move must come from the President who in turn must ascertain views of the State legislature. May I know if the views of the West Bengal Legislature were ascertained before the hon. Prime Minister entered into an agreement with the Prime Minister of Pakistan and if not, I should like to know under what article of the Constitution or under what law the Prime Minister thinks that he has authority to transfer Indian territory to Pakistan without ascertaining the wishes of the people living there.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon. Member makes certain assumptions. I entirely agree with him that where any territory of India is to be taken out of India, it is a very serious matter and every care should be taken that it is done according to the Constitution and the law. But, the question that arises in all these matters is whether a certain part of area is a territory of India or not. I am not going into the merits of the question. The main thing has been in these border disputes, whether they belong to India or Pakistan, whether according to certain awards, certain interpretation of those awards they come here or there. Therefore border disputes are not normally put in that category to which the hon. Member refers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

**Shri Vajpayee:** There is a supplementary arising out of the reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Since the Nehru-Noon Agreement definitely envisaged exchange of enclaves and this is stated in a document so authoritative as the President's Address, may I know if the Prime Minister will be ready — I am very serious about it — may I know if the Prime Minister will be ready to modify the terms of the agreement and to see that Beru-Bari is retained in the Indian Union and not given over to

Pakistan for the very good reason that as a matter of fact Beru-Bari is not an enclave and there can be no question of its transfer to Pakistan? It is a matter of fact. If that is so, would he modify the agreement and come before Parliament with a modified settlement?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Beru-Bari is not an enclave. Nobody can call it an enclave since it is not. And the President's Address does not refer to Beru-Bari as an enclave at all. The President's Address has not gone into detail. If the hon. Member refers to it, one part of the President's Address, as far as I remember, refers to enclaves and another part refers to the Nehru-Noon Agreement and the arrangements arrived at. We are not treating this as an enclave at all. As for the other argument, that would be rather going into the merits and I hope that this House and the other will go fully into this question so that a right decision may be arrived at.

**Shri Tyagi:** On a point of order, since Beru-Bari was a territory which immediately before the commencement of the Constitution was comprised in the State of West Bengal, it has become part of India as such and any legislation either from the State or from this Parliament cannot part with any territory unless the Constitution which defines finally the boundaries of India is amended. In article 1, it is mentioned, "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. The territory of India shall comprise the territories of the States...."

**Mr. Speaker:** What I suggest is.....

**Shri Tyagi:** ... the territories of the States....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly hear me. This is only a question. So far as the actual transfer is concerned, a Bill will be brought up here. This point of order can certainly be raised that this House has no jurisdiction unless the Constitution is amended and so on. Therefore, he would not invite me to give

an answer so far as this matter is concerned. There can be honest difference of opinion regarding this matter. Article 4 deals with a different question that so far as boundaries are concerned, a law can be brought here. There can be difference of opinion regarding this matter. But, let us not go into this question as to whether this is legal or not legal, what kind of procedure is to be adopted, whether the Constitution has to be amended or not. All this will be a subject matter then and a discussion will be allowed at the time when the Bill is brought before this House.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon Prime Minister that the map on which discussions took place between him and the Prime Minister of Pakistan was not a correct map, that the placing of Deviganj is not where it is in the map and therefore, whether the hon Prime Minister will look into the entire matter and reconsider it before formulating the Bill? Once the Bill comes, it will be a question of prestige.

**Shri Tyagi:** No question of prestige.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon Lady Member goes into actual merits. It is rather a complicated matter of maps and revenue records and various claims, made, and counter-claims, etc. It is hardly possible to deal with it in question and answer, but I can assure her and the House that we are deeply concerned in this matter, and we shall consider every aspect of it with the greatest care.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** One question Sir

**Mr. Speaker:** The whole matter will be thrashed out at the time the Bill comes out.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I want to elicit some information.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### Prices of Jute and Mesta

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\*200. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Anirudh Sinha:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**

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

(a) whether any assessment as to the effect of several steps taken by Government and other bodies concerned to check the declining prices of jute and mesta has been made,

(b) if so, with what result,

(c) the quantity of imports of jute since December, 1958 as well as the quantity canalised to be exported through the State Trading Corporation,

(d) the present position of jute prices in different jute growing areas, and

(e) the extent to which it has been found possible to increase the holding power of the cultivator by measures so far undertaken for the purpose?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (e) A statement showing the prices of raw jute in producing areas during the months of December 1958 and January 1959 is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 59]. It will be seen that by and large the declining trend has been arrested. Further purchases by the State Trading Corporation and the mills are expected to assist the grower to sell the stocks still with him.

(c) 13,825 bales of long jute and cuttings were licensed for import during the period ending January 31, 1959 to facilitate manufacture of jute specialities. No ceiling has been fixed on exports through the State Trading Corporation. Permission to export will be given against contracts in the light of stock and price position.



**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that the S.T.C. is purchasing a certain variety of jute only, and the variety which remains with the growers is not being purchased?

**Shri Kanungo:** The S.T.C. is trying to buy all varieties of jute which can go in for exports primarily. It is also purchasing other varieties which are required for internal consumption.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** What is the quantity of various qualities of jute that has been purchased by the S.T.C. so far?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have not got the information now.

**श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह:** क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि सरकार के अनेक प्रयासों के बावजूद भी इस वक्त तक जूट के भाव में कुछ भी वृद्धि नहीं आई है? इसलिये क्या सरकार अच्छे जूट के लिये कोई न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है?

**श्री कानूनगो:** स्टेटमेंट में दिखाया गया है कि जो कीमत गिरती जा रही थी वह धीरे-धीरे बढ़ गई है और उम्मीद है कि आगे और नहीं गिरेगी?

**Shri Anirudh Sinha:** It is under the contemplation of the Government to fix minimum prices for raw jute in view of the fact that the various measures adopted by the Government have not been able to stimulate jute prices?

**Shri Kanungo:** The steps taken in the last few months have shown some results. If they do not give results, other steps will be considered.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** These export sales were made on a clear assurance by the official Jute Commissioner, Sri Paul, that no export duty would be charged. On that calculation the sales were made, and now as no information from the Finance Ministry has yet reached the customs people about the removal of this duty, this jute is lying in Calcutta unexported,

and further sales are also likely to be stopped. May I know what steps the Commerce and Industry Ministry is taking to expedite this important step as, without that, the whole scheme of export will fail?

**Shri Kanungo:** Government at no time, under no circumstances, gave any assurance about variation of duties, and if, as the hon. Member has said, certain exporters are not able to market their jute, Government will know how to take care of it.

**श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह:** नई दिल्ली से इस बात की घोषणा की गई थी कि बिहार राज्य के पुर्निया जिले में खुले बाजारों में सरकार जूट खरीदेगी। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इस दिशा में अब तक क्या और कितना काम हुआ है, तथा उस से कच्चे जूट के बाजार भाव पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है।

**श्री कानूनगो:** भाव के ऊपर जो असर हुआ वह स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है, और पुर्निया ने कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये से जोरो से खरीद हो रही है।

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Is the hon. Minister aware that since his statement on 8th December the price of raw jute has gone down at least by Rs. 3 and of Mesta by more than Rs. 3? The S.T.C. is not making any purchase of Mesta and the price of it has gone down to Rs. 14 per maund?

**Shri Kanungo:** We are concentrating upon jute at the moment, and as for the price, the last quotation in the statement is for 23rd January, 1959.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** The difficulty is that the hon. Minister is quoting only the Calcutta price, but the real price which the grower would get in the villages is very much lower, Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 lower than the Calcutta price.

**Shri Kanungo:** Here in the statement the prices of Nowgong, Kendrapara and Purnea are given.

जी बिबूति मिश्र : वह तो पबसन करीदा बा रहै है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेस्टा जूट की खरीदने के लिये सरकार ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को ऑर्डर दिया है या नहीं।

जी कालूगली मेस्टा के ऊपर धनी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

जी बिबूति मिश्र : आज मेस्टा बहुत सा पड़ा हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस को खरीदने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है।

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (जी लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : इस वक़्त जो स्टॉक सर्प्लस है उस में मेस्टा भी है और जूट भी है। हा जूट ज्यादा है और मेस्टा कम है। लेकिन अगर हम जूट के स्टॉक को खरीदना चाहते हैं तो इस के यह माने नहीं हैं कि हम मेस्टा को बिल्कुल ही छोड़ देंगे। हमारा ध्यान मेस्टा की तरफ भी रहेगा।

Mr. Speaker, Shri Hem Barua

Shri A. C. Guha: He says the S T C is not interested in Mesta

Mr Speaker: Unless hon Members are called, they ought not to put questions, otherwise I am not able to maintain order here Shri Hem Barua

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that this time the prices of raw jute went far below the rock bottom and the growers in North Bengal districts, Assam, Orissa and Bihar failed even to recover 75 per cent of the production costs, and the Union Government came in only at the crucial stage when the growers were thoroughly sapped? May I know what are the reasons for this inordinate delay in stepping in?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: On a point of order, Sir

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

is not quite correct to say that we took action at a very late stage. As soon as we were informed—in fact, we came to know—that the prices were falling, Government immediately took action, and, as the hon. Member is aware, I made a statement in the House in the last session about the steps we decided to take. Those steps were taken, and they did produce a salutary effect. I do not say that the prices went up very high, but the decline was arrested, and, in fact, for about two weeks prices also went up very high.

The main point at the present moment is to lift the surplus, to purchase the surplus, which is in different areas in different States—Bihar, Assam, Bengal etc.—and at the present moment we are considering that question. We have authorised the co-operative banks and the apex societies of different States to make purchases on behalf of the States. We have also asked the mills to keep a reserve of, say, five months. Up till now they were keeping a reserve of three months only. We asked them to raise it to four months, and they agreed to that. Only three days before we asked them to raise it to five months. They will also have to make purchases in the market. The S T C is also going to purchase. The main difficulty is that of arranging for finance. We are in consultation with the Finance Ministry as to how to advance money either to societies or to mills. So, we are in the midst of considering these matters, and I hope it would be possible to take a decision within a week or so, and the position will definitely improve.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I was present at the Calcutta meeting when it took place under Shri Paul, the Jute Commissioner, and he assured that no export duty would be charged. Will the hon. Minister try to find out whether this is right or wrong?

**Shri Kanungo:** As the House knows, except the Finance Minister is expected to vary the duties.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** But, if it has been stated, then what steps will Government take?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order? Hon Member ought not to raise a point of order and then go on putting a question. What is the point of order?

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** The hon Minister said that no assurance was given, but the assurance was given and I was present at that meeting. It was given by the Jute Commissioner and the stand has been made on that calculation. Then, what steps is the Ministry taking?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a point of order. I would advise all hon Members not to utilise the procedure of raising a point of order for putting a question.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Could we know what exactly is the price of jute prevailing in the villages where the primary producer is having to sell, and whether there has been any increase in the prices after the S.T.C. entered the market? The prices have only been given to us at the centres in Calcutta.

**Shri Kanungo:** In the statement, the prices are given. For example, in Bihar, in Purnea, the price on 19th December, 1958, was Rs 16, on 26th December, 1958, it was Rs 15. On 2nd January, 1959, it rose up to Rs 15.50. Then, the steps were taken, and on 9th January, 1959, it rose to Rs 16.00.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon Member wants to know the prices ruling in places other than those indicated in the statement.

**Shri Kanungo:** If the hon Member gives me the names of the places, I will give the figures. Here, in the statement, I have given the figures for

Calcutta, Nowgong, Kendrapara and Purnea, which are the main jute-producing areas.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the rate at which the State Trading Corporation is buying in the jute-growing areas of the 24 Parganas, that is, in the villages, not in Calcutta?

**Shri Kanungo:** I would seek your protection to say that the rate at which the purchases are made should not be disclosed, because it varies from week to week.

**Shri Panigrahi:** From the statement, we find that on 5th December, 1958, the price prevailing in Kendrapara in Orissa was Rs 19.50, and on 23rd January, 1959, it was Rs 17.50. May I know whether the State Trading Corporation is buying jute at Rs 17.50 directly from the cultivators or through its agents?

**Shri Kanungo:** Referring to the prices in Kendrapara, I would point out that the buying operations started late in January, and the operations will reflect after a while. As the hon Member has quoted, the price on 9th January, 1959, was Rs 18.00. It has since dropped to Rs 17.50, but it is not unusual.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Would you allow me to make one suggestion? The hon Minister says that he will decide the policy within a week or so. After that, he may make a statement in the House, and if necessary, there may be some discussion on that statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well.

**Construction of Quarters in Nagpur for Central Government Employees**

\*202 **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1077 on the 8th December, 1958 and state—

(a) whether the construction of 280 quarters at Nagpur for the employees of the offices shifted to Nagpur has since been completed, and

(b) whether the proposal to construct another 125 quarters during the next year has since been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): (a) No Sir, the work is still in progress

(b) The proposal has been agreed to in principle and formal sanction is likely to be issued shortly

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the number of employees who have been transferred to Nagpur so far?

Shri Anil K. Chanda. I have not got the exact figure with me at the moment. The Indian Bureau of Mines is gradually transferring its activities to Nagpur, and the number will be mounting up. But I have not got the exact figure today.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. When will the Indian Bureau of Mines functioning in Calcutta be transferred? It had been stated that it would be transferred by April, but so far, the laboratories have not been transferred.

Shri Anil K. Chanda. We had indicated earlier in answer to this question that the transfer of the Bureau of Mines would be carried out in a phased manner. We have to put up the laboratory buildings in Nagpur. Already, the process of transferring in part has commenced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. Am I to understand that the transference of the laboratories from Calcutta to Nagpur will have to wait till the completion of the construction of buildings there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes of the laboratory buildings, certainly.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I may add that we have taken up this ques-

tion of transfer of the various staff of the Indian Bureau of Mines according to the requirements given to us by the concerned Ministry, namely the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. They and we in collaboration are doing it in such a manner as not to dislocate the work of the Indian Bureau of Mines, and pending the construction of the permanent quarters, we have also taken care to provide requisite transit accommodation.

We are giving our constant attention to this matter. Recently, that is, only a few weeks ago, both the Minister of Mines and Fuel and myself had been to Nagpur. We have discussed all the questions on the spot, and we have taken all the maximum care that is necessary in a matter of this kind, and we have taken care also to see that no one is unnecessarily inconvenienced.

Bhopal Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory

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\*203. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:  
          { Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the capacity of the Bhopal Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Sir, as the House is aware, at one stage, due to the stringency of resources, particularly, foreign exchange, the implementation of the project had to be divided into three phases. The progress of this work in the first phase is already in hand.

Now, the matter is under consideration whether the implementation of the second and third phases could be brought to an earlier date, and also whether the manufacture of railway traction motors could be added to

the first phase which includes manufacture of heavy transformers, control gears and switch gears

**Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** May I know how long it will take for this report to be ready?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** A decision will be taken as early as possible

**Shri Morarka.** May I know whether it will be possible for Government to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the agreement entered into with the foreign collaborators?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as I am aware, perhaps, the agreement has already been laid on the Table, because the agreement was arrived at two years before, but if it has not been laid, I shall certainly lay it on the Table of the House again

सेठ अचल सिंह क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस फैक्टरी से कब तक सामान बनना शुरू हो जायगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह पहले फेज का काम सन् १९६० के आखिर तक शुरू हो जायगा ।

**Shri V C. Shukla.** Is it a fact that the consulting engineers for this factory and the purchasing agency for this factory are the same?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No they are advising us with the different tenders that come out, only the stipulation is that it has to be purchased from UK, because the major part of the loan is available from that country and the consultants firm will advise us on all the purchase with no agency commission but only payment of actual expenses

**Shri V C Shukla** I wanted to know whether the consulting engineers and the purchasing agents are the same organisation or not

**Shri Manubhai Shah** That is what I have stated. In some items yes when their own parent company may offer, and they become a sort of purchasing agent. But in many other

commodities, we shall have to buy them from the open market in UK for which they will advise us but no agency commission will be payable excepting payment of actual expenses

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** In the papers, it is said that there is another combine coming forward in Durgapur, between ACC and Babcock & Wilcox etc, and they will be manufacturing some of the turbines and generators which are already manufactured at Bhopal. Are the two going to overlap in these matters?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No, the A V B project is primarily meant for the manufacture of cement machinery and boilers, and the heavy electrical project at Bhopal for turbo-alternators, generators, transformers switch gears and control gears

#### Third Five Year Plan

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Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
\*204. Shri Tangamani:  
Shri N. R. Munisamy.  
Shri Harish Chandra  
Mathur:  
Shri Damani:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2150 on the 19th December 1958 and state

(a) the further progress made in regard to the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan so far,

(b) the procedure proposed to be followed in the preparation of the Plan, and

(c) the time by which the blue print of the Third Five Year Plan will be completed?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S N. Mishra)** (a) The Planning Commission is engaged in considering questions of policy and approach relating to the Third Five Year Plan. In

addition to the working groups for Agriculture, Irrigation and Power which were set up earlier, a steering group consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission and the Ministries is examining common problems of planning relating to Industry, Transport and Power. There are also working groups for Steel, Fuel, Industrial machinery, Technical Education, Scientific Research, Health and Education. Questions relating to the mobilisation of resources are also under study.

(b) Different aspects of the Third Plan are being worked out at this stage by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Central Ministries and State Governments. In a number of fields State Governments are setting up their own working groups. A meeting of the Panel of Economists is being convened early in March. Questions relating to the Third Plan will be considered by the National Development Council towards the end of March.

(c) The preliminary draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan is expected to be ready by the end of 1959.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We were told during the last session of Parliament that all the political parties would be consulted. My information is that a committee comprising of the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was constituted. May I know whether this committee ever met, and whether the draft was discussed, and if not, whether it is likely to be discussed?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** This committee has been constituted, but it has not met so far. It is expected that the meetings of this committee would take place during the current session.

**Shri Tangamani:** In reply to a previous question it was stated that not only the working groups would be set up but they would also consider the question of mobilising the resources. May I know whether a special committee has been set up for working out how to increase the resources and how to tap the existing resources?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** We have an Economic Division in the Planning Commission which is seized of this aspect of the matter.

**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Is it a fact that some creditor countries have shown uneasiness on the size of the Third Plan, and if so, what steps are we taking to dispel their doubts?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** We have absolutely no information about this. And how can there be any uneasiness about a thing which has not come into any shape?

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that the foreign exchange part of the Third Plan is going to be discussed in Washington on the 16th of March in the Aid Conference? The hon. Minister has just now said that the rough draft will be discussed by the National Development Council only towards the latter part of March. May I know what is the position that Indian members would take in the Aid Conference in Washington to be held on the 16th March, in relation to the foreign exchange part of the Third Plan?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I could not get the question properly. Does the hon. Member think that the Conference in Washington is going to have any connection with the Third Five Year Plan? I am not quite clear about the import of his question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is in relation to the uneasiness of India's creditor countries. In addition, it is said that India's creditor countries are uneasy over the prospect of the size of the Third Plan, and the foreign exchange part of it is going to be discussed in Washington in the Aid Conference to be held on the 16th March.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got this information.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It was in the papers this morning.

**Mr. Speaker:** It was in the newspapers and the hon. Member bases his question on that report that the foreign

creditor countries are uneasy about the size of the Third Five Year Plan, that it runs up to Rs. 10,000 crores.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** We have no information on this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I request that Question No 221 may be taken up and answered?

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members are aware that such of those questions as are not reached here and not answered will be printed along with their answers.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is a very important question. The hon Prime Minister may very kindly agree to answer this question. You know the Chechem Trust has caught the imagination of the people.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, the Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### घाना के लिये भारतीय विशेषज्ञ

२०५. { श्री बाजपेयी :  
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहवी :  
श्री साधन गुप्त :  
श्रीमती इला पालचौबरी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घाना के प्रधान मंत्री ने हाल की अपनी भारत यात्रा में घाना के लिये भारतीय विशेषज्ञों और पदाधिकारियों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने की इच्छा प्रकट की थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) घाना में अब तक कितने भारतीय पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री को सभा सचिव (श्री साधन गुप्त साहू) : (क) से (ग) . जी नहीं । लेकिन सदन को स्मरण होगा कि २६ नवम्बर १९५८ को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३७३ के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि घाना सरकार ने, घाना में काम करने के लिए २५० अधिकारियों तक की सेवाएं हमसे मांगी थीं । अब तक उन्होंने कृषि, सिंचाई और शक्ति (पावर), स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, डाक और तार-संचार, सार्वजनिक निर्माण (पब्लिक वर्क्स), सर्वेक्षण (सर्वे) और रेल के क्षेत्रों में ५० विशेषज्ञों की मांग की है । इनमें से कुछ स्थानों के लिए घाना सरकार के पास उपयुक्त सेवारत (सर्विंग) अधिकारियों के नाम भेजे जा चुके हैं, और घाना में सेवा करने के लिए अभी तक १२ अधिकारी चुने गए हैं । यदि ये अधिकारी सेवा की शर्तें मंजूर कर लेंगे तो इन्हें घाना भेजा जायगा ।

घाना सरकार ने, उपर्युक्त ५० विशेषज्ञों के अलावा भारत सरकार से २ वायु सेना अधिकारियों, और एक ऐसे अधिकारी की सेवाएं मांगी हैं, जो समुद्रपार देशों से सामान खरीदने के लिए घाना सरकार के खरीद कमिशन का मगठन कर दें । उपर्युक्त सेवारत अधिकारियों के नाम घाना सरकार के पास भेज दिए गए हैं ।

##### Automobile Industry

\*206. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathar:**  
**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**

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

(a) whether performance of the motor car and truck manufacturing industry has been reviewed in the light of the experience and conclusions of the Defence Ministry as embodied in the statement made by the Deputy Defence Minister on the 5th December, 1958 in Lok Sabha;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to streamline the industry;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Shri Tata; and

(d) if so, what consideration has been given to the points raised therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexe No 66.]

### औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के आवास की समस्या

\*२०७. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५८ के भूताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की आवास सम्बन्धी समस्या के विस्तार का पता लगाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे थे, उन सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

भ्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) आंध्र प्रदेश, बम्बई, केरल राजस्थान और दिल्ली में सर्वे पूरी हो गई है। आसाम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पंजाब उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल और त्रिपुरा में सर्वे जारी है। मद्रास और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जल्दी कार्यवाई की जा रही है।

बाकी राज्यों को सर्वे जल्दी शुरू करने के लिये लिखा गया है।

### Rubber Board

\*208. { Shri Vasudevan Nair.  
Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1212 on the 19th December, 1958 and state.

(a) the basis for the nomination of workers' representative on the Rubber Board; and

(b) the names of the members who were representing labour in the previous term?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The labour representatives were nominated on the basis of the verified Membership of the Central Trade Union organisations in the rubber industry

(b) Sarvaswari C. E. Bharathan, B. K. Nair, K. Karunakaran and Smt. Rosamma Punnoose

### Scheme of Water Supply

\*209. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for water supply from Maithon to the Ranigunge Coal field areas was prepared by the Government of West Bengal and the Ministry of Labour and Employment in March, 1958, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A scheme was proposed by the Government of West Bengal in March 1957 and it is being examined in consultation with the various departments concerned

### भारत और मंगोलिया के बीच व्यापार

\*२१० { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :  
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, १९५९ में भारत और मंगोलिया के बीच एक व्यापार करार हुआ था ;



(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उस करार के अन्तर्गत मंगोलिया को कुछ पटसन भे भजा जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमन्त्री (श्री सतीशचन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

#### Foreign Markets for Coir and Coir Products

\*211. Shri Kodliyan. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to increase foreign markets for coir and coir products,

(b) whether as a result of these steps export of coir and coir products has increased, and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah). (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 61]

(b) and (c) In spite of serious competition and heavy import duties imposed by importing countries, the exports of coir and coir products are just being maintained, though they have not increased

#### Employees' State Insurance Scheme

\*212. { Shri A K Gopalan:  
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation Staff Regulations have been finalised,

(b) whether the pay-scales of the staff had undergone any change, and

(c) if so, how many times changes were effected?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet, but meanwhile the Corporation follows the

Central Government rules and regulations in different matters

(b) Yes

(c) Twice

#### दिल्ली में भोलाला में क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

\*२१३ श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में भोलाला की औद्योगिक बस्ती के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने की योजना मजूर की जा चुकी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितन क्वार्टर बनाये जाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमन्त्री (श्री अनिल कुमार खन्ना) (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा लगभग ४०० क्वार्टर बनाने की एक प्रयोजना बनाई जा रही है।

#### Low Cost Automobiles

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme for the manufacture of low cost automobiles, and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I annexure No 62]

#### Export of Shoes to Russia

\*215. { Shri S. R. Damani.  
Shri D. C. Sharma

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any quantity of shoes out of the surplus production against

the original order from Russia has been disposed of, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir There is a possibility that the Russians may purchase the surplus and negotiations are in progress

(b) Does not arise

#### **Industrial Development of Rajasthan**

**\*216. Shri Morarka.** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent by the Central Government on the industrial development of Rajasthan during the First and Second Five Year Plan period separately,

(b) the amount likely to be spent during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(c) the main projects which are likely to be undertaken by Government during the remaining period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c) A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 63]

#### **Allotment of Cultivable Lands for Displaced Persons in Tripura**

**\*217. Shri Bangshi Thakur** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of displaced persons in Tripura have not yet been allotted cultivable land, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar)** (a) and (b) All schemes for the acquisition of land for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tripura have been disposed of. No scheme is pending in this Ministry at the moment. If information is required about any particular scheme, efforts will be made to collect it.

#### **Indians in Shanghai**

{ Shri D. C. Sharma:  
**\*218.** { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
          { Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1064 on the 8th December, 1958, and state

(a) whether any progress has since been made with regard to the realisation of amounts due to the Indian nationals who were in the employment of the Shanghai Municipal Police and other authorities in China, and

(b) if so, what?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) and (b) No Sir There has been no further progress in the case since my last reply given on the 8th of December, 1958 though our Embassy at Peking is still pursuing the case

#### **Industrial Relations**

**\*219. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited Prof J Henry Richardson, Professor of Industrial Relations, Leeds University to make a thorough investigation and study in relation to the question of joint consultation between Industrial management and employees and industrial relations in this country,

(b) whether Mr Richardson has accepted the offer, and

(c) if so, when he is likely to arrive in India and commence his work?

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

(c) He has already arrived in India on the 16th November, 1958 and has commenced his work

**Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme**

\*220. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Housing Ministers' Conference in October, 1958 expressed disappointment at the poor response from employers under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, and

(b) whether Government intends to hold an enquiry to find out the causes of this attitude of the employers and make it obligatory on the employers to construct houses for the workers?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Yes. However, while expressing regret at the poor response from the employers to the Scheme, the Housing Ministers' Conference, expressed the hope that, the employers would be persuaded to build more houses for their workers by taking advantage of the liberal financial and other terms recently announced. The Conference also recommended that the results achieved should be watched for a year and the matter of enforcing compulsion should come up for review at the next annual Conference of the Housing Ministers.

(b) Not at this stage, in view of the reply given at (a) above.

**Chechema Memorial Trust**

- \*221 { **Shri Panigrahi:**  
**Shri Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Parulekar:**  
**Shri U. C. Patnaik:**  
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Misra:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Tangamani:**  
**Shri Subiman Ghose:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister is aware of the fact that a Private Limited concern has made over Rs 75,000 to the Chechema Memorial Trust,

(b) whether any special assistant of the Prime Minister's Secretariat is associated with this Trust,

(c) whether the Prime Minister has made any enquiry into the nature and amount of donations to this Trust; and

(d) if so, with what result?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) So far as the Prime Minister is aware, no such sum was paid by a private concern to the Trust. It has been stated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in a letter which has been published, that the house property in question was donated to the Trust by one of her friends. The expenditure involved in transferring the house property amounted to approximately Rs 75,000. This was paid out of the Trust funds.

(b) Yes, Shri Mathai was one of the three Trustees of the Trust.

(c) and (d) The Prime Minister has been informed that the total amount in the Trust, including the amount spent on acquiring the house property, is Rs 10,73,683 31 nP. Of this sum, a sum of a little over rupees six lakhs had been placed at the disposal of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur by some of her personal friends before the Trust was formed. The rest of the money was later given to the Trust. The Prime Minister has seen a copy of the Deed of Trust. He is not aware of the individual donations to the Trust.

**Export of Bicycles**

- \*222. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**  
**Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to promote exports of bicycles has been formulated by the All India Cycle Manufacturers Association,

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

(c) whether they have agreed to evolve competitive and cheaper prices for export of bicycles?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir; the Cycle Manufacturers Association of India (not the All India Cycle Manufacturers Association) are, however, known to be considering proposals for increasing exports of bicycles.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

#### Small Scale Industries

\*223. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the machinery and material purchased locally and imported for the Small Industries Service Institute, Northern Region have been utilised; and

(b) the centres which have been started and their location?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64.]

#### Production of Sulphur

\*224. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to invite a Norwegian Team to prepare a project report for the production of sulphur from the pyrite deposits at Amjhor in the district of Shahabad, Bihar?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** We are arranging to send samples of Amjhor pyrites to Norway. After the analysis and examination of this for suitability for sulphur and sulphuric acid manufacture is made by the Norwegian firm, Government propose to invite Norwegian experts for a more comprehensive study.

#### ग्वाडर में भारतीय

\*२२५. { श्री सरजू पाण्डे :  
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वाडर के सम्बन्ध में कराची स्थित भारतीय उच्चायुक्त के प्रथम सचिव और मस्कट में नियुक्त भारतीय वाणिज्य दूत के प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री को सभा सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) ग्वाडर के भारतीय राष्ट्रपति के लिए कुछ सुविधाएं दिलाने के विषय में पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ लिखा-वड़ी की गई है ।

#### Purchase of Jute

\*226 { Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chaudhuri:  
Shri Rajendra Singh:  
Shrimati Renu  
Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has decided to buy jute as a measure of price support in Bihar, Orissa, Assam and four northern districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, on what basis and on whose recommendation this decision was taken by the State Trading Corporation;

(c) what is the price level on the basis of which such purchases will be made; and

(d) whether the State Trading Corporation will make these purchases

directly through its own agencies or whether it will entrust the same to other bodies or individuals acting as its agents?

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

(b) The Government of India.

(c) It will not be in the business interest of the corporation of the sellers to disclose this information.

(d) Through cooperative societies of jute growers.

#### **Trade Restrictions Imposed by Tibetan Authorities**

**\*228. Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been placed by the Tibetan authorities on the export to India of salt, wool and borax;

(b) if so, what impact it had on the economy of the Bhotiyas whose livelihood depends on trade with Tibet; and

(c) whether Government propose to have some kind of trade agreement to regulate Indo-Tibetan trade?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Complaints from traders have been received but the Government is not aware of any formal restrictions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indo-Tibetan trade is regulated by the trade agreement signed between India and China on the 14th October, 1954. The trade agreement has expired on 31st December, 1958, and negotiations are in progress for its extension. Simultaneously talks are also being held for a fresh trade agreement with China.

#### **Film on Harijans**

**\*229. Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 364 on the 29th November, 1958 and state:

(a) when the shooting of the film on the removal of untouchability will begin and when the film would be completed; and

(b) what would be the total cost of production of the film?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) The draft of an agreement has been prepared and is expected to be finalised shortly; after the agreement is concluded production will commence. The film will take about a year to complete.

(b) The cost of production of the film is estimated to be Rs. 2 lakhs.

#### **Calcutta Corporation**

**\*230. Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the sum due to the Calcutta Corporation from the Central Government on account of services rendered to Central establishments in that city as on 31st December, 1958; and

(b) whether any request has been received from the Calcutta Corporation to settle the outstanding dues?

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

(b) Yes.

#### **Manufacture of Fertilizers**

**\*231. { Shri Kamal Singh:  
Qazi Matin:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in some Western countries fertilizers are economically produced as a small and medium scale industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate starting small units for the manufacture of fertilizers?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Even in our country phosphatic, potassic and bone meal fertilizers are made on a small and medium scale. For nitrogenous fertilizers, however, it is under study whether small scale plants could be economical. In some of the foreign countries, there have been small and medium sized plants for nitrogenous fertilizers also. We are expecting such schemes to be received from some of the European countries. We are also getting the Chinese experiment studied. After these studies are made, Government would try to encourage small and medium plants in nitrogenous fertilizers also.

#### Forest Industries in Beas Basin

\*232. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up forest industries in the Beas basin, and

(b) if so, what are these industries, and when these are likely to be set up?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b) The question of setting up Forest Industries in the Beas Basin is under examination.

#### Khadi and Handloom Cloth

\*233. Shri Bibhuti Mishra Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the Central rebate so far given to various States in 1957 and 1958 for Khadi cloth and handloom cloth,

(b) to what extent the rebate has encouraged Khadi and handloom cloth production, and

(c) whether Government propose to continue the grant of rebate?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 65]

(b) The production has been steadily increasing, every year, as will appear from the statement (Statement No. II) placed on the Table of the Sabha. The exact extent to which production has increased on account of the rebates alone can however, be assessed.

(c) Yes, Sir, for the present.

#### Soda Ash

\*234. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by indigenous industries and other consumers in getting adequate supply of Soda Ash at reasonable prices,

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter, and

(c) whether Government contemplate imposing control over the distribution of Soda Ash?

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

(b) Steps have been taken to import larger quantities of Soda Ash and also to increase the indigenous production by licensing additional capacity for expansion of existing units and installation of new units.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Wage Committee for Working Journalists

{ Shri Rajendra Singh:  
Shri N. Keshava:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee.  
Shri Tangamani:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
\*235 { Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Sadhan Gupta:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Halder:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 17th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Special Committee set up for making recommendations to the Central Government in regard to the rates of wages to be fixed for working journalists has since submitted its report;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if so, the main points of decision taken?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### **Shortage of Technical Personnel in the Country**

\*236. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri R. C. Majhi:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held in September, 1958, in New Delhi to review the situation arising out of the shortage of technical personnel in the country with the representatives of the State Governments and the Centre,

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of the technical personnel during the Second Five Year Plan,

(c) the total shortage of these personnel for the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) the names of the States in which the shortage is most acute?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) No, the meeting in September, 1958 was one of the periodical meetings held for considering matters relating to the programme for the training of craftsmen

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The exact shortage of technical personnel has not been ascertained.

#### **Wet Mica Grinding Plant**

\*237. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan:**

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

(a) whether a scheme for setting up a wet mica grinding plant has been received from the Government of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Government of India's approval of the scheme has been conveyed to Rajasthan Government

#### **Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers**

\*238. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**  
**Shri Rajendra Singh:**  
**Shri N. Keshava:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**  
**Shri Tangamani:**  
**Shri Sarju Pandey:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Qazi Matin:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 8th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the study group appointed to formulate a comprehensive Social Security Scheme for industrial workers;

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have examined the same?

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

(b) Copies of the Report have been supplied to the Parliament Library

(c) The Report is under examination

Messrs Dhanraj Mills (Private) Ltd.

\*239 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have instituted an enquiry into the affairs of Messrs Dhanraj Mills (Private) Ltd., Bombay,

(b) if so, what was the reason of such an enquiry, and

(c) whether the enquiry has been completed, if so, what are its findings?

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

(b) The mill closed their spinning and weaving departments on 23rd June, 1958. An order under clause 32(1) of the Cotton Textiles Control Order was issued on 17th July, 1958 prohibiting the management from dismantling any machinery. In order to assess the technical state of the machinery, a technical survey was conducted in August 1958. On considering the results of this survey Government decided that an investigation was necessary under Section 15 of the Industries (D & R) Act and accordingly set up a committee on 27th December, 1958.

(c) The investigation is still in progress.

#### Nepa Newsprint

\*240. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether all newspapers have to purchase their requirements from the Nepa Newsprint,

(b) what part of their total requirement is to be purchased from Nepa,

(c) how the quality and price of Nepa compare with the imported material from various countries, and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to bring down the prices of the Nepa Newsprint?

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

#### STATEMENT

a) to (d) There is no compulsion on newspapers to purchase Nepa news print. Nepa newsprint is supplied to newspapers at their own request and on the authorisations issued by the Registrar of Newspapers in India to make up as far as possible the 15 per cent cut in newsprint import which the newspapers agreed to in 1957.

The price and quality of Nepa news print do not at present compare favourably with the imported newsprint. Steps are being taken to improve the quality by using a better technique in the bleaching process and bring down the prices by raising the quantity of production to 100 tons a day after providing adequate power facilities.

#### Prices of Jute

\*241 { Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chaudhuri  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia  
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra  
Shri Subiman Ghose

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has authorised the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and Assam to buy jute at the current prices from the open markets in their States

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement showing the price levels for the main varieties of jute in these three States when State purchases in accordance with the said authorisation started and state if they have decided to regard these price levels as floor prices and economic for the producer,

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has informed these States that



it will bear all the losses incurred by them in buying up jute stocks from the open market; and

(d) what are the reasons for excluding West Bengal from this arrangement?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir; the State Trading Corporation, however, are purchasing raw jute through the co-operative societies in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, U.P. and Tripura.

(b) A statement has been laid on the Table of the House. It is hoped that purchases by the State Trading Corporation and mills will help to firm up these prices. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 59.]

(c) The State Governments will suffer no losses in these purchase transactions.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Insulin Factory

**\*244. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish an Insulin factory with foreign collaboration has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the progress made in setting up the factory?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Manufacture of insulin is one of the items included in the unit for the manufacture of glandular products to be set up with Soviet collaboration. These proposals are under consideration of Government.

#### Praga Tools Corporation

**\*245. { Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shri D. V. Rao:  
Shri Halder:**

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

(a) whether the Government of India have taken over the management of Praga Tools Corporation;

(b) if so, on what conditions;

(c) whether any scheme has been finalised for the expansion and development of Praga Tools Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure involved?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The present capital structure of the Praga Tools Corporation is as follows:—

Andhra Government 47.57 lakhs  
Public Shareholders 18.35 lakhs

It is proposed to invest Rs. 70 lakhs on behalf of the Central Government in this Corporation. These proposals have been agreed to by the present shareholders. The legal details and the formalities in connection with the investment by the Government of India are being processed and have not yet been finalised. When Government have invested this sum, Government would be the majority shareholders in this Corporation.

(c) and (d). Various schemes for the expansion and development of the Praga Tools Corporation are under examination. But, no final decisions have yet been taken. However, several improvements in its working have been already done leading to substantial increase in production.

#### Stoppage of Cash Compensation to Displaced Persons

**\*246. { Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to stop paying cash compensation to displaced persons against claims;

(b) if so, the reasons leading to this decision; and

(c) the number of claimants likely to be affected thereby?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri F. S. Naskar):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

#### **STATEMENT**

The compensation scheme envisages the payment of compensation mainly by the transfer of properties. However, keeping in view the vulnerable condition of certain categories of claimants it was decided to pay cash subject to a maximum of Rs 8,000 to about 19 categories. Applications were invited from these categories from 1953 onwards and the last date for their receipt was extended from time to time. Ultimately entertainment of fresh applications was stopped with effect from 31st January, 1957 as sufficient time had already been given to claimants to apply for priority. The number of claimants who were admitted to priority for cash payment was about 67,000. This was in addition to small claimants numbering about 1.66 lakhs whose claims have been verified for Rs 10,000 or under and to whom also compensation is still being paid in cash. Cash is also being paid to certain hard cases of claimants suffering from T.B., cancer, mental diseases and disability. Up to 31st January, 1959 Rs 51.5 crores have been paid in cash. It is not possible to give the number of persons who may have been affected by this decision.

#### **Children's Films**

**\*247 Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) what positive steps are being taken to have good films for the children, and

(b) whether any Committee is likely to be set up to chalk out a scheme?

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

(b). Government has entrusted the work of the production of films for children to a registered society called the Children's Film Society. This was set up in May 1955. The Society receives an annual grant from Government for the production of children's films. It is composed of eminent men and women most of whom are interested in this question and some of whom are specially associated with children's education, psychology and production of films.

The work of the Society is mentioned in detail in the Report of the Ministry last year and will also be given in this year's Report. The Society also publishes its annual report.

Besides the work of the Society, Government is giving the Prime Minister's Gold Medal for the best children's film with a cash award totalling Rs 25,000 and Rs 12,500 for the second film.

The Films Division is proposing to produce cartoon films for children and has produced a few documentaries for children.

#### **Manufacture of Agricultural Machinery**

**\*248 { Shri Rajendra Singh:  
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:  
Shri Warior.**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Joint Indo-Japanese venture is contemplated with a view to manufacture agricultural machinery,

(b) if so, the broad features of this venture, and

(c) the location of this project, its total outlay and India's share in it?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Government have no knowledge of any such venture.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Automobile Industry

\*249. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1223 on the 1st September, 1958 and state

(a) how much of the target laid down for the automobile industry in the Second Five Year Plan has been achieved by the end of December, 1958, and

(b) what further steps are contemplated for attaining self-sufficiency in regard to the automobile industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 66]

### 'Ad Hoc' Committee on Sub-soil Water Level in Delhi

\*250. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

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

(a) whether the 'Ad Hoc' Committee on sub-soil water level in Delhi has submitted its final report,

(b) if so, what are their recommendations, and

(c) what action has been taken on them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K C. Reddy): (a) The draft of the final report is awaiting the formal approval of the Committee. We have received information from the Chairman of the Committee that the report will be submitted during this month

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, a statement giving the recommendations of the Committee in its Interim Report and action taken on them is

placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 67.]

### Japanese Investment

\*251. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the four-member Japanese Industrial and Technical Co-operation Mission which has been touring India this year has held any discussion with Government about the possibility of Japanese investment in Indian industries and that of undertaking joint ventures along with Indian industrialists in medium and small scale industries,

(b) whether they have submitted any formal proposals to Government in this regard, and

(c) whether this Mission was officially sponsored by the Government of Japan?

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

### U.N. Map

\*252. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Assar:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 226 on the 25th November, 1958 in regard to the wrong delineation of Kashmir's position on UN map and state what further action has been taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): On instructions from the Government, our Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York sent another letter to the UN Secretariat on 17th December, 1958. The reply of the UN has not yet been received.

### Slum Clearance in Punjab

229. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the number of slum clearance schemes sanctioned for Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) the progress made under the schemes;

(c) the amount allocated by Centre to Punjab for this purpose in 1958-59 and for the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(d) the amount spent out of the above allocations so far separately?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) No slum clearance project from the Punjab was received by the Government of India up to September, 1958. In accordance with the revised procedure, since prescribed, the State Government can now themselves sanction such projects, provided these conform to the provisions of the Slum Clearance Scheme. The Punjab Government has not sanctioned any project up to 19th January, 1959.

(c) A sum of Rs 2.80 lakhs (including Rs 0.70 lakhs as the State's share of matching subsidy) has been allocated for Slum Clearance in the Punjab during 1958-59. The total allocation to the State during the 2nd Plan period under this Scheme is Rs 28 lakhs, including Rs 7 lakhs as the State's share of matching subsidy.

(d) No disbursement has been made to the State Government during the last two years. A budget provision of Rs 2.10 lakhs, being the Central share, exists for the current year.

### Khadi Co-operative Societies in Punjab

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

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

(a) the number of Khadi-Co-operative Societies with their location

working at present in Punjab; and

(b) the nature of assistance given to such societies by the Central Government in 1958-59 so far?

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

(a) There is only one Khadi Co-operative Society in Punjab, viz. Khadi Wool Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd, Pampat, District Karnal.

(b) Attention is invited to my reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No 2440 by Shri M. V. Krishna Rao on 22nd September, 1958 in which the required information has been furnished.

### Cement Factories

231. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many of the licensed Cement Factories have been started so far and the location thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is placed on the Table showing—

(i) the new units already established, and

(ii) the schemes of expansion to existing factories, as completed [See Appendix I, annexure No 68].

### Import Restrictions

232. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the commodities on which import restrictions have been imposed partly or wholly since 1st October, 1958, and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange saved thereby?

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

(a) A statement showing the list of commodities in respect of which quotas for Established Importers have been reduced or banned during October 1958—March, 1959, is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 69].

(b) It is not possible, at present, to state the exact amount of saving, but the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved as a result of quotas for Established Importers having been reduced or banned during October, 1958—March, 1959 may be of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

#### **Exports to Germany**

**233. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of India's exports to West Germany during 1958; and

(b) the value of India's imports from West Germany during 1958?

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

(a) and (b). The value of India's exports including re-exports to and imports from West Germany during the period January—November, 1958, for which latest statistics are available, is given below:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Exports including re-exports	1344.8
Imports	8280.9

#### **Banning of Indian Films Abroad**

**234. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian films which have been banned in other countries during the year 1958; and

(b) the names of such countries where these films have been banned?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). We have no reliable information in Delhi. We have, however, asked all our Missions to carry out full scrutiny and let us have the results as soon as possible. These will be made available to the House.

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#### **Import of Skimmed Milk Powder**

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

(a) what is the total quantity of skimmed milk powder imported by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. during 1958-59 so far;

(b) the total amount of Foreign Exchange involved;

(c) whether further consignments are being imported; and

(d) the agency through which the milk is distributed in the States?

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

(a) 6,804.5 metric tons

(b) Rs. 4,81,085 71 (Rs. 4,75,133.33 as freight on 50 per cent. of the above quantity plus Rs. 5,952.38 as bank charges).

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Parties nominated by the State Governments

#### **Export of Films**

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

(a) the number of films exported to European countries during 1958, country-wise; and

(b) how their exports compare with the figures of 1957?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No 70]

#### **Embassy Building in Eire**

**238. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No 1987 on the 12th September, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the furnishing of Embassy Building in Eare has since been completed, and

(b) the total amount spent on it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Furnishing of the Embassy Building is not fully complete Reception and dining rooms still remain unfurnished

(b) The total amount spent so far is £2,503-8-11

### Price of Zinc

239. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what was the price of Zinc per cwt just before Government controlled its distribution,

(b) whether there is any abnormal increase in its price now, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The price and distribution of imported zinc are not under control

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) This is due partly to the corresponding rise in the price of zinc in the international market and partly due to the temporary shortage of the metal in the local market on account of non-arrival of the imported metal. The Government have taken steps to provide Actual User Licences to scheduled industries to enable them to get their requirements. The Government are also importing metal for small scale industries separately and a public notice has been issued to small scale units to register themselves with State Directors of Industries and send in their applications. They will be allotted metal shortly. It is hoped that these measures will have the desired effect on the market.

### Export of Tobacco

241. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of Virginia Tobacco and country tobacco exported from our country in the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, and

(b) the countries to whom these have been exported?

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

(a) and (b) Two statements showing country-wise exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1954 to 1956 and the varieties of unmanufactured tobacco exported during 1957 are placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 71]. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco were not recorded grade-wise and variety-wise until December, 1956

### Cigarette Manufacturing Factories

242. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of cigarette manufacturing factories in India and their names,

(b) the owners of these factories, and

(c) their manufacturing capacity?

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

(a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I annexure No 72]

(c) The total installed capacity of all the units included in the statement is 31878 million pieces per annum

### Investigation Committee on the Collection and Utilisation of Bones

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

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

reply given to Starred Question No 874 on 11th December, 1958, and state

(a) whether the report of the Investigation Committee on the collection and utilisation of bones has since been examined;

(b) what are the main recommendations,

(c) whether there are any private firms which crush bones and utilise them for fertiliser purposes, and

(d) whether there are any such cooperatives which are receiving grants or subsidies for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) The Report is still under examination

(b) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 73]

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Some parties are receiving subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent under the G M F Rules for the distribution of bone meal

#### Housing Schemes in Delhi

244. Shri Radha Raman Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration did not draw its annual allocation of amounts which the Government of India had allocated under different schemes for Subsidized Industrial Housing, Low Income Group Housing, Slum Clearance and Village Housing Project for Delhi,

(b) if so, what are the details of those allocations during full Second Five Year Plan period, year wise and the difference in amounts allocated and drawn, and

(c) the reasons for the difference and the steps being taken to achieve the Second Five Year Plan target?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy). (a) The

Delhi Administration did not draw in full its annual allocations during the first two years of the Second Plan period for the various Housing Schemes.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 74] The Delhi Administration's attention has been invited to the need for quickening the tempo of progress of works under the several Housing Schemes

#### Shifting of Central Government Offices to Simla

245 Shri Ram Krishan Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 415 on the 25th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether any decision regarding shifting of Central Government Offices to Simla has since been taken,

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

(c) the names of the Offices to be shifted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No No surplus accommodation has been made available at Simla, so far by the concerned State Government with whom we have taken up the matter

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### Cement Production

246 Shri Ram Krishan. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 346 on the 29th November, 1958 and state the quantity of cement produced upto the end of December, 1958 as against the target laid therefor in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The production of cement since 1956

and the installed capacity of the industry are indicated below:—

Year	Installed capacity	Actual production (in million tons)
1956	5.7	4.9
1957	6.6	5.6
1958	7.05	6.06

The total installed capacity is likely to go up to 10 million tons by 1960-61, when the total production per year is expected to be of the order of 9 million tons

#### **Code of Discipline in Industry**

247. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the nature of sanctions to be imposed by the Central organisations of employer and workers for enforcing the Code of Discipline in Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Sanctions are —

- (i) To ask the unit to explain the infringement of the Code,
- (ii) To give notice to the unit to set right the infringement within a specified period,
- (iii) To warn and in case, of a more serious infringement to censure the unit concerned,
- (iv) To impose on the unit any other penalty open to the organisation; and
- (v) To dis-affiliate the unit from its membership in case of persistent violation of the Code

#### **Honorarium for Writers to 'Ajkal' Magazine**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the honorarium paid to the writers to

'Ajkal' a Hindi magazine, has been reduced; and

(b) whether this has been done for this magazine only or for other Government English publications also?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) There has been no recent revision of rates of payment for articles contributed to the "Ajkal" (Hindi) but certain reduced rates were prescribed in November, 1957. These have been sanctioned for "Ajkal" (Hindi) and "March of India" (English) but the same rates were meant to apply to other journals also. The office orders are being suitably revised to make this effective

#### **Death of Shri Kailash Rao in U. K.**

249. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiries have been made about the circumstances of the death in London on or about 1st January, 1959, of Shri Kailash Rao who is alleged to have been accidentally struck by a heavy metal contraption torn away by gale from a hotel building, and

(b) what steps in the matter have been taken by our High Commission in U.K.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes It is understood from our High Commission in London that Shri Kailash Rao was struck outside Cumberland Hotel by a heavy object, which was part of exterior Christmas decorations, falling on him on the night of the 31st December 1958. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital where he died after an operation on the 1st January, 1959. An inquest was held on the 6th January, 1959 but the result thereof is not yet available

(b) Our High Commission took active interest in the matter. Their representative attended the inquest and all necessary assistance was given to the cousin of the deceased in the



matter of cremation and despatch of the ashes to his relatives in India. The Legal Department of the High Commission is also assisting the deceased's cousin in claiming compensation from the concerned parties.

#### आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी

२५०. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये गत दस वर्षों में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कोसकर): एक विवरण लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [विवरणे परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७५]

#### Textile Mills in Punjab

251. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for grant of licences for starting Textile Mills in Punjab during 1958-59;

(b) the number of co-operatives applying for such licences; and

(c) the number of licences granted and the names of those to whom these have been granted?

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

(a) In the calendar year 1958, three applications were received

(b) None of these three applications was from a Cooperative Society

(c) The applications received in 1958 are still under consideration

#### Evacuee Properties

252. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) the specific issues still pending between India and Pakistan pertaining

to the properties of the displaced persons; and

(b) what steps are being taken to solve them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b) There is no agreement with the Government of Pakistan on immovable properties, of displaced persons. In spite of sustained efforts on the part of the Government of India, Pakistan has evaded settlement of this question.

The movable properties of displaced persons are covered by the Indo Pakistan Agreement on movable property. The position regarding the implementation of this Agreement was last stated in reply to Starred Question No. 28 on the 11th August, 1958. Since then there has been no further progress.

#### Small-scale Handloom Industries in U.P.

253. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale handloom industries started in U.P. State on co-operative basis during 1956-57 and 1957-58, district-wise;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of the industries; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the recovery of the loans?

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

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The following amounts were sanctioned to U.P. State by the Central Government from 1953 to 1958, for the development of the handloom industry:

Loans Rs. 1,03,04,940/-.

Grants Rs. 1,02,24,171/-.

(c) Attention is invited to Annexure V of the pamphlet 'Handlooms of India' published by the All India Handloom Board, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library

#### Sewing Machines

254. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri  
Shri Ram Krishan

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that sewing machines manufactured in India have been favourably received in foreign countries to which they have been exported,

(b) the total number of machines manufactured and exported during 1958 as compared to the corresponding figures in 1957, and

(c) the names of the countries to which they were exported together with figures of off take by each in number and value?

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

(b) and (c) A Statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 76]

#### Export Risk Insurance Corporation

255 Shri N. R. Manisamy Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how much risk was undertaken by the Export Risk Insurance Corporation upto the end of 1958

(b) what is the result achieved so far by the Corporation, and

(c) what is its impact on the import policy of the Government of India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri)  
(a) Rs 7,51,55,000

(b) Credit insurance is a new type of business in India, the response of exporters to the facilities offered by the Corporation is considered to be encouraging

(c) Nil

#### सूती वस्त्र उत्पादन

२५६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहां तक सूती वस्त्र उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, भारत को विश्व में तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या भारत में सूती वस्त्र उत्पादन में और बढ़ि हो रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) (क) जी, नहीं। भारत को अब भी दूसरा स्थान प्राप्त है।

(ख) सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन सारा-रफ्तार बढ़ा है। केवल मिल के कपड़े का उत्पादन १९५८ में कुछ गिरा है।

#### कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

२५७ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना अब तक कितने शहरों में लागू की जा चुकी है और निम्न भविष्य में कितने शहरों में इसके लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

अब उपमन्त्री (श्री आशिष शर्मा) यह योजना अब तक ७३ केन्द्रों में लागू की जा चुकी है और ३० जून १९५९ तक २० और केन्द्रों में इसके लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है। ये केन्द्र शहर या कस्बे हैं जिनमें कहीं कहीं ऐसे समीपवर्ती गांव या ताल्लुक शामिल हैं जहां के कारखाने इस योजना में लाये जा सकते हैं।

**Import of Potassium Permanganate**

258. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of the Potassium Permanganate imported in 1957-58 and its total requirement?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): 455 tons of potassium permanganate were imported in 1957-58. The present annual indigenous requirements of potassium permanganate are estimated at 350 tons.

**Export of Indian Handicrafts**

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

(a) whether the export of Indian Handicrafts improved last year in comparison with 1957; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures of export of handicrafts for the years 1957 and 1958 (as far as available), given below indicate the extent of improvement of exports during 1958:—

Year	Value in Rupees
1957 (Jan.-Sept.)	4,86,43,334
1958 (Jan.-Sept.)	5,01,13,866

**All India Palm Gur Conference**

260. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the recommendations, if any, made by the All India Palm Gur Conference held at Kunamkulam in December, 1958; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) A Statement containing the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 77].

(b) Action on most of the recommendations has to be taken by the State Governments, institutions, etc. to which copies of the report will be sent by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Action on the recommendations concerning the Commission will be taken by the Commission itself after obtaining the orders of Government where necessary.

**Border Agreements**

261. { Shri Subiman Ghose:  
Shri Rajendra Singh:  
Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) the number of cease-fire agreements, with dates, in border area, which were entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan since the establishment of military regime in Pakistan;

(b) how many of them have been violated; and

(c) the losses suffered in human lives, properties and animals by India as a result of each such violation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the information asked for is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 78]

**Border Incident**

262. { Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Supakar:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani armed forces opened fire twice on the Indian post

of Hartakitilla in the Patharia reserved forest on the 7th January, 1959;

(b) whether this was in violation of the cease-fire agreement between the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet;

(c) whether any protest was lodged with the Pakistani authorities against this violation of the agreement; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) No reply to our protest has been received, but the Pakistan authorities alleged in a protest that their troops fired in self-defence. This baseless allegation has been replied to.

#### Indians in South Africa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 Indians living in Klarksdorp, a town in the Transvaal have been ordered to vacate their homes and business and to move to a special Asian quarter 4½ miles from the centre of the town, and

(b) if so, whether any complaint from them has been received?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, we have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) No.

#### India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta

264. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1214 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the technical team has examined the working of the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the result of enquiry held?

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

(b) The technical team is expected to submit its report to Government shortly for consideration.

#### Employment Exchange, Delhi

265. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employment Exchange, Delhi has prepared a proposal to help find new jobs for the stall assistants who will be out of employment at the termination of "India-1958" Exhibition, and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The workers have been advised to register themselves at the Exchange for normal assistance.

#### Labour Cooperative Societies in Manipur

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

(a) the number of labour cooperative societies registered so far in Manipur; and

(b) how many of them were awarded minor works of construction without calling for tenders?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Re-rolling of Non-ferrous Metals

267. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the present position of re-rolling of non-ferrous metals with details of;

(1) the capital invested;

(ii) the annual imports of raw material;

(iii) the locational distribution of units; and

(iv) the scope of electric power and the present cost of energy consumed in re-rolling?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is at present no unit re-rolling non-ferrous metals enlisted with the Development Wing of this Ministry. However, the information so far as non-ferrous rolling mills are concerned is given in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 79]

सीमा पर हमले

२६८. श्री सरजू पांडे क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १५ दिसम्बर से २२ दिसम्बर १९५८ तक आसाम के मदनपुर, कारापुर और करीमगंज क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी सेना ने कितनी बार हमला किया,

(ख) इन हमलों के फलस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई, और

(ग) इन हमलों की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा बंबईशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) और (ख). १८ दिसम्बर से २२ दिसम्बर १९५८ तक पाकिस्तानी सशस्त्र सेनाओं ने पथरिया रिजर्व फोरेस्ट और मदनपुर तथा कौरपुजी क्षेत्रों में गोलीया चलाई। इसका विवरण साथ लगे ब्योरे में दिया गया है। [बेल्जिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८०]

(ग) पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के पास इस गोलाबारी के खिलाफ राज्य और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर विरोध-पत्र भेजे गए।

सरकार सीमा की सुरक्षा के प्रबंध पर बराबर विचार करती रहती है।

Reclamation and Development of Waste and Fallow Lands

269. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the total sum of money that has been made available to the West Bengal Government by the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation for the reclamation and development of waste and fallow lands for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan,

(b) how many reclamation schemes have been taken in hand by the Central Government or the West Bengal Government with the money thus provided and the location of such schemes,

(c) the number of displaced persons who have been settled on lands reclaimed in accordance with these schemes so far, and

(d) whether any survey has been undertaken of the extent of land that can be reclaimed in this manner and the number of persons that can be settled and rehabilitated in this manner?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Rs. 36,26,330/-. including Rs. 15,00,000 for the purchase of new machinery

(b) Two schemes have been taken in hand by the State Government at the following places with the money provided by the Central Government —

(i) Reclamation of 2750 acres in Herobhanga Block of Sunderbans in 24-Paraganas; and

(ii) Reclamation of 5000 acres for Sisal-cum-paddy cultivation in Midnapore District. Certain other schemes are under consideration

(c) Reclamation operations have not yet been completed; hence, actual

rehabilitation has not yet started. 550 families have, however, already been shifted to Herobhanga as a preparatory measure and 220 more will move there shortly.

(d) According to the State Government, about 10,000 families can be so rehabilitated. A survey was undertaken by the West Bengal Government and it revealed that about 10,000 families can be settled on 80,000 to 1,00,000 acres of land which can be reclaimed and developed.

#### Export of Bone

270. **Shri M. B. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to increase the export of bone to foreign countries,

(b) which are the principal countries that import the bone from India, and

(c) which are the other countries which compete with India in the supply of bone?

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

(b) U.K., West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France and USA

(c) Pakistan, Argentina and some African countries.

#### Manufacture of X-Ray Sets

271. **Shri Anrobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any private firms in Calcutta manufacturing X-Ray sets;

(b) the number of such firms and whether any of them has applied for financial aid to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this connection?

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

(b) and (c). There is only one firm in Calcutta namely Messrs. Radon House, Manufacturing X-Ray equipment on small scale basis. To implement their expansion programme, they have requested the Government of West Bengal for capital participation in their venture.

#### Border Incident

272. { **Shri Wodeyar:**  
          { **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two officers of the Indian Border Security Force were killed in heavy Pakistani firing across the Cachar frontier on the 23rd December, 1958; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have demanded from the Pakistan Government compensation for the loss of lives?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Expenditure on Construction of Buildings

273. **Shri Mohamed Imam:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the construction of buildings, office and residential separately, in the capital by Central Government from 1948 to 1958; and

(b) the return on the amount invested?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The Works, Housing and Supply Ministry is concerned with the construction of office and residential accommodation in the general pool only. Other Ministries, like the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Defence, etc., and statutory and autonomous corporations undertake, on their own,

their construction works. It will naturally take considerable time and labour to collect the required information from all the concerned Ministries etc and even the limited information in respect of buildings constructed in the general pool during the last ten years.

(b) The return on the investment cannot be accurately assessed year-wise, as separate accounts are not kept of rents recovered for buildings according to the years of their construction. Further, such an assessment would not be feasible/realistic for the following reasons:

(i) No rent is recovered for office accommodation, except from the Commercial Departments of the Government of India, who occupy only a comparatively small portion of the accommodation in the general pool.

(ii) For each residential house, two standard rents are calculated—firstly, under Fundamental Rule 45A and secondly under Fundamental Rule 45B. The former is a concessional rent, based on the cost of the Building exclusive of the cost of land and its development. The latter is the economic rent, generally applying to other than entitled Government employees. The recovery of rent from eligible Government servants is further limited to 10 per cent of their pay or to rent under F R 45A, whichever is less.

2. At present, there is a considerable shortage of office and residential accommodation in the Capital. The former is of the order of 5 lakhs sq ft. This figure will go up several times as the temporary hutments (many of which have already outlived their life) now being used for location of offices become unserviceable. The current market rate of rent for office space, depending on the locality, is between Rs 40 and Rs 50 per 100 sq ft per month. Even at this high rate, it is not possible to secure all the accommodation needed. The only alternative therefore, is for Government to undertake to construct quickly, to

make good the shortage, or at least a substantial part of it.

3. From the position stated in para (b) above it is clear that the furnishing of the information asked for is not feasible. It is also felt that the time and labour involved in ascertaining such information, even if feasible, (which it is not), would not be commensurate with its utility.

#### National Sample Survey Reports

274 Shri Parulekar. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Sample Survey Reports so far published,

(b) the total number of such reports cleared by Government for publication, and the number submitted to Government for clearance,

(c) the number actually published, and

(d) whether Government have considered any proposals for the speedy publication of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Thirteen,

(b) Twenty-three such reports have been cleared by Government out of the total of 35 submitted,

(c) Thirteen,

(d) The Reports are brought out by the Indian Statistical Institute and not by Government. The Institute has strengthened its project section which deals with the tabulation of data. Also greater use is now being made of electronic equipment for tabulation work. Priority is given to the processing of Sample Survey data and more technical persons are being trained to enable quicker tabulation and presentation. Arrangements have also been made for quicker printing of the Reports.

**Import of Clocks, Time-pieces and Watches**

275. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clocks, time-pieces and watches imported during the year 1958, and

(b) the number of such items manufactured in India during 1958?

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

(a) Import figures are available for the period January to November 1958 and are furnished below

Watches	84,563 Nos
Time-pieces and Clocks	56,588 Nos
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,151 Nos</b>

(b) The estimated production of clocks during 1958 in the large scale sector is 29,752 Nos. There is no approved production programme for the manufacture of clocks in the small scale sector. Figures of production, if any, in the small scale sector, are therefore not available.

Watches and Time-pieces are not produced in the country at present.

**Lands of Meo Peasants in Gurgaon District**

276. { **Shri Ramam:**  
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

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

(a) whether the lands of Meo peasants in Palwal Taluk, Gurgaon District, Punjab taken over by others, illegally have since been restored to the lawful Meo peasants;

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

(c) when these are likely to be restored to original lawful owners?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Members may please refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2596 by Shri Daljit Singh in the Lok Sabha on 22nd April, 1958, relating to the resettlement of Meos of Gurgaon district. The position is that most of the Meos have been restored their original holdings and, wherever this has not been possible, the Meo owners are being provided with either alternative land or cash compensation.

12 hrs

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS)**

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Rules, 1958 published in Notification No GSR 1159 dated the 8th December, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No LT-1125/58].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SINDRI FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED**

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts [Placed in Library. See No LT-120/59].

**AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES**

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg



to re-lay on the Table, under subsection (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955

(i) GSR No 699/R Amdt XXV dated the 16th August, 1958, [Placed in Library, See No LT-887/58]

(iii) GSR No 814/R Amdt XXVI dated the 6th September, 1958, [Placed in Library, See No LT-939/58]

(iii) GSR No 814/R Amdt XXVII dated the 13th September 1958, [Placed in Library, See No LT-968/58]

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

**Shri B. G. Mehta** (Gohilwad) Sir I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health-Medical Services (Part I)

#### STATEMENT RE FILM INDUSTRY

**The Minister of Commerce** (Shri Kanungo) Sir, the statement is a long one— a full page of figures. If you permit I will lay it on the Table of the House

**Mr Speaker:** Yes, it may be laid on the Table of the House, and it may be circulated to hon Members [Placed in Library See No LT-1202/59]

12-03 hrs

#### RE DISCUSSION ON CHINNAKURI MINE DISASTER

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (Basirhat) Sir, before you take up the Motion on the Address, I would like to state that the hon Minister of Labour had stated that we shall be allowed to discuss the Report of the Chinnakuri Mine Disaster Enquiry Committee. It is full two months since that Report has been presented and yet we have not had a chance of discussing it. It has come in the Gazette, and I would beg of you to see that the Report is laid on the Table of the House and we are allowed to discuss it.

**The Deputy Minister of Labour** (Shri Abid Ali): If I remember aright, the promise was that this Report will be discussed in the Safety Committee, and it was discussed there. However, I will examine what the hon lady Member has said and do the needful if any action is called for.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It is better he looks into the old debates because the debate very specifically covers all the points raised from both sides of the House. We wanted a discussion immediately and the hon Minister said that we shall wait for the Report and then discuss it.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai) In reply to Starred Question No 845 dated 11th December 1958 the hon Deputy Minister stated that the Chinnakuri Enquiry Report will be laid on the Table of the House. We would like to know whether he has so laid it.

**Shri Abid Ali:** If it is not laid on the Table it will be laid during the course of the next week.

**Shri Tangamani:** It has already been published in the Gazette.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister says that he does not remember having said so. If it is there and if the Report is not laid on the Table

[Mr. Speaker]

he will do so. The hon. Minister will look into it.

**Shri Tangamani:** I am quite certain about it, Sir

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is not laid on the Table it will be laid Hon. Ministers who give assurances will try to implement them as quickly as possible without waiting to be reminded from time to time

12.05 hrs.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha). With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 16th February, 1959 will consist of—

(1) Further discussion of the Motion of Thanks on President's Address

(2) Consideration and passing of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha

(3) Discussion on Shri Rajendra Singh's Resolution regarding disapproval of the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959

(4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills—

(i) Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959

(ii) Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by Joint Committee

(iii) Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha

As members are already aware, the Railway Budget for 1959-60 will be presented on the 18th February, 1959, after disposal of Questions

12.06 hrs.

### MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up the motion on Address by the President for which 15 hours have been allotted excluding the time to be taken by Government to reply to the debate

Before I call upon Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal to move his Motion of Thanks to the President, I have to announce that under rule 21, I have fixed that the time-limit for speeches shall ordinarily be 15 minutes, with the exception of Leaders of Groups for whom 30 minutes will be allowed, if necessary,

The Prime Minister who, I think, will reply to the debate, on behalf of Government, may intervene or reply at a later stage, and take the necessary time therefor

**श्री कासलीवाल (कोटा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ**

“कि इस सत्र में सम्मेलित लोक-सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए, जो कि उन्होंने ६ फरवरी, १९५८, को एक साथ सम्मेलित सदन की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं”

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है वह प्रभावशाली और महत्वपूर्ण है। उसमें सचेत आशावाद की झलक है, और उनका ध्यान देश के सामने जो दिक्कतें हैं और कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनके ऊपर भी है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने राष्ट्र का जो चित्रण किया है उससे मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आम जनता की प्रेरणा मिलती है और आम जनता में एक अच्छे जीवन की आशा उत्पन्न होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को और उनकी सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आज आम जनता को समाजवाद के पथ पर चलने का अवसर दिया है। उनकी सरकार ने कई ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं जो कि मूल रूप में हमको समाजवाद की ओर ले जाने वाले कहे जा सकते हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कइयों का जिक्र अपने अभिभाषण में किया है, मैं उनको दुहराना नहीं चाहता। मगर यह साफ है कि आज सरकार समाजवाद के पथ पर चलने के लिए कटिबद्ध है और आज सरकार के जितने कार्य हो रहे हैं वे इस चीज को मध्येनजर रख कर हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने पिछले साल जो देश के सामने कठिनाइयाँ थी उनका जिक्र किया है, खास तौर पर दो तीन कठिनाइयों का जिनमें एक तो विदेशी विनिमय की है। हमने इस दिक्कत को मित्र राष्ट्रों की मदद से हल किया है। और जो खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में दिक्कतें थी उन पर थोड़ा काबू तो पा लिया गया है और काबू पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। सरकार ने इसके लिए कई कदम उठाये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का ज्यादा भाषण द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना से ताल्लुक रखता है उन्होंने कुछ जिक्र तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का भी किया है। मगर कब्ल इस के कि मैं इस सदन का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाऊँ, मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति जी ने उस के बारे में भी कहा है और वह है हमारी विदेश नीति। राष्ट्रपति जी ने फरमाया है कि हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध दूर और निकट के देशों से मैत्रीपूर्ण रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी पंचशील की नीति के ही फलस्वरूप है। आज यह नीति ससार के कई देशों में व्यापक हो गई है और कई देश तो ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने पंचशील के आधार पर आपस में संधियाँ कर ली हैं। मगर मैं यह कहूँगा कि

आज हमारी नीति खाली पंचशील पर ही आधारित नहीं रही है, बल्कि वह उस से भी आगे चली गई है। अब हमारी नीति एक अच्छे पड़ोसी होने की नीति हो गई है। अगर मैं अंग्रेजी में कहूँ, तो हमारी नीति को गुड नेबरली पालिसी कहा जा सकता है। यातायात के साधन इतने सुलभ हो गए हैं कि ससार का हर एक देश दूसरे देश का पड़ोसी हो गया है। आज के जमाने में अगर तमाम देश गुड नेबरली पालिसी को अस्तित्व प्रदान करते हैं, तो वह ठीक ही हैं। आज हमारी विदेश नीति ससार में देदीप्यमान हो रही है। वह मनुष्य-मात्र की रहनुमाई करती है और मानव समाज के नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक उत्थान की तरफ सकेत करती है। मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री भाल्वा मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने जा रहे हैं। वह हमारी विदेश-नीति के ऊपर ज्यादा विस्तारपूर्वक कहेंगे। मैं अपना ज्यादा समय द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के ऊपर ही दूँगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का जिक्र किया है। आज देश में भी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की चर्चा चल रही है। कई लेख भी अखबारों में लिखे जा रहे हैं। मगर कब्ल इस के कि मैं इस पर अपने विचार जाहिर करूँ, मैं सदन का ध्यान द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ और यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों की कितनी पूर्ति हुई है। हमारी दूसरी योजना को शुरू हुए तीन वर्ष हो चुके हैं। हम ने देखना है कि दो वर्ष के बाद हम को अपने लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में कितनी सफलता मिलने जा रही है और कितने ऐसे लक्ष्य हैं, जिन की पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। इन सब बातों का मैं परिच्छेद करूँगा।

आप को याद होगा कि हमारा सब से बड़ा लक्ष्य यह था कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में

## [श्री कास-नीबाल]

काफी बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए। यह सदन अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि राष्ट्रीय आय में अब तक साठे अठारह परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। अनुमान लगाया जाता था कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में पच्चीस फीसदी वृद्धि होगी। मगर मेरा ब्यास है कि कई कारणों से आज हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पच्चीस फीसदी वृद्धि होगी। वह वृद्धि शायद तेईस या चौबीस फीसदी ही रह जायेगी।

हमारा दूसरा लक्ष्य यह था कि हम *सि-उत्पादन और तेजी के साथ औद्योगीकरण* करे। उस में हम को काफी सफलता मिली है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि राउरकेला और भिलाई की धमन भट्टिया काम करने लगी है और कई बड़े उद्योग-धंधे और कारखाने खलने वाले हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि इस द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम ने समाजवादी औद्योगीकरण की नींव डाली है और मेरा मत है कि वह नींव पक्की है। मुझे यह स्वीकार करने में जरा भी सकोच नहीं है कि तीसरे लक्ष्य में, यानी रोजगार में काफी पैमाने पर विस्तार करना और नई नौकरिया पैदा करना, हम बहुत नाकामयाब रहे हैं। कई कारणों में हम लोग इस ओर कदम नहीं बढ़ा सके।

हमारा चौथा लक्ष्य यह था कि आज हमारे देश में ग्रामदनी और सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में जो इतना भेद-भाव था, असमानता है हम उस को कम करे और विकास-कार्य को बढ़ाये, ताकि आर्थिक सत्ता का सम-विभाग हो। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, हम ने वैल्यू टैक्स, एक्मपेडिचर टैक्स और कितने दूसरे टैक्स लगाए हैं, ताकि इस ओर थोड़ी प्रगति हो।

हमारा पांचवा लक्ष्य कृषि-उत्पादन में वृद्धि और व्यापारों की स्थिति में सुधार

करना था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि हमारी सब से बड़ी कमजोरी है। इस कमजोरी के कारण कई हैं। कहीं अतिवृष्टि हुई, कहीं अनावृष्टि हुई, कहीं सूखा पड़ा, हमें कई प्रकार के प्रकृति के प्रकोप का सामना करना पड़ा। सरकार ने कृषि-उत्पादन के सिलसिले में कितने ही वायदे किए थे, उन को पूरा करने में भी ढिलाई की गई। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधार आज भी नहीं हुए हैं, जो कि कई वर्ष पहले हो जाने चाहिए थे। इस के कई कारण बताए जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि कई दबाव ऐसे हैं, जिन की वजह से ऐसा नहीं हो सका। हमारे योजना मंत्री नन्दा जी ने एक छोटी सी पुस्तक भी लिखी है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि कई भाषाजिक और राजनैतिक दबाव ऐसे हैं, जो कि भूमि-सुधार में बाधा डालते हैं—उन के अलफाज हैं मोगल स्टैसिज एण्ड पोलिटिकल इन्फ्लुयन्सज। लेकिन खुशी की बात है कि आज सरकार ने इस ओर भी अपना ध्यान दिया है और आज वह भूमि-सुधार करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से तैयार है।

जहां तक महकारी कृषि का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि सरकार ने उस के बारे में कोई नया कदम उठाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई नया कदम नहीं है। जो लोग कहते हैं कि यह एक नया कदम है और इस को उठाने में पहले हम को जनमन-मग्न करना चाहिए और इलैक्ट्रेट के सामने जाना चाहिए, उन को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जरा द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की मोटी-मोटी किताबों को पढ़ कर देखें कि कितने अध्याय—कितने चैप्टर—को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में लिखे गए हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार की ढिलाई रही है कि उस ने अब तक को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में कदम नहीं उठाया।

**Shri Ranga (Tenali):** Nowhere has it been stated that you are going to inaugurate a national campaign

**श्री कासलीबाल :** माननीय सदस्य ने उस को पढ़ा नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन की गय क्या है : मैं इस वक्त अपने लायक दोस्त के साथ बहम नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद्—नेशनल डेवेलप-मेंट कौमिल—ने यह निर्णय किया था कि हम तीन हज़ार गहयोगी खेत कायम करेंगे। मुझे इस बात पर दुःख है कि गण्ट्पति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बहम का जवाब देंगे तो शायद इस का जिक्र करेंगे।

और भी कई नुस्ता-चीनियाँ की गई हैं, जिन पर मैं ज्यादा वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा जाता है कि इस का प्रयोग नहीं किया हुआ है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस का प्रयोग ईमानदारी से नहीं किया हुआ है। जहाँ हुआ है, वहाँ बेईमानी की और वे जाग चाहते थे कि सहकारी खेती नाकामयाब हो। आज हमारी जमीन के ६१ फीसदी टुकड़े ढाई एकड़ या उस से कम हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन ढाई एकड़ के टुकड़ों में कितनी खेती हो सकती है, कितनी आमदनी हो सकती है। अगर इस बारे में कोई कदम न उठाया जाये, तो इस का मतलब तो यही है कि जो लोग वहाँ काम करते हैं, वे इसी तरह भूखे और गरीब रहे। जो लोग कहते हैं कि सहकारी खेती नहीं हो सकती, वे इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि हमारी जो ६१ परसेंट भूमि छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बंटी हुई है, उस का क्या होगा। इस तरह की बातें वे करते हैं जो बड़े बड़े जमींदार हैं, जिन के पास बड़े बड़े जमीन के टुकड़े हैं और उनका आज भी वे कायम रखना चाहते हैं।

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इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भूमि अब तक पड़त पड़ी हुई है, उसको भी काम में लाया जाए। इस तरह की जिस भूमि को काम में लाया जाए वह काम भी कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर होना चाहिए। जब आप मौलिंग लगा देंगे और जो उसके बाद भूमि बचेगी, उसको भी आपको सहकारी आधार पर जोतने के लिए देनी होगी। जो भूमि सुधार लागू किये जा रहे हैं उसके फलस्वरूप बची हुई भूमि जो आपको मिलेगी, या मौलिंग लगान से मिलेगी, वह इसी आधार पर जोती जानी चाहिये।

अब मैं खाद्यान्नों के शासकीय व्यापार करने के निर्णय पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि जब पिछली बार बजट पर बहम हुई थी, तो मैं ने यह कहा था और उन चन्द एक सदस्यों में मैं था जिन्होंने यह कहा था कि सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और अन्न का जो थोक व्यापार है, उसको अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस है उस वक्त हमारे ज़िम्मे मंत्री ने इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया था और इस मुद्दाव की अवहेलना कर दी थी। मुझे खुशी है कि आज सरकार ने यह बात मान ली है और सरकार इस पर कटिबद्ध है और कुछ कदम भी उठा रही है और व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है।

खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने कई कदम उठाये हैं और वह इस ध्येय में कामयाब भी हुई है। इसमें कोई मन्दह नहीं है कि वह कामयाब होगी भी क्योंकि आज देश की जनता जो भी कदम उठाये जाने हैं उनको कामयाब बनाने पर तुली हुई है और चाहती है कि सरकार कामयाब हो। आज कहा जाता है कि खाद्यान्नों की स्थिति खराब हो गई है, यह कहा जाता है कि अनाज नहीं मिलता है और अनाज महंगा हो गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ और

### [श्री कासरी मल]

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस स्थिति के ऊपर भी जल्दी ही काबू पा लिया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की भी चर्चा की है। तीसरी योजना किस तरह की होगी और किस तरीके से बनाई जाएगी, इसका भी कुछ थोड़ा हमें पता है। इसके बारे में भी मैं थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं यह माफ तौर से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी तामरी योजना होने वाली है या जो तीसरी योजना बनने वाली है यह कोई अलग धन नहीं रहने वाली है। तीसरी योजना दूसरी से जुड़ावाना नहीं होने वाली है। तीसरी योजना दूसरी योजना की ही एक लाजिकल एक्सटेंशन होगी। तीसरी योजना के जो लक्ष्य होने चाहिये उनकी ओर मैं ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ मूल विचार हैं जिन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अथर्व महोदय, मैं ने मूल विचार शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है मगर ये हमारी अवस्था की जाँच मजबूतियाँ हैं उनका भी उनमें ध्यान रखना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

मैंने पहली चीज तो यह है कि हमारी जन संख्या बढ़ाते जाँ के साथ बढ़ रही है। आज दो परसेंट के हिसाब में हमारे जन संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। इसी तरह से बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि होती जा रही है। इस बारे में तो पहले हमें जन संख्या का और ध्यान देना होगा और दूसरे बेरोजगारी तीसरी चीज जिस पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा वह है धन लगाने की दरों के बारे में। हमें देखना होगा कि धन लगाने की दरें क्या होनी चाहिये। अगर हमारी डिनैमिक मामाइट्री, है, अगर हमें योजनाबद्ध विकास करना है और आगे बढ़ना है, तो हमें स्वभावतः ही देखना होगा कि हमारा रेट ऑफ इनवेस्टमेंट क्या हो।

चौथी चीज जो मेरे ध्यान में आती है वह यह है कि हमें सोचना होगा कि जिन देशों ने योजनाबद्ध विकास की तरफ कदम बढ़ाया और उस समय में बढ़ाया जब कि हमने भी उसी तरफ बढ़ाया, तो उनमें उत्पादन की दरों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और हमारे में कितनी हुई है और कितनी होनी चाहिए। यह खाली विकास की होड़ का सवाल नहीं है, डिबेलनमेंट की राईबेलरी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इसका सम्बन्ध हमारी रक्षा से भी है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि हमारी जनता की भाषायें हैं, जो हमारी जनता की संकासायें हैं, हमारी जनता की अभिलाषायें हैं, उनको भी हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा और जो हमारी मजबूरियाँ हैं उनको भी हमें अपनी आँखों से मोल नहीं होने देना होगा।

अब मैं तीसरी योजना के क्या लक्ष्य होने चाहिये उन पर आता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी है कम से कम दुगुनी हो जानी चाहिये। मैं कोई नई चीज नहीं कह रहा हूँ। अगर माननीय सदस्य द्वितीय योजना के संबंध में जो पुस्तकें छपी हैं, उनको पढ़ेंगे तो उनको पता लग जायेगा कि उनमें माफ तौर से यह लिखा हुआ है कि तृतीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आमदनी दुगुनी हो जानी चाहिये और यह लाजिमी चीज है। अगर हर साल हमारी आमदनी ६ परसेंट के हिसाब से बढ़ती रहे तो बिना किसी प्रकार के मन्देह के हम यह कह सकते हैं कि तृतीय योजना के आखिर तक हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी जो है दुगुनी हो जायेगी।

दूसरी बात कृषि उत्पादन की है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम को सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और तीसरी योजना के खतम होने के पहले पहले हमारे कृषि उत्पादन को दुगुना हो जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमें 171 उद्योगों के अन्दर घन लगाने की दर में भी काफी वृद्धि करनी होगी। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हमने 15 प्रतिशत लगाई थी मगर तृतीय योजना में मेरा सुझाव है कि हम 20 प्रतिशत लगायें, यानी 5 प्रतिशत की हम वृद्धि करें।

चौथी बात यह है कि हमारे जो गृह उद्योग हैं या जो हमारी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको जिम तरह में द्वितीय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है उन्नी हिसाब में तृतीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये या उनको उनमें भी ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये।

गणपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह भी कहा है कि विदेशी विनिमय के मबध में हमें कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और हमारे सामने दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं और हम अब भी कुछ वार्तालाप विदेशी लोगों के साथ कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज हमको अपने ऊपर ही निर्भर रह कर कार्य करना होगा। हमको दूसरे देशों से साधन मगवान की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जिन साधनों की हमको आवश्यकता है वे हमें यहीं पर ही पैदा करने होंगे। अगर हम स्वावलम्बी होना चाहते हैं वह हम अपने देश के अन्दर ही पजी उपाजंन करके हो सकते हैं।

इनके अलावा दो तीन और भी लक्ष्य हमारे होने चाहिये मैं उनके बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। हमको बेरोजगारी कम करने की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा। आज वह कहा जाता है कि बैकलाग आद अन्-एम्प्लायमेंट है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि कम से कम डेढ़ करोड़ नौकरियाँ आपको नई पैदा करनी होगी तीसरी योजना के आखिर तक। इसके पहले अगर हम यह सोचें कि हम बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर सकते हैं तो मैं ममझता हूँ यह गलत है, यह हो नहीं सकता है।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा का विस्तार हो। हमारे विधान में, डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में यह कहा गया है कि दस वर्ष के आखिर तक हम शिक्षा का विस्तार इस किस्म में करेंगे, इस ढंग में करेंगे, मगर आज क्या इस विषय में हो रहा है, मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा? मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है? वह इस बात पर मोचता ही नहीं मालूम देता है। वह सोचता ही नहीं है कि फला वकत तक छ से ग्यारह या छ से चौदह बरस तक के बच्चों को पूरे तौर पर शिक्षा दे मकेगा।

अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्या हम इन सब चीजों को कर सकेंगे, क्या हम इन सब लक्ष्यों को पूरा कर सकेंगे। इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के बारे में पहली चीज मेरे दिमाग में आती है, वह निर्यात के बारे में आती है। जब तक हम एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे और काफी मात्रा में नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे पास काफी विदेशी विनिमय नहीं आने वाली है। इस वास्ते निर्यात के अन्दर वृद्धि होना लाजिमी है। कई किस्म की चीजों का निर्यात हो सकता है। अगर कृषि उत्पादन के अन्दर हम वृद्धि करने में सफल हो जायें, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हम आद्याभो का भी निर्यात कर सकते हैं। चाय का निर्यात हम कर रहे हैं उसके अन्दर भी वृद्धि हो सकती है। इस तरह से दूसरी चीजों के निर्यात के अन्दर भी वृद्धि हो सकती है। हमारे यहाँ जो मीमेंट बन रहा है, उसको भी हम निर्यात कर सकते हैं। लोहे और फौलाद के कारखाने तैयार हो गये हैं और उनके अन्दर जो लोहा और फौलाद तैयार होगा, उसका भी निर्यात होना चाहिये। इसी तरीके से आयात के अन्दर हमको कमी करनी पड़ेगी। आयातित चीजों का उत्पादन हमें यहाँ ही करना होगा ताकि उन्हें विदेशों में मगाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े। मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि जो चीजें और जितनी चीजें आज आयात की जा रही हैं उन पर भी हमको मस्ती से रोक लगानी होगी।

## [श्री कासलीवाल]

वाछाभो के भन्दर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग क, मैने स्वागत किया है। मैं यहाँ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें यही रकना नहीं है, मगर हमको स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को और रास्ती के भन्दर ले जाना है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का कदम उठाना है, एक्सपोर्ट व्यापार के भन्दर ही नहीं बल्कि भन्दरूनी व्यापार के भन्दर भी। हमें भी पता लगना चाहिये कि कौन से बड़े बड़े एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट हाउसेज हैं जो कि इस किस्म का मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इसका व्यौरा आज तक हमारे सामने नहीं आया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे कि एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट हाउसेज किस तरीके से मुनाफा उठा रहे हैं ताकि वह मुनाफा स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के जरिये आम जनता के काम में लाया जा सके।

एक दो चीजें और हैं जिन के ऊपर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ममलन जो हमारी अतिरिक्त जनशक्ति है, उस का क्या इस्तेमाल हो? मेरा विचार है कि पूँजी-उत्पादन के लिये हमको इसका पूरा रूप में लाभ उठाना चाहिये और पूरी तरह पर जनशक्ति को काम पर लगाना चाहिये। कई चीजें हैं जैसे कुएँ खोदना, बावनिया बनाना, नदियों के बांध बनाना और भी बहुत सी चीजें हा सकती हैं, मैं कहा तक गिनाऊँ? उनको मैं उस समय कहूँगा जब कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के सबंध में बार्तालाप होगा, चाहे वह प्लानिंग कमिशन में हो या और कहीं। इसके ऊपर हमें पूरी नीय में ध्यान देना चाहिये। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि हमें आत्म सन्तुष्टि भी होना चाहिये, हमें आस्टेरिटी को अपनाना होगा। आज हमारे यहाँ जो खर्चा जाया हो रहा है जो लीकेज है, उनको पकड़ा जाना चाहिये।

मैंने अपनी राय के मुताबिक यह थोड़ी सी बातें तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की बाबत कही। मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अपनाई गई तो इस

में शक नहीं है, जैसाकि राष्ट्रपति महादय ने भी कहा, कि हमारी एकोनवीं स्वाश्रयी हो जायेगी। हमने सामाजिक न्याय का दावा किया है, हमने आर्थिक समानता का बीड़ा उठाया है, और देश की जनता से हमारा वादा है कि हमने जो दावे किये हैं उनको पूरा करके रहेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके वादों की क्या कीमत है ?

श्री कासलीवाल : यह आपको मालूम है और आप सदन में रोज देखते हैं कि उन की बहुत बड़ी कीमत है।

श्री बाजपेयी (बनारस) : इसमें कोई शक नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके वादों की क्या कीमत है ?

श्री बाजपेयी : वह तो अनमोल है, उस की कोई कीमत नहीं है।

श्री कासलीवाल : जा कुछ राष्ट्रपति महादय ने कहा है वहीं मैं भी कहूँगा कि हमारी विकास योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये हमें देश की जनता शामिल हो जाये। मैं सब का आह्वान देता हूँ, निमंत्रण देता हूँ कि वे राष्ट्र के निर्माण में आगे बढ़ें, हमारा हाथ बटाये, देश की जनता की आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये साथ दे। मैं यहाँ पर उस महान् कवि की लाइनो की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि उन्होंने बैसे तो किसी और समय के बारे में कही थी, लेकिन वे यहाँ पर भी ठीक हैं। वे लाइनें यह हैं

“हम कौन थे क्या हो गये हैं और क्या होंगे अभी,  
आओ विचारें आज मिल कर यह समस्याएँ  
सभी।”

इतना ही कह कर मैं उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पेश करता हूँ।



Shri Joachim Alva (Kanaia) Mi Speaker, I am grateful to you for calling me to second this motion. We are indeed grateful to the hon. President for his noble address to us. We are happy that he went on a tour of our neighbouring countries of Japan, Malaya and Indonesia and thereby forged our common ties, the commonness of our aspirations and our difficulties. We are happy to know about reports that he is being invited to tour Western countries, especially the United Kingdom, and we wish him every success in his foreign travels so that he may carry the message of India, expression of our ancient ties and culture and the symbol of our social and welfare State.

India during the last year has been the meeting ground of leading dignitaries of the countries of the East and the West, especially the Duke of Edinburgh, and we have proved that the largest democracy of the Commonwealth can rise to the occasion. My hon. friend Shri Kishorewala has ably referred at length to the economic policies of our Government, to the agrarian policies that will be enunciated and to the public and the private sector. I need not add very much to that, but I would like to say a word or two about it.

The President has referred to the forthcoming agrarian reforms and the delegation of power to the villages. It is true that this policy will be enunciated, will be propounded and implemented by this Government and by the State Governments in the following years to come from this year and within the next two or three years. It was enunciated during the beginning of this year at Nagpur by the Indian National Congress, the party which sent this Government into office. At Nagpur, two historic resolutions were passed in regard to co-operatives and ceilings. Whether we like it or not, these resolutions have to be implemented (*Interruptions*) and unless these resolutions are implemented our ground is slip-

ping fast from our feet. Time will catch us up and we shall fall behind.

My friends will allow me to quote from the newspaper *Dawn* of February 8, 1959. A despatch from Tehran stated—

The State now owns more than 2400 villages, a total of over half a million acres of farmland for the distribution of which a progressive programme has commenced. It is expected that the entire state-owned lands will soon be divided amongst the peasantry and tribal farmers. Co-operatives are being set up to assist the farmers with loans, seeds and fertilisers etc. These co-operatives will be run by the farmers themselves with technical assistance from the Agricultural Bank.

If a feudal lord like Iqbal with oil monopolies by the West is going to show this example in the matter of State farms, are we going to lag behind? If Pakistan is able to fix a ceiling in the teeth of opposition from the zamindar, though it may be 500 acres, and if that is going fast, are we going to be slow? Unless our agrarian reforms are implemented we have no chance of survival as a welfare State. The foundations of our State are based on the would-be agrarian reforms that are going to come and on the establishment of village co-operatives. About 6 lakh co-operatives have to be established within the next three years. When these co-operatives will have been established we shall have contentment amongst the villagers.

Those of the MPs who have recently gone to the villages on *pada-yatra* have found out that in a village where there are 50 owners there is more contentment on the face of the villagers, but if the village is owned by one or two persons there is no contentment. We found great contentment on the faces of villagers when the lands are distributed amongst the

[Shri Joachim Alva]

50 villagers who are there Unless we build up our villages from down below, as Mahatma Gandhi said, we have no hope

Today a campaign has been started by the Forum of Free Enterprise Remember, Sir that the wealthy man in India today is wealthier than at any time in the history of India, whether in the vedic or puranic times and unless we note the poverty of the villager, we cannot slide down this income The public sector has been built by the Government with great enthusiasm and today we are trying to see that the disparities in income are reduced

The third Five Year Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores From 11 per cent, we are going to step it up to 14 per cent Prof Kaldor an expert in finance says that we are taxed less than 10 per cent of our national income, in UK and USA and they are taxed between 20 to 30 per cent of their national income Even Ceylon is taxed eleven per cent higher than India If that is the rate of taxation in our country it is time that we plugged the loopholes We have to collect more money and the money has to be distributed amongst the people in our country-side There is no distinction on the ground of religion caste high station or low station amongst our people We have to build up our society on this basis build up our society on this basis trouble There will be people trying to wrest power in small cliques There will be people wanting power to be distributed among the 100 families who want to own this land either through industry or zamindari Unless we have the bifurcation of capitalists who have a few cartels and who want to dictate policies to the House either directly or indirectly, unless we start agrarian reforms and village co-operatives, we have no hope of reaching our goal

Sir, between the collective farms of USSR and the co-operative farms of China, India has sought the golden mean of Mahatma Gandhi I have been to the collective farms of USSR The USSR collective farms were first drawn by the sword and violence Stalin told our Vice President that they had enormous trouble in their land, they had to fight their kulaks with blood and the sword "If you, Sir," he told Dr Radhakrishnan, "by a series of resolutions have sent your zamindars out of fashion, and sent your Maharajas away", he added "God be with you I wish you the best of luck!" This was what Stalin himself told Dr Radhakrishnan, the first Ambassador either from the East or the West who was granted an interview by Stalin They had to dispossess the Kulaks by their swords When I went to a collective farm in the USSR, I tell you, I think I had the best meal in the USSR I could not get such a meal in any hotel of Europe Though I have eaten in the best hotels of Europe and India I wanted to know whether they brought the food and fruits etc from outside They had grown everything in their farms They had also cotton milk wheat and other things in profusion and abundant quality

I have not been to China China's progress has been described by an authority on geophysics of Canada I would like to quote to you from the International Edition of *New York Times* dated 10th November, 1958 Therein, China's progress has been described as "fantastic" These are not my words, these are the words from the *New York Times* It reads like this

#### 'RED CHINA'S GAIN HELD 'FANTASTIC'

Scientist, in Report on Tour, says Lanchow is turning into Chicago of Asia

One of the world's leading geophysicists, a Canadian, has returned from a tour of the Chinese hinterland with a report of "fantastic" expansion, construction and national effort.

He is Dr J Tuzo Wilson, Professor of Geophysics at the University of Toronto. He visited Communist China in his role as president of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, which embraces much of the activity of the International Geophysical Year. He says:

"The Chinese race, he reported, is now stirred into its depths. Its passive religions have been sup-passive religions have been sup-tivism. The whole country is being transformed at a fantastic rate."

We, Sir, are going by the non-violent method, by love and by legislative process. We shall not seek any violent process to change the apparatus of our State. But unless these agrarian reforms and co-operative societies can be worked out, this country has no future and we shall have any amount of revolutionary elements in the land which we shall not be able to control.

With regard to the public sector and private sector I would like to point out something about the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory. The Hindustan Machine Tools Factory holds the pride of place amongst the factories of the land. When we visited that factory, the Managing Director told us that there was no nepotism, no corruption, no nephews or uncles to be appointed, their stocks were lying ahead, booked and packed ready to be despatched and they had no deficit. If the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, despite the Swiss not having helped us in the early stages, is able to achieve that amount of progress, why should it not happen in the other factories in the land? We have heard quite a lot of things about

private factories. If the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory is able to achieve this progress today, we have to take note of it because we shall have to start more factories and more factories are coming.

I am happy that the Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, has been able to put up a big programme before us and say that by 1960-1961 we shall have heavy machinery for cement—no more imported stuff—sugar machinery, paper machinery, chemical plants, fertilizers plants, distillers plants, textile machinery, jute machinery, electrical engineering machinery, machine tool, heavy cranes, bridges, locomotives, diesel engines etc. We are going to be self-sufficient in all these items of heavy machinery manufacturing in years to come. When we produce all this machinery, we shall not import anything. In the memorandum submitted to us by the Ministry it has been stated that the USSR and Czechoslovakian Governments have helped us in establishing a heavy machine building plant and a foundry forge plant. The two steel factories of Bhilai and Rourkela are our eyes, the biggest manufacturing achievements of this century for India. Russia aimed at 5 million tons of steel before the first world war. We are aiming at this slender target right now. We have to fulfil targets in Health, education and science and unless we take these factors in consideration we cannot build up our country.

Having said this much, Sir, may I say something about foreign affairs? We have got the problem of Pakistan, we have got the problem of Goa and any number of other problems. In regard to foreign affairs, again, may I repeat what Mr Adlai E Stevenson said in regard to Russia and China. The Democratic Party, as all reports say, is coming into office perhaps in the next election. Mr Adlai Stevenson is the leader of that party. After a tour of the Soviet Union Mr Stevenson

[Shri Joachim Alva]

said— I am quoting from the International Edition of *New York Times* of 20th October, 1958

"The United States must recognize in its dealings with foreign nations that the Soviet Union is not going to collapse and that China is here to stay and grow ever more powerful, Adlai E. Stevenson said in an address here tonight

It is wishful thinking at its worst and most dangerous to think let alone pretend, that the Soviet system is about to collapse. It is not. It is here to stay and we may as well face it, Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower to the contrary notwithstanding

Mr Stevenson said the people of the world must either live together or die together. It is essential that travel, trade and cultural exchange be encouraged, he said.

Now, these are the fundamentals that the American democratic leaders have sought for themselves. Are we going to lag behind? Are we going to have anything less in our policy which our Prime Minister enunciated during the last ten years and is being fulfilled from point to point? Has it not been vindicated? If we change a comma in our foreign policy, we shall be down from the citadel of moral grandeur that has been built for our nation. If we change a comma in our foreign policy we shall not be respected in the comity of nations.

I was tremendously impressed by the way that our Prime Minister and the New President of the Congress Shrimati Indra Gandhi, were held in the highest respect in the Soviet Union. The Gandhi Cap commands more respect in the Soviet Union than in any other country. I wanted to know why Indians are respected in foreign countries. I went into the root of the matter. One woman told me

that she lost her son, another woman told me that she lost her husband and yet another told me that she lost her brother in the war. So they did not want war to come, and India was there with her voice of peace. India was the one country in the world which unconditionally and wholly spoke of peace. That is the background of the Soviet liking for India. 'They hate you or love you, there is no middle way'. At present they love you because here is a Voice from far off India, which says that we stand on behalf of peace. 15 million people perished in Russia during the last war, we never felt a wound or a scratch! We have to see how our policy is appreciated in other countries where guns and bombs, death and violence sometimes reigns supreme.

So in regard to Goa we can say nothing. We have enunciated a policy of peace and non-violence. When we preach peace and non-violence to other nations we cannot take the sword for ourselves. But it is distressing to note that Indian currency which was a sovereign currency in Goa till the other day is being pushed out and Portuguese currency is being introduced headed by the leading point of Portugal. It got in for the first time—last year or this year it was introduced in Goa.

In regard to Pakistan I was the first one in 1956 to mention to this House that Pakistan will have the largest air force of Asia both quantitatively and qualitatively by 1957. They have not had friendly feelings towards us in their speeches, but we have to do a little bit of re-thinking. They make violent speeches. They do not honour the agreements. They do not honour the signatures on the agreements. But is it not possible to make a start from the economic end? Is it not possible to make a start from the East Pakistan side from where we are buying a large amount of jute,

from where we are buying cotton? Whereas fish and fowl and eggs cost nothing in Dacca, they cost three or four times the price in Calcutta. Is it our policy to hit the stomachs, the empty stomachs of people on the other side? The policy on Goa was altogether another matter. But that is not our policy with Pakistan. If our policy is correct let us not hang by jzzat!

I have already related to the House what I saw on the November 7th parade in Moscow. The whole might of Russia will swoop down on Pakistan if at all there is war, and that is the most unfortunate thing which the massive military aid of America to Pakistan has done. In the event of conflict Pakistan will be rared to the ground by the USSR. That will be most distressing to us for they are of our flesh and blood.

We shall perhaps start with small economic beginnings. The Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance, both of whom are wise men and true patriots, could make a start from the East Pakistan side. We can take more fish and fowl and eggs and a little more better quality of jute and cotton so that the economic stress in Pakistan eases. We may try to push these difficulties into the Bay of Bengal and thereafter other solutions will come.

An hon. Member has already referred in one amendment to the canal dispute. In the manner I have stated the economic difficulties will be solved. Two hon. Members Shri Mohan Swarup and Shri Ramji Varma have referred in their amendments to the canal water dispute. We can all go and thereafter to other subjects. Unless we do these preliminary things we cannot achieve any solution.

Some hon. Members have referred to Mysore-Bombay border dispute. Shri Bharucha, Shri Goray, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Jadhav and Shri Chavan have referred to this dispute. The

hon. Home Minister has made an earnest attempt to call the Members from Mysore, Bombay and Maharashtra to sit in conference so that something may come out of it. We must remember that the Government has not been sitting idle. These border problems may or may not be solved. But we are not going to break our heads on it as we have done in the past. Whatever territories we have got whether they are on this side or that side, they belong to the land of Hindustan. It does not belong to any one State or individual. That is our policy and it is only in that spirit of economic contentment, economic self-sufficiency, a great foreign policy and internal security that we can march ahead and be happy and prosperous.

**Mr Speaker** I will place the motion before the House first. Motion moved.

That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 9th February, 1959.

It has been duly seconded. As many as 200 amendments have been tabled to this motion.

**An Hon. Member** More will be coming.

**Mr Speaker** Let them come. I will ask all hon. Members present here to pass on chits. The amendments of those who are not present here cannot be accepted. They may pass on chits within fifteen minutes of the amendments that they intend pressing them. Then I shall look into them. A few of them do not seem to be in order; a few relate to State subjects. I will declare which are in order and which are not. I will now call upon Shri Dange.

**Shri S. A. Dange** (Bombay City—Central). It is obvious that all the items in the Address cannot be covered in detail by any one speaker. But,

[Shri S. A. Dange]

It is necessary to mention some of the salient features of the Address. The first salient feature that strikes me is that contrary to what certain hon. Members have been saying, the Address is not at all inspiring. It is a lifeless Address, almost a dead catalogue of things done in a worse manner than even the Gazette of the Government of India could do or we can say that even the tender notices of the Railway Ministry are far better worded than the Address of the President to the Republic. The Address ought to be an inspiring one, taking a view of the past, an inspiring and critical review if necessary, and the prospects for the future on behalf of the Government and the whole country. There is nothing of it and whatever little attempt is made to take a review well, the review is very faulty and hides certain very crucial things that have taken place in this country of ours in the last year.

The first thing that will strike anyone is what is the state of our economy. If we want to describe the state of our economy certainly we do take pride in saying that production has increased, construction of factories has gone ahead, certain very strategic plants have been built and that we have been able to achieve despite foreign exchange difficulties despite the sabotage of critics and so on and so forth. But, at the same time one has got to point out about all this increase in the national wealth where is it going? It is not enough to say that national income has increased. The question is who appropriates that income? Be proud about the increase in income and put the question where does the national income go? Who appropriates it? Which class? If you go into that, you will find that a larger and larger share of the increasing national income goes to a small group of monopolist adventurers and a smaller and smaller share goes to increase the income of the toiling people, workers, peasants and middle

classes. This is the picture of the national economy. Therefore, one should be proud but, at the same time, one has to point out the danger that if this income and its distribution is not corrected in the reverse direction, then our economy will be faced with a disaster. But there is nothing of that kind in the Address.

The second question that attracted attention last year was the difficulties of foreign exchange. Now this is a peculiar description of our fundamental difficulties. It is not the difficulty of foreign exchange. We were in difficulties because the capitalist countries had a recession and they held us to ransom and dictated political conditions for their aid. I am sorry to note that the President's Address says that aid was given without any political conditions being dictated. We are grateful that this country's aid is not governed by the attachment of any political conditions to them. But what was the report of the World Bank and the American Mission and the bankers who met in Delhi when they offered aid? Did they not lay down vital conditions for giving aid to this country that American aid shall not be used for building industries in the public sector? Is that not politics? Is it merely foreign exchange, machine tools and all that? No. They will give aid on the express condition that the aid is not utilized for building up a social sector but for increasing the income of the private profiteers. Dollar aid will be given for industries in the private sector but not for those in the public sector. This is a first class political condition that inhibits the growth of the State sector and wants the enlargement of the private sector. The World Bank Report in fact laid down conditions how we should build our industries. In fact they want to tell us how the wages should be governed, they want to tell us how the industrial relations should be governed. Is this not first class politics on the part of foreign countries in the matter of aid? If this is not politics,

what is politics? Merely saying "remove the Prime Minister and install some other Minister in his place", is that the only sign of political intervention and political conditions? No. That is not so. To try to influence the growth of this country in the direction of monopoly capitalism is first class political intervention on the part of people from America and England who give foreign aid. Therefore, we find our industrial development in difficulties. We were dictated, we were told: no expansion of the public sector. And therefore a curious controversy broke out in this country and the Prime Minister, I am glad to say, came out with a thorough denunciation of the private sector which was trying to dictate conditions for the development of the economy and for the development of the Plan. Is there any single mention of this curious controversy in this Address? I thank the Prime Minister because he came out furiously and said emphatically and very clearly that the private sector is not going to overwhelm the public sector, but the public sector is going to increase and overwhelm, if necessary, the private sector if without it we cannot bring about socialism.

13 hrs.

There is nothing of it in this Address. Is it that the Cabinet or the Government is divided within itself on the crucial question that has come up before the country? They have all remained, so to say, hidden behind certain phrases and are not stated explicitly in this Address. This should have been there. What is going to be the direction of our economy in the future? Is it going to enrich in the strategic sphere the private sector or the public sector? The Address should have taken the stand that no matter what the opposition may be from private profiteers, the public sector is going to increase. There is no such mention and I should like to know despite what has been said about the Congress Resolutions in Nagpur whether even one-tenth of the Resolutions is anywhere hinted at in this Address. The fact that they are not hinted at

shows that the struggle inside the Government and the struggle inside the Congress Party is still on and nobody accepts as yet clearly and unequivocally the fact that the public sector alone is the saviour of the economy of this country.

I should like to know whether that policy is going to be followed because I learn from the statements made by the hon. Commerce Minister and the statements made by Shri Manubhai Shah that strategic industries, machine tool industry, engineering industry and all these are now being asked for in the private sector. If this direction does not stop and if this deviation does not stop then I think we shall be in trouble.

The private sector and public sector battle, for example, is such a serious one that the Government of India does not seem to be aware of the fact that it has suffered a serious defeat in the first round of that battle. Take the case of kerosene. The Government wanted to conserve foreign exchange. We spend something like Rs 28 crores on kerosene import and we wanted to carry out a simple cut of 5%. All the oil companies and their agents in this country sabotaged that decision and compelled the Government to cancel that cut. There were queues of thousands of people that it sort of mobilised the whole population against the cut. They put the people against the Government and its policy of conserving foreign exchange and came out saying, "We are not responsible for it." It is the foreign monopolists in the country who are responsible for this kerosene crisis as also their agents in the distributing sector. What happened? What was the result? The result was that Shri K. D. Malaviya's policy had to go down and the oil companies succeeded. The cut was cancelled. Here is the victory for the foreign monopolists in the private sector and in the most strategic industry of oil. Yet there are people, even in this House, who want to say, "Hand over oil for exploration to the private sector. Take oil from



[Shri S. A. Dange]

the American oil monopolies and from the British oil monopolies. Do not carry it out through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India." These gentlemen, that is, those who claim this and those who propose such a policy, are enemies of the economy of this country and of this country.

Therefore we must not underrate this battle of the private sector and public sector. It has been a battle for long and if the private sector, aided by the private capitalists of America and England, get victorious—they have won the first round in kerosene—then there is an end to our Plan and to the plan of industrialisation. We may grow a little more jute here, a little more tea here and have a little manganese here for export to their countries at lower price, but we shall never build those factories which are to lay the foundation of our national economy.

A 15 million ton steel project, a huge electrical project, heavy forgings, machine building and all these are the vital parts of our national economy. What is happening? You may know, Sir, that we recently had a fine gift from the Americans. Machine tools were just given away freely to India because their heart is bleeding for us! Machine tools worth Rs. 7 crores were given away. Do you know the effect of this gift? The effect is that the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory is in danger because the Railway Ministry is now falling in for these second-hand machine tools. So far I have not heard of the Defence Ministry falling in for it. These second-hand machine tools have come here as a gift. The Hindustan Machine Tools' production will go down. There is a lay-off. There is a danger that our precision tools which we are building for our Government, will be shut down with this American aid and second-hand machine tools.

Which hon. Minister organised this aid? Why did not Shri B. K. Nehru

reject such an offer? They give aid in such a way that those very factories which we try to build up are being sabotaged. They did not give us machine tools during the First Plan. Recently, during the Second Plan period, they came with the machine tools aid worth Rs. 7 crores. Perhaps it was negotiated by the amiable hon. Finance Minister for helping India. When machine tools from H.M.T. were coming out the aid comes. Why should we accept it? Why did the Railway Ministry accept that their orders with the H.M.T. should be cut down? What kind of planning is this? What is this development of the public sector?

My hon friend mentioned H.M.T. He lost this aspect of the H.M.T. Therefore, I would say let us build strategic factories and any aid which stops the building up and growth of these factories must be rejected and any aid which helps the development of such factories must be encouraged.

We have, for example, to pay royalties for patents of medicines. We were getting aid for building a pharmaceutical factory from the Soviet Union. It does not demand any royalty on patents. Now one hon. Minister runs to the American companies to establish a pharmaceutical factory for which we have to pay royalty on their patents. Is this development of the national Plan? Is this the development of the public sector? Is this the development of our own capacity to produce in such a way that we do not lose our wealth to the foreigners? No. This is a sort of thing that while being inside the Government, while talking of the public sector and while talking of the national Plan, some of these gentlemen serve the foreign monopolists and their partners here. This sabotage ought to be stopped.

The second question now is about food and food prices. We know—we said it long long ago during the First Five-Year Plan—that there is a demand for ceiling on land. In the First Plan and in the Second Plan it



was said that if we attempt to put ceiling on land now there is a threat of civil war. It was put in wobbling words but the meaning was that, that is, there was a threat of civil war. Now, we are told here that the Congress has passed a Resolution about it. Of course, Congress Resolutions are not the Resolutions of this Parliament though they are the resolutions of the ruling Party and the majority Party. In this Address there is not a mention of it.

There is a mention of land reforms. But land reforms are so many. Manure, facturing compost and giving manure is also land reform. What is land reform? Nobody has defined land reforms. Land reforms are to be carried out. What about the ceiling? No, they do not want to talk about it. They are not yet decided about it. They are quarrelling about it. Even hon. Ministers wholesale sabotage land reforms on the matter of ceilings. Therefore, land reforms are put in a wobbly manner in this Address. I hope the Government of India will come to a quick decision on this question of ceilings as also this Parliament. Unless ceilings on land are imposed and surplus land is properly distributed or disposed of or utilised there can be no progress in the matter of peasants co-operation in the production of food. It is true all over the world that unless the peasant is satisfied and the landlord burden is taken off and the robbery of the peasant—the producer—by the capitalists is stopped there cannot be improvement in the food situation. But here we have a spectacle where their own organisation talks of ceilings and their own Ministers go denouncing it. The civil war call has already been given by Shri K. M. Munshi the ex-Governor of U.P. who has had a nice civil war against the Lucknow students.

What are we going to do with these gentlemen? They are in a majority in the States. They are in a majority at the Centre. If you pass a Resolution about ceilings on land holdings you cannot keep Ministers who are

opposed to that in principle. If you pass that Resolution, you must remove those Ministers who oppose that. But here a peculiar situation exists. When suddenly the hon. Prime Minister takes up an issue, they start opposing it, then they pass it and say, "It does not matter. Let him talk. We can sabotage him in action." This is the way. This is the wonderful co-operation there in the ruling Party which leads to the ruin of the country. Therefore, there must be a clarification of these questions of public sector and its defence, ceiling on land, question of protecting the peasantry, what is the mind of the Parliament on this question and the mind of the Plan in the next phase. If that is not done, the food situation cannot be solved. There is no mention of this in the Address at all.

Then there is the question of prices and wholesale trading. What an uproar and revolt? If the workers revolted in this way, they would have been hanged and quartered as saboteurs of the country and rebellious fellows who should be sent to jail. Here wholesale trading in foodgrains is being delayed though the policy is announced on the ground that we are not yet prepared for it. It is a funny situation. I do not know whether many of our friends know that there is nothing to prevent your taking over the whole thing quickly. For example, the Hapur market speculation does not very much depend and the buying does not depend very much on the big gentlemen. The buying in the fields and selling in the market is done by the ordinary munims working on Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 or Rs. 100, a little commission here and there. These are the gentlemen who buy cotton who buy grain and do all the buying in the thousands and millions of fields of the peasants. It is not the big wholesale speculators who do it. They come in only on the question of speculation, on the question of big transactions. Why should not the Government declare that all these munims who are doing the buying and selling in the thousands of fields are taken over in

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Government employ in State trading which introduces wholesale trading and buying in these lands? Very simple. There is a grain merchant leader present in this House. How much of grain dealing does he do personally, let him tell his own party. He belongs to Bombay. I know him and I know the grain trade in Bombay.

I know the Lanleys and Rallis who were in the cotton line. Small middle class agents do the buying. These gentlemen come to operate the bank account and bank credits. Take the bank credits and storing in the hands of the Government. Take all these small agents on to the Government roll and there will be a complete, nice machinery to put into effect wholesale trading. Why is it not done? Because they are afraid of civil war. Civil war by whom? Civil war by 20 speculators? Put down 20 cells in the Nasik prison at their disposal. The civil war will stop. They have not done that. The satyagrahis who fight for the food policy are allotted these cells: not the speculators who threaten civil war. If the Government cannot deal with the speculators, the peasant and the people will deal with them. It does not matter whatever comes to their share so far as prisons are concerned. So far as food policy is concerned, that is the position.

There is reference to the workers. There is a great satisfaction over the code of discipline being accepted. There is no mention of the code of discipline being violated by the big employers anywhere. We are hoist of steel. Does the House know a funny fact? Last year, we bought 4 lakh tons of imported steel. Last year in Burnpur, they closed down two furnaces which were producing 3 lakh tons of steel. Why? Because the firm had built a modern furnace. Are we not short of steel? Are we not short of iron? We are. But, their cost of production and rate of profit did not square up with the running of this

blast furnace. Therefore, they closed it down. Seven hundred people were rendered unemployed. No knowledge. The Planning Commission does not know. The Labour Ministry knows; the Finance Ministry knows. Everybody knows. Nobody can do anything. It is the private sector. Wonderful. They import steel: 4 lakh tons. Here two furnaces are closed which produced 3 lakh tons a year. There is no protest. Seven hundred people are rendered unemployed. We have to run about asking the Ministry for alternative employment. Is this planning? Is this organisation? This is the anarchy of the private sector. No Minister here is capable of putting it down. That is with regard to the sample of treatment to the working classes. Pay Commission hanging fire for months and months. Textile Commission, Sugar Commission; they are just there hibernating. They have to be dug out from the Siberian snows in order to get some of the demands of the working classes fulfilled. This is the state of affairs with regard to the workers, their wages, their rights, their unemployment question and so on.

For example, a project is built up: a fine Ganga barrage, Bihar for the first time getting a nice bridge connecting the north and the south. Every Bihar, every Indian ought to be proud about it. A barrage is built, a bridge. Result? All those who were building are to be unemployed in the next month, thousands of them. They have built the bridge for these people to cross across. But, they have cut off their bridge to living; they have to be drowned in the river. They are on strike. No Minister cares for them. They just demanded some assurance to give them employment when the Barauni refinery is built. No. Nobody cares about it. I do not know whether even the Congress M.P. from that area is aware of that. He should help. This is not a party question. It is a question for everybody. If you build projects with the help of thousands of workers, and when the project is com-

pleted, they are in the unemployment market, how are the people going to be enthused to build things? They say, it is better to remain unemployed without building than to be unemployed with building. What is the Use? On this question of working classes, the whole para is totally uninspiring.

Take the Employees State insurance scheme. We have been short of hospitals. No hospital is coming up. They only show Rs 13 crores as balance. They are perhaps pocketing the crores of balance for the national plan. We are not getting hospitals. Why should we pay for the scheme? This is the anarchy in the whole development.

Supreme Court there have been a lot of demands to stop the Supreme Court from rejecting workers' demands at the instance of the employers. Nothing is being done. What is happening? In this para

Mr. Speaker. What is the suggestion of the hon Member?

Shri C D Pande (Naini Tal) May I point out Sir "at the instance of" is unfair to judiciary.

Mr Speaker Order Order Does he mean to say that instructions should be given to the Supreme Court?

Shri S. A. Dange There was a proposal to reframe the industrial law in such a way that these matters are removed from appeals to the Supreme Court. That was the suggestion.

Shri C D. Pande He said that the Judges are doing it at the instance of any industry or any sector.

Some Hon Members: Stay order.

Shri C D Pande. He said at the instance of

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has cleared it that he wants legislation to be passed here.

Shri S. A. Dange: When this is the condition about the workers' wages, a very dangerous policy is being enun-

ciated which is going to cost us crores of rupees without bringing us much advantage. A sort of blank cheque is being given to exporters of certain industries. You can export even at a loss. We will meet them, you export. If I get such a blank cheque that if I export, I will get all the losses met from the Treasury, what inspiration I will get to export, you can understand, and what inspiration I will get not to put things and consume it inside the country. Promise is made to sugar which is minting millions of profits. It is guaranteed payment of losses on exports. Textiles several industries are asked to export with a promise that the losses will be made up. Why? Why cannot they share these profits, keep 6 per cent and put the rest on exports? Why should they not be patriotic enough? We are asked to take lesser wages. Why should they not take from these profits? So that you will find that the economic policy is heavily weighted in favour of the private profiteering monopolist heavily weighted in such a way that the worker and the peasant losses I want that this policy should be corrected.

There is another question. I need not dilate upon it very much and that is the question of the bilingual State of Bombay. It is a standing subject, a standing question, and a standing battle. We are raising that question again and again. It is heading towards another battle because both the people of Maharashtra and Gujarat have decided that they are not going to take it lying down any more. Appeals to Parliament will be made, are being made, and will again be made. But, if the appeals do not convince my hon friends, the only right road is suffering, in the proper Gandhian way, in the proper constitutional way, in the proper peaceful way, in the proper way, that is, a way which will be effective. That sort of way is not being considered by both the people. I hope hon Members will take greater interest in this. Not only the question of borders. Borders certainly are there everywhere waiting for readjustment. They are there more

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acutely in Bombay, but I am pressing more, along with the question of borders, for the establishment of two uni-lingual States of Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat. I hope Parliament in this session will give thought to this question.

Then comes another point on which I want to say a few words in order to make certain things clear. All these policies are being carried out by Ministers with efficient or inefficient secretaries, the services and so on. What is happening to the services? What are we doing to see that the honest and efficient people in the services go their honest and efficient way, and those who are not efficient and honest do not occupy positions to hamper our progress? This is the question posed. This question is posed and I find that there is lack of vigilance on the part of the necessary Ministries on this question.

I am referring in this connection to a subject which has already come in this House, that is the affair of Shri M. O. Mathai. I am not dealing with the privilege part of it. As I have already said I am not worried about the privileges of this House. This House is strong enough to protect its dignity and if certain people want to talk any nonsense let them talk. I do not want to violate the dignity of this House by dealing with undignified people in that way. In any case if it has to be dealt with let it be dealt with. I am not dealing with it at that level. I am dealing with a different question.

How is it that this gentleman who was employed with the American services sneaked into the most vital position right into the Secretariat of the Prime Minister and became a special officer? Were his antecedents enquired into? What was the Home Ministry doing? The lack of vigilance on the part of Home Ministry in 1948 is on record. The lack of vigilance of the Home Ministry in 1958 now has

come on record through this affair. I cannot blame the Prime Minister for what has happened except on some smaller details. He cannot be expected to check up the bank accounts of every secretary. No Minister can, in fact, be expected to do it. He cannot be expected to check up every visit he makes or where he takes his tea parties. He does his own work, and he does not pay attention to it, and knowing as we know our Prime Minister he behaved as he did. Of course, he also defended that man, his loyalty and integrity. That is his nature. Whenever you hit somebody, he will suddenly jump in his defence. He was frank enough to admit his own mistake and frank enough to point out that the gentleman was throwing his weight about. But throwing his weight about against whom and for what purpose? That has got to be found out. That is the job of the Home Ministry.

The Home Ministry and the Railway Ministry under security rules, penalise even a small railway servant a small Government servant under 4(a) and 4(b) and amendment and ordinances. There is a circular saying "You shall collect this fund and not that fund". Even if a welfare fund is collected, if a union dues is collected they ask "Are you recognised?" No. Then you violated the order. You are suspended. This is the fate of the two million Government servants who are down below trudging and labouring.

But when a Government servant gets into this particular position, or is favoured by some people with Rs. 6 lakhs and just a little over—something over a lakh is already in thousands!—and when the Health Minister is involved in this where is the vigilance? Who contributed this money, for what purpose? Why did certain people suddenly pick upon that unfortunate lady, the mother of that gentleman to give her name and to malign her for nothing? Why was this all allowed? What was the Home Ministry doing?

The Home Ministry is omniscient, it pursues every Communist, every P.S.P. man, every Socialist, and even certain Congressmen to see whether they are allied with Communists or whether they talk like Communists. I am sure Shri Joachim Alva will be followed for mentioning Soviet Union today and his visit to China and all that! What was this Home Ministry doing when this man from the American Red Cross came and sneaked into this particular position and went about throwing his weight about. I am sure he did not throw his weight against the Home Minister. I am quite sure about that; otherwise, he would have been kicked long ago. And he, I am told, did go to the length of kicking about also

All this was going on for nine or ten years. The Prime Minister said: "I have got an efficient secretary. It does not matter. Let him do whatever he likes. He is doing my work. He is loyal." Finished. What about his loyalty to the country, loyalty to the services, loyalty to the whole development? This is the source of the evil in our development.

The best civil servants get shaken up sometimes if they do not carry out certain bad policies of certain Ministers also, but if certain bad people get into good Ministries, there is no vigilance, there is no check up. What happened to those Rs 6 lakhs, how were they coming in? Nobody knows. Small Government officials are hauled up: oh, you built up a two-room cottage; tell me where your money came from? If a ticket collector takes two annas, they go on prosecuting him for seven years until he is hounded. Some clerk or somebody has Rs 50,000 in the bank account. He is asked to explain. They are very vigilant about these small items, but when it came to Rs 6 lakhs and over, they all went to sleep under the Rs. 6 lakhs. What is this? Is this check-up, is this vigilance, is this security? And in the case of a secretary who was nearest to the Prime Minister who ought to

be protected in all ways—not from political influences.

I am not saying that that man was capable of influencing the politics of Pandit Nehru. That is an insult to Pandit Nehru to say that a two-penny man and secretary like Shri M. O. Mathai could influence his political policies. Even political parties find it difficult to shake his policies, and Congressmen know it to their cost, and they sit down when they cannot shake it. So, I do not expect him to influence his policies. But how is that a man with dangerous links, dangerous precedents, got into the position, and therefore I would raise this question of the services, and what is happening to them.

We had an example, last year, of one secretary who was very brilliant. This year we have an example of another secretary who was over-brilliant. I do not know whom we are going to get the third year. Therefore, I would plead for a certain vigilance, a certain check up of the good men and bad men, encouragement to be given to the good men who conform to the policies of the nation. Therefore, I would plead that our amendments should be accepted and policies changes as I have put before you.

**Mr. Speaker:** Regarding the speakers from various groups, I would make this suggestion.

On the first day as many as 13 hon. Members tabled adjournment motions regarding food crisis, sugar-cane strike, Bombay-Mysore border dispute and so on. I disallowed them.

**Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):** My point about Beru Bari has not been covered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Beru Bari is in regard to the Bill. Anyhow, he can speak. All that I am suggesting to the House is this. I have told them that I will give them an opportunity to speak on the President's Address. I will give the names of these friends. Time is

[Mr. Speaker]

limited to the various groups. When the groups choose their spokesmen, they may include these names. If any briefing has to be done, these Members can be briefed. I do not want to deny them the privilege of speaking; at the same time, I cannot find more time for a single party, even though from a single party a number of people tabled adjournment motions. I want this kind of assistance from the leaders of the various groups.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** I am afraid it will put a premium on submitting adjournment motions, if they are given preference.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Not at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not so. All that I am suggesting is that their own groups may choose them as speakers. What is your objection?

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** That is not quite possible because the parties have already decided as to who will speak and they are prepared. Now it would not be possible to change.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right, as far as possible.

**Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad):** I rise to express my painful surprise at the omission in the President's address of any reference to the grim tragedy that is perpetrated again by the bilingual State of Bombay in Gujarat in August last. The wounds of August, 1956 have not been healed, and on the top of that now comes another tragedy, and Gujarat has had to sacrifice five young men in her fight for securing a unilingual State of Maha Gujarat.

How did this happen? Was it our fault, or was it somebody else's? I would not have gone at some length into this matter if a person no less than the Prime Minister of India had not attacked us, we of the Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad, for taking to fascist and the most brutal methods

The whole controversy was centred on the erection of memorials to the martyrs of 1956. Now, nobody has stated that it is wrong to erect any memorials to the martyrs of any fight. It has now even been conceded in some quarters that the men who were shot down and who were killed in 1956 were martyrs, and the Janta Parishad has from the very beginning expressed its inflexible determination to raise memorial to the martyrs who have inspired us and who continue to inspire us to sacrifice and to suffer in the cause of Maha Gujarat. We did not make a secret of it. We announced it from all platforms and in the press that we would take out a procession and go with the memorials and erect them, on August 8th, 1958, exactly at 2-17 P.M., the same time when our first martyrs were shot down near the Congress House.

13-33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Of all the places where people had been fired upon and shot dead, we selected only two places, and the two places were selected because they were the scene of the first police firing. We went in a large procession. The demonstration of August 8th, 1958 was absolutely peaceful. Officials and non-officials have testified to the completely peaceful nature of the operation that took place on that day. Of course, the Mayor of Ahmedabad had not given his permission for erecting this memorial on the traffic island that happened to be the property of the Municipal Corporation. But this is true that the corporation had not been consulted on this question. There was no resolution of the corporation forbidding us to erect the memorial, nor had any complaint been made to Government by the Commissioner or the Chairman or any authority of the municipality asking them to forbid us to erect the memorial. There was, therefore, no legal ground for forbidding the erection of the memorial.

I had also written myself to the Chief Minister a month ago, and I requested him not to interfere with this matter because we were going to build these memorials on municipal property, and even if there was a difference between us and the municipality on this subject, Government should not interfere except to preserve law and order. No reply was given to me till the 8th August. In fact, no reply has been given up to date. No warning has been given. Government only did this, they wanted to prevent our procession from proceeding to this memorial place, and they asked us to stop at a point before the memorial place. We pleaded our inability to stop at that place, and in fact, that memorial ground was already thronged with thousands, and there was no point, therefore, in preventing us from going there. We went there and exactly at 2.17 P.M. the memorials were placed.

There was serious provocation from all sides, military police and police were thronged in large numbers all around the area. The Congress House was filled up by visitors, and members and leaders, but we did not look at the Congress House. We did not want to be provoked by their jeers and insults and laughter. Our only attention was concentrated on the place, which had been sanctioned by the blood of our martyrs. In all humility, we raised those memorials which were loaded with thousands and thousands of garlands all the way from the market place to the memorial place.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is the hon. Member aware whether there is any inquiry going on about this matter or whether this is a subject before any court?

**Shri Yajnik:** There is an inquiry regarding the responsibility for firing. I am not coming to that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The responsibility for firing, or what happened there in consequence of which there must have been firing—all those incidents also shall be gone into by

the inquiring body whether it is a court or a commission or an officer that is appointed for that purpose. I was thinking whether it might not be dangerous for us to go into those facts and whether it might not prejudice that inquiry.

**Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana):** There was no firing there.

**Shri Nathwani (Sorath):** There is a judicial inquiry going on there. Mr. Justice Kotla of the Bombay High Court is inquiring into the circumstances.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Regarding other dates, not this date.

**Shri Yajnik:** I am dealing with the 8th.

**Shri Nathwani:** The inquiry is also about the circumstances which led to the acts of violence and hooliganism. On the next day, this involves going into those questions which preceded the acts including the question about the excitement, incitement etc., they were indulging in speeches on previous days, and the previous days' speeches led to this. Therefore, it does form part of the inquiry.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** No, no.

**Shri Nathwani:** Anyone who has followed the inquiry will know it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us be clear about this point.

**Shri Pangrahi (Puri):** There must be some terms of reference for that inquiry.

**Shri Yajnik:** I know my responsibility in this matter. We are parties to the inquiry that is going on now, and I assure the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member must appreciate that I must also be aware of my responsibility.

**Shri Yajnik:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If really this matter is under investigation or inquiry, we ought to take care that we



[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

do not prejudice that, and we must see to that. Therefore, I was asking about the facts, and Shri Yajnik must tell me whether there is really an inquiry going on, and about what matter that inquiry is pending, so that we might decide about this.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The inquiry is going on. The hon Member himself and his friends asked for an inquiry into the happenings which took place on the 8th and the subsequent dates, and the inquiry is into all those incidents. Therefore, the inquiry covers up the incidents on the 8th as well as the subsequent dates. And a High Court judge is inquiring into them, and it is being heard from day to day, even now, one reads about it, and detailed questions have been asked for that day's incidents also by the lawyer of the hon Member and other people. Therefore, this relates to the whole period.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** My submission is that the reference is only regarding the firings, and the responsibility for the same, and the circumstances that made Government to open fire. That is the only reference. So there is no reference as to what happened, how the procession was taken out, the laying of the Martyrs' stone etc.

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** Just now it has been stated by the hon Minister that the advocate of the hon Member himself had been putting questions on the incidents of the 8th also. If this be the subject-matter of inquiry—the circumstances that led to the firing or how it happened—then certainly the events of the 8th also would be relevant and they would be brought in. So, we should not bring in those facts for the present; we leave them. We will have ample opportunities further on and we can discuss them later on. Therefore, I will request the hon Member not to touch those things.

**Shri Yajnik:** I am not concerned with the responsibility for the firing because that is the subject-matter of a legal enquiry. But the political decision to remove these memorials is outside the scope of the enquiry.

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** It will be difficult now to differentiate it and put it aside because that political decision might have influenced the conduct and the behaviour of the persons who took part in that. Some must be the causes and the others the effect of them. Therefore, we cannot separate and put them as under, and say one we can discuss and the other we cannot. Therefore, it is advisable that we should discuss them when there would be many opportunities for the hon Member to take up that case.

**Shri Yajnik:** Then after the incidents of the 11th, 12th and the 13th, there was a certain amount of pessimism and confusion among the people of Gujarat, and we wanted to think out the best method of preserving peace and stabilising it, and at the same time of showing to Government politically our inflexible determination to continue our struggle and to affirm our right for the erection of the martyrs' memorial. Therefore after announcing it to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, we began our satyagraha on the 17th August. Now, that satyagraha has been going on quite peacefully for the last 6 months. It is continuing even today, and friends and foes, our partisans and critics have all testified to the absolutely peaceful manner in which the satyagraha has been continuing sometimes under very serious provocation.

First of all it was jeered at and ridiculed as the adventure of some people of Ahmedabad. But, after one month, that is to say from the 17th September, batches and parties have come from all over Gujarat, from places as far as Surat at the one end and Saurashtra and Cutch at the other.



And, by this time, nearly 2,000 men and women, Hindus and Muslims, people drawn from all communities, have practised satyagraha and offered themselves for imprisonment during the last 6 months. And, as the movement proceeded, we have decided to make this the pivot of our agitation for Maha Gujarat.

This satyagraha is not merely confined to the right of erecting a memorial; this satyagraha is being practised for the purpose of converting the minds of Governments, the minds of the Members of Parliament, the minds of all political parties to concede our right for a uni-lingual State of Maha Gujarat. The movement has been mounting. But, unfortunately, in October last, the Prime Minister again hurt us by his speech at Hyderabad. There he accused us of practising fascist methods, which, as you said, Sir, is the subject-matter of enquiry. He hurled another bomb-shell at us and he told us categorically that the bilingual State of Bombay connotes the domination of the Marathi-speaking people on the Gujarati people. Friends told me that he had, probably, said this in order to appease the Maharashtrian community. But then, we are also able to listen to what the Prime Minister says. And, as we heard these words, we were shocked and were pained. And the pain is rankling in our minds now. He has driven iron into our soul.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I make a clarification, Sir? This is not a proper representation of what the Prime Minister said. What the Prime Minister said was this: that in the State of Bombay, the Maharashtrians are in a majority and yet why should they complain. He did not say that they were dominating.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** He said predominant.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** They are predominant in population.

**Shri Yajnik:** No words of explanation.

**An Hon. Member:** That was consoling to the Maharashtrians.

**Shri Yajnik:** No words of explanation can remove the feeling that has been created in our minds.

Proceeding further, he also began to sing praises of the Marathi language. Marathi language is undoubtedly great. Why did he go all the way to wean the Maharashtrians, as it were, from their path of Samyukta Maharashtra? Is not the language of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel also great? Gandhiji wrote in that language; and his autobiography in English is a translation of what he wrote in Gujarati. Why was all this special pleading done in order to appease the Maharashtrian sentiment?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** As the hon. Member himself has said, there was no comparison made and no reflection made on the language of Gujarati.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The Prime Minister has always said that all the languages of India are equally important and are national languages. He has not distinguished one from another.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** What about the speech?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** In that speech he has not sung praises of Marathi language as my hon. friend puts it; it is wrong.

**Shri Yajnik:** He has spoken and he has hurt our feelings and we expressed resentment at his speech, at the parallel meeting that we held in Baroda when the Prime Minister came there to address the Congress Youth Conference.

Sir, this sort of speech has rather disturbed our mind. We feel that Parliament should revise its opinion on the subject. If the bilingual State of Bombay has to be made palatable to one section of the people by saying

[Shri Yajnik]

that they are in a dominant position, then it means that if somebody is in a dominant position, somebody is in an inferior position. That brings out the real significance, the real connotation of this bilingual State in which, undoubtedly, the Maharashtrian friends are in a majority. But, then, the Maharashtrians also do not like this bilingual State because while we feel that we are dominated by the big numerical majority we feel that we are dominated by the big numerical majority of the Maharashtrians, the Maharashtrian friends think that they would be dominated by the economic predominance of the Gujarati community. And that is how this question of discord and disharmony is developing. And, the Prime Minister has not served anybody bringing out this connotation of the bilingual State. When this connotation is being repeated, we have to confirm what has been stated in our proclamation of 8th August. It was again confirmed on the 1st of November and again on the 26th of January and we have stated in categorical terms that we in Gujarat feel that we are in a subordinate position. Apart from economic complaints, we feel that we are, so to say, in an inferior status of citizenship. I will not dilate on the economic wrong now. I am not going into any facts and figures because facts and figures can be cited on both sides. We have actually passed a long resolution and we have submitted the matter to the Prime Minister. We have received a reply from the Chief Minister and he has confirmed some of our worst complaints against the bilingual State regarding the developmental projects.

Shri Kadda Raman (Chandni Chowk) What is his party's view regarding the city of Bombay?

Shri Yajnik: So far as we are concerned, we definitely want that the States of Mahagujarat and Maharashtra should be formed. Bombay is left to this Government to settle. We have no hesitation

in stating that this bilingual State should be divided into two States. Whether you put Bombay here or there, whether you put some part of Nawapur or Dangs here or there, it is a matter of geography and adjustment. (Interruptions) I am not concerned with the small geographical details. I am concerned with the main big question of the separation of the bilingual State. (An hon. member into three States) I am not for three States. My organisation does not authorise me to stand for a three State formula.

I may say that the President of the bilingual Bombay Congress Committee, Shri Thakurbhai Desai in a speech recently has categorically made two important statements. He is not opposed to the formation of Mahagujarat on principle. It is very good. He may have objection against our tactics but that is a different thing. The second thing is even more significant. As the sitting President of the bilingual Bombay State in which undoubtedly the Maharashtrian Congress members are in a majority, he has now categorically stated that the only alternative to this present bilingual set-up is the division of the State into two parts.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a misrepresentation again.

Shri Yajnik: There is no misrepresentation. He may have been misled by Shri Thakurbhai's private messages but I saw the report published in a paper very dear to the heart of the Congress—the paper by which Thakurbhai Desai was fettered. We have actually got his words in the clearest terms. He has stated that the only alternative to the bilingual State is the formation of Mahagujarat and Maharashtra. He does not want these divisions certainly, he wants this experiment to continue. He knows what will happen when he says anything about the three State formula. The Congressmen would be up in arms.

and he would be under pressure of the Maharashtrian Congressmen. He dare not now speak about the three State formula. He knows it very well. It was on the question of the separation of Bombay from Maharashtra that the old bill was not passed and a new amendment was made.

So, I say the road is perfectly clear. Even the President of the Bombay Congress Committee says that. I, therefore, in all humility appeal to you to wipe out the injustice that has been done to us because we feel that under the present dispensation, both political and administrative, we are in a subordinate position. Subordinate to whom? Maharashtrians. But the Maharashtrians say: we do not want to subordinate you to our rule. Then, who wants to put somebody above somebody else? It is the Congress hierarchy at the Centre, the High Command. Probably as things are being discussed, some people may change their views and may come to new conclusions. It is a festering sore. Every time when even a Congress leader comes to Ahmedabad or Gujarat and speaks on politics, he has always to speak on this bilingual question and denounce us and the Samyuktha Maharashtrian parties principally on this division question. This question remains the foremost on the agenda whether it is our agenda or the Congress agenda. The atmosphere is not normal. In order to create a normal atmosphere, an atmosphere appropriate for the functioning and fulfilment of the big plans, the completion of the Second Plan and the formulation of the Third Plan, we require the co-operation of all parties. If this thorn is removed, if this status of inferiority is done away with and if the Gujarat State takes its proper place in the comity of all the different States of the Indian Union, in that case, I assure you that all the people who are associated with us—most of the opposition parties are associated with us—will all work with might and main for the success and for the realisation of the big plans that are made by our Government.

Of course, if we have any amendments or suggestions to make, we will make them. But by and large we assure you of our best support and co-operation in the realisation and carrying out and fulfilling the big plans and the big projects that are being planned by the Government that are the hope of the whole of India.

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the third time that we the Members of the Lok Sabha are having the privilege of deliberating over the President's Address. Every time I have listened to the President's Address, I have felt a little disappointed, not because the Address was not clothed in gorgeous and fantastic terms but because it contained little else, excepting the inventory of the doings of the Government in the previous year. So far as I have been able to understand our Constitution, the office of the President as conceived by the Constitution is not to be the projection of the Cabinet. He is to be the symbol of the nation. Therefore, we expected that whenever the President addressed the Houses of Parliament, it would refer not only to the doings of the Ministry but to the hopes and aspirations of the whole nation; they should be mirrored in the Address—not only our ambitions but our failings, not only our achievements but our shortcomings, not only the good points but also the tensions that prevail in our land. If I may draw an analogy, I want the President to resemble the Trimurthi in the famous Elephanta Caves near Bombay—one face representing just anger against the sins of commission and omission, the second, the face of Mahadev, representing the ceaseless activity of development, and the third face of the divine consort full of compassion for the suffering sons and daughters of this land. Viewed from this aspect, all the three successive addresses have failed to make the mark.

14 hrs.

Please look to paragraph 12 of this Address. When we read about the

[Shri Goray]

food situation in the country as represented by the President, we find that he promises us a hopeful horizon. We fail to understand where the hopeful horizon is. Only two days back the Governor of Punjab, addressing the Legislative Assembly, drew almost a dismal picture of the conditions prevailing there. He said that due to bad season, about Rs 35 crores worth of crops have been destroyed and 17 lakh acres of land have been laid waste. Not only that. In spite of the promises and the hopes that have been held here by our Food Minister we find that people have been shouting over the shortage of food not only in States like Bombay and Kerala but even in States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Therefore, I think that this chronic complacency of the Food Minister should not lead us to believe that we are going to have a hopeful horizon in the future.

Sometimes when I listen to the Food Minister, I find that he is blissfully unaware of the things that are happening in this country. Immediately after his return from the Nagpur session there was a hot civic reception arranged for him by the citizens of Delhi. When I look at the long queues in Bombay and elsewhere, waiting for kerosene and other necessities of life, the prices of which are soaring I think that this is not a good augury at all. There is something very menacing in the situation and unless we take a realistic view of things and try to improve our agriculture and try to make rapid progress so far as the agricultural sector is concerned, I think not only the remaining period of the second Plan but the third Plan also is foredoomed.

I would like to point out that so far as irrigation facilities are concerned, it is on record that though we have got the irrigation potential, very little of it is being used. We have another instance where we find that the cultivable wasteland is not being brought under the plough. Hundreds of

thousands of acres of land which can be brought under the plough are lying uncultivated. We have only to travel from Bombay to Delhi either by the Western Railway or the Central Railway and on both sides of the track, we will find vast tracts of land lying uncultivated.

In the report of the Chambal River Project, we find that mention has been made by the Committee that in Rajasthan, lakhs of acres of land which are full of wild trees can be made to produce three maunds of corn per acre more than what is being produced today only if the wild trees were uprooted. Now the uprooting of these trees does not require any foreign capital or any expert knowledge. It can be done provided a concerted effort were made to improve the land.

Take the instance of water-logging. While I travelled up to Delhi for this session, I found that on both sides of the railway route from Bharatpur to Delhi vast stretches of land were lying under water and the same can be seen if we travel from here to Amritsar. When are we going to reclaim these areas? We are thinking of Bhakra Nangal for bringing canal water to the deserts of Rajasthan. But unless we are careful to see that water-logging does not take place, the blessings that Bhakra Nangal is going to shower on us may turn into curses. Therefore I would like to stress this point, that if the food situation in the country is to be improved unless we take drastic steps, unless we take concerted action to see that the agricultural production is stepped up, it will be very difficult to underwrite the success of the remaining period of the second Plan and also the third Plan which we are trying to evolve.

Curiously enough, a lot was talked about the third Five Year Plan. Today, I find that both Shri Kashiwal who moved the motion of thanks and Shri Joachim Alva who supported

him, waxed eloquent about the third Plan. But there is hardly a paragraph devoted in the President's Address to the third Plan. About the deteriorating food situation and the soaring prices, there is no mention in it. I want to put it to you for your consideration, whether if we want to make a success of the third Plan, it will be possible to do so if the prices keep on soaring and if there is scarcity of food. The effect of the scarcity of food and the soaring prices is that the people's vitality is sapped and consequently their enthusiasm suffers. They do not believe in planning at all. Not only the people at large, but, your own employees, the Government employees, suffer. There are nearly two millions of such employees. What is their experience?

You find that there is already a demand for a second Pay Commission because people think that they cannot cope with those soaring prices. It is difficult for them to make two ends meet. If a man's Government employ finds that it is difficult for him to make two ends meet, he is not going to be enthusiastic about your Plan at all. Those people will try to eke out their livelihood by some other means. There is the root of corruption and nepotism. When you are thinking of fulfilling the second Plan when you are thinking of starting the third Plan, you must see to it that your own limbs, the Government employees are satisfied and contented. Two millions of them have been waiting outside for the last nearly twenty months to see what the Pay Commission is going to give. The Pay Commission has been deliberating, deliberating and deliberating, but has brought forth nothing. That is why there is demand for a second Pay Commission. Therefore, I submit that unless you keep these people contented and unless you can create a situation where you can enthrone your own people and your own employees, the Plans will not be a success. Under these conditions how is

it possible for you to enthuse the people at large and how will it be possible for you to make a success of the second Plan and the third Plan? It will be like the promise of giving a pie in the sky when you die. Therefore, I am saying this let us be very realistic and let us be more drastic and more quick at decisions and in the execution of the decisions that we take.

I would not like to dilate on this because there have been speakers before me who have touched this point. But there are other tensions in this country. I am not only referring to the tension that is in existence for a long time between Maharashtra and Gujarat or between Karnataka and Maharashtra, but there are other tensions too. Take for instance, the tension that prevails on the eastern border, between Pakistan and India. We are going to hear more about it when the question of ratifying what was agreed to between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan comes up before the House. So I will not speak about that also.

But look at Kashmir. I would like to point out with all respect to Bakshi that everything is not well in Kashmir, that something is rotten in the State of Denmark. I would like this House to take greater interest in the events that are taking place in Kashmir. We have fought for it and we are bleeding for it. But when we are doing all that, let us not forget that we have a right to demand a Government which conforms to our standards of democracy. That is why the people in Kashmir are making a demand that the jurisdiction of our Election Commission and the Supreme Court should be extended to Kashmir. They are making a demand that their representatives who are sitting in Parliament should be elected directly, as we are elected.

These are matters which we must consider. We must not say that be-

[Shri Goray]

cause Bakshi is holding the fort, everything is all right in Kashmir. I think that this attitude is dangerous and perhaps we might be very bitterly disillusioned sometimes. So, this Kashmir issue should be squarely faced and whatever ameliorative measures we want to take, should be taken without any loss of time.

Coming to the question of Maharashtra and Gujarat and Maharashtra and Karnataka, I would like to say that I am not looking at it from the point of view of a Maharashtrian. I would like to look at it from the point of view of a good patriot as an Indian. I would like to tell you that the more time you allow to lapse, bitterer will be the feelings between these States. The Government is not serving any purpose by delaying these things. Just now we have heard Shri Yajnik. Whether he had justification for the bitterness that he feels may be a moot question. But it is not to be doubted as he said, that iron has entered our soul. Why should we allow it to happen? I have pleaded with Panditji and I am pleading here again. Let this House consider whether we are going to drive 5 crores of people to the wall.

It is said that this Parliament decided the issue. I accept it but may I not say that when this Parliament decided the issue every Member who voted for this particular reorganisation of States had given a State for his own language and only denied the State for only the two linguistic groups of Maharashtra and Gujarat? Does it really lie in their mouths to say 'We will have our States so far as our languages are concerned, but only one exception shall be made and that will be the State of Bombay?' Therefore if my logic or argument is really worth anything, you should please reconsider this issue. Do not try to adopt a policy of tiring out the whole people. It is not going to have any effect.

I do not want to be accused of Chauvinism, but so far as the Maharashtrian people are concerned, we are

a people who love cricket and play it better than anybody else. So, we are not going to be tired out, we shall play the game as long as it is necessary. We do not want to go out of the Union, we have been the most loyal citizens of this Union. We want to give our smews and intelligence for the success of the second and the third Plans. We want to be very loyal and patriotic citizens of India, but we do not want to be told that "you are inferior citizens in this matter and what has been given to the other linguistic groups will not be given to you or to the Gujarat people."

So I am pleading with you. Please solve this question as early as possible, so that one of the major tensions in this country would be removed. Between Mysore and Maharashtra also I am not saying 'Give me this piece of land or give them that piece of land.' Whatever rightfully belongs to us, give that to us and whatever rightfully belongs to the Mysore people give that to them. There is a formula which you have evolved now, which is called the Pataskar Formula. Yesterday the Home Minister said 'I am afraid that Pataskar is being immortalised because it is not his formula but it is an agreed solution arrived at by the two States. If that agreed solution is good for those two States it can be an agreed solution for the other two States also. What is sauce for the gander should be sauce for the goose. If fortunately we have got a formula which has settled the disputes between two States why not apply the same to us. And then whatever goes to Mysore will go to them and whatever comes to Maharashtra, will come to us. Where is the quarrel? But unnecessarily the whole relationship between one linguistic group and the other is being bedevilled. So, my earnest prayer is, please have sympathy for us, please try to give us what you have appropriated for yourself and then the whole quarrel will be settled.

Coming to Goa, since the last two occasions, it seems that Government has now decided as a policy that there should be no reference to Goa in the President's Address. When I came to this House first, in the President's Address that year, there was a reference and they said in effect that Goa belonged to us and somehow or other we shall get it. From the next occasion onwards, all references to Goa were dropped. Most probably the policy of the Government has changed. They feel that if we keep quiet about it, somehow or other, Dr. Salazar may see wisdom and hand over his colonial possessions.

What is happening in actual practice is that while we are sitting here waiting for wisdom to dawn on Dr. Salazar, Dr. Salazar is moving fast. My friend, Shri Joachim Alva, just now said that they have tried to introduce the currency system of Portugal in Goa. They have not only driven out the rupee from the position of being legal tender, but at the same time, they have done something else in cultural field and in the field of education, I do not know why Shri Alva did not mention it. The steps they have taken will have a far-reaching effect, viz., from this year, every child in Goa between the ages of 7 and 13 will have to learn Portuguese compulsorily. So far as we all know, till now this compulsion was not there at all and very few children learnt Portuguese. Except for some schools in the villages, elsewhere the children were taught Marathi and only when the boy or girl entered the high school stage, they learnt Portuguese. But now for children between the ages of 7 and 13, Portuguese will be made compulsory. There will be a Portuguese teacher in every school.

The effect of this step will be that all the cultural ties between the mainland of India and Goa will be cut. It will not be the fate only of those people who are staying in Goa, but also of those people who reside in areas which are culturally, linguistically, historically and ethnologically

part and parcel of Gujarat. Those boys and girls also will be cut away from the culture and civilisation of Gujarat. What are you going to do against this sort of cultural proselytisation? Very soon there will not be a Goa problem, not in the sense in which you want, but in the sense that all those people will be assimilated with the Portuguese culture and they would no longer care to be Indian citizens. Therefore, the time has come when we must think fast and take some steps. All that I see the Government doing is they are sitting tight. This policy of masterly inactivity, will not give you any dividends and it will never bring the Goans nearer to you. When the Portuguese Government is taking active steps to further their policy of "assimilation", you are not doing anything to help the Goans out of their travail.

Therefore, I would plead, Sir, with all earnestness that this Government will have to think very deeply about this problem, because Goa if it is lost, will not be so much a loss of a little territory inhabited by five lakhs people, but it will be a thorn inside India in the future to come. Therefore, this is a national issue. This is not only a linguistic problem or a cultural problem or a historical problem, but it is going to be a national problem if all these enclaves are lost to India.

Sir, it is not possible for me to deal with all the points contained in this Address because they total to about 54. But I would like to touch upon one more and then finish, that is, as I said, the contentment of the people who are in government service. I think very drastic steps will have to be taken, not only by having Pay Commissions and other things. I would like to point out that in every department of the Government there is some sort of anarchy. Rules have not been properly framed—seniority rules, service rules and other rules. Whether you take up the railway department or the home department or the defence department, you will find any number of complaints from the people who are employed there.



[Shri Goray]

There are people who have been working as temporary hands for years together—5 years, 10 years and even 12 years. With this sort of service conditions, I think it is very difficult for you to get loyalty and one-minded devotion in whatever work the Government tries to do.

Therefore, I would appeal that here also very early steps should be taken to frame service rules which would be uniform throughout. I know that during the war period a lot of people were recruited. But even if you do not want so many people, there must be some order of precedence, some rule by which you may carry out the demobilisation. People who have served you for 20 years, 30 years, go out of service without gratuity. Even if the gratuity is given to them, it reaches them after 5 or 6 years. I have cases where people have told me that the Defence Department has told them that their service papers have been lost and they would not get anything. What is to be done when people are faced with this sort of a situation? You can imagine what sort of loyalty you can get from them.

Therefore, whether we want to shape this nation on the basis of the Second Plan or on the basis of the Third Plan, you must take very active steps and very early steps to see that those who serve you whether they serve in the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs or Defence, get satisfactory service conditions which alone will be the firm basis of loyalty.

**Mr Deputy-Speaker.** I have to announce that there are 166 amendments to the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, which have been selected by hon. Members to be treated as moved. In order to save the time involved in reading out the numbers, I shall treat them all as moved provided they are otherwise in order. A list indicating the number of selected amendments will be put on the

notice board and it will be circulated to Members tonight for their information.

The following are the selected amendments to the Motion on President's Address which will be treated as having been moved subject to their being otherwise admissible—

#### *Nos of Amendments*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 180, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209.

**Shri U C Patnaik (Ganjam)** I beg to move—

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely—

but regret—

(a) that in spite of enormous expenditure for increased food-production programmes, prices of foodstuffs are going up and India has to depend upon import of foodgrains,

(b) that foreign exchange difficulties are increasing because the foreign aids are received in the shape of commodities which are dumped on us at far higher rates than those at which we could have purchased in the competitive markets,

(c) that in the sphere of imports and exports, licences and permits have been granted without reference to the country's



real needs and economic well-being,

(d) that no effective steps have been taken against corruption, hoarding profiteering and black-marketing which are flourishing in various spheres;

(e) that there is lack of effective proposals for raising the standards of living of the people or for establishing economic prosperity on a just and enduring basis,

(f) that there is an absence of concrete proposals for organizing to the full, our human and material resources for developmental programmes as well as for national defence" (1)

(2) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret—

(a) that Government still continues in the Commonwealth, notwithstanding the aggressively anti-Indian approach and policy of racial discrimination demonstrated by some of its constituent members

(b) that India has not yet protested to the USA for its military aid to Pakistan which is forcing us to spend large sums of money on defence,

(c) that there is no clear indication of strong and effective measures against border raids and others acts or threats of Pakistan.

(d) that adequate notice has not been taken regarding the guided missile bases, new naval base and military air bases for heavy bombers of strategic aviation recently established in Pakistan and in Portuguese-occupied territories in India" (2)

(3) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret—

(a) that the Address gives no indication of concrete proposals for satisfying the aspirations of patriotic citizens to be associated with national defence in emergencies as well as with nation-building activities in normal times,

(b) that the Address has ignored the possibility of mobilising and training our vast man-power, as an effective machinery for implementing our various socio-economic plans and programmes,

(c) that the Address has ignored the immense scope for utilising the expenditure on defence, not only for increasing our striking-power for national defence but also for increased efficiency in the socio economic development drive

(d) that there is no plan for formulating our defence requirements and controlling our defence purchases which often consist of out-moded obsolete or obsolescent equipment at high prices,

(e) that the cloak of secrecy in defence purchases, some of which are open to foreign magazines, is encouraging corrupt practices and involving us in huge losses.

(f) that the Planning Commission and Government of India have made no efforts to integrate the defence and civilian wings of our national life especially in the spheres of education, production, construction and scientific research so as to ensure economy as well as efficiency" (3)

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to disclose an adequate appreciation of the will of the people

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

of Samyukt Maharashtra and of Mahagujrat for the establishment of unilingual States in place of the existing bilingual Bombay State." (4).

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Union Government has failed to play a more positive and effective role in the solution of border dispute between Bombay and Mysore." (5).

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no indication is available in the Address as to what effective plans the Government has in view for arresting the rocketing prices of wheat and other foodgrains in the country." (6).

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no practical lead has been given in the Address on intensifying food production, particularly by greater use of irrigation facilities at prices of water within the reach of agriculturists and supply of adequate quantities of fertilizers." (7).

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that clear indication of Government's intentions is not available in the Address as to Government attitude on agrarian reforms, particularly farming on joint or co-operative basis, ceilings on land and disposal of surplus land." (8).

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that clear indication is not available in the Address of the scheme or machinery for wholesale trade in foodgrains proposed to be taken over by the Government." (9).

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no serious notice has been taken in the address of the acute kerosene oil shortage to which masses have been subjected nor any plan for mitigating their hardships disclosed." (10).

(8) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not contain any effective plan for substantial and prompt reduction in unemployment caused by the closure of industrial concerns." (11).

(9) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not indicate the intention of the Government to introduce amending legislation, to acquire powers for taking over closed industrial concerns and re-starting them" (12).

(10) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not disclose with sufficient clarity—

(a) what the core of the Second Five Year Plan will ultimately be,

(b) what internal resources the Government have for implementing the balance of the Plan; and

(c) how the foreign exchange gap will be covered." (13)

(11) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not hold out any prospect of relief to trade and industry or to the people, from crippling taxation." (14).

(12) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not disclose any intention on the part of the Government to check extravagance in travelling allowances of Ministers, while Members of Parliament are being denied barest bus transport facilities to and from Parliament on ground of economy" (15)

(13) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not indicate prospect of substantial economy in defence expenditure" (16)

(14) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not give a clear lead on the question of liberation of Goa and other Portuguese enclaves" (17)

Shri Yadav: I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that Government has failed to control the rising prices of foodgrains and also failed to lay down a definite price policy" (32)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that Government has failed to lay down principles so as to avoid indiscriminate firing by the police" (33)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address there was no mention of the strike of cane-growers of Uttar Pradesh" (34)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address no assurance has been given to

implement the recommendations contained in the Report of the Backward Classes Commission" (35).

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the corruption, favouritism and nepotism rampant in the country" (36)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the increasing evils of casteism" (37)

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the ever-increasing bureaucracy" (38)

(8) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that Government has failed to decentralise the administration by establishing Gram Panchayats and District Panchayats and ensuring them adequate revenues" (39)

(9) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the following defects in the Five Year Plan —

(a) modelling of Five Year Plan on the lines of Russia and America,

(b) lack of financial resources, and

(c) does not benefit the entire country but the selected few" (40)

(10) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the increasing economic disparity in the country" (41).

[Shri Yadav]

(11) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the growing unemployment and the measures for its removal" (42)

(12) That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the removal of statutes of foreigners from Delhi" (44)

(13) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about preventing the exploitation of the people by foreign and Indian capitalists" (45)

(14) That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made regarding deterioration in the affairs of Banaras Hindu University" (46)

(15) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address no reference has been made regarding settlement of the disputes between India and Pakistan" (47)

Shri Panigrahi. I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

"but regret that there is no mention of the recent reports of building up of military and atomic bases in Pakistan, bordering India, with American military aid and the immediate danger to India's freedom and security therefrom" (48)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

'but regret—

(a) that the Address contains no indication of recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission in respect of safeguarding the rights and interests of different linguistic groups in various States, more specially the difficulties and hardships being undergone by the Oriya speaking people living in Saraikella and Kharswan presently remaining with Bihar, and

(b) that Government have failed to note the rightful claim of the people of Saraikella and Kharswan to merge with Orissa" (49)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that Government have failed in safeguarding the interests of 700 miners working in the Villiers colliery in Talcher in Orissa for the last two years and has failed in taking any steps with a view to increase coal production by resuming work in the said coal mine which remains closed for the last one and a half year" (50)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

'but regret that Government have failed to note the necessity of developing Paradip in Orissa as a major port on the eastern coast of India" (51)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that Government have failed to note the soaring prices of kerosene oil in Orissa, West Bengal and some other States during the past two months and to take any effective measures for meeting this crisis" (52)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that Government have failed to take note of the slow progress of resettlement work in the Dandakaranya area and in view of this slow progress has failed to revise the target date of closing the camps in West Bengal before the end of July this year." (53).

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no reference to steps proposed to be taken for naming the present State of Madras as 'Tamilnad' in deference to the wishes of the people of the State." (56)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention that rebate for handloom weavers in Tamilnad has not been fully paid for the year 1958." (57).

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address did not mention that when Madras State Government demanded Rs 55 lakhs for handloom rebate on 31-3-1958 only Rs 40 lakhs were sanctioned." (58).

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address failed to refer to the scarcity of kerosene and soaring prices in retail market throughout the country, more particularly in the various towns in Madras State during recent period." (59).

(5) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address failed to refer to the restriction

in export of beedies to Ceylon from the Southern Districts of Madras State causing hardship to beedi owners and unemployment to thousands of workers." (60).

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address did not refer to the need for understanding with the Ceylon Government regarding import of tobacco and export of beedies." (61).

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"and record their sense of gratification on the comprehensive surveys made by him in his Address of the progress made during the last one year by the Government of India towards the attainment of the objectives of the nation, and on pointing to the further stages of advancement towards the same to be attained by the Government, Parliament and the country during the next year, and convey to him their warmest appreciation for the same." (62).

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret to state that there has been a gross failure of our food policy for which immediate correctives may be instituted to redress hardship caused to the common man." (63).

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret to state that there has been lack of imagination in the formulation of our agrarian policy and that the steps taken purely in ideological fervour will lead to failure of investment, in-

[Shri P G Deb]

centives and output in agriculture" (64)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret to state that the Prime Minister's agreement with the then Prime Minister of Pakistan in September last year regarding the exchange of Cooch-Bihar enclaves in Pakistan has not been in accord with the opinion of the Parliament" (65)

Shri A V Ghare (Jalna) I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address about the urgency and inevitability to break the bilingual Bombay State and form separate States of Maharashtra with Bombay and Mahagujrat as the bilingual experiment has failed at the emotional integration of its people, hampering developmental activities, deterioration in administrative efficiency and is undermining the faith in democratic processes" (76)

(2) That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

but regret to note that the address gives no indication of the settlement of border dispute on the basis of Pataskar award regarding readjustment of boundaries between Bombay and Mysore States and the urgency of including Belgaum, Karwar, Nipani and other Marathi speaking areas in Bombay State which has resulted in great inconvenience to the Marathi speaking people of that area" (77)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret the note that the Address makes no mention about the artificial scarcity created by

the profiteers in the supply of kerosene oil which is causing great inconvenience to the poorer sections of the people and failure of the Government to take strict action against the profiteers" (78)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding belated sanctioning by the Centre of irrigation projects which is resulting in great delays of these works and a waste of public money" (79)

(5) That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the necessity of establishing co-operatives for purchase of agricultural produce" (80)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of the time and the failure so far of the Government to reopen the broadcasting Station at Aurangabad in Bombay State" (81)

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

but regret that the Address makes no mention of the chronic border fringes by Pakistani armed forces and the failure of the Government to stop them effectively which is causing great hardships to the people living in these areas" (82)

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad) I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the basic flaws of the Plan namely

(a) the manner in which small-scale and cottage industries

should be promoted and developed by giving more aid,

- (b) the indifferent attitude of the Government towards making raw materials available to the glass and the bangle industries which are mainly cottage industries and to the partiality with which raw materials are being made available for the glass industry by the Development Branch of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and

- (c) the heavy expenditure being incurred by Government on heavy industries at the cost of small industries and to the flaws that are thus being created in the economy of the nation' (83)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention—

- (a) to solve the food problem facing the nation by reclaiming cultivable waste land through organising a Land Army of volunteers and by settling landless families on these lands for the purpose of cultivation

- (b) regarding the development and promotion of small irrigation schemes

- (c) as to the corruption rampant in the administrative machinery of the Food and Agriculture Department as a result of which agricultural schemes are proving a failure,

- (d) as to the fixation of minimum and maximum land holdings for a family

- (e) of the starvation spreading in the country as a result of food scarcity and of the consequent deaths

- (f) whether any effective steps will be taken to bring the prices of agricultural and industrial produce at par, and

- (g) whether the price of sugarcane will be fixed at Rs 2 per maund" (84)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

But regret that in the Address there is no mention—

- (a) of the arrangements to be made to provide compulsory and free education to children up to the age of 14 years as laid down in the Constitution

- (b) of the basic defects of the present educational system in India resulting to huge unemployment, and

- (c) of effective and concrete programme for the development and expansion of technical education' (85)

(4) That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

But regret that no mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) to provide work and vocations to the teeming millions of unemployed persons within a definite period and

- (b) about corruption nepotism and favouritism rampant in the employment exchanges established by the Government" (86)

(5) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) of the effective steps to be taken by the Government to remove disparity in income so that the ratio of the income

[Shri Bhaj Raj Singh]

between different persons and classes range between 1 to 10 or that the minimum and maximum income of any person is not less than Rs one hundred and Rs one thousand per month respectively; and

- (b) to remove the growing disparity of income especially in public and private sectors and to bridge the continuously widening gulf between the rich and the poor in the country." (87)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) of the effective steps to be taken for the resettlement of the displaced persons; and
- (b) about the corruption rampant in the Dandakaranya Scheme" (89)

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no categorical mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) of the need to form a third camp of all such nations who are opposed to war and to adopt a policy of effective neutrality towards the nations preparing for war in order to establish peace in the world,
- (b) of any effective scheme devised to free the nations groaning under foreign rule,
- (c) to take effective steps to free Goa from foreign rule, and
- (d) to take effective steps to reduce tension in the world and the ever-mounting military expenditure by different nations to make the

disarmament plan a success and to ban the use of Atomic and Hydrogen bombs and other destructive weapons and to encourage their use for peaceful purposes for all times to come." (90).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**  
(Basirhat): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the menace to peace and security developing as a result of the U.K. and U.S.A's agreement to strengthen the Baghdad Pact and arm these countries with conventional and atomic weapons" (91).

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the defeat of the democratic and progressive forces in several countries of Asia and especially the emergence of a military dictatorship in our neighbouring country of Pakistan" (92)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the danger to our economy from the attack of the monopolists and big business of the private sector, upon the public sector, as well as their attempt to infiltrate more and more into the strategic industries with the backing of foreign private capital and to enter into positions where they can directly or indirectly influence the policy of Government in their favour" (93)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the growing



disparities in income, the delay in the publication of Pay Commission's Report and the need to set up Wage Boards in the main industries." (84).

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the mounting unemployment in the country both among the uneducated and the educated sections of the people, which has been further accentuated by the closures in the textile mills and by rationalisation and acute shortage of raw materials which has led to thousands being retrenched or paid-off" (95)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no mention is made about the failure of the Government to prevent disappearance of rice from the market and the artificial scarcity created by the trade leading to great suffering among the people both in towns and in the countryside" (96).

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret to state that the Government has failed to fix a minimum price for jute and that the other measures undertaken by it have failed to raise the price of jute which has fallen far below the cost price leading to tremendous loss to large section of the peasants" (97).

(8) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret the Government has failed to control prices of essential commodities or to keep in check traders who hold the community to ransom by black-marketing" (99)

(9) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no mention is made in the Address of the developing tendency to permit private foreign capital to enter in the form of joint ventures in vital sections of the economy such as heavy machine building plants, heavy forgings, pharmaceutical and drug industry with assurance of high royalties and repatriation of profits, which will endanger the freedom of our economic and political growth" (100).

(10) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the transfer to Pakistan of Berubari Union in West Bengal without taking even the opinion of the West Bengal Government in the matter." (101).

(11) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the report of the Court of Enquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery Disaster in which hundreds of workers were killed, and the conclusions of which report have evoked wide public resentment" (102).

**Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon):**  
I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Government have not indicated any policy with regard to deserving minorities in the country" (103).

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Government have failed to assess the results of its policy in the matter of services, education and other economic schemes towards Neo Buddhists in the country." (104).

[Shri B C Kamble]

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Government have failed to grant the demands of the Neo Buddhists to the effect that the same rights and protection be granted in the matter of services, education and other welfare schemes to the Neo Buddhists which are granted under the Constitution to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes" (105)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not make a mention of the assessment of the results of the action taken by Government on the last report of the Backward classes Commission" (106)

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address as to Government's attitude regarding nationalisation of Banking Companies" (107)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's attitude towards the Bankers converting the secret reserves into Bonus shares (108)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Aluminium Plant for Madras State in Mettur and the delay in publication of the Project Report" (109)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address of Government's proposal to reimpose cess on all salt produced by factories below ten acres at three annas from 5,000 to 15,000 maunds and two annas over 15,000 maunds" (110)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fall in efficiency in sports as in the case of Hockey and Cricket and delay in implementation of Patiala Committee Report" (111)

**Shri Khadilkar (Ahmedabad)** I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the lack of critical appraisal of the economic situation and the placid and almost complacent tone of the Address fails to carry conviction that the Government is determined to implement development plans of social reconstruction" (112)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that rising prices have corroding effects on the living standards of the people and to indicate effective steps to hold the prices in check" (113)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address ignores the necessity of further integration of Kashmir by bringing that State under full jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Election Commission." (114).

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

'but regret that the Address fails to mention Family Planning as a part of national development effort to control population" (115)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the express wishes of the people of Maharashtra and Samyukt Maharashtra for the creation of unilingual States in place of the present bilingual Bombay State" (116)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the Address fails to take note of the failure of the Union Government to settle the boundary dispute between the State of Bombay and Mysore on the basis of Pataskar Award" (117)

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the Address fails to indicate Government's Policy to liberate the Indian Territory under Portuguese Rule" (118)

Shri Bimal Ghose I beg to move

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

but disapprove of the proposed transfer of a portion of the Berubari Union to Pakistan" (119)

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the permanent solution of the food problem of the country or to the availa-

bility of food at all time at reasonable price" (120)

Shri Vajpayee I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the reference contained in the Address to the Indo-Pak agreement for the transfer of enclaves has not taken into account the categorical disapproval expressed by the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Bengal Legislative Council in regard to the proposed transfer of portions of Berubari Union to Pakistan" (134)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

'but regret that the Address fails to make any reference to the ceaseless violations of Indian territory by Pakistani troops and citizens and the resultant disquiet that prevails among Indian citizens in border regions" (135)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the Address omits to take note of the serious food crisis that has developed in the country owing to the Government's failure to open an adequate number of fair prices shops to prevent hoarding and to keep in check soaring prices of food grains" (136)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the Address contains no reference to the Bombay-Mysore State border dispute in respect of the Marathi-speaking portions of Mysore State" (137)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the four-fold objectives of the Third Plan as enunciated in the Address have

[Shri Vajpayee]

omitted to include the objective of increasing agricultural output" (138)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address is completely silent in regard to the need of taking early steps to emancipate Goa, Daman and Diu from foreign thralldom" (139)

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of awareness on the part of Government in regard to the imperative need of increasing India's defence potential" (140)

(8) That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

"but regret that notwithstanding the delay that is being caused in the submission of the Pay Commission's Report the Address contains no indication of the Government's intention to give further interim relief to Government employees" (141)

(9) That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

"but regret that the reference made in the Address to the attempts made by Government to secure foreign loans gives no indication whatsoever as to how Government proposes to meet this growing indebtedness" (142)

(10) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that the Address fails to take cognisance of the demand for inclusion of Sindhi in the list of languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution" (143)

(11) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of bifurcating Bombay State into Samyukta Maharashtra and Gujrat" (144)

(12) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of taking steps to bring Jammu and Kashmir State in line with the rest of the States by extending the Election Commission's jurisdiction to that State, abolishing the permit system and providing for direct election of the State's representatives to Lok Sabha" (145)

(13) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the references to industrial relations and associated problems contained in the Address do not mention the failure of Government to implement fully the decisions of the Namital Conference, particularly those relating to the increase in the present rate of contribution to the provident fund the extension of benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Act to members of the families of workers covered by this Act and constitution of the Industrial Relief Fund to provide working capital to workers co-operatives" (147)

(14) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

but regret that the recent decision of the National Development Council to socialise trade in foodgrains does not take into consideration the manifold aspects of this important question involving a number of complicated issues regarding finances, administrative machinery and the interests of the primary producers of food as also of traders" (148).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not assure any wage increase to the workers both under public and private sectors" (150)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention with emphasis the soaring prices of food-grains in UP and Government's helpless attitude towards solving this problem" (151)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention non-completion of various projects in UP for want of aid from the Centre" (152)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proposed strike by the Sugar Mill Workers in UP for a wage increase and retaining allowance" (153)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that the Address does not mention the famine conditions in the Eastern Districts of UP" (154)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention any scheme contemplated by the Government to check the growing corruption, wastage and drainage in the country" (155)

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything regarding the wages and working conditions of the teachers in the country" (156)

(8) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the pressure from the private sector on the Government not to expand the Ordnance Factories" (157)

(9) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the early submission of Pay Commission's Report" (158)

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch Tribes) I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the appointment of a Committee to assess the progress made so far regarding the Welfare Activities for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having spent crores and crores of rupees for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no mention has been made to appoint a Committee to assess the progress made so far in comparison to amount spent in welfare activities specially for the Scheduled Tribes since they have been given special facilities for their upliftment" (159)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding the rehabilitation of the landless Scheduled Tribes and refugees from Pakistan or distribution of the Khas lands acquired by the Government after the abolition of

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Zamindari and intermediary systems" (160)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the time within which all the Scheduled Tribes, displaced and dislodged due to construction of various projects will be completely rehabilitated and given employment by Government" (162)

(4) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention

(a) about the progress made by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes uptodate since they have been granted special facilities for their upliftment in comparison to the amount spent uptodate, and

(b) whether the period of reservation would be extended beyond 1960 for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" (163)

Shri Kadiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch Castes) I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address suggests no remedy to eliminate the disparity between regions and States as far as industrial development is concerned" (165)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that nothing is mentioned in the Address regarding the establishment of the second ship-building yard" (166)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no proper assessment of the working of the zonal system of food supplies is made" (167)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no assurance is given that highly deficit States will get priority in the matter of supplies within the zones" (168)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no mention is made regarding the development of fisheries in the Malabar Coast, especially the tapping of the high potentialities of the Wage Bank in the Indian Ocean" (169).

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no proper steps are suggested to arrest the growing unemployment in both industry and agriculture especially in backward States" (170)

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no proper steps are suggested to arrest the growing prices of necessities of daily life" (171)

(8) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no effective steps are suggested to arrest the steep decline in prices of cash crops especially those exported as cashewnut, lemon-grass oil, cardamom, coir, etc" (172)

(9) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret to state the failure of the Government to mention any positive steps to expedite land reforms" (173).

(10) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no mention is made of administrative reforms to eliminate procedural delays of the executive and to have more organised participation of people in the implementation of the various projects of the plan which alone is a guarantee against corruption and waste" (174)

Shri B. Das Gupta (Punjab) I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that Government have failed to safeguard the cultural and educational rights of the Bengali speaking population in Bihar specially in the Bengali speaking areas in Bihar contiguous to the borders of West Bengal" (175)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that Government have failed to protect the rights of the linguistic minorities in Bihar specially in the areas contiguous to West Bengal" (176)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the dissatisfaction and disadvantages which are on increase due to incomplete re-organisation of States on linguistic basis and fails to assure the country of any adequate measure to be taken for re-adjusting the boundaries of the States in just and proper way" (177)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no effective steps have been taken—

(a) for establishing a hierarchical structure of decentralised

administrative units with devolution of power and responsibility beginning from the village as the base and the first unit,

(b) to organise the vast unorganised mass of people in India through a constitutional organisation as the core and the base of the National Plan,

(c) to increase the potentiality of the cultivators—

(i) by safeguarding the rights of the cultivators on the land they till,

(ii) by easy supply of agricultural implements and cattle,

(iii) by supplying easy and adequate loans through rural banks established for that purpose,

(iv) by imparting up-to-date knowledge regarding improved and scientific methods of cultivation through practical demonstration, and

(v) by giving wartime urgency on the execution of minor irrigation works so that the cultivation may not have to depend on rain-water solely" (178)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that—

(a) the Union Government have failed to check the increase of prices of foodstuff and other consumer goods which are going up gradually,

(b) no mention has been made in the Address regarding shortage of Kerosene oil which is essential commodity in rural areas, and

(c) no assurance has been given for increasing the price of sugarcane" (179)

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Union Government have failed to—

[Shri B. Das Gupta]

(a) solve the land problems of different States;

(b) implement the land reforms by fixing up ceilings of holdings;

(c) distribute lands amongst the landless peasants;

(d) decrease the quantum of rent where lands have been acquired;

(e) give remission to the cultivators of heavy rental arrears and Takavi loans for the liquidation of agricultural indebtedness." (180).

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that Government have failed—

(a) to raise appreciably the living standard of the ordinary people of the country;

(b) to take effective steps for liquidating unemployment." (181)

(8) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks have miserably failed to give impetus to the people in food production in spite of enormous expenditure." (182).

(9) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no indication has been given regarding the opting out of the Commonwealth." (183).

(10) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no indication has been given of the protest made to U.S.A. for their military aids to Pakistan." (184).

(11) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the transfer of Berubari Union which is an integral part of Indian territory and no assurance has been given for stopping border raids by Pakistan." (185).

(12) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that Government have failed to take any initiative for having two unilingual States of Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujarat by dividing bilingual Bombay." (186).

(13) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the construction of Farakka Barrage in West Bengal." (187)

(14) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no details about the Dandakaranya Scheme have been given to the satisfaction of the refugees from East Pakistan." (188).

(15) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory." (189).

(16) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made regarding steps taken for effective control over Public Autonomous Corporations." (190).



(17) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Union Government have failed to advise the State Government of West Bengal to sell Electricity produced by Damodar Valley Corporation to private foreign firms" (191)

(18) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that in the Address no indication has been given about the deterioration of Public Health revealed by several surveys conducted by various official and non-official organisations" (192)

(19) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

but regret that no mention has been made—

(a) to stop rationalisation of industries which is proving detrimental to the interest of workers,

(b) to take over the industrial concerns which have been closed down throwing thirty thousand of workers out of employment and

(c) to assure what steps are to be taken in regard to the working journalists who have been victimised during the period while recommendations of the Press Commission are under the consideration of the Government' (193)

(20) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

but regret that the Union Government have failed to supply adequate quantity of rice' (194)

(21) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that no mention has been made about the report by the court of enquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery disaster" (195)

(22) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no mention has been made about the liberation of Goa and other Portuguese Enclaves" (196)

(23) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

(a) "but regret that no mention has been made for standardising educational system by eliminating the co-existence of different types of institutions in the self-same system, and

(b) for stopping the increase in tuition fees of the Calcutta Colleges by the University Grants Commission' (197)

(24) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that no mention has been made for—

(i) having effective control over the States for utilisation of Central Grants on different Heads, and

(ii) abolishing the system of matching grants" (198)

Shri P R Patel I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret to note that the Address does not refer to rising food coal and kerosene prices" (199)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret to note that the Address does not refer to the acute feelings of the people of Bombay State due to the continuance of the bilingual States of Bombay (200)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

'but regret to note that the Address does not refer to Goa and Pakistan border incidents and determination of the Government to regain Goa and safeguard our borders and people residing there" (201)

[Shri P R Patel]

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret to note that the Address fails to take notice of the move by States to adjust borders on language basis without applying the same principle to the State of Bombay" (202)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret to note that the Address does not refer to the delay in the execution of the irrigation projects in Gujarat" (203)

**Shri Kamble** I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that, in view of the crisis created by food problem and great burden on the Exchequer due to import of foodgrains, the Union Government have failed to formulate any comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of 10 crore acres of waste land in the country for the landless people" (204)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that the Union Government have failed to announce policy and formulate any scheme for putting ceilings on the urban industrial and Government employees' incomes and plan the distribution of the surplus wealth to those who have so far been denied the same" (205)

**Shri Naushir Bharucha** I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address of Government's intention to relieve distress of Government employees, by granting additional interim relief pending Report of the Pay Commission" (206)

**Shri M R. Masani** (Ranchi—East)  
I beg to move

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"and express the hope that the reference to co-operation in paragraph 11 of the Address has no reference to the proposal to institute joint "co-operative" farming in place of the system of peasant family farming" (208)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"and express the hope that the reference to agrarian reforms in paragraph 11 of the Address has no reference to the proposal to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings" (209)

**Mr Deputy-Speaker** All these amendments are now before the House

**Swami Ramananda Tirtha** (Aurangabad) **Mr Deputy-Speaker** Sir, I would not have referred to the remarks made by other hon Members of this House if I had not felt that the remarks were out of decorum and decency. The leader of the Communist Party opened his speech with expressions which in my opinion do not enhance the prestige either of the person or of the party to which he belongs. I do not want to say anything further about that because I know that the hint which he gave about the differences in the Cabinet is uncalled for. I know that it would be difficult for Members of the Communist Party and much more so for the leader to under-estimate or not to understand the differences that do exist between person and person even within a party under a democratic mode of functioning. It may not be so in the party to which he belongs, but the Congress Party wedded as it is to democratic functioning has got differences at all levels, and in spite of the differences there is a common course of action and implementation

Sir, dealing with the Address of the President, I believe that the Address is couched in very simple and humble expressions and makes no tall claims. It has enumerated the achievements as they have been, and has given an indication of what the future development, economic and the rest, of this nation is going to be.

In a planned economy which we are building in a democratic and socialistic way well the difficulties to be faced are to be constantly kept in mind and so far as is humanly possible we have to meet them squarely and effectively, so that the objective which we all visualise may be within practical reach. It is no use complaining against the President for his omission to enumerate the difficulties—A, B, C. We are going to discuss all the problems that face the nation in this Budget Session, and it is not for the President to say what the difficulties are and how they are going to be met. That is for the Government and this Parliament to do. Therefore, let us not find fault with the Address or the President, because the Address does not mention the difficulties one after another and show the way how those difficulties are going to be met.

Well Sir, we are, all of us assembled in this House, exercised about the results of the Second Five Year Plan and the prospects of the Third Five Year Plan. Well we have gained certain experience and that experience should go to enrich our own methods, and reimburse greater energy for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan may be over-ambitious. It has got to be ambitious, and even on a modest calculation we shall have to generate the economic potential which would give 16 million new jobs for this country, if the unemployment problem has to be faced squarely. That being so, it is no use complaining against the size of the Plan. The size has to be big and in a big way we will have to act. That is the urgency. You cannot avoid it.

If you minimise or reduce the size you will go down. Therefore, a sense of urgency about the Third Five Year Plan has been generated at all levels and we have to take care to see that the Third Plan is implemented to the fullest possible extent.

Now what has been the result of the Second Plan? I do not want to go into the details but by and large, even though there have been certain achievements we are not fully satisfied with what has been done.

Mr Deputy Speaker: Would he like to continue on Monday?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Yes.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Then we will take up non-official business.

14 31 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move

That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February, 1959."

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February, 1959."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to say something about this Report. We find from para 4, item 2 that the Resolution on "Second instalment of Interim Relief to Central Government employees" has been allotted 1½ hours. The first resolution according to this report, is allotted 1 hour and 59 minutes. Now, in view of the importance of this

[Shri Tangamani]

subject, in which the whole question of interim relief to the Central Government employees has to be considered by the Pay Commission, I request that the time may be increased from 1½ hours to 2½ hours. I know there will be many hon. Members who would like to speak on that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The difficulty was that when it was discussed in the Committee certain opinions were expressed that already the Commission had authority, if they so desire, to make a recommendation. We have not to ask them to make an interim report again. If they so desire, they might do it. That was the opinion expressed in the Committee. Therefore, it was thought by the Members of the Committee that it would not be, I should say, very advisable, or necessary at least, to take much time. As I said, that was the difficulty. If the Commission thinks it necessary, they can always do it. That is one of the points of reference. The Commission is authorised to make any interim report whenever they think necessary.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):** But we can express the sense of this House on the problem.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right, we will see. If necessary, we can increase it. Now we can go on. If more time is needed, the Chair will look into it.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** It is stated in the terms of reference—

“The commission may consider demands for relief of an interim character and send reports thereon.”

At that time it was understood that the Commission will be making interim recommendations whenever the Government makes a reference. Now we are trying to raise this question in this House because of the inordinate delay involved in publishing the report of the Commission. So the Gov-

ernment may be pleased to make a further reference to the Commission for an interim report. That being the idea, we think it would be advisable if you are pleased to extend the time limit so that we can bring out all the arguments that we have.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have only given the reaction of the Committee. It is now for the House to extend the time. So far as the Chair is concerned, it has got some discretion. If it is felt that the time should be extended, it can be done. But the House has to decide it, not myself. I have said those words only because I know personally what happened in the Committee. That was the opinion of the Members then. If it is felt that it should be extended, I have nothing to say. Now, would it be enough if we make it two hours?

**Shri Tangamani:** Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

“That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

‘Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution regarding the second instalment of interim relief to Central Government employees be increased by one hour.’”

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is—

“That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

‘Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution regarding the second instalment of interim relief to Central Government employees be increased by one hour.’”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put the motion, as amended, to the vote. The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February 1959, subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution regarding the second instalment of interim relief to Central Government employees be increased by one hour."

*The motion was adopted.*

**RESOLUTION RE: CENTRAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN THE COUNTRY—contd.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Subiman Ghose on the 19th September, 1958 regarding Central Control of all Public Service Commissions in the country:

"This House is of opinion that all the Public Service Commissions, whether Union or State, should be under the Government of India holding analogous position like that of the Supreme Court and High Courts and suitable legislation be brought forward to amend the Constitution accordingly "

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution one minute has already been taken up and one hour and 59 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri Subiman Ghose may continue his speech

14.37 hrs.

**Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan):** I have already moved my Resolution. Regarding this resolution, my submissions will be two-fold—firstly, why I want it and, secondly, concrete suggestions as to what I want.

At the outset, let me make myself very clear. Not with a carping spirit but with the best of intentions, I am bringing forward this Resolution and

I expect, and I assure the Government, that if my Resolution is accepted, it will be conducive to the welfare of the much talked about Welfare State. I say this because in the course of my submission I may bring something of a little bit unsavoury character, much as I desire to avoid it. I would have avoided it, had I known that the avoidance means escape. But now that is not the case and so in order to justify my contention, I have to bring important matters. Everybody will agree with me that if democracy—by democracy I mean pure and simple and unalloyed people's democracy, not advertised democracy—is to function then the independence of two institutions must be kept unsullied and those institutions must be kept out of the pale of executive influence. By institutions I mean the judiciary and the public service commission. Though I am not concerned at present with the judiciary, nevertheless, for the better understanding of my Resolution, I make a passing reference to the judiciary

In our Constitution, the Governor has been given some sort of say in the selection of High Court judges. We find in the day to day administration that the executive is taking full advantage of it. In the appointment of judges, where executive has been given some say in the Constitution, we find sometimes that party considerations or political exigencies weigh more with the authorities than the merit of the person. We find that in selection of judges political considerations are taken in. We have seen that persons defeated in elections have been appointed judges. The authorities might say: "Well, we are within our rights, we are not violating our Constitution, he is an advocate of some years' standing; we have every right to appoint him". They might technically be correct. But what I submit is that technical correctness will not alone do. Because, if a man is unwanted by the people and you make him a judge of the people, then naturally that will shake the confi-

[Shri Subiman Ghose]

dence of the people in the administration of justice. This is also being done in the public service commission.

I will give one instance, and that is a very interesting one. In a State, where the Ministry is not in a comfortable majority, rather in a shaky position—I am not referring to Kerala State but some other State—one gentleman began his career as assistant sub-inspector of police. He rose to the position of sub-Inspector in the native State. Then that State was integrated. After the integration of the State, perhaps because of some soft corner for this gentleman or because of some error of judgment, he was given a ticket for standing for the State legislature election, not on Congress ticket but on some other ticket. That man got elected. The Chief Minister perhaps found this gentleman a very obliging man. He approached him and anyhow coaxed or cajoled him to resign the post in the hope that if there will be a by-election he will be able to get his own man returned. Of course, he was mistaken. But we are not at present concerned with that. After the resignation, the nicety of the whole thing is that he was made a member of the Public Service Commission and he is continuing in the Public Service Commission as such.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That would happen in a democracy because merit alone is to be considered.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** It is for this reason that I began by saying that if it is a democracy, pure, genuine and unalloyed people's democracy, in that democracy it cannot happen because he is a non-matriculate. One thing that I have forgotten to say is that he is a non-matriculate.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Are any educational qualifications prescribed for being a member of the Public Service Commission?

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** But he will choose doctors. He will choose judges. He will choose engineers. Although no educational qualification is necessary, with what standard will he judge those persons?

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Commonsense is enough, I think.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** When he has to select a doctor, when he has to select a judge, when he has to select a professor and when he has to select an engineer, how he can do it? This is the way in which the Public Service Commission is being formed. This Resolution, if it is accepted, prevents such formation.

Then I come to the next point. What position or what status do they occupy in the State? I am speaking of another State in which the Public Service Commission's report for the year 1955-56 has been published in the year 1958 in the month of December. Although the Constitution says that it has to be published annually, in this case the report of the Public Service Commission for 1955-56 has been published in December 1958. That was kept up in sleeves by the Government most probably.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the report for 1956-57 is published in 1959, then would it not become annual?

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** Perhaps when that will be submitted we shall not get the chance of discussing it. If at that rate it is published, I submit....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I follow that.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** My feeling is that there were some uncharitable remarks against the Government and perhaps for that reason it was kept up in sleeves. When Government found compelling reasons and when Government found that there was no opportunity for withholding it, then and then only was it published.

Out of many instances in that report, I give only one or two. In one case there is a case of demotion. Certain allegations were made against a very high officer and the Government in its wisdom referred it to the Public Service Commission for taking action. The Public Service Commission recommended the demotion of the officer. Then perhaps through influence or through some underhand means, this officer was able to influence the Government and the Government sent back the report to the Public Service Commission for reconsideration. The Public Service Commission said that they had given a deep thinking to the matter and could not reconsider it. This officer remained in the same post and after 18 months Government said that their reference to the Public Service Commission regarding the allegations relating to this officer was misconceived and that they were withdrawing it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Misconception came afterwards!

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** Yes. That was one of the instances.

The second instance is that the Government referred to the Public Service Commission for selection of three doctors and one pathologist. The response to the advertisement for these posts was very poor. So the Public Service Commission was only able to choose one man and asked the Government to re-advertise the other posts. That was in November, 1954. In June, 1955, the Government appointed all the persons against all the four posts including the pathologist. The person who was selected by the Public Service Commission was also rejected on the ground that he had asked for one month's time to join the post and, therefore, they could not entertain him. Although these appointments were being made after seven or eight months, the Government could not wait for one month because that man had asked for one month to join the post. In all the four posts, persons were appointed by the Government.

Then in that report, we find that there is one instrument for by-passing the Public Service Commission. The report says that out of the 13 posts, ten were temporary. That means that if it is a temporary post, Government is not to ask the man to appear before the Public Service Commission. When he shall have to appear before the Public Service Commission—it might be after one year or two years—his appointment naturally will come as a directive. As a matter of fact, it comes as a directive from the Government. In this way, the recommendations of the Public Service Commission are accepted!

I refer to one editorial of a 'paper' because it is interesting. The 'paper' belongs to the hon. Minister of a certain State. This is what it says in conclusion.

**Shri Panigrahi (Puri):** What is the name of the 'paper'?

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta. It reads:

"The Government does not seem to be alive to the necessity for not giving the slightest cause of suspicion that appointments and promotions go by influence and not by merit. Only a small fraction of the posts at the disposal of the Government are referred to the Public Service Commission and even in regard to those few the Commission's recommendations are not always respected. The public will naturally form their own conclusion."

That is the remark that was made.

Then, I come to our Government, that is, the Government functioning here.

**An Hon. Member:** Is it your Government?

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** I mean the Congress Government.



[Shri Subiman Ghose]

In one speech of the hon. Minister delivered on the 13th March, 1958—I read it with as much respect as it deserves—he has said that our employees should possess health. Nobody denies that. But, we see otherwise here. I know of the case of a person in a gazetted rank serving in one Ministry whose eye sight power is minus 14, a near blind man. He was rejected by the Willingdon hospital. The Medical Board was changed and he was passed as a fit candidate by the Safdarjang hospital. The background is, he happens to be a son of a High Court Judge. Then, I cite another case in a Ministry. Twice rejected by the Union Public Service Commission: but he is still continuing. He is a son of a Judge of another High Court. All these are going on.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These instances do not prove that the Public Service Commissions are not properly constituted. The Resolution is....

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** When I am coming to my concrete suggestions, I will say that the Public Service Commission's recommendation must be mandatory. The Government shall have no choice in making appointments except through Public Service Commissions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Here it says that all the Public Service Commissions, whether Union or State, should be under the Government of India holding analogous position like that of the Supreme Court and High Courts and suitable legislation be brought forward to amend the Constitution accordingly.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** I shall say that in matters of appointment, these Public Service Commissions have to be supreme.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But, he is taking instances where even some clerk was rejected by the Public Service Commission and the Government did something. We are not criticising the Government here. The Resolu-

tion does not contain anything about it.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** I submit that the Government will not be entitled to take that man—that is my contention—once he is rejected by the Public Service Commission. If the Public Service Commission is given a status like this, if a man is rejected, the Government will not be entitled to appoint him. That would be my submission.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** Then, again, I submit about the present position of the Public Service Commissions of the States. I submit without meaning any disrespect to anybody that they should not be made a pinjarapole, that is manning the Public Service Commissions with all the retired persons. I know that a retired Chief Presidency Magistrate is a member of a Public Service Commission. A retired Engineer is a member.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** No retired Minister?

**An Hon. Member:** Let them take their chance to be Governors.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** There are other instances, I submit, where appointments should be made through the Public Service Commission. We have created a State within a State, that is these autonomous bodies. Our power to question regarding autonomous bodies lies within a very narrow compass. Perhaps they are now living in a sense of security. We are getting a taste of it everywhere and every day. Yesterday, I was speaking with a Secretary of a certain autonomous body regarding a boy who has been appointed in Bhilai, being a graduate in Chemical Engineering. I am told that boy has been appointed on the ground that he will be sent to U.S.S.R. for his training in Engineering. His subject being coke oven, I am told that that boy is being asked



Public Service Com-  
missions in the Country

to change his subject after five years if he wants to go to Russia. Naturally that boy is upset. Regarding that matter, I was speaking to the Secretary. There was no chance of misunderstanding between us because we both spoke the same mother tongue. That gentleman perhaps thought that being an autonomous body, he could take up a threatening attitude and gave me the impression that because this body has gone to an MP, justice should be denied to him. The result was, I had to take a stiff attitude and then he came down. I submit that these autonomous bodies should not be allowed to be a State within State. If they want personnel, technical, clerical, anything, they must go through the Public Service Commissions. They should not be allowed to make their own choice. Similarly in the Railways in the Port Commissioners' offices. In all these cases, I submit that the appointments should be made through the Public Service Commissions.

If that be the state of things I submit, that in order to ensure purity in administration, what the Government should do is this. This is my suggestion. The Government should form an All-India body of Public Service Commission. The State Public Service Commissions will be under this supreme body just like the Supreme Court's relations with the High Courts. All appointments will be made by the President or by the Governors in consultation with the Chairman of the Supreme body. That should be done. This supreme body must have two functions. One is original, another is appellate. In its original functions this body will select candidates for the Government of India and in its appellate function, if there is any grievance against the State Public Service Commissions working in the States, that might be carried in appeal before this body. Detailed rules may be made for that. Secondly, this body of Public Service Commissions in the States or the All-India body must have a medical board of its own and that medical board will owe allegiance to this Public Service

Commission not to anybody else. It will be under this Public Service Commission.

Then, thirdly, the Government should fix which of the posts will go to the Public Service Commissions and which of the posts will remain outside them. A person who is sent as an Ambassador naturally cannot be asked to appear before the Public Service Commission. Neither can the Supreme Court Judges be asked to appear before a Public Service Commission. The Government must fix which of the posts will go to the Public Service Commissions and which will not. If that is once decided, thereafter, the Government will not be entitled to appoint a single man without reference to the Public Service Commission. If the Government wants persons for temporary posts, the Public Service Commission may be asked to prepare a list department-wise or according to convenience. You know one astounding thing that is being done. A list of High Court Judges is prepared. I do not know how that can be done. When that is being done by this Government naturally in other posts that can be done department-wise. If they want persons, they will ask the Public Service Commissions and the Public Service Commissions will supply personnel from the list prepared by them. If this is done in this way, I think much of the jobbery and nepotism or favouritism will vanish. I shall again refer to the hon. Minister's speech when he said that nepotism is a current coin and used without understanding. I hope the hon. Minister will not make understanding a monopoly of his. In a socialistic pattern of society, some understanding should be diffused to others.

15 hrs

In conclusion, I wish to make an appeal to the Government. Government is now sitting on the crest of a wave. Naturally it is human frailty to think that there is nobody to encounter. But if you find that there

[Shri Subman Ghose]

is a smoke of discontent, you must think that there is existence of a fire, and if this fire is not put down in time, then the time will come when it will encircle the whole country, just as it has encircled our neighbouring countries. Therefore, we should take time by the forelock and I hope Government will do whatever lies with them to ensure purity in the administration.

**Mr Deputy-Speaker.** Resolution moved

"This House is of opinion that all the Public Service Commissions, whether Union or State, should be under the Government of India holding analogous position like that of the Supreme Court and High Courts and suitable legislation be brought forward to amend the Constitution accordingly."

**Shri Shree Narayan Das (Dairbhanga)** I beg to move.

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of having a unified Central Public Service Commission under the Union Government holding analogous position like that of the Supreme Court."

**Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra)** I beg to move.

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that all the Public Service Commissions whether of the States or of the Railway should work under the overall control of the Union Public Service Commission holding analogous position like that of the High Courts and Supreme Court respectively so that a unified system of services could be evolved for the entire country and

suitable legislation be brought forward to amend the Constitution accordingly."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Both these amendments and the resolution are before the House.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** When I read the resolution which my hon. friend moved that day, I tried to imagine the arguments which would be put forward by him, and though I appreciate the idea of the successful functioning of democracy, I am not convinced even now of the necessity for a legislation to amend the Constitution, after hearing what has been said by the hon. Member.

I am also very anxious, and I agree with him that it is necessary that a pure and genuine democracy should function in our land. At the end of his speech he said that if we do not do this, the storms that are raging all round may overcome this country also. I cannot say whether, after the resolution and my amendment have been considered by the House, I shall be able to fully support my own amendment, because the arguments that have been put forward by the hon. Mover have not convinced me. Even so, I have moved my amendment.

15.04 hrs

[**SHRI BARMAN in the Chair**]

This resolution envisages two important things. One is that the public service commissions, both Central and State, should be brought under the control of the Central Government, and the second is that their powers should be just like the powers of the Supreme Court. He seems to suggest that they should be all independent in the matter of appointment of the various categories of services that may be entrusted to them.

He has said that it is for the successful functioning of democracy

that he has suggested this. In our Constitution powers have been divided. Our Government is not a unitary form of Government. It is practically a federal form of Government, and so the powers have not been Centralised. In some of the very important matters the States are quite independent, and the Centre has no power to interfere.

In the matter of the public service commissions also, every State has been given the right to have its own commission. And before the Constitution is amended as suggested by him, I think it might be necessary to have the opinions of the various States which are enjoying this power at the moment. It is not proper for this House to have its opinion alone. This House may be of some opinion, but because this is going to affect the various State Governments, it will be necessary to have the considered opinion both of the people residing in the States and the Members of the Legislature. Before eliciting their opinion, this House should not come to any conclusion.

I am not convinced at present, but if this House considers that this subject deserves consideration, then a committee might be appointed to enquire into the matter. It can go to the various States, take the opinion of the Governments and the general public in the States, and when those opinions are before us, we can come to a decision as to what should be our recommendation. Therefore, though the object of this resolution is laudable and I am attracted towards it, I have suggested this amendment.

There is no doubt that in matters of appointment there should be no nepotism, partiality or jobbery. No party should run away with the idea that because their party has come to power every Minister or Chief Minister who has got the power of appointment is always subject to these diseases. I do not throw any blame on anybody, but members of the public service

commissions and High Court Judges also come from the same society. The source is the same. A particular person maybe bad, but the whole lot cannot be bad.

Everything should not be done from Delhi. This is a huge country, and we have got this federal form of Government for the very purpose he has mentioned, the proper functioning of democracy. We cannot do everything from Delhi in a proper way. Therefore, some powers have been left to the various States. There are in the States also persons who are above everything and they can be appointed to the Commission. The Ministers also come from the same society. Why should we imply that every Minister will be guided by political and personal considerations?

Centralisation itself is against democracy. Persons sitting in Delhi cannot have an idea of what sort of persons are required in the particular State. Therefore, some powers have been left to the Union Commission and some to the State Commissions. You want to control everything from Delhi. This is quite against the functioning of a genuine and pure democracy.

That is against the spirit of democracy. If we have some standards and some principles in our minds, then we should try to decentralise the powers. We should not try to centralise the powers. Therefore, I am against centralisation of all the powers.

Reference is made to the Supreme Court in this connection. The Supreme Court is there, and we are very proud of it. But how many persons and how many litigants in a poor country like ours can come to the Supreme Court and have the pleasure or the fortune of engaging a barrister charging Rs 500 or Rs 1000 or Rs 2000 for a case? The Supreme Court is laudable, and there is no doubt about it, and we are proud of it, but we want that the power to decide should

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

be vested in more bodies, and that it should be decentralised. Therefore, we have got the High Courts. And they are also functioning independently, and we are proud of them.

Similarly, in matters such as appointments etc., just as the judiciary is independent, so also the Public Service Commission should not be afraid of Government, that is to say, the members of the Public Service Commission should not be afraid of the Government by whom they are appointed. I know there are persons now, who, even if they have been appointed by Government, are just independent of the Government; they are not afraid of Government. There is no lack of such persons in our country either in the Centre or in the States. There are quite a number of them.

**Shri Rajendra Singh** Has the hon. Member any idea of the percentage of such people?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** The hon. Member can carry out a census in his own State, or in any other State for that matter, and then come to a conclusion.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur)**  
Appoint a committee.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** As I have said, there are two things in this. My hon. friend wants firstly that every thing should be centralised and everything should be brought to Delhi and there should be a branch office of the Public Service Commission in every State. I do not like this idea. I would like to have as many Public Service Commissions as possible, of course, constituted of independent and honest chairman and members, and I see there is no lack of such persons.

Secondly, my hon. friend, although he wants the Public Service Commission to be under the control of the Central Government yet wants to make it just like the Supreme Court.

In matters of appointment—I do not know, I am not just criticising, I have not got the experience of having appeared before any Public Service Commission for appointment—though the idea is good, yet the choice made by the Public Service Commission may not always be good. Therefore, after all, the members of the Public Service Commission are also some individuals and they are also guided by some ideas. Therefore, their choice may not always be good because, the task of appointing officers has been entrusted to the Government as well as to the Public Service Commission. In our Constitution, we have made provisions to the effect that where there is difference of opinion between the Government and the Public Service Commission, Government have to give reasons for the same and this Parliament, this august body, has the right to discuss the report of the Public Service Commission and where there is any difference between the Public Service Commission and Government that difference comes before the bar of this House. And in the face of the criticisms that are levelled against them no Government can just afford to ignore them and go on doing what they like without caring for the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. I think the keen eyes of the Members of this House are just on the report and during the period for which we have discussed the reports of the UPSC there has been no occasion here we have seen that the effective points made by the Opposition Members or any other hon. Member of this House have not been taken notice of by Government.

Therefore, although I appreciate the idea I have moved my amendment and I would like to hear the speeches of other hon. Members. After having appreciated the idea behind this resolution I have moved my amendment which reads thus:

“This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to con-

der the necessity, desirability and feasibility of having a unified Central Public Service Commission under the Union Government holding analogous position like that of the Supreme Court".

That means that this committee, if appointed by Government, will go to the various States and gather opinions from the public as well as the members of Government, and then if this committee comes to certain conclusion, we might consider its report and then come to a conclusion whether this is feasible, whether this is necessary and whether this is desirable, and then only we shall be able to vote for this

Therefore, I move my amendment for the consideration of the House

श्री राजेन्द्रसिंह सभापति महोदय,  
मेरा नम्बर २ सशोधन जो कि मैंने मूल प्रस्ताव को सबस्टीच्यूट करने के लिये मूव किया है, वह इस प्रकार है

"This House is of opinion that all the Public Service Commissions whether of the States or of the Railway should work under the overall control of the Union Public Service Commission holding analogous position like that of the High Courts and Supreme Court respectively so that a unified system of services could be evolved for the entire country and suitable legislation be brought forward to amend the Constitution accordingly"

उसमें मैंने यह छोड़ दिया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बराबरी का तो एक केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हो किन्तु पार्लियामेंट के मातहत उसका सारा काम होता रहे और जो उसके काम हो उन पर निगरानी करने के लिये पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार हो। बदकिस्मती से वह बातें उसमें नहीं आईं जिनको कि मैं चाहता था और जिनको कि जाना मेरा उद्देश्य था।

दूसरी बात जब मैंने यह सशोधन आपके सामने रक्खा तो उस समय मेरे दिमाग में यह बात थी कि यदि यह सशोधन मजूर हो या उस पर विचार भी हो तो एक संवैधानिक प्रश्न उठता है कि जो हमारा संविधान है उसमें हमें एक मौलिक परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। संविधान एक बहुत पवित्र निधि है और साधारण तौर पर उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये। किंतु जिस समय इस संविधान की रचना हुई थी, उस समय और भाव के समय के दौरान हमारे ब्यालात और जो हमारी भाषाएँ हैं उनमें महान् परिवर्तन हुए हैं और उन परिवर्तनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये हमें अपने संविधान के अन्दर आवश्यक परिवर्तन करना होगा।

सभापति महोदय मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शासन और संगठन के मुताल्लिक जो बातें कही गई हैं उनकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसके चैप्टर ६ में जिसका कि श्रीयन्त्र 'Administrative tasks and organisation' है उसके प्रथम वाक्य में यह कहा गया है

"At the present time the general social and economic outlook which has been evolved in India in dealing with problems of national development embodies a large measure of agreement both on the analysis of problems and on many of the basic questions of policy"

चैप्टर ६ के पैराग्राफ २ के अन्तिम वाक्य में उन्होंने यह कहा है

"Thus, in a very real sense, the second five year plan resolves itself into a series of well defined administrative tasks"

अब यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि यदि हमें इस देश का आर्थिक विकास करना है और आर्थिक ढांचा सुदृढ़ करना है तो जो शासन हमने ब्रिटिश हुकूमत से विरासत में लिया है, उस शासन के जो आधार हैं और जो उसका

[श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह]

डाचा है उसके अन्दर परिवर्तन करना होगा और उन परिवर्तनों को करने के लिये यदि हमें अपने सविधान में कही-कही पर परिवर्तन करना भी आवश्यक हो जाय तो उस परिवर्तन को हमें करने के लिये सहर्ष तैयार हो जाना चाहिये और उन परिवर्तनों को अंगीकार कर लेना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय, देश के प्रशासन का जो मेरा अनुभव है, उसको सोच कर और देख कर मेरे मन में जो एक पीड़ा होती है, व्यथा होती है उसको मैं यहाँ सदन में व्यक्त करके इस सदन का समय बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहता हूँ । मगर मैं कांग्रेस के हर एक व्यक्ति से कहूँगा, चाहे वह मंत्री हो अथवा साधारण सदस्य, देश के किसी भी हिस्से में वे चले जायें अलबत्ता उस जगह को छोड़ कर जहाँ कि वे स्वयं शासन में हों, सब जगहों पर घूम करके अगर वे यह कह सकें कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो शासन है वह एक ईमानदार शासन है और उस शासन के ऊपर हमको भरोसा और विश्वास है तो मैं मान लूँगा । मैं सहर्ष स्वीकार कर लूँगा कि जो आप करते हैं वह सही है । किन्तु, सभापति जी, सारे देश में घूमने का मुझ को भी मौका मिला है और जिस मुहकमे में मैं गया, जिस व्यक्ति से मैं मिला, सबों ने एक जवान से, एक राय से कहा कि आज देश के अन्दर जितना शासन में भ्रष्टाचार है, जितना अनाचार है, और जितना कुराचारी आज हमारा शासन है उतना शायद ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के जमाने में भी नहीं था ।

हमारे कांग्रेस के मंत्री आयोजना की बात करेंगे, देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात करेंगे, प्रगति की बात करेंगे, समाजवाद की बात करेंगे, राम राज्य की बात करेंगे, परन्तु देश में शासन सुधरे, शासन ईमानदार हो, शासन में देशभक्ति हो, इसकी उनको कोई परवाह नहीं है ।

सभापति जी, मैं उनकी इस राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि चूँकि एक प्रादमी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का सदस्य या मेयरमैन है इसलिये वह बड़ा ईमानदार है । चूँकि वह ऊँची कुर्सी पर बैठा गया है इसलिये उसका दिल और दिमाग ऊँचा हो गया है यह मैं नहीं मानता । जैसा कि हमारे भाई श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी ने कहा है, वह प्रादमी भी हमारे ही समाज से उत्पन्न हुआ है, जो हमारे समाज में व्याधियाँ हैं वे उसके अन्दर भी मौजूद हैं । और इसका इलाज होना चाहिये । आयोग ने कहा था । 'एनश्योरिंग इटैबिलिटी इन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन' । तीन वर्ष कब्स यह निवेदन किया गया था कि देश के शासन के अन्दर सत्यता के वातावरण की उत्पत्ति होनी चाहिये । मगर, सभापति जी, आपको हमारा और सदन के सदस्यों का यह अनुभव है कि इन तीन वर्षों में देश का शासन और भी अधोमुखी हुआ है । इस शासन के अन्दर कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है । और मैं घोष साहब की इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि आज देश के सामने एक तूफान है, और कभी भी हम इस तूफान के थपेड़े में पड़ सकेंगे । मैं कहता हूँ कि यह देश सिस्मियल कम्प्लैटली खड़ा है भी भी ज्वालामुखी फट सकता है और देश का विनाश हो सकता है यदि शासन के अन्दर माकूल परिवर्तन न किया गया ।

मैं उस दिन को याद करता हूँ जब कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक बच्चे की हँसियत से मुझ को लडना पड़ा था । उस समय हमारा नारा था कि यह जेलर और दारोगा हमारे ससुर और साने हैं, और जेल हमारी ससुरल है । मगर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ, जितनी जिम्मेदारी एक सदस्य के सदस्य में हो सकती है उस सारी जिम्मेदारी के साथ और इज्जत और मर्यादा का ब्याल रखते हुये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ सदन के सामने कि आज के मंत्री, चाहे वह कैबिनेट की श्रेणी के हो, चाहे वह डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हो, या पार्लियामेण्टरी

सेक्रेटरी हों, उनका एक ही काम रह गया है कि वह शासन का समर्थन करें। जिस तरह से एक नामांकन और गलत दामाद भी घर में आ जाता है तो उसकी खातिर की जाती है, उसी तरह से अगर कोई भ्रष्टाचारी भ्रष्ट हो जाता है तो हमारे मंत्री उसका समर्थन करते हैं, बाहर ही नहीं सदन के भीतर भी। यह प्रजातंत्र का मखोल इस सदन के अंदर हो रहा है। कल की बात है कि मैंने मरे भ्राम कहा, सदन में बड़ी जवाबदेही के साथ कहा, कि सोनपुर का डी० टी० एस० अपने घर में बेधायों को बुलाता है, वे बिना टिकट आती हैं। उनके साथ जो बात होती होगी वह तो मैं दुरबीन लगाकर नहीं देखता, सिर्फ सुनता हूँ और उससे भ्रन्दाजा करता हूँ। इस पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह सरासर गलत है। मैं कहता हूँ कि भ्रग गलत है तो आप इसकी तहकीकात कीजिये। एक तहमे मैं कह दिया गलत है। मैंने चुनौती दी कि तहकीकात होनी चाहिये और अगर यह बात सही हो तो उनको इस्तीफा देना चाहिये और अगर गलत होगी तो मैं इस्तीफा देने को तैयार हूँ। मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर मैं संसद् का सदस्य हो गया तो मैं बहुत ऊँचा उठ गया हूँ। मैं इस पद को एक तहमे मैं छोड़ सकता हूँ। मगर वह मेरी बात पी गये। वह मेरे साथी हैं। उनको ऊँची कुरसी मिल गयी है। मुझे उनके साथ काम करने का मौका मिला है। लेकिन जब मैं एक अभियोग लगाता हूँ तो वह कहते हैं कि यह सरासर गलत है। क्या इसी के लिये वह उप-मंत्री हुये हैं? कोई आदमी सही है...

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ) :** भ्रानरेबल मेम्बर ने कल भी एक दो दफा यही चीज कही और दुहराई। वह पेश कर रहे हैं कि इस चीज को साबित करेंगे। अगर वह इस चीज को साबित कर सकते हैं तो मैं उस भ्रफसर को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :** धन्यवाद, बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

**Mr. Chairman:** We have some procedure. The general proposition before the House now is how to make better recruitment to the Public Services. That is the main point. Individual instances are not strictly relevant. I want hon. Members to remember what the resolution proposes and to confine their remarks to relevant matters. They can discuss the present system and try to improve it by the introduction of a new system. That is the main point. And, arguments should be directed towards that generally, though I would not disallow one or two instances here and there.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Sir, I respectfully submit that we are discussing something about the building up of an organisation which can recruit persons who have a healthy sense of patriotism and a sense of duty towards the country. I was respectfully submitting that wherever we go, whether in the Railways or in other Administrative Departments or in autonomous bodies, everywhere we find a messy atmosphere.

**Mr. Chairman:** So, what is the suggestion?

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** And that was by the way because I did not have the time yesterday to contact the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways. Now he has done one thing at least; he has given an assurance that the matter will be looked into. But, yesterday he said that I was thoroughly incorrect.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** I hope the hon. Member will not forget the offer about resignation also.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is on either side; there shall be two by-elections.

**श्री शाह नवाज खाँ :** अगर इजाजत हो तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रानरेबल मेम्बर ने यह कहा था कि उनके सैलून में बेधायें जाया करती हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : : मैं ने सीलून नहीं कहा, मैं ने बर कहा था। मैंने कहा था कि सोनपुर का डी० टी० एस० छपरा से ३५ मील अलग के शहर से बेयाघो को बुलाता है। मैं ने टी० टी० ई० से कहा कि जाकर चैक करो, तो उसने कहा कि इससे तो मेरी नौकरी जाती रहेगी तुम ही चैक करो। आखिर चूँकि मुझ को भी वहाँ से बोट मिलते हैं इसलिए मैं ने भी छोड़ दिया।

Mr. Chairman: There was another system introduced by the Speaker Whenever any particular instance or allegation has to be mentioned against any officer, first of all, the hon Members should send it in writing to the Minister concerned and if he is not satisfied with the reply and he wants to mention it on the floor of the House, he should inform the Speaker That is a very good convention and we should stick to it

Shri Shahnawaz Khan They are such wild allegations

Mr Chairman: Because on the floor of the House any hon Member can raise any allegation against a particular officer, this convention has been formulated It is not possible for this House to enter into arguments or to come to any decision It is not good either So, we should stick to the convention introduced by the Speaker

Shri Rajendra Singh: Whatever you say, I will abide by it But I have a very painful experience and I am going to pursue the matter with the Speaker in course of time and the matter would come before the House I shall follow that procedure Anyway, I am not going to repeat what I have said and I am now coming to the point

Mr. Chairman: I shall simply ask the hon Members to look to rule 353

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have already followed it But I know that even

when I write to Shri Shahnawaz Khan, I have to wait for half a year for a reply (Interruptions).

सभापति जी, बहुत सा वक्त बेकार हो गया है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में भी यही दोष वर्तमान है, जो कि किसी महकमे में या किसी मंत्री के साथ वर्तमान है। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि वह इन बातों से भ्रष्टता है। यह ठीक है कि सविधान के अधीन देश के हर एक प्रदेश में एक एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है। लेकिन मैं आपको बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। मेरे बिहार के दोस्तों को पता होगा। मैं बिहार की बात करता हूँ—दूसरे सूबों के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। वहाँ पर पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के मायने ये हैं कि यदि किसी जाति विशेष के लोग प्रीमिशन के मेम्बर हैं तो वे अपनी जाति के उम्मीदवारों का खोजते हैं। हमारे यहाँ यदि कोई व्यक्ति आफिसर हो जाता है और वह अगर किसी मिनिस्टर की बिरादरी का हुआ, तो उसको अपने धाने में, अपने सब-डिविजन में या अपने जिले में रखा जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बिहार में रोज-मर्रा की जिंदगी बड़ी विपाकस्त हो गई है। एक आदमी दूसरे से बात करने में सहमतता है। वह डरता है कि कहीं इसके कोई दूसरे मायने न लगा लिए जायें। जब मैं एक केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की बात करता हूँ, तो उसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि मैं प्रदेशों के स्वशासन के विरुद्ध हूँ और उस को खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश के लिए एक सेवा आयोग हो और उस के मातहत और लोग हों। मेरा क्याल है कि ऐसा होने पर हम प्रदेश, जाति, धर्म और दूसरे छोटे छोटे झगड़ों से मुक्त हो सकते हैं, जिनमें हम इस वक्त फंसे हुए हैं।



**Mr. Chairman:** He has already taken more than fifteen minutes and he should finish now

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Several minutes were consumed by the intervention of the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** There are other Members who want to participate in this discussion and we should give them also a chance

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** I shall take two or three minutes only

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज जो हालत है, उसको आप देखिए । हमारे सूत्र में एक दिन वह समय था, जब कि यह लहर चली, यह वातावरण पैदा हुआ कि बिहार में दूसरे प्रदेश के आदमी को न लिया जाये और बिहार में ऊँचे पदों पर केवल बिहारियों को ही रखा जाये । वह लहर चली, आन्दोलन हुआ और उस के कुछ नतीजे भी निकले । लेकिन ग्यारह वर्ष के शासन के बाद आज स्थिति यह है कि यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि ऊँचे पदों पर बिहारियों को न रखा जाए । गजपूतों, कायस्थों और ब्राह्मणों ने एक दूसरे का विषवाम खा दिया है । हमारे प्रदेश में १७ जिलों में १४ १५ जिलों में गान-बिहारी क्लेक्टर है । मझे उन में कोई द्वेष नहीं है । उन में से काफी अच्छे लोग हैं—कुछ नाजायज लोग भी हैं लेकिन काफी अच्छे हैं । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो जिस प्रदेश का है, वह अपने प्रदेश में कम से कम नौकरी न करे, तभी कुछ न्याय हो सकता है । बिहार के लोग तादाद और एरिया के मुताबिक सविस में जाये, लेकिन उन को मद्रास में रखा जाये और मद्रास के लोगों को बिहार में रखा जाए । इसी तरह बंगाल के लोगों को पंजाब में रखा जाए और पंजाब के लोगों को बंगाल में रखा जाए । इस का साथ यह होगा कि किसी प्रदेश के जो

शासक होंगे, उन को उस जमीन से कोई लगाव नहीं होगा और उन में कोई प्रेजुडिस—पूर्वाग्रह—भी नहीं होगा । वे स्ट्रिक्टली आबजेक्टिव प्वायंट आफ व्यु से सब प्रश्नों को देखेंगे । इस दृष्टि से कि हमारी सेवाओं में सुधार हो, उन की दक्षता में वृद्धि हो, उन का चरित्र अच्छा हो और उन के व्यक्तित्व में सच्चाई झलके, किसी भी पार्टी या फिरके से उन का सम्बन्ध न हो, यह आवश्यक है कि एक यूनिफाइड सेंट्रल सविस कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाये और उस के मातहत हर महकमे के लिए नौकर रखने की व्यवस्था हो, लेकिन इट शुड बि एकाउटेबल टु दि पार्लियामेंट । मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ कि पब्लिक सविस कमिशन के लोग देखता है और वे कभी गलती नहीं करेंगे । पार्लियामेंट हर वर्ष उन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करे, उन के कार्यों पर नज़र रखे और अगर उस को कोई गलती दिखाई दे, तो उस का सुधार किया जाए ।

सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत अनग्रहीत हूँ कि आप ने कृपा कर के मुझे इतना वक्त दिया । धन्यवाद ।

**श्री बजर्राज सिंह :** सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत मक्षेप में इस प्रस्ताव के विषय में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ ।

**Mr. Chairman:** How much time will the hon. Mover require?

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** That depends upon the hon. Minister—the points that he will raise

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** I shall take about 25 minutes

**Mr. Chairman:** It will end at 4 and the hon. Members should adjust accordingly. I must give sufficient time to the hon. Minister.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):  
So, we have got no chance.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know.

श्री बजराम सिंह : विधान-निर्माताओं ने जब केन्द्र और राज्यों के लिए अलग अलग सर्विस कमिशन बनाने की व्यवस्था की, तो उद्देश्य उन का यह था कि राज्यों को अपने दायरे में पूरी स्वतंत्रता रहे और वे अपनी सर्विसिज में लोगों को मर्ती कर सकें और जहां तक केन्द्रीय सेवाओं का सम्बन्ध है, उस में केन्द्र की भी पूरी स्वतंत्रता रहे। जहां तक श्री घोष के प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, श्री श्रीनारायण दास और श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह ने उस पर अपने सशोधन पेश किए हैं, मैं उन की आत्मा से सहमत नहीं हूँ। एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि चाहे वह राज्य की सर्विस कमिशन हो चाहे केन्द्र की, आज कुछ इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति बनती जा रही है कि जो सेवाये हैं उनको किसी न किसी प्रकार से इन कमिशन के दायरे से निकाल करके अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में किया जाने लग गया है और कर लिया गया है। अभी लोक सभा मंत्रिवालय की ओर से एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित हुई है जिसका नाम है क्वालिफाइड लिस्ट ऑफ पब्लिक अडरटेकम्स एंड अदर बाडीस इन इंडिया। यह किताब हम लोगों को दी गई है। इसमें दर्ज है कि अरबों रुपये का प्रबन्ध करने वाली जो म्स्याये हैं जिनका निर्माण केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है, उनके आधीन जो नियुक्तियां होनी हैं, वे बिना कमिशन को पूछे या बिना उसकी गव लिग ही कर ली जाती है। इसकी कोई जरूरत ही महसूस नहीं की जाती है और न इसकी कोई जरूरत ही कानून में रखी गई है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का जितना बजट है उससे कहीं अधिक रुपया ये जो संस्थायें हैं, उसका वे प्रबन्ध करती हैं

और करेंगी। उनके आधीन होने वाली नियुक्तियों के बारे में पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को न पूछने की आवश्यकता है और न ही उसकी राय लेने की जरूरत है। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दो दो हजार रुपये मासिक की जो नियुक्तियां हैं उनको करते समय हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट को मिनिस्टर को पूछने की जरूरत पड़े वरना जो चेयरमैन इन संस्थाओं के हैं या जो डायरेक्टर्स हैं वे ही अपने आप बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहों वालों की नियुक्तियां कर सकते हैं। यह प्रवृत्ति, मैं समझता हूँ जननत्र के विकास के लिए अच्छी नहीं है। जितनी भी नियुक्तियां हों वे सभी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की मार्फत होनी चाहिये। यह एक उसूल होना चाहिये लेकिन मैं आज देख रहा हूँ कि इस उसूल की पूरे तौर से हत्या की जा रही है फिर चाहे वह राज्यो का मवाल हो या केन्द्र का हो।

मैं जानता हूँ कि राज्य भी अपने सीमित क्षेत्र में इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति दिखाते हैं कि वे अलग अलग तरीके से अपने आदमियों को भर्ती कर लेते हैं और ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को रख लेते हैं जिनको कि मान सी, आठ सी और एक हजार रुपये तनख्वाह दी जाती है और कमिशन की कां राय ही नहीं ली जाती है, उनमें पूछा तक नहीं जाना है। जब यह मवाल पैदा होता है कि उनको कमिशन के सामने पेश किया जाए तो उनको पेश नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस तरह की जो प्रवृत्ति दृष्टिगोचर हो गयी है यह बहुत ही खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति है और इस पर रोक लगनी जरूरी है। मैं उदाहरण देकर इस सदन का समय बर्बाद करना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह उचित है कि हम इस तरह के पब्लिक

अडरटेकिंग्स के नाम पर अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति का प्रबन्ध करने वाली संस्थाएँ कायम करके, उनका प्रबन्ध करने के लिए जो व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, उनको कमिशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में बाहर कर दे। पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार क्षेत्र से तो उनको बाहर नहीं किया जा सकता है क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट पूरी तरह से सब सत्ता प्राप्त संस्था है, लेकिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के दायरे से भी उनमें होने वाली नियुक्तियों को बाहर करना भी किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं समझा जा सकता है। इस तरह से नियुक्तियाँ करने से हो सकता है हमारी सेवाओं में वह निष्पक्षता न आये जो उनमें आनी चाहिये या वह योग्यता न हो जोकि उनमें होनी चाहिये। जब कोई नियुक्ति कमिशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर होती है तो केन्द्र के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन राज्यों में तो राजनीतिक आधारों को ले कर कर दी जाती है। केन्द्र में यह चीज आः है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन इस तरह की स्थिति यहाँ भी आ सकती है।

लेकिन इन सब बातों को अलग रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन कमिशन को वही महत्व दिया जाना चाहिये जोकि हमारे मविधान में दिया गया है। उस महत्व को देखते हुए मैं यह उचित नहीं समझता हूँ कि पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्स के अन्दर जो नियुक्तियाँ होती हैं उनको कमिशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में बाहर कर दिया जाए। दो दो हजार रुपये महीने की नियुक्तियों को उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर करने का तो कोई कारण ही नहीं हो सकता है। आज हम पब्लिक सर्विस को बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, इस को अधिक महत्व देते जा रहे हैं और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इसको बढ़ाना भी चाहिये, इसको अधिक महत्व भी दिया

जाना चाहिये और मैं इससे पूरे तौर पर सहमत हूँ। इसके लिए हमें अधिकाधिक रुपया पब्लिक सर्विस में लगाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी और उस रुपये का प्रबन्ध कौन करेगा, ये सेवाएँ ही तो करेगी। इस वास्ते इन सेवाओं के बारे में हमें यह देखना होगा कि जो योग्य आदमी है वही रखे जायें और यह काम बखूबी कमिशन ही कर सकती है। इस वास्ते मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहूँगा और चाहूँगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करे।

मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि चाहे अखिल भारतीय सेवाएँ हो और चाहे दूसरी कोः नौकरियाँ हो, किसी तरह की भी नियुक्तियाँ बिना कमिशन में पूछे और उसकी रजामन्दी लिए नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसी कोई बात करते हैं तो वह उचित नहीं है। ये जो पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्स हैं इनमें कौन लोग हैं। क्लामि-फाइड लिस्ट जो लोक सभा सचिवालय की ओर से प्रकाशित की गई इसको अगर देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि जहाँ-तहाँ डायरेक्टर आफिसर लोग ही हैं और उनके जरिये ही ये नियुक्तियाँ होती हैं और उन्हीं को आप यह आश्वासन देते हैं कि वे जिन को चाहे रख लें। मैं किसी के प्रति किसी भा प्रचार की दुर्भावना प्रकट करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर वे खुद डायरेक्टर बने रहना चाहते हैं तो उनको जो पाटी उम्र समय गत्ता धाम हुए हैं उसका कहना मानना है ता। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसी तौर पर यह बात मान ली जाए कि जितनी भी नियुक्तियाँ हो वे सब कमिशन के जरिये हो, केन्द्र में यूनिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के जरिये हो और स्टेट्स में स्टेट्स पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के जरिये।

[श्री बरराज सिंह]

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आज जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के ताल्लुक में है उसका कतई यह मतलब नहीं है कि जहाँ तक न्याय देने का ताल्लुक है, उसमें हाई कोर्टिंग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मातहत होती है। हा इतना जरूर है कि हाई कोर्ट की जजमेंट से अगर कोई पक्ष असन्तुष्ट होता है वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील कर सकता है और वहाँ पर न्याय प्राप्त कर सकता है। इसी तरह से भविष्य के लिए अगर आप कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दें कि राज्य के किसी कमिशन में अगर कोई ऐसी बात हो जाए जिसमें कि एक पक्ष को सन्तोष न हुआ हो तो वह यदि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में जाना चाहे तो जा सकता है और वहाँ अपील कर सकता है। इस बारे में समझना है कि कुछ स्वास्थ्यकारी परम्पराएँ इस तरह से कायम हो सकती हैं।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे केंद्रीय सचिवालय में जो सेवाएँ हैं उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं और उन नियमों के अनुसार ही भरती की जाती है प्रमोशन की जाती है पदोन्नति की जाती है और इनमें से कुछ केमिस में कमिशन की राय लेने की जरूरत पड़ती है। जिस तरह से पदोन्नतियाँ की जाती हैं उसमें कभी कभी कुछ लोगों को अस रोज भी होता है और वे समझते हैं कि वे सही तौर पर नहीं की गई हैं। ऐसे केसिस में या तो '4थ' की राय मांगी जाती है तो इस तरह से मांगी जाती है जिस तरह से कि उसकी राय का कोई महत्व ही नहीं रह जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ जनतंत्र को सफल बनाने के लिए, देश का विकास करने के लिए, उन्नति करने

के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारी जो सेवाएँ हैं वे निष्पक्षतापूर्वक अपना कार्य करें। उनको विश्वास की भावना से कार्य करना चाहिये और जब तक यह भावना उनमें पैदा नहीं होती काम काब प्रगच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। इस आँखों से उनको यह महसूस कराने की आवश्यकता है कि अगर वे नियमों में रहते हुए वक्त की सरकार के खिलाफ कोई काम करें, तो उनको डरने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अगर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि मविधान में जो महत्व पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को दिया गया है वही महत्व उनका बना रहना चाहिये और यह जो प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दे रही है कि उसके दायरे में अधिक नौकरियों को निकाल कर शासन के हाथ में या मस्थानों के हाथ में मौप दिया जाए इसका अन्त होना चाहिये और जितनी भी नियुक्तियाँ हैं वे सभी कमिशन के जरिये होनी चाहिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय जा प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया है उसके मौलिक सिद्धान्तों या चारों ओर से स्वागत किया गया है, समर्थन दिया गया है। उस प्रस्ताव में जो मशायद उपस्थित किये गये हैं उनमें तथा प्रस्ताव में कोई मूल रूप में बहुत अधिक अन्तर नहीं है। लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि हम किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान को एक बना सकते हैं। उसमें किस प्रकार से एकरूपता ला सकते हैं। राज्यों की अलग सेवाएँ हो गई हैं। रेलवे की अलग सेवा हो गई है। केन्द्र की भी अलग सेवा हो गई है। हम पर हमको इस दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिये कि जो सेवाएँ हैं वे किस प्रकार से स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक और निष्पक्ष भाव से अपना काम कर सकती हैं। प्राप्तीयता और जातीयता, ये दो हमारे बड़े भारी शत्रु हैं। इन दोनों का अवसान होना

चाहिये । इनका व्यवसाय उसी व्यवस्था में हो सकता है जबकि हमारी एक केन्द्रीय सेवा होगी या हम एक सेवा का संगठन करेंगे । आज एक तो रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन है । वह जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उनकी भरती बह करता है । लेकिन जो बड़े कर्मचारी होते हैं, वे आई० ए० एम० में से लेकर रख दिये जाते हैं । जिस तरह से अंग्रेजों के जमाने में होता था कि जो आई० सी० एस० होते थे वे दुनिया की जितनी सर्विस है उन सभी के लिए विशेषज्ञ समझे जाते थे । उसी तरह से आज आई० ए० एम० समझे जाने लगे हैं । इस प्रवृत्ति का अन्त होना चाहिये । एक व्यक्ति जिस विषय का विशेषज्ञ हो, उसी पर उसको नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये, दूसरे पर नहीं । जिस तरह में पूर्व काल में इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग की एक सर्विस थी उसी प्रकार से इंडियन इंडस्ट्रियल सर्विस होनी चाहिये । उसी प्रकार से इंडियन रेलवे सर्विस होनी चाहिये ..

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : है ।

15.50 hrs.

[Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सदरी के कारखाने के लिये एक आई० सी० एस० चेअरमैन बना कर भेज दिये गये । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । जो आदमी जिस विषय का एक्सपर्ट हो, उस का जिस विषय का ज्ञान हो, उस के अनुसार ही उस को सेवा करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये । हमारे प्रांतों में क्या होता है ? एक प्राविशल जुडिशल सर्विस है उस में लोगों का इफ्लुएस चलता है । प्राविशल के अन्दर बहुत से लोगों का प्रभाव जुडिशियरी में होने लगा है और जुडिशियरी के लिये हिन्दुस्तानियों के हृदय में जो भावना पहले थी वह आज नहीं रही है । उस में कमी हो गई है, इस वास्ते कि उन का जो रिक्टमेंट होता है, 326 L S D—8

जो आदमी लिये जाते हैं उन की नियुक्ति में बहुत से फैक्टर काम करते हैं । उस में जातीयता काम करती है, प्रातीयता काम करती है । इस वास्ते जुडिशियल सर्विस को केन्द्रीय सर्विस होना चाहिये ताकि इडेपेंडेंस हो । जब तक वहां पर इडेपेंडेंस नहीं होगी तब तक वहां पर इसाफ नहीं होगा । और अगर देश में इसाफ का खून होगा तो फिर हमारी आजादी के कोई भयं नहीं हैं । मैं आप को एक एग्जाम्पल दू । हमारे सूबे का, हमारे शहर का एक व्यक्ति नाइफ क्लास है वह ले लिया जाता है सर्विस में लेकिन एक बी० ए० क्लास का नहीं लिया जाता है । कई तरह के लोग हैं । एक स्टूडेंट थर्ड डिवीजन में पास होता है वह इफ्लुएस के कारण ले लिया जाता है लेकिन फर्स्ट क्लास पास स्टूडेंट नहीं लिया जाता है । अगर इस तरह की बातें होनी हैं तो इस का असर हमारी आने वाली सन्तान पर बहुत बुरा होगा । अगर इस प्रकार का खराब असर होता गया तो शासन चल नहीं सकता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि किस काम के लिये किसी आदमी को लेना है, उस काम के लिये दसवीं जमात फेल अच्छा है या बी० ए० पास अच्छा है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं काम के सम्बन्ध में ही कह रहा हूँ । खास कामों में भी ऐसा किया जाता है कि इफ्लुएस बड़ा काम करता है । जो आदमी अच्छा होता है वह नहीं लिया जाता लेकिन जो आदमी अच्छा नहीं है, जिस का कोई उपयोग नहीं है, वह इफ्लुएस के कारण स्थान प्राप्त कर लेता है । यह प्रवृत्ति हमारे देश के लिये अच्छी नहीं है, इस वास्ते इस का व्यवसाय होना ही चाहिये ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : इस का इलाज क्या है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सर्विस का केन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिये । इस का एक मात्र इलाज यही

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हो सकता है कि हम लोगों की नैतिकता अच्छी हो, हम में मारैलिटी जो है वह और बड़े। अगर यही नहीं बढ़े तो कानून के कारण हम में मारैलिटी नहीं आ सकती। अच्छे में अच्छा आदमी हो लेकिन अगर उस में नैतिकता नहीं है तो उस के द्वारा अच्छा काम नहीं हो सकता है।

इन बातों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव हमारे भाई ने रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि उस पर सद्भावनापूर्ण विचार होगा और हमारे आजाद हिंदुस्तान में सब की आजादी के साथ काम करने का मौका प्राप्त होगा।

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore) I want to oppose this resolution because it means centralisation of powers both in the Union Public Service Commission and in the Centre. So far as the administration and working of democracy are concerned, we have come to a stage wherein we have been pressing for the decentralisation of powers. We have been feeling that there is over-centralisation in the administration and we have been pressing day in and day out that there should be decentralisation and more and more powers should be given to the States.

The State Legislatures have power to give additional powers to the State Public Service Commissions or withdraw the powers if they are misused. The decision of the Public Service Commission is not final. Whenever the Government differs from the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, the statement of the Commission along with the reasons assigned by Government for not agreeing with the Commission should be placed before both the legislatures of the State Parliament and the State Legislatures will have full power to discuss these things.

I would suggest that the working of the Union Public Service Commission should not be made entirely independent just like the Supreme Court or the High Court. They also commit mistakes sometimes. Full records may not have been placed before them and they may not have fully appreciated all the facts. Moreover, when the State Public Service Commissions themselves are not able to apprehend all these things and look into all the details when smaller appointments are being made suitable to the local area and to the State, they will not be able to manage it when it is centralised. Even if the UPSC are entrusted with all these powers, they will not be able to understand the problems or the talents that are there in the local areas. That is why the framers of the Constitution have given enough powers to the State Legislatures to appoint Public Service Commissions. If every State is not able to maintain one Public Service Commission, then two or three States can join together and have one Public Service Commission. But there is no meaning in saying that the powers should be centralised, because it will lead to deterioration in recruitment.

Even agreeing that the members of the Public Service Commission are appointed by the Chief Minister or some other Minister to suit their taste or liking, dictation and all that, still the Public Service Commission members have got a definite status. They work independently of the Government and that is why their decisions are submitted to the Government. If it is felt that enough justice has not been done in any particular case, a right of appeal is given to the Government. The Government reviews the whole thing and there are several instances where the Government have differed from the Public Service Commission. In such cases, the matter is placed before the Legislature or Parliament. Both Parliament and the State

Legislatures have ample power to review the whole thing and make amends. They can either delegate further powers to the Commission or take away the powers which have been misused by the State Public Service Commission or the UPSC.

The danger lies in this fact also that when there is more centralisation, it will be difficult for the applicants from several parts of this big country to come to the Centre to make their cases considered properly. It will also be difficult for the UPSC to work in the different parts of the country. Even as it is, the UPSC will have to hold their sittings in the different parts of the country. The cry of the present day is, many of the State Governments are complaining that their States have not been given due representation, because the recruitments and sittings take place at Delhi, and many of the candidates and others are not properly interviewed.

16 hrs.

There is one other defect also in over-centralisation. In the Union Public Service Commission we have got a particular method of selection based on the marks or the class that the candidates have obtained in their university examinations. It is a serious complaint that many universities hold examinations and value the papers in their own way. Some give liberal marks and some are very strict. In order to maintain efficiency and a high standard in their universities they give less marks and do not so easily give first class or second class to their candidates. There are other universities where even ordinary people are given first class and second class. The result is, while eminent and well trained students will be getting third class in certain universities ordinary students, who would fail if they are asked to take the examination in other universities, will be getting first class in their universities. Some universities want to push members from their States by giving them very high marks. There is this sort of vying. There

is this deficiency that is being felt by the university students when they apply to the Union Public Service Commission for appointments. This should be removed. We should look to the standard of the university and also the standard of the person called for interview. All these things should be taken into consideration by means of personal contact at the time of the interview. We should not merely base the selection on the marks or class obtained in the university. These are some of the things that we will have to look into, and not simply go towards over-centralisation.

With regard to the Railways I want to say one thing. So far as the higher administrative services are concerned they are appointed by the Union Public Service Commission. The same remarks hold good to them also. So far as lower grade appointments are concerned, each regional railway has got its own Public Service Commission. So far as I understand, the Southern Zone has got a Public Service Commission to appoint class III and class IV officers. How they are functioning, what their duties are, how the Government have appointed them and how they are discharging their duties we have not been able to get any report. It is a Public Service Commission appointed by the railway authorities themselves. Their work is not being placed before us for review. This should also be brought in line with others. So far as Railways are concerned, since the States are also interested not only a report on their work should be placed before the Parliament because this is a central subject, but a report should also be placed before the respective State legislatures because they are also interested in the appointments to these services.

**Shri Datar:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution before the House, with due deference to the hon. Mover, is, I must say, born of confused thinking and is not only impracticable but, if you will allow me to say so, Sir, almost fantastic. Let us take into account the scheme of Government

[Shri Datar]

under the Constitution, and you will kindly excuse me, Sir, if I have to place before the House certain elementary principles on which our Constitution has been founded. We have got not only the Parliament as the legislative authority, we have got the State legislatures also as legislative authorities in their respective States. Then we have a Union Government here, and there are a number of subjects with which the State Legislatures and the State Governments are concerned, in some cases absolutely exclusively. Under these circumstances the question that has to be considered is whether the scheme that the hon. Member has in view can be taken into account or considered, taking the Constitution as it is, and whether any circumstances have arisen for a fundamental or radical amendment of the Constitution.

Then the hon. Member has also made a confusion between the Supreme Court and the High Court on the one hand, and the UPSC and the State Public Service Commissions on the other. Here also let us understand that these two institutions are entirely different in character. We have got the judiciary from the bottom up to the top. So far as the High Courts and the Supreme Court are concerned they are bodies which have to decide questions either between private parties or even between private parties and government and they have to give their decision. Let us understand it very clearly that they have to find out the points of dispute and give a final decision which will be acceptable not only to the parties but also to the Government, because when Government comes into the picture they are bound by the decision of the High Court or Supreme Court.

That is the reason why the doctrine of the independence of the judiciary has been developed and has been given full effect to in the Constitution. These bodies, the High Court and the Supreme Court have to give their

decisions on the points at issue. In some cases, they have also been authorised with the right to give opinions on certain constitutional matters.

Now let us see what is the function of the public service commissions in general. So far as they are concerned either at the Centre or in the States, they have to do with the question of services. So far as the services are concerned, that is a matter, in the first place, in respect of Union Government, within the orbit of the Union executive, and so far as the States are concerned, within the orbit of the State Governments. This is a point which has to be very clearly understood.

Then, in order that appointments may be made by the executive, either at the Centre or in the States in their respective jurisdictions after a consideration of the merits of the different applicants, this particular institution of public service commission has been evolved and proper provisions have been made therefor. We have got in the Constitution various provisions relating to the appointment of a public service commission in the State or one at the Centre known as the Union Public Service Commission. Now, what are the functions of this body? This is a point which the hon. mover of this Resolution has to bear in mind. The public service commission is not an appointing authority at all. That is a right and obligation of the executive government either at the Centre or in the States. As I have said their duty has been defined very clearly in the Constitution in article 320. Their duty is of an advisory character, let it be understood very clearly. All that is said in article 320 is that they shall be consulted in respect of certain matters.

These matters have been mentioned therein. May I point out the obligation of the Government? The obligation is to consult the UPSC or the Public Service Commission in respect



of certain specified matters. Then in that very article it has been provided that there might be cases where a consultation with the Public Service Commission might not be possible or might not be advisable. In such cases it is within the prerogative of the President to exclude certain subjects from the purview of the Public Service Commission and during the last Session, as you are aware, we had a discussion on the recent regulations passed by the President under which certain subjects were excepted from the purview of the Public Service Commission. Therefore, if we take into account this fundamental conception on which our Constitution has been based, can we in all seriousness—I put it to my hon friend—put a judicial body like the High Court or the Supreme Court with a right of final decision on the same footing as a public service commission? That point has to be understood very clearly.

Oftentimes on account of the mistrust in Government, hon Members opposite think that the panacea for the abuse of all these points is the entrustment of the work either to the judiciary or to the public service commissions. Only two days ago I had to deal with the first aspect of this question and I pointed out to this hon House that the judiciary have a well defined function and that so far as the executive are concerned they also have a similar but different well-defined function and the corrective is that the executive are always answerable under the democratic form of our Government either to the Parliament here in respect of Union subjects or to the State legislatures in respect of their different jurisdictions.

This is a question which pertains to the right and obligation of making recruitment to the services. This question of actual appointment cannot be the legitimate work of the public service commissions. If this fundamental misconception on which the

whole Resolution has been based is taken into account, then may I point out that there is no scope even for the consideration of such a Resolution, much less for its acceptance.

Then there are other difficulties also. Though under the Constitution the right of amending the Constitution is with the Parliament, still there are subjects where the State Governments and the State legislatures are most vitally concerned. Here, the Public Service Commission in a State is carrying on work vis-a-vis the local government and the State legislature.

May I further point out the unpracticability of the hon Member's Resolution? He wants to bring all these commissions in the first place on the footing of the Supreme Court or of the High Court judges. Secondly, if for the UPSC, for example, as some hon Members have suggested there ought to be a united public service commission is that practicable? May I point out that State services are a State subject and Union services are naturally a Union subject. Can the UPSC be invested with the authority either direct or appellate, as one hon Member has suggested so far as the State services are concerned? So far as the Union services are concerned, naturally the UPSC have a right of giving their recommendations whenever questions have to be referred to them and in all these cases we always take care to see so far as the Government of India are concerned, that their recommendations are respected almost to the fullest extent. Let the House kindly remember that during the last year a report in respect of which has been placed on the Table of the House during the last Session, I believe, there was not a single case where the Government departed from the advice of the UPSC. Under the Constitution it is open to the Government, because ultimately it is the Government, it is the Executive Government that has to carry on the governmental work. Let that point also be noted.

[Shri Datar]

very carefully. If in a particular case the Government feels that the opinion of the Union Public Service Commission should not be accepted, the Government must have not only the obligation, but the right to depart from it. But, a corrective has been laid down by the Constitution, that in such cases, whenever a report is to be presented to the hon. Parliament, along with the report, a copy of the memo by the Government be submitted to both the Houses for the purpose of enabling hon. Members to know the reasons why a particular recommendation or view of the Union Public Service Commission has not been accepted. That serves as a corrective. We have discussion in Parliament, we are having debates and we have satisfied the House that only in exceptional cases do we depart from the advice of the Union Public Service Commission. There also, we give the reasons. The same thing is possible and the same is the practice so far as the State Commissions are concerned. There also the report of the Public Service Commission has to be placed on the Table and the local legislature has an opportunity of finding out what the Public Service Commission has done, how it has carried on the work and in particular, how and why the Government have departed from the advice given by the Public Service Commission.

In these circumstances, may I place before you a point whether the State legislature would be more competent to discuss questions relating to the Public Service Commissions or whether the Parliament will be competent to consider these questions? I am not here dealing only with the constitutional aspect at all but with the practical aspect. There are a number of matters where only the State services are concerned. In such cases, it is for the Public Service Commission to deal with that work and the State legislatures would be more competent and the State Governments also would be more competent to reply to any ques-

tion that may arise so far as this particular point is concerned. In all these cases, as you are aware, whenever directly or indirectly any question arises in Parliament either from a Private Member's Resolution or Bill or from the intention of the Government to move a Resolution or Bill, we always follow the practice of consulting the State Governments. Because, after all, they are the federating units and they are autonomous units so far as the State is concerned. This is a matter which gives certain rights and which places them under certain obligation. Therefore, nothing can be done in such matters except when we have got the advice of the State Government and provided there is scope of some amendment.

An hon. Member who has moved one amendment has brought in the Railway also. So far as the Railways are concerned, that is a department of Government. Therefore, according to the view accepted by the Union Public Service Commission themselves, so far as appointments to Class I or Class II are concerned, even in respect of appointments under the Railway Board, reference is made to the Union Public Service Commission and their advice generally accepted as I have pointed out. The Railway Service Commission is there; but that is not a statutory body as the Union Public Service Commission or the Public Service Commission as provided for by the Constitution. These railway public service commissions are not regional bodies as some hon. Member has suggested. There are four railway commissions functioning in respect of the whole railway system in India.

Secondly, they are dealing with class three appointments. So far as class three appointments under the Government of India except the railways are concerned, generally the principle that is followed is that we call for nominations from the employment exchanges, and the appointments are made. Government do not make any direct appointments except in a

very small number of cases. Let the hon. Member understand that our powers of making appointments are of an extremely limited nature, and in respect of others where, except class one and class two, appointments have to be made, the Government of India, except the Railway Ministry, make the appointments after consulting the employment exchanges, after getting their nominations

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** What about class three?

**Shri Datar:** I am replying. Let the hon. Member wait one minute.

May I point out that in respect of class three appointments under the railways, they were not bound to appoint their own railway service commissions at all, but inasmuch as there are large appointments to be made they considered it feasible under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution that there should be such bodies known as railway public service commissions. Therefore, you would agree that though the Railway Ministry could have made their own appointments they have followed a practice which I hope will be appreciated even by the hon. Mover of this resolution.

Certain other points have been made by hon. Members viz. that there should be a medical board and that it should be under the UPSC. There are two points that arise in this connection. One is whether the UPSC is a superior body exercising control over the State Commissions. This is entirely a wrong notion. May I point out in all humility that the Public Service Commissions have their own field and the UPSC has its own field so far as the Central Government services are concerned. Under these circumstances it would not be practicable, nor desirable to make the various Service Commissions subordinate to the UPSC because their functions are different and secondly, as I have pointed out, the UPSC would find their task absolutely difficult if not completely impracticable so far as the making of the various appointments is concerned. The UPSC is a consulta-

tive body so far as the Government of India are concerned, and in the States we have got different State Service Commissions so far as their orbit of work is concerned. May I point out in all humility to my hon. friend that these orbits are not meeting each other? These orbits are parallel, or independent of each other. It is for this reason that such a proposal cannot be accepted.

I hope I have answered almost all the points. May I also, lastly, point out that so far as the membership of the Public Service Commission is concerned, very important and strict rules have been laid down. A criterion has been laid down as to how appointments have to be made, either by the President in respect of the Central Government or by the Governors in respect of the States, and the general manner in which they ought to satisfy certain qualifications has also been described in the Constitution.

Then there are two points which make the members of the UPSC or the State Service Commission completely independent of the executive. May I point out to this House that it has been clearly stated that after a man becomes a member of the Commission and after he retires therefrom he cannot be selected for service under Government? If that is so, then naturally, where is the temptation? And the Governor has to carry on the work of seeing that proper persons are appointed.

There is also another point which may be noted that, generally, they have to work for six years, or till sixty years so far as the State Public Service Commissions are concerned or till sixty-five so far as the UPSC is concerned.

These principles have been evolved for the purpose of keeping them as independent of Government as possible. And everything has been provided so far as the question of making them completely independent is concerned. A number of instances were pointed out by the hon. Member here.

[Shri Datar]

But let us not confuse ourselves with the thought that in India we have a unitary Government and that the Parliament is supreme in respect of the whole condition; it is true in respect of a large number of subjects in List I, but so far as the other subjects are concerned, the State Governments and the State Legislatures are autonomous, and whatever complaints the hon. Member may have so far as the State services are concerned, he can better leave the matter to the local legislators who will deal with the State Government in as effective a manner as possible.

May I also point out that the members of the Public Service Commission are carrying on their work very satisfactorily, and it is a matter of great help to us that they hold a number of examinations?

Here, may I point out that my hon. friend Shri Shankaraiya has made some very good points that in respect of certain examinations for the Central services, the local degrees of universities, etc. are taken into account for the purpose of considering whether the candidates can be admitted to the examination? We have got as many as eleven or twelve Central services, and they hold first a written examination and then they hold interviews; and after considering all these circumstances, they make their recommendations which we generally accept.

Shri Subiman Ghose: So far as my resolution is concerned, some of my hon. friends think that I want to centralise the powers. And the hon. Minister is kind enough to say that my resolution is fantastic. In our early days, we were taught that power is a heady thing, and the good old Burke once had the occasion to say that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. I know it is very difficult to snatch power from unwilling hands.

I have never spoken of any fantastic resolution. My aim was this. The Constitution had made it an advisory or consultative body, as the hon. Minister has remarked. I want that in order to ensure purity in the administration, the Public Service Commission should not be made a consultative or advisory body, but it should have a status of its own just like the Supreme Court or the High Courts. I do not say that the powers should be centralised. Let the Public Service Commissions in the States function, and let the Governors appoint them, but what I want is that after appointment, you just wash off your hands; do not thrust your opinion on them. It is theoretically very good to say that the Constitution has given power to the Governor to appoint. But in practice, we find that a sub-inspector non-matriculate becomes a member of the Public Service Commission. I want to prevent that kind of thing. The executive is enjoying the power, and, therefore, it does not want to part with the power, and it is for this reason that my hon. friend the Minister has said that it is fantastic. If anybody thinks that he is the repository of all intelligence in the world, I cannot help it. He should have exerted himself and viewed my resolution in two perspectives. I want that the amendment of the Constitution should be made, so that it must have a status of its own. So far as the amendment of the Constitution is concerned, I feel myself that I have not the competence, it is only Government who can do it.

It is for this reason that I submitted a resolution that the Constitution should be amended accordingly. It is neither a question of snatching power from Ministers as such nor it is a question of snatching away all the power from the Executive. I only want that they should be just. Many institutions have been made autonomous; the D.V.C. is autonomous; the Hindustan Steel is autonomous; the Oil Refineries are autonomous. If

all these autonomous bodies can function, I fail to understand why an autonomous character cannot be given to the Public Service Commission. Then, there would be no feeling of grievance in the minds of the people. Only because the Executive is interfering with them and is over-riding the decisions of the Public Service Commission, better elements and not coming forth for government service. The scientists, the experts and others are keeping themselves apart. As I have said in the beginning, if democracy is to function as pure and simple democracy, if it is to function as unalloyed democracy, in that case, Government owes it to the country and the people at large to see that the Public Service Commission is kept out of Executive influence. Their recommendations should be mandatory and not consultative or advisory. In view of the fact that it is well-nigh impossible for me to snatch away power from unwilling hands, I think it fit to withdraw my Resolution.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: What about the substitute motions?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I do not press mine, Sir.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The hon. Minister has made up his mind; there is no argument which can convince him. So I also would withdraw my substitute Resolution.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: All is well; that ends well.

Have all these hon. Members the leave of the House to withdraw their motions?

*The Resolution and amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.*

16.32 hrs

**RESOLUTION RE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF INTERIM RELIEF TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move

"This House is of opinion that pending the report of the Pay Commission further interim relief be paid to the Central Government employees in receipt of Rs 350 as basic pay."

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker, Sir, today when I move my Resolution and speak on it, I have the moral support not only of 17 lakhs of Central Government employees but also of lakhs of State Government employees, Local Board employees and lakhs of others who are also serving in the private sector. Today when I move this Resolution I feel that all the employees, whether in the public or in the private sector, are interested to know whether Government is going to consider this demand for a second instalment of interim relief.

I have received telegrams from every corner of this country. It would have been better for me to have placed these telegrams on the Table of the House. But I do not wish to place them as I know a much greater number has been received by the hon. Finance Minister.

This House knows that in August 1957 when 3 lakhs of Posts & Telegraphs employees having exhausted all channels of negotiation decided to go on strike and there was a demand for a Second Pay Commission which was supported by others: the Railway employees, the Defence employees and Civil Aviation employees, and others in lakhs, the Prime Minister took the initiative and conceded this demand of the Central Government employees and a Pay Commission was appointed. Even then, when it was announced that a Pay Commission had been appointed there was a unanimous demand from the employees that some interim relief should be given and the Government very kindly conceded that demand also and referred this question to the Pay Commission. All the memoranda were submitted to the Pay Commission and after going through the various memoranda the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Pay Commission also came to the conclusion that some interim relief was necessary. In December 1957 this interim relief was announced by the then Finance Minister and it was said that it has recommended a meagre sum of Rs. 5 for all Government employees receiving a salary of Rs. 250 or less. This meagre amount of 5 was almost rejected by them but thinking that the Commission would submit its report at an early date, they patiently waited for the final report and accepted this meagre amount. I may point out that this increase has no relationship with the rise in the cost of living. It was just to check the growth of a very big movement in the country launched by the Central Government employees.

Today when this Resolution is discussed here, a feeling may be created by the hon. Minister that there is no justification for this Resolution for a second instalment of interim relief when every sincere effort is being made to expedite the report of the Pay Commission. I do not doubt the sincerity of our hon. Minister or of the Government as a whole. But I am convinced that even if the report is submitted, say, tomorrow, its implementation will take another one or two years. That is the story of all commissions and committees in this country.

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI JAIPAL SINGH in the Chair]

How can the Central Government employees fight the soaring prices of commodities? Let us analyse how the prices have increased. I shall quote some figures from the Labour Gazette.

I hope these figures will be taken note of by my respected friend, the hon. Finance Minister. This is the consumer price index number, and the base year 1949—100. I shall quote the figures for 1958 upto October. In April, the number is 111 for General and 112 for food, in May they are 113 and 113 respectively; for June, 116 and 118; for July 119 and 122; for August, 120 and

124; for September 121 and 125 and for October 123 and 127. Let us also analyse the All India index of wholesale prices. The base year is 1952-53. In April the number is 97 (1952-53 base—100) for general and 82 for pulses. For May, the figures are 99 and 92 respectively. For June they are 106 and 91; for July, 110 and 100; for August 114 and 102; for September 115 and 105 and for October they are 114 and 109.

Now, let us analyse this. How can the Central Government employees possibly fight out the soaring prices and prevent the starvation of their family members. I do not impute any motive to the learned members of the Pay Commission. I agree it was a big, Himalayan, job. But it must be remembered that the previous Pay Commission, when it was appointed, had no data. We then had no figures available. At that time, there were no federations. There was one federation but the unions were not so organized and it was difficult for the Pay Commission to arrive at some conclusions. But today, the Pay Commission has the report of the previous Pay Commission. They clearly indicated that the pay-scales from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 from Rs. 55 to Rs. 130 were so fixed on a clear assumption that after the cessation of war the prices would stabilize at a level of between 160 and 175. But what was the effect of the war? Even after the cessation of hostilities, even after all attempts, the prices could not be checked. The effect of the war had an effect on the country's economy.

Today, indeed, I need not have quoted these figures because right from the Prime Minister of our country, or right even from the Rashtrapathi down to the common man, have admitted that the prices have risen to a pitch where it is impossible for any man to feed his family members.

Another question may be raised as to the gap between one set of

government servants and another set of government servants. Why the Central Government Employees should become so privileged? They had one interim relief of Rs 5. Why should they have another interim relief? This question may be raised because I know that whenever the Central Government employees ask for any increase in wages, they are told by our leaders, 'why not look towards the employees of State Governments, they are so poorly paid.' When the State Government employees ask for some increase, they are told, 'why do you not see the poor wages of the agricultural labourers and of the local board employees?' When the employees of local boards raise a slogan and ask 'Give us something', the authorities say, 'You must thank God that you are employed. Go to the Employment Exchange and see how many people are in need of jobs and have no jobs now.' This is the way of satisfying everyone.

I want the gap between the Central Government employees' pay and the State Government employees' pay or the local body employees' pay to be bridged. But there are certain systems of doing it. Of course this gap will remain for some time. But the moment we sincerely decide that it has to be bridged it will be done. By putting that argument I hope the hon. Minister will not be able to choke the voice of the Central Government employees.

For the information of the House, I may point out what the salaries of the Central Government employees are today. In this very House, I put a question and wanted to know the number of Central Government employees who are in receipt of a pay less than Rs 100 and of those receiving Rs 100 and more. The answer was that the total number of employees receiving Rs 100 or more was 2,43,605, the number of those who are getting less than Rs 100 was 13,75,742. The number of persons who were getting Rs 250 or more was

52,000. So, when in this country, out of about 17 lakh Central Government employees 14 lakh employees are getting less than Rs 100 each, and if they demand a second instalment of interim relief, I do not think they have committed a sin.

Another important point is about their pay scales. I have quoted all these figures to show how prices have increased. It is interesting to note that a Class IV employee, an unskilled worker working under the Central Government, after completing one year's service honestly, sincerely and efficiently, is given an increment of 50 pP—8 annas—to counteract the soaring prices. Imagine how with these 50 pP, he will be able to save his children from starvation.

In this very House, I wanted to know the number of employees—Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV—working in the railways who have become victims of tuberculosis. I was told on 11-1-1958, Class I 1 ml, Class II two, Class III 1,078 and Class IV 3,454. Why has this number suddenly increased when it came to the doors of Class IV employees? It is because of malnutrition, undernourishment, insanitary conditions in their houses, etc. Let us analyse the whole thing from this point of view. Indebtedness has increased among Class III and Class IV employees working under the Central Government, State Governments and local bodies. They have taken money from the Kabuliwals who have now been replaced by other people. They have taken money from their co-operative societies and loans from their provident fund which is the only compulsory saving for Class III or Class IV employees.

In 1952 a survey was made by the Indian Statistical Institute's Bombay branch which says



(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

Per capita expenditure  
level average indebtedness  
per family

Below Rs. 50	364 41
Rs. 50 to Rs. 74	278 42
Rs. 75 to Rs. 99	173 40
Rs. 100 to Rs. 149	252 50
Rs. 150 and above	1851 85

My hon. friend might say that this pertains to 1952. I will quote figures to show how indebtedness is on the increase on an average. I give below the number of members taking loans and the total amount pertaining to the Central Telegraph Office Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Calcutta:

Year	No. of members taking loans	Total amount of loan in Rs.
1950-51	987	9,85,240
1951-52	1052	12,45,740
1952-53	1097	14,52,068
1953-54	1305	17,31,505
1954-55	1477	20,40,000

Another instance is provided by the East Indian Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Limited (Eastern Railway, excluding Sealdah Division). In 1946, the number of men taking loans was 12,153 and the sanctioned amount of loan was Rs 52,27,900. In 1955 the number of men was 23,322 and the amount of loans sanctioned was Rs 1,29,82,400.

You can imagine how then the employees today find the soaring prices which our Government has miserably failed to tackle. With all humility, I may respectfully submit that today people are losing faith. So I request the hon. Minister to know the sentiments of the Central Government employees. I may repeat the words of my hon. friend, one of the members of this House, who said in 1953 that the line between hunger and anger is becoming thinner. So I would request him to see that hunger and anger do not meet together, in the larger interests of the country.

Another question arises about the resources. If the Government of India says that there are no resources a man getting Rs. 30 per month will ask: what about the evasion of income-tax to the tune of Rs 270 crores? He will ask an explanation from this Government for the income-tax evasion. He will ask an explanation from the Government for the necessity of constructing a hotel like Asoka Hotel at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores. He will ask an explanation why the Audit Report shows a drainage to the tune of Rs 8 crores. He will ask you why there is air-conditioning at the cost of lakhs of rupees. These questions can invariably and readily be posed.

If only the Government of India tries to stop at least 25 per cent of the corruption, drainage and waste in the Central Government establishments, I hope this amount can well be found out. That is my respectful submission. We cannot possibly advance any argument in suppressing their demand for a second instalment of interim relief. I may quote for the information of the hon. Minister, without any motive of threatening the Government, that the P&T employees have already decided to have a peaceful agitation. They have already observed a Demands' Day on 11.2.59 and this agitation will be followed up. So, I hope the Finance Minister, who has got a big heart for sanctioning loans to the tune of crores of rupees to those who are building their own industry will not have his heart reduced to the size of a pin in sanctioning this interim relief. I submit that their peaceful agitation can never be suppressed with 4A or 4B of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Here I am sorry to say that one Mr. Joseph who demonstrated against these black rules 4A and 4B had been sacked at the age of 27 or 28. He has been asked to retire prematurely. Thus, a young man of this country had to retire. He is the general secretary of a particular union of the employees.



of Audit and Accounts I will submit with all humility that effort should not be made to defeat the object of this Resolution because it has been moved by a member from the Opposition I hope efforts will also not be made to say that the Pay Commission's report is being submitted in a month or so and so you wait for it I hope this will not be done and the genuine feelings of the Government employees will not be crushed

I may state that at the 15th Labour Conference certain decisions were taken unanimously on what the minimum wage should be Even the die hard capitalists also realise that today they cannot deny the workers a wage increase Employers' representatives, Government representatives and the trade union representatives of the four central trade unions unanimously decided at the Delhi Conference that the minimum pay has to be fixed What were their recommendations? The recommendations were—

In calculating the minimum wage the standard working class family should be taken to comprise three consumption units for one earner, the earnings of women, children and adolescents being disregarded

Minimum food requirements should be calculated on the basis of a net intake of calories as recommended by Dr Aykroyd for an average Indian adult of moderate activity

Clothing requirements should be estimated on the basis of a per capita consumption of 18 yards "

I know the original recommendation of the Textile Enquiry Committee was for 21 yards but our Government must have realised that 18 yards should be given during a man's lifetime and three yards kept for his coffin So, it was reduced to 18 yards

Then, about the cheap housing scheme they say that he has to pay, according to the industrial housing scheme, Rs 10/- as house rent All these were unanimous recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference held at Delhi On the basis of this I demand the Government of India to come forward as a model employer so that they may persuade, so that they may, influence and force the mill-owners, the textile magnates, the sugar magnates, the cement magnates and other people also to pay Then, they will also come forward and pay something to their employees

As a result of these recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference, wage boards have been appointed The working journalists are waiting for their wage increase The textile workers, the sugar workers, the cement workers, the State Government employees and the local Government employees are also waiting for this So, with all honesty I request the hon Finance Minister and through him the hon Prime Minister of this country, who came to the rescue of the Central Government employees, to come forward and prove that they are model employers

In the end, I once again say that today the main burden of the Plan, the responsibility for the successful implementation of the Plan depends on the public sector employees. If you will give them the second instalment of interim relief, in return, I tell you, they will really give their best for the success of this Plan

One sentence more and I will finish I have received some telegrams and one letter, which says

"We express our thanks for the initiative taken in the matter and pray to God that your efforts will be crowned with success"

Now, they have started praying to God having lost all faith in this Government With these words I request you kindly to accept this Resolution

**Mr. Chairman:** Resolution moved.

"This House is of opinion that pending the report of the Pay Commission further interim relief be paid to the Central Government employees in receipt of Rs 350 as basic pay."

I have received notices of some amendments. Shri Shree Narayan Das . Absent.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur) I will move his amendment

**Mr. Chairman:** I regret he cannot move it. Shri Rajendra Singh Absent. So, his amendment also is not moved.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh** (Gorakhpur) Sir, I beg to move:

That after the word "that" the following be inserted, namely:

"in view of the rising prices of food and other necessities of life"

**Shri Vajpayee** (Baliampur) Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for the words "in receipt of" the following be substituted

"receiving upto".

That in the resolution,—

add at the end,—

"and that as an additional relief measure, provision stores be opened to supply them with every day necessities at reduced prices (as prevailing in March, 1955)".

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end,—

"in view of the fact that the first interim relief of Rs. 5/- is inadequate and that twenty months have elapsed since the appointment of the Second Pay Commission."

**Mr. Chairman:** The Resolution and the amendments are now before the House.

**Shri Nath Pal** (Rajapur) Sir, the stock argument to which a reference has been made by my predecessor is . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 16th February, 1959

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 16th February, 1959/Magha 27, 1880 (Saka).

[Friday, February 13, 1959/Margha 24, 1380 (Saka)]

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274.	National Sample Survey Reports	892
275.	Import of Clocks, Timepieces and Watches	893
276.	Lands of Mo Pirsants in Gurgaon District	893-94

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 894-95**

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Rules, 1958 published in Notification No G.S.R. 1159 dated the 8th December, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, and sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 making certain further

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—contd.

amendments to the Dis-  
placed Persons (Com-  
pensation and Rehabilita-  
tion) Rules, 1955 :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 699/R. Amdt.  
XXV dated the 16th  
August, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 780/R  
Amdt. XXVI dated the  
6th September, 1958.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 814/R.  
Amdt. XXVII dated the  
13th September, 1958.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES  
COMMITTEE PRESENTED . 895

Thirty-sixth Report was pre-  
sented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER  
—LAID ON THE TABLE 895

The Minister of Commerce  
(Shri Kanungo) laid on the  
Table a statement correcting  
the import figures of raw  
films furnished by him dur-  
ing the half-an-hour dis-  
cussion held on the 16th  
December, 1958 relating to  
the Film Industry.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY  
THE PRESIDENT . 898—996

Shri Kasliwal moved a motion  
of Thanks on President's  
Address. Shri Joachim Alva  
seconded the Motion.

The discussion was not con-  
cluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE  
ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
—ADOPTED . 996—99

Thirty-fourth Report was  
adopted as modified.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE-  
SOLUTION—WITHDRAWN 999—1047

Further discussion on the  
Resolution re Central  
Control of Public Service  
Commission in the country  
was concluded and the Re-  
solution was withdrawn by  
leave of Lok Sabha

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE-  
SOLUTIONS—UNDER CON-  
SIDERATION . 1047—58

Shri S. M. Banerjee moved  
the Resolution re Second  
Instalment of Interim Relief  
to Central Government Em-  
ployees. The discussion was  
not concluded

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,  
FEBRUARY 16, 1959/MAGHA  
27, 1880 (SAKA) —

Further discussion on the  
Motion of Thanks on the  
Address by the President  
and the amendments thereto