

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 584, 586 to 588, 590 to 594, 596, 608, 595 and 597 to 600	3215—51
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Written Answers to questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 585, 589, 601 to 607 and 609 to 631	3252—71
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1118 to 1197	3271—3320

Business of the House	3321—23
Papers laid on the Table	3323—24
Messages from Rajya Sabha	3324

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House—

Fifteenth Report	3324—25
Correction of Statement re : Situation in Pondicherry	3325—27
Resolution re : Proclamation in respect of Kerala	3327—3424
Shri Brnj Raj Singh	3327—35
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava	3336—52
Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair	3352—58
Dr. K. B. Menon	3358—70
Shri Narayanankutty Menon	3370—84
Shri Vajpayee	3384—93
Shri Punnoose	3393—99
Shri G. B. Pant	3400—20
Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill.	3424—46
Motion to consider	3424—42
Shri K. D. Malaviya	3424—42
Clauses 2 to 32 and 1	3442—46
Motion to pass	3446
International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	3446—50
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	3446—50
Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	3450
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-first Report	3451—52
Daily Digest	3453—60

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

3215

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 20, 1959/Śravaṇa 29,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loans for Small Scale Industries

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*584 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether any of the State Government, have amended the provisions of their respective Acts under which loans are granted to small scale industries;

(b) whether the provisions have been examined with a view to find out whether the small scale industries are now in a position to get loans without much difficulty; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

STATEMENT

The Governments of Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay have amended the provisions of their respective State Aid to Industries Act/regulations in force. The other State Governments are taking steps for similar amendments. By these amendments the

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terms and conditions for advancing loans to small scale industries have been liberalised. Further measures for liberalisation and simplification of procedure are now under consideration

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far the procedure has been simplified and difficulties removed in granting loans by amending existing Acts and regulations?

Shri Manubhai Shah. Most of the simplification has been achieved by merely amending the rules under the Act. No amendment of the Act is contemplated. Entrepreneurs are given loans of upto Rs 2000 on personal security; in some States, upto Rs. 3000 to Rs 5000 they are given loans under bonds or guarantee from two other persons, and over Rs. 5000 against the security of the assets

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to introduce a uniform law in this respect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is more or less in pursuance of the Board's decision to bring about uniformity. The State Governments and the Chief Ministers were requested, and we are grateful that they have accepted our advice and enforced these rules.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have amended the provisions of their State Aid to Industries Act in this connection?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given in the statement the names of the States which have already made the amendments. The others are going to follow suit. But by executive instructions, most of the provisions are being enforced.

Shri Tangamani: The Andhra Pradesh Act is not amended, I want to know whether we have got any specific provision in that respect.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has not been amended, but amendment of the Act or rules is not necessarily involved. Even within the framework of the existing rules, the procedure to liberalise the thing could be implemented. There is no reason to enforce an amendment.

Shri Assar: Is it a fact that several complaints have been received by Government from small-scale industrialists about undue delay caused in receiving loans? If so, what steps have been taken to minimise delay?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Presently, the situation is quite the reverse of what the hon. Member says. The State Governments and the Boards have become so active that in spite of our increasing the provision of grants and loans from Rs 3.15 crores in 1955-56 to Rs 7.78 crores during the current year, we are finding that all the State Governments are short of money. Loans have been granted and they are coming to us for more and more assistance.

Shri Tyagi: Who is the prescribed authority that grants these loans actually? Is it one single officer or a Board which decides each case on merits?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly it varies from State to State. But there is a certain pattern to the extent that loans above Rs 50,000 are being processed in the State Finance Corporation, loans between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 dealt with under the State Industries Act and loans below Rs. 20,000 are being processed by the Director of Industries who, in some cases, is assisted by an advisory committee.

श्री विभूति निषा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गावों में जो छोटे छोटे कारपेंटर और ब्लैकस्मिथ रहते हैं, क्या उन को सरकार नौकरी देती है और अगर देती है, तो कितना देती है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उन को दस रुपए से लेकर लाख, करोड़ तक दिया जाता है।

Apprenticeship Scheme in National Undertakings

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*586. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the scheme for providing apprenticeship training facilities for educated unemployed persons in the national undertakings has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the Ministries who have agreed to this proposal?

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

(b) Ministry of Defence have agreed to provide facilities for 50 trainees every year at Ordnance Factories. Nahan Foundry Works (Private) Ltd have offered 25 seats and the Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore 5 seats.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the trainees receive the training at their own cost or some remuneration is given to them?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some government stipends are paid.

Shri Supakar: May I know what is the basis on which these trainees are chosen?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot say offhand; but there is perhaps some selection committee at each place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon Parliamentary Secretary has just stated that 50 people are going to be trained by the Ministry of Defence. May I know whether the present arrangement there is that only science graduates are taken in the ordnance factories? May I also ask whether other graduates—arts graduates—will be taken or only science graduates with the requisite qualifications will be taken?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot speak of details. As a matter of fact, this scheme is in a very initial stage. We have got only 50 seats there. We are exploring other avenues for admission of more students.

Shri Thimmalaiah: May I know whether Government have fixed the number of trainees to be trained each year and also whether, after the training is over, they will be absorbed in that particular industry?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon Member might be aware that under the Second Five Year Plan, we have got a target of 7050 persons to be trained. So far as giving jobs to them is concerned, Government cannot give any guarantee. But we expect that they will be absorbed.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know what is the period of training? After the training is over, will they be compelled to accept the jobs provided by the respective Ministries?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no compulsion. As a matter of fact, this is a point of dispute with some of the concerns.

Dandakaranya Scheme

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{ **Shri Barman:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Panigrahi:**
 { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
 *387. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**

{ **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
 { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
 { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
 { **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
 { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
 { **Shri Supakar:**
 { **Shri Sanganna:**
 { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 { **Shrimati Renu Chakrabarti:**
 { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
 { **Shri B. C. Prodhan:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1366 on the 19th March, 1959 and Starred Question No. 2057 on the 27th April, 1959 and state

(a) the progress made so far in the reclamation and rehabilitation work under Dandakaranya Scheme,

(b) whether the work is now progressing according to schedule,

(c) the number of displaced persons living in and outside the Camp who have applied for re-settlement in the Dandakaranya area and how many of them have moved there already,

(d) the number amongst them who are agriculturists, and

(e) the acreage of land and other assistance given for their rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Niskar): (a) 2,000 acres of land has been reclaimed in the last season and 15 work camps to accommodate nearly 1,600 families are ready. One village has also been constructed.

(b) No. The progress has been slower than originally expected owing to certain unforeseen difficulties.

(c) About 40,000 families of displaced persons living in West Bengal have applied for resettlement in Dandakaranya, out of which nearly 2,000 are camp inmates.

295 families have so far moved to the area out of which 170 families came from the camps.

(d) 137 families.

(c) Every agriculturist family is being given 7 acres of land, a homestead plot and house building loan.

Shri Barman: Almost a year ago, it was decided to close the camps by July 1959, and out of 3500 families, 2600 families, who are agriculturist families, were to be removed to Dandakaranya. May I know on what basis the Ministry made such a declaration which now looks fantastic? What is the basis on which they decided that this could be done, because they have practically achieved nothing?

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is one question on this point, about the closure of camps in West Bengal. July 31, 1959 was a target date and we tried our best to achieve the target, but due to unforeseen difficulties we could not do so.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the families that have been taken there for the purpose of settling on agricultural land in Dandakaranya, have been settled on the land or have been given some other occupations?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The main purpose of the Dandakaranya scheme is that the people will be taken there to work and to reclaim lands and do other ancillary things. They will be settled ultimately on the land. I can assure the House that of the families that have already been taken, all the agriculturist families are being put on land.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any attempt has been made to introduce cooperative farming among the displaced persons to be settled in Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, at the moment we are thinking of making service cooperatives in the Dandakaranya area. The displaced persons that would be settled on land there would be organised into service co-operatives—each family to have 7 acres of land.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact the tardy progress of work in Dandakaranya is due to want of a unified policy or a coordinated pattern of work as disclosed by a M.P. Government official? If so, would Government enlighten us on the point?

Shri P. S. Naskar: There was no lack of unity between the Central Government and the State Governments. We received all co-operation from the State Government.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not the question. It was alleged that there was a lack of a coordinated policy "or a unified policy on the part of the Government and that is the reason for this slow progress of work in the Dandakaranya project. How far is this true?"

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is no such thing. For want of that the progress has not been retarded. The progress has been retarded for some other reasons. I can cite an example. The difficulty of suitable experienced persons, the delay in the procurement of the necessary earth-moving machinery and the delay in the selection and taking over of suitable sites for reclamation and construction of villages in consultation with the people concerned.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: When will the settlement in the Koraput district of Orissa be made ready?

Mr. Speaker: Is it also part of Dandakaranya?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes.

Shri P. S. Naskar: So far as Orissa State is concerned, we are concentrating on the Omarkotes part in the Koraput district at the moment.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that government officials and some of the workers refused to work there for a certain period of time due to such inevitable hardships; and if so, how far is this responsible for the slowness of the progress of work there?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The question is vague and I wish the hon Member gives the details of what he wants to say

Shri S M Banerjee: The hon Minister said that the reasons were lack of availability of technical staff, the earth moving equipment and so on. May I know whether it is a fact that tractors manufactured in the Ordnance Factories were sent specially to Dandakaranya? And I also want to know whether after that the situation has improved and whether fresh orders have been placed on them for the manufacture of tractors

Shri P S. Naskar: Orders for tractors were placed with the DG of Ordnance Factories. But the supply will naturally take some time which is unavoidable and the minimum necessary. The tractors are being delivered to the Dandakaranya authority and we think there would not be any difficulty so far as machinery is concerned

Shri Supakar: May I know whether there was a news item published in the month of June that the authorities are reconsidering the Dandakaranya scheme and there is likelihood of its reduction in size? Is it correct?

Shri P S. Naskar: It is not correct, we are only considering the various aspects of the scheme for we want to expedite the scheme

Shri B Das Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that when the Deputy Minister went there—it was published in the Press—he found the tractors and all the materials lying there unused?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Now this is the season of the monsoons and we cannot operate in those areas. That is why the tractors are lying there without any work at the moment

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know, in view of the failure of the Dandakaranya scheme, which has been stated by the hon Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Khanna in Calcutta at

a Press Conference, will Government consider the alternate scheme which has been given by the West Bengal Bastupara Parishad for the rehabilitation of the refugees?

Shri P S. Naskar: I do not think Shri Khanna has said that the Dandakaranya scheme has failed. He said that the progress could not be made as was scheduled. So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, the memorandum given by the Parishad was addressed to the State Government and Dr Roy has given reply to it

Optical Glass Plant

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*588 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S C. Samanta:
Shri D C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1748 on the 8th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the detailed project report for the Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Factory has been received by Government from the USSR,

(b) if so, the details of the project report

(c) whether the report has been considered and accepted by Government, and

(d) if so the steps taken for its implementation?

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

STATEMENT

The Detailed Project Report for the Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Plant to be set up at Durgapur in West Bengal by utilising a portion of the 500 million roubles credit offered to the

Government of India by the Government of the U.S.S.R., for which an Agreement was entered into between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. on the 9th November, 1957, was received on the 2nd July, 1959 and is under examination.

The capacity of the Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Plant would be 210 tons per annum including 200 tons of ophthalmic and 10 tons of optical glass. The plant will produce 43 different grades of glasses, including 26 different grades of optical glass.

The Project report is under scrutiny by our experts who are scheduled to discuss this further with their Soviet counterpart at an early date.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In the statement it is said that the Project report is under scrutiny. May I know whether there is any possibility of setting up this plant within the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has already started. We have received the Project report and much of the work would be done during the Second Five Year Plan though actual production may start in the second year of the Third Plan.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement it is found that the plant is proposed to be set up Durgapur by utilising the 500 million roubles credit offered to the Government of India by the Government of the U.S.S.R. May I know what is the total estimated cost of the project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The project is likely to cost Rs. 1½ crores of which about Rs. 70 lakhs would be foreign exchange component.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी का क्या अनुमान है कि इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने में कितना समय लगेगा और उसके बाद कब तक इस संयंत्र की स्थापना हो जाएगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसका सारा शीट्यूल बना हुआ है जिसको कि दोनों माइस्ट्रस ने

मिल कर तय किया है और उसके मुताबिक इस स्कीम को सोचा जा रहा है। एक महीने से ज्यादा प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट को कंसीडर करने में नहीं लगेगा। मशीनरी बनाने में, इंस्टाल करने में जो समय लगेगा वह भी निर्धारित किया गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कब तक इसकी स्थापना हो जाएगी यह भी मैं जानना चाहता था ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the second year of the Third Plan we expect the whole thing to be completed and start production.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if this goes into production will it make the country self-sufficient in the matter of optical glass?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be making the country more than self-sufficient. I am glad to inform the House that over and above this the Central Glass and Ceramic Institute of the Government of India which is one of our national laboratories has also evolved a new process for the manufacture of optical glass and we mean to increase the installed capacity for manufacture of optical glass by that process either in this plant or in some other plant in Calcutta.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when the Soviet experts are going to discuss this project report with our Indian experts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The report has already been received and a mission of experts is expected to come shortly. Half a dozen experts went there; and teams after teams for the collaboration in all the projects under the 500 million roubles credit projects are arriving.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संयंत्र पर जितना खर्चा पड़ेगा क्या उसका मारा भार कूसी सरकार वहन कर रही है या भारत सरकार भी वहन कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहाँ तक फारेन एक्सचेंज का ताल्लूक है वह सब भार तो कूसी

के क्रेडिट पर ही रहेंगे, ५०० मिलियन रुबल के करीब। जो रुपये का सर्चा है और इस क्रेडिट की रिपेमेंट का सर्चा है वह सारी जबाबदारी हमारी है।

Bhooswamis

*590. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2994 on the 14th April, 1959 and state:

(a) to what extent the Nehru award in respect of the Bhooswami Sangh will cost the State Government and whether any assistance will be given by the Centre; and

(b) how many Bhooswamis will be benefited and rehabilitated?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The award will cost approximately an additional expenditure of Rs. 5.3 crores. In order to avoid immediate increase in the financial burden on the Government, the relief recommended is payable in the form of additional annual instalments of the same size as their present instalments immediately after the payment of the existing instalments.

There is no proposal to give financial assistance to the State Government by the Centre in this connection.

(b) The award will benefit 2,16,747 jagirdars

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if any steps have been taken to implement this award?

Mr. Speaker: Have any steps been taken to implement this award?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I presume so. What has been given has been accepted by the Government and I am sure they are taking steps to implement it. But I cannot say exactly what particular step they have

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what circumstances were taken into account in giving this award and to what extent it meets the demands of the bhooswamis?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I received a number of complaints from some organisations notably the Bhooswami Sangh as it is called. I consulted the Rajasthan Government and both parties agreed that the matter might be referred to some kind of arbitration. In a sense I made it clear—I cannot go into the details—that I would refer it to the Planning Commission and then consider what the Planning Commission says. Both of them agreed to that—both parties meaning the parties concerned and the Rajasthan Government. Thereafter, two or three experts of the Planning Commission examined this very thoroughly, visited Jaipur several times and discussed with all manner of people and presented their report to me. I accepted that report and the parties accepted it too.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Prime Minister would kindly lay copies of that award on the Table of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member means the report of the Planning Commission advisers, yes. If the House so wishes, I shall lay that as well as my note on it on the Table

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the hon. Prime Minister has received such representations against this award, particularly from the smaller Bhooswamis?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This award deals almost entirely with the smaller Bhooswamis and benefits them; I have received no objection from them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that after this award was given, leaders of the Bhooswamis met the hon. Prime Minister and if so, for what purpose?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Rajasthan Government expressed inability to incur this additional expenditure and if so, did the Government advise the Rajasthan Government to raise this additional amount from some other sources?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They accepted the award, there is no question of expressing inability

Price-Page Schedule for Newspapers

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*591. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 370 on the 18th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether a final decision regarding the enforcement of the price-page schedule for newspapers has since been taken, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) and (b) The matter was held up pending the decision on wages scale for working journalists. It is proposed to take it up now for consideration

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: When a decision has been given, what is the difficulty in finalising it?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): There is no difficulty, that is exactly what the answer says

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र निर्णय करने के लिये क्या शासन का विचार है कि पत्र मालिकों का कोई सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय और उसके बाद जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय किया जाय ?

डा० कैसकर : बहुत से मामल न ऐसे होते हैं कि उन में शीघ्र निर्णय मुमकिन है

उन्हीं के लिये कठिनाई पैदा करे जिनके लिये वह किये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जितना हो सकेगा उतने शीघ्र इस पर निर्णय किया जायेगा। इस का प्रोसीजर यह होगा कि गवर्नमेंट कोई निर्णय करने के पहले एक ड्राफ्ट शेड्यूल सब प्रसबारा के पास भेजेगी, और उस पर उनकी राय लेने के बाद ही कोई अन्तिम निर्णय करेगी।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Since how long the matter is pending and how many months or years will it take more?

Dr. Keskar: I am unable to give any definite date

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that strong representations had been made by the newspaper proprietors opposing the proposed schedule?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir. The matter is not so simple as that. Large number of proprietors have strongly supported the proposal while a few have opposed. Different opinions have been expressed regarding this question and we would like to have the largest common measure of agreement regarding this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this Schedule is intimately connected with the wage committee recommendations for the improvement of the conditions of the working journalists, may I know why the enforcement of this has taken such a long time? What are the reasons?

Dr. Keskar: As I have said in answer to another question during the last session why this was held up, the matter of wage committee itself was quite controversial, as the hon. Member knows. This also is going to be certainly another controversial matter. We did not want to take up both of them at the same time. We proposed to take it up later.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will make any

distinction in fixing the price per page so far as the language papers are concerned as compared to English newspapers?

Dr. Keskar: The draft, when it will be decided upon, will be made public for opinion from newspapers and my hon. friend can also give his opinion to which due consideration would be given

श्री भक्त बर्मान : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि शीघ्र ही एक ड्राफ्ट शेड्यूल बनाकर सब समाचार पत्रों की उस पर राय ली जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह श्रेष्ठियाँ शेड्यूल कब तक जनमत के लिए भेज दिया जायगा ?

डा० केशकर : मैंने अभी कहा कि यह मामला अब हम विचार के लिये उठा रहे हैं। मैं तारीख नहीं दे सकता।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the hon Minister kindly state whether the few proprietors who have opposed this price-page schedule are proprietors of the big newspapers?

Dr Keskar: At this stage I would not be able to give the names of papers who have opposed it. First of all, I have not got the facts. But when the draft will come, the opinions of all papers will be clearly available and then it would be possible for us to know really which papers are in disagreement and which, in agreement

Prototype Industry in Andhra

*592 Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation from the Andhra Government seeking to set up a Prototype Industry in Andhra, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Andhra Pradesh Government desired that a Prototype Centre, similar to those being set up by the Government of India at Okhla and other places be established in Andhra Pradesh

(b) Such Centres are being established with foreign technical assistance. Therefore, the Andhra Pradesh Government has been informed that their proposal will be given due consideration when a firm offer of foreign assistance is received

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the Government had negotiated with the French Government for its collaboration for setting up a factory in any place in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah. Yes, Sir The proposal is now under consideration. A very valuable offer has been received from the French Government for a prototype centre for instruments industry and it is proposed to locate it in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether any foreign countries specifically offered to put up a prototype industry in Andhra?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The foreign Governments do not choose the location. We first make a survey of the potentialities of the type of prototype centres. It is our intention that during the Second Plan and to some extent in the Third Plan, every State should have one full-fledged prototype centre with foreign collaboration

Electrolytic Copper

*593. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 3 on the 10th February 1959 and state

(a) what progress has been made in regard to the manufacturing of Electrolytic Copper by Messrs India Copper Corporation Ltd Ghatsila; and

(b) when the full production potential of the Company is likely to be attained?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The firm is finalising arrangements for the import of plant and machinery required for the Electrolytic Copper project and is expected to go into production by 1963

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is India's requirement of electrolytic copper and what is the role of electricity in the manufacture of electrolytic copper?

Shri Manubhai Shah. About 50-60,000 tons of electrolytic copper are required. This Ghatsila project will not manufacture more than 8,000 tons

Shri V. P. Nayar. For meeting the requirements of electrolytic copper, in view of the fact that copper will have to be imported for quite some time, do Government have any plans to have such units in places where it will be more economical?

Shri Manubhai Shah. Our whole approach to this problem is that India is rather deficient in copper ore resources and so it has to switch over to aluminium. As the House is aware, we are trying to expand the aluminium industry as much as possible. There are two projects in the Second Plan—one is Rihand, which is almost sanctioned and another, Mettur, is under consideration. More electrolytic aluminium projects are also under consideration.

Export of Manganese Ore

*594 { Shri Panigrahi
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1824 on the 14th April 1959 and state

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the export position of

manganese ore consequent on giving effect to the policy of allowing non-quota holders to export manganese ore on firm orders with effect from the 27th January, 1959; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to one of the previous questions, the hon. Minister has stated that 17 parties applied for canalisation of 71,500 tons of manganese ore for export. May I know whether this tonnage had been exported by now?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, in answer to a subsequent question, I am stating that in 23 cases canalising has been done through the State Trading Corporation, and substantial quantities have been shipped by now.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I suggest, if you will permit, both of them may be answered together—Questions Nos 594 and 596.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Both may be answered together.

Shri Shankaraiya: Sir, Question No 608 also may be taken up along with these questions.

Shri Satish Chandra: That is slightly different.

Mr. Speaker: He may read the answer to Question No 596.

Sale of Manganese Ore

*596. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Shippers and Mine owners have been able to negotiate sales of manganese ores in excess of their quotas beyond June 1959

(b) if so, in how many cases; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation have rendered any assistance in implementing such sales so far?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Twenty-three cases

(c) The State Trading Corporation have made available 142,000 tons from their quota

Shri Shankaraiya: Question No 608?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, should I read the answer to Question No 608 also?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Deputy Minister said that it is a slightly different question. Very well. Let me dispose of three questions at one stroke. He may read the answer to Question No 608 also.

Export of Manganese Ore

*608. **Shri Shankaraiya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large quantity of Manganese ore is lying without export on the West Coast for want of shipping and transport facilities and

(b) if so the steps taken to export the ore by the State Trading Corporation?

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

(a) The accumulations are due to fall in overseas demand

(b) A statement showing the measures taken by Government and the STC is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II annexure No 91A]

Shri Panigrahi: Sir, in reply to one of our previous questions the hon Deputy Minister said that 17 parties offered their quotas for canalising and it amounted to 71,500 tons of manganese ore. My question was whether

this tonnage or these quotas which were offered have been exported by now. The next question which the hon. Deputy Minister has answered refers only to the period after June, 1959, whereas Question No 594 refers to the period from January to June, 1959.

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, I said previously that this additional quota was demanded by certain parties because they had exhausted their own quotas. The State Trading Corporation accommodated these parties; whether the exports have actually taken place, it is difficult to say, but most of it would have been shipped by now because railway movement facilities were given to these parties out of the quota allotted to the State Trading Corporation.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what is the total amount of orders which have been placed either with the State Trading Corporation or with non quotaholders of manganese ore after January, 1959 to June, 1959?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is difficult to give the exact figure of the orders placed within this period, but I can say that at present the State Trading Corporation has got orders for about 11 million tons to be exported during the next 12 months.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is there any proposal to take over the entire manganese business from the private sector and hand it over to the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The entire policy relating to manganese ore has been under our consideration for some time and it is difficult to say anything definite at present unless some final decision is arrived at.

Shri Shankaraiya: The hon Minister stated that there are a good deal of orders, nearly to the extent of one million tons, for these 12 months. In view of this fact, may I know why still there has been so much accumulation of ore? Is it a fact that

some of the suppliers have negotiated with other foreign firms and are trying to export ore but the State Trading Corporation is not permitting them to do so?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Members' question, Question No. 608, presumes rather wrongly that all the stocks that have been lying at the port belong to the State Trading Corporation. That is not so. Only part of the stocks that are lying at the port belongs to the State Trading Corporation, most of it belongs to private parties. When I say that orders for about 11 million tons are pending, they are on STC's account.

Shri Shankaraiya, Sir, the latter part of my question has not been answered. I asked whether some of the mine-owners have entered into agreements with foreign firms who are interested in the purchase of this ore but export facility is not provided to them by the STC.

Shri Satish Chandra. Just now I said that transport capacity for 1,22,000 tons has been provided by the STC out of its quota to the private parties—23 private parties—who have approached the STC for this facility.

Shri Damani. May I know the total quantity, along with its value, of ore exported during the first half of this year, and how it compares with the export during the first half of last year?

Shri Satish Chandra. The figures for the first half of this year are not yet available. Exports during 1958 were about 9 lakh tons. I have got the figures for January-May period; it is about 4,02,856 tons.

Shri Panigrahi. May I know whether Government is considering the question of giving any concession in the railway freight in order to facilitate the export of manganese ore?

Shri Satish Chandra. That matter has been taken up with the Railway

Board, but the Railways have their own difficulties.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there is any prospect of reaching the yearly target of 1½ million tons fixed in the Second Five Year Plan for export of manganese ore?

Shri Satish Chandra: In fact, in 1957 we exceeded that target. There is capacity even now to export that quantity, but the main problem is the slackness in the demand in foreign countries.

Advertisement Rates

*595. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of newspapers which are getting Government advertisements at rates higher than those recommended by the Press Commission in their Report (Part I, pages 88-89)?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (**Shri A. C. Joshi**): The Press Commission had recommended a telescopic rate with a ceiling for Government advertisements. This recommendation was examined in detail and it was found that there was a number of practical difficulties in the way of having a telescopic tariff brought into force at once. The recommendation to have special rates for Government advertisements was, however, actively pursued. At present, calculating on the telescopic rate recommended by the Commission, 15 newspapers are getting higher rates.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रायः रेट देते हैं, हिन्दी अखबारों का अगस्त ८००० का सर्कुलेशन है तो उसमें एडवर्टाइजमेंट का रेट कम दिया जाता है लेकिन अंग्रेजी अखबार को जिसका कि सर्कुलेशन ४००० भी हो तो उसको हिन्दी से ज्यादा दिया जाता है "बाज" अखबार का

सम्बुलेशन "सीटर" से ज्यादा है लेकिन सीटर को चूँकि वह अंग्रेजी का असबबार है इसलिये उसको रेट ज्यादा दिया जाता है ?

डा० कैसकर . असबबारो के एवरटाइजमेंट रेट्स केवल उनके विज्ञापन पर ही निर्भर नहीं हैं । असबबार अपने खुद रेट्स तय करते हैं और मार्केट में जो उनके एवरटाइजमेंट रेट्स होते हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार गवर्नमेंट उनके रेट्स तय करती है हालांकि हमारी यह कोशिश जरूर रहती है कि देशी भाषाओं के असबबारो को काफी तादाद में एवरटाइजमेंट्स मिले और उनको रेट भी ज्यादा भुच्छा दिया जाय ?

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि अंग्रेजी असबबार के विज्ञापन उन लोगो तक नहीं पहुच पाते जो कि अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं और केवल भारतीय भाषाएँ ही जानते हैं और उनका मूल्य भारतीय भाषाओं में दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापनो की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक है और ऐसा क्यों है ?

डा० कैसकर इसके दो उत्तर हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा में चूँकि अधिक विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं इसलिये इससे शायद यह भ्रम पैदा होता है कि अंग्रेजी के असबबारो को ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाता है जबकि पैसा उनको ज्यादा इसलिये दिया जाता है चूँकि उनके रेट्स ज्यादा ऊँचे हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह भी है कि हमारे विज्ञापनो में भाषे से अधिक या करीब करीब आधे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के विज्ञापन होते हैं । और इन विज्ञापनो को कमीशन की सलाह से ही हमको देना पड़ता है और मैं मानता हूँ कि ये विज्ञापन इस समय अंग्रेजी असबबारो को अधिक दिये जा रहे हैं ।

लेड गोविन्द दास प्रति वर्ष जितना रुपया अंग्रेजी असबबारो के विज्ञापनो में खर्च होता है उसका मिलान करने पर जो देशी भाषाओं में विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं उसमें कितना कम होता है, और क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर कोई जाँच की है कि अब तक कि अंग्रेजी

असबबार कितने लोगों के पास पहुचते हैं और भारतीय भाषाओं के असबबार कितने लोगों के पास पहुचते हैं ।

डा० कैसकर . मैं यह तो इस समय नहीं कह सकता । इस समय मेरे पास वे आकड़े नहीं हैं कि देशी भाषाओं के असबबारो को कितना दिया जाता है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यो को पहले कई बार बता चुका हूँ कि हमारी नीति पिछले कई वर्षों से यह है कि अधिक से अधिक विज्ञापन देशी भाषाओं के असबबारो को मिले, और पिछले चार साल से तो देशी भाषाओं के असबबारो को दिए जाने वाले विज्ञापनो की संख्या बढ़ रही है । हम करीब ५० प्रतिशत से अधिक विज्ञापन देशी भाषाओं के असबबारो को देते हैं, लेकिन चूँकि अंग्रेजी असबबारो के रेट ज्यादा ऊँचे हैं इसलिये अगर केवल रुपया देखा जाए तो मुमकिन है कि यह भ्रम पैदा हो कि अंग्रेजी असबबारो को ज्यादा विज्ञापन दिये जा रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri A M Tariq—
The hon Member is changing places

Shri A. M. Tariq: I have not changed They have changed my seat

Mr. Speaker: I associate an hon Member with a particular seat so as to identify him Whoever changes the seat, when a change takes place, the hon Member will kindly intimate to me

Shri A. M. Tariq: I have not changed my seat It has been allotted to me

Shri Tyagi: He is approaching the Treasury Benches now'

श्री ज० मु० तारिक क्या यह दुस्सह है कि खुद इस मिनिस्ट्री के इस्तिहारात,— पबलिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट के इस्तिहारात,—हिन्दी के असबबारो के बनिस्बत अंग्रेजी के असबबारो को ज्यादा दिए जाते हैं और उनके रेट भी बहुत कम दिए जाते हैं ?

[کہا یہ درست ہے کہ اس مجلس کی اشتہارات - پبلسٹی]

प्रारम्भ के अतिरिक्त—हृदय के
 अक्षरों के भी नसबत अङ्गुली के
 अक्षरों को ज्यादा दूँ जाते हैं—और
 लन के रीत भी बहुत कम दूँ जाते
 हैं—

डा० केशकर : मेरे पास इस वक्त फेक्ट्स
 नहीं हैं इसलिये मैं ठीक नहीं बतला सकता ;
 अगर कोई बाकायदा सवाल आएगा तो उसका
 जवाब दिया जाएगा ।

Shri. Sonavane: May I know if the
 claims of district language papers are
 fully attended to and they are not
 neglected in giving advertisements of
 the Government?

Dr. Keskar: We are fully aware of
 the necessity of giving advertisements
 to district papers and more especially
 the language papers. The number of
 papers to whom advertisements are
 given is continuously increasing, and
 hon. Members must remember that
 the number of such papers runs into
 thousands, and our advertisement
 revenue is strictly limited. Therefore
 the papers to whom we can give
 advertisements will have to be neces-
 sarily limited.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : श्री माननीय
 मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हिन्दी और उर्दू के
 अखबारों के रेट कम हैं इसलिये उनको कम
 मिलता है । अगर वह रेट बड़ा दे तो क्या
 उनको ज्यादा मिलने लगेगा ?

डा० केशकर : मैं यह कह चुका हूँ कि
 अखबारों के एडवर्टाइजमेंट के रेट बाजार से
 तै होते हैं अकेली गवर्नमेंट उनको तै नहीं
 करती ।

Shri Tyagi: May I know the total
 amount of expenditure incurred every
 year by the Government of India and
 its subordinate offices on advertise-
 ment?

Dr. Keskar: I have not got the
 figures. They were placed on the
 Table of the House two or three times

before. I shall be glad to place them
 on the Table of the House if a separate
 question is put.

श्री जगदीश प्रबुधर्षी : मैं यह जानना
 चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी के दैनिक पत्रों की अपेक्षा
 जो मासिक या पत्रिका या मासिक
 अंग्रेजी के पत्र निकलते हैं क्या उनके विज्ञापनों
 की दरे देणी भाषाओं की अपेक्षा ज्यादा
 होती है ?

डा० केशकर : मैं मासिक पत्रों के बारे में
 नहीं कह सकता । मेरे पास उनके रेट्स नहीं हैं ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी
 यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विज्ञापन
 मुख्य रूप से उन्हीं अखबारों में दिए जाते हैं
 जो सरकारी नीति का समर्थन करते हैं ?

डा० केशकर : मैं यह कई बार कह चुका
 हूँ कि हम अखबार की नीति नहीं देखते और
 मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ
 कि काफी तादाद में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के पेपर्स
 को भी विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यही तो शिकायत है
 कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के पेपर्स को ब्यापक
 विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं ।

Closing Down of Refugee Camps

+
 *597. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the
 scheme for closing down of refugee
 camps in eastern region has not pro-
 ceeded according to schedule; and

(b) whether the target date of
 closing of these camps has been
 revised?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation
 and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The
 scheme for the closing down of camps

for displaced persons from East Pakistan has generally proceeded according to the plan in the States of Bihar and Orissa. In Tripura all the 14 camps were closed by April, 1959 27,200 inmates were dispersed from camps in the above three States during the year ending June, 1959 The remaining number of persons in camps in Bihar and Orissa was only 8,238 on 1st July, 1959

In the case of West Bengal, however, the progress has been slow During the year ending June, 1959 there was a gross reduction of over 43,000 persons from the camps and 27 camps have been closed

(b) Every effort is being made to step up the dispersal programme from West Bengal Camps

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that it is quite clear now that the target date laid down for closing all the refugee camps in West Bengal could not be adhered to—it has failed—may I know whether those refugees who had participated in the satyagraha and to whom the doles had been stopped will now be given the doles again?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Certain refugees participated in the agitation against law and order in the State and they were convicted Instructions were issued to the State Government to stop the doles, but certain arrangements have been made by the State Government to give them some relief in kind including by way of money or clothes or something like that

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what exactly was the objective basis for fixing the target date of 30th June, 1959 at the Ministers' Conference since every single basis of the Dandakaranya project does not seem to have been taken into account?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Dandakaranya project was one of the processes through which we wanted to rehabilitate the refugees But there are State schemes of the West Bengal

Government and there are various schemes in other States of India There has been certain progress, but unfortunately, owing to unforeseen circumstances, we could not keep to the target date

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the target date of 30th June, 1959 has not been adhered to by the Government, may I know whether any other date is being fixed?

Shri P. S. Naskar: No further target is fixed as such, but we are trying our best to close the camps and step up the dispersal programme

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Deputy Minister has just now stated that due to unfortunate circumstances the Dandakaranya scheme and many other schemes could not be realised We know the facts with regard to the Dandakaranya scheme, but may I know what has happened to the other schemes?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Several other schemes have been sanctioned in West Bengal such as the Hirabhangra, Kalaghai and Tachar schemes, and the hon Members know these places The State Government is trying its best, but there were circumstances which were unavoidable

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the Government has received the scheme from the West Bengal Government for the rehabilitation of those refugees who are living outside the camps?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have asked the State Government to give a note on the residuary problem, so far as the non-camp refugees are concerned We have yet to receive the note

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Government could not adhere to the target date, may I know whether the Government have any proposals to rehabilitate the camp refugees in States outside West Bengal and some other refugees within the State of West Bengal?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have schemes to settle the displaced persons within the State of West Bengal, and outside the State of West Bengal such as in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Shri B. Das Gupta: The Deputy Minister just now said that the doles have been stopped in the case of refugees who joined the satyagraha. May I know whether the doles are given on condition and, if so, what are the conditions?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The doles were not given on condition. But those persons who had joined the satyagraha and who were agitating against law and order were arrested and convicted, and that is why instructions were issued to the State Government to stop their doles but they are getting other relief assistance.

Sale of Soda Ash

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Soda Ash is being sold in black market for nearly 100% above the cost price;

(b) whether adequate supplies to consumers are ensured; and

(c) if so, how?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). To ensure adequate supplies to the consumers steps have been taken to import larger quantities of soda ash and also to increase the indigenous production by licensing additional manufacturing capacity for expansion of existing units and installation of new units.

Shri Keshava: May I know if representations have been received by Government requesting that the distribution made through soda ash consumers' co-operative societies, consistent with the policy of Government to encourage co-operatives and if so, what objection has Government got to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been no objection at all. As a matter of fact, as the House is aware, the entire import of soda ash has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation and wherever small industrialists and dhobi co-operative societies have come forward, we have always welcomed allotment to them. If the hon. Member has any case in mind, he may kindly let us know and we will look into it.

सेठ गोविंद दास : हमारे देश में प्रति वर्ष सोडा-ऐश कितना बाहर से आता है और अभी जो फैक्ट्रियाँ बनाने के लिये लोगों ने दरखास्तें दी हैं, उन से यह आशा की जाती है कि कितने दिनों में हमारे देश में हमारी आवश्यकता के अनुसार सोडा-ऐश बनने लगेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सभा को यह सुन कर आनन्द होगा कि हमने सोडा-ऐश में काफी तरक्की की है। और इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले में सोडा-ऐश का प्रोडक्शन बहुत आगे बढ़ रहा है। इस साल हम एक लाख टन उत्पादन का प्रस्ताव लागे रहे हैं और हम ने जो लाइसेंस दिए हैं, तो नई कंपैसिटी वगैरह सब मिला कर अगले साल २,६८ हजार टन उत्पादन हो जायेगा। जहां तक इम्पोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, हमने पिछले साल ५० हजार टन इम्पोर्ट किया था। इस साल स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन एक लाख टन से ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रही है।

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister in his answer did not clearly state whether Government are aware that soda ash is sold at 100 per cent more than the price fixed for it. May I know how much of the soda ash produced in this country is allotted specifically for consumption by the dhobis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no allocation as such, but we are trying to meet the demand and supply by making it good by imports through the STC. As the hon. Member pointed out, at one stage it was true that

the price had gone beyond control and so imports through the STC were arranged, which brought down the prices considerably.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the Tariff Commission had made adverse reports about certain manufacturing units indulging in malpractices in the distribution of soda ash and, if so, may I know what steps have Government taken to see that such units, especially the Dharangdhara Chemicals, have come to function in the normal way?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are working in the normal way. My hon. friend is giving a slightly different interpretation to the Tariff Commission's recommendation. We have enforced the Tariff Commission's recommendation and due to the canalisation of imports and distribution control exercised through the STC, the whole situation is under control.

Cement Factory near Bhilai

*599. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Pahadia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to set up a cement factory at Drug near Bhilai; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the plant and its capacity for production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) In June 1956, M/s. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. were granted a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new cement factory at Drug (near Bhilai) for the manufacture of 165,000 tons per annum of ordinary cement and 85,000 tons per annum of Slag Cement which will use the slag of Bhilai Plant.

174 L.S.D.—2.

The estimated cost of the plant is about Rs. 99 lakhs.

Shri Assar: May I know when the work on this factory will start and when it will go into production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We hope by the time Bhilai goes into full production and the entire slag is available, the cement factory is likely to go into production. But there is a technical hitch. At the moment the plant in its capacity is not yet fully loaded and the slag has not been analysed. Once that slag is analysed and the technical difficulties are overcome, production will come under way.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the consideration that weighed with the Government to grant licence to the Associated Cement Company, in view of the fact that ACC enjoy near monopoly in the cement industry and it is also contrary to the principles outlined in the industry policy resolution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, as I had the privilege to place before the House last time, the ACC shares in the cement industry have considerably gone down in the new licences. So far as this particular project is concerned, several proposals were received but in view of the technical difficulty of slag cement, we thought an experienced company may be able to resolve the situation better than a new entrepreneur. But the hon. Member is right in saying that our policy is to encourage more and more new entrants in all these lines.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What was the percentage of shares ACC had in the cement industry before 1956 and what is the percentage they have now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not quite sure of my figures on this point. Perhaps the share was about 60 per cent before and now it is sought to be brought down to less than 40% in the new licences.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the Government will have any share in

this factory and if the Government have entered into any agreement with this concern regarding the supply of slags and the consideration thereof?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a purely commercial transaction and the Hindustan Steel Board is quite competent to decide all prices. If any case is referred to Government in case of difference of opinion, the provision of the Tariff Act is there and the enquiry can be entrusted to the Tariff Commission. So far no such dispute has arisen.

Export of Wool to U.K.

*699. { **Shri Jaipal Singh**
Shri Bhanja Deo
Shri M. B. Thakore

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian wool exports to U.K. fell considerably during 1958,

(b) if so the extent of fall,

(c) the reasons thereof, and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage wool exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The export of raw wool to U.K. declined by 3.46 million lbs in 1958 as compared to the previous year.

(c) Total imports of raw wool from all sources into the U.K. fell considerably during 1958.

(d) The market is showing signs of revival and no special steps are called for.

We produce about 70 to 75 million lbs of wool in our own country. An insignificant quantity of some special type of wool was coming from Tibet. The major production of wool in the country is in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, and Saurashtra region of Bombay. We produce about 75 mil-

lion lbs. of wool in India.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो एग्जाम्पल दिया है, वह तो मोटे वूल का एग्जाम्पल है कि उसके कालीन और कारपेट बनते हैं। पाण्डे जी का पूछने का अर्थ यह था कि जिम वूल का क्लॉथ बनता है, उस वूल का इम्पोर्ट कम हुआ है या नहीं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: थोड़ी बहुत पश्मिनी वगैरह की वूल तिब्बत में आती है। कुछ और वूल आती है, लेकिन ज्यादातर जो निर्यात होता है, वह सब हिन्दुस्तान में होती है, जिससे कारपेट और कम्बल बनते हैं और कुछ टवीड्स का कपड़ा बनता है और उसी का निर्यात व्यापार दूसरे मुल्को में है।

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know

Some Hon. Members: In Hindi

श्री जयपाल सिंह: क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जान सकता हूँ कि सारे साल के इस माल की कीमत कितनी होती है और लाल मुल्को को कितना माल गया?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: १९५८ में हमने यू० एस० एम० आर० का करीब ६ मिलियन पाउण्ड उन मंत्री। वह यू० के० में कम थी।

श्री जयपाल सिंह: क्या यह बात सही है कि जबसे हमने लाल मुल्का से व्यापार करना शुरू कर दिया है, तभी से हमारे मुल्को में हमारा व्यापार घट गया है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है। जो हमारे पास सरप्लस वूल थी, वह वहा जा रही है। यू० के० को हम जितनी वूल दे सकते थे, वह अब भी दे सकते हैं। पिछले साल इंग्लैंड में करीब १६ मिलियन पाउण्ड वूल कम आयात हुआ, जिसकी वजह से तीन, साढ़े तीन मिलियन पाउण्ड का हम पर भी असर हुआ—हमारी वूल भी कम गई, लेकिन जितना हम पहले बेते थे, उसनी अब भी बे सकते हैं।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government has enquired

into the reasons for the decline and whether it is also a fact that the export licences are given to the firms in Bombay and Calcutta and those firms cannot export according to the schedule and quota?

Shri Satish Chandra: Licences are given to all those who have contacts in foreign countries and have been in this trade for a long period. If there are other parties, certainly their cases can be considered.

Shri C. D. Pande: As a large portion of our export trade in wool was through the Tibetan source, may I know whether the stoppage of trade with Tibet will result in any reduction in our export?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the decline in the export of wool is considerably due to the mixture with the genuine wool as a result of which UK refuses to take delivery of the wool?

Shri Satish Chandra: No.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): That is not so. I want to add further. We have now to consider whether we should allow this wool to go abroad so that all the goods would be manufactured there when we are trying to increase our manufacturing capacity for wool here. Secondly, the House will be glad to know that our export of woollen manufactured goods is on the increase. Where as in the year 1955-56 the value of the goods exported was only Rs. 4.2 crores, it has gone up to Rs. 5.4 crores in the year 1958-59. So, we should naturally concentrate on the manufacture of woollen goods in the country and export our goods to foreign countries.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total export of wool to USSR in the year 1958?

Shri Satish Chandra: I gave the figure just now. In the case of USSR for lamb wool it is 9 million pounds. We have not exported any other variety.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Socio-Economic Survey

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government some time back had asked the State Governments to conduct a socio-economic survey of fairs and festivals observed in villages together with their duration and worship of particular deities;

(b) whether these surveys have been completed;

(c) whether Government have received any reports from the States;

(d) if so, the next step proposed to be taken in regard thereto; and

(e) what was the main reason for having such a survey made?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No. Some data on the observance of fairs in villages was, however, collected as incidental information relating to village statistics during the 11th and 12th rounds of the National Sample Survey in which some of the State Governments also participated on the basis of a matching sample.

(c) No; the tabulation of State Samples is done by the State Governments for their own purposes and the results are not required to be submitted to us.

(d) and (e) This information was collected not in order to furnish information about village fairs but in order to afford a cross-check of other village statistics, when necessary or possible.

International Friendship Associations

***589. Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1724 on the 8th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to find out the sources of the

finances of the International Friendship Associations in India; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b) These International Friendship Associations have been helped in various ways. Books, periodicals, films and posters have been supplied to them from abroad. There have also been other ways of helping them. It is not considered to be in the public interest to disclose any details.

Bengal Coal Company

*601. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 39 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state the specific charges for which the prosecutions have been launched against the Management of the Bengal Coal Company?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (i) Contravention of Regulation 41(6) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, against the Director, Agent & Manager, in not examining the registers required to be kept

(ii) Contravention of Regulation 149 against the Director, Agent & Manager, in not appointing qualified ventilation officer

(iii) Contravention of Regulation 162(4) against the Director, Agent, Manager and Magazine Incharge, in not maintaining a clear and accurate record of explosives.

(iv) Contravention of Rule 78 of the Mines Rules, 1955, against the Director, Agent, Manager and Attendance Clerk in not maintaining the attendance registers in a proper manner

Radio Sets

*602. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets made available to rural areas during the three years of the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) whether the use of these radio sets has been restricted to the tuning of only 2 or 3 broadcasting stations;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any representations have been received that these restrictions should be removed; and

(e) if so, the reactions of Government to these representations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) 35,580 community receivers were supplied to the States and Union Territories during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan. Installation and maintenance of the sets is the responsibility of the State Governments

(b) Yes, Sir. Two types of receivers have been supplied:

(i) Medium wave receivers which can be tuned to one single station on the medium wave band

(ii) Combined medium and short wave receivers which can either be tuned to one station on the medium wave band or one station on any of 3 specified short wave bands

(c) The reasons are:—

(i) The sets are mainly meant for specific rural and community development programmes.

(ii) If the set is used throughout the day, battery cost would be so high that it will become a costly recurring expenditure. Maintenance costs would also go high.

(d) No, sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cloth Production

*603. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cloth has recorded a decline during 1959 as compared to 1958;

(b) if so, what are the production figures for the first half of the two years;

(c) the causes of decline in production; and

(d) whether the per capita consumption target, fixed for cloth for the Second Five Year Plan, is likely to be achieved at this rate of production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The estimated cotton cloth production during the first half of 1959 is 35,43.8 million yards as against 84,74.7 million yards during the corresponding period of 1958.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

*604. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons staying in the refugee camps of Tripura at present;

(b) whether they are paid any dole; and

(c) the reasons for not sending them to rehabilitation centres in scheduled time?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Naskar): (a) Nil.

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

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government have decided to establish some more townships for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Plants

*606. { Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Birla Brothers are negotiating with certain American firms for putting up some fertilizer plants in India; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India are guaranteeing the firm?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) M/s. Birla Brothers are studying the possibility of securing collaboration from the U.S. firms in setting up a fertilizer factory in India. Details in regard to the nature and scope of these talks are not yet known.

(b) Government have not been approached in the matter.

Setting up of Industries with Japanese Collaboration

*607. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions are being carried on for the establishment of factories for manufacturing

watches, cameras and binoculars with Japanese technical co-operation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

Watches—A Japanese firm has submitted a scheme for the manufacture of watches in India. The scheme is under consideration.

Cameras and Binoculars—A Japanese firm has indicated its willingness to offer technical co-operation in the manufacture of cameras, binoculars as well as other optical instruments. However, no concrete proposals have been received.

Compensation for Property in East Pakistan

*609 { Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that the Land Revenue Commission of East Pakistan has recently decided not to give any cash compensation to Indian landlords who have got property in East Pakistan, and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) In their report recently submitted to the Governor of East Pakistan, the Land Revenue Commission are stated to have recommended that compensation for acquired properties of the absentee Indian landlords may be paid only in the form of bonds and not in cash. The details of the scheme for payment of compensation in bond as recommended by the Commission are not yet available.

(b) As the report is under consideration of the Government of East Pakistan, it may be premature for the Government of India or their High Commissioner to take any action.

Indo-Chinese Trade Agreement

*610 Shri Hem Barua: will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Chinese Trade Agreement has been recently extended for a period of another one year,

(b) if so, whether it covers Indo-Tibetan trade also,

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no provision in the Indo-Chinese Trade Agreement against the convertibility of trade balance, and

(d) if so, how this difficulty is sought to be overcome?

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

(d) By concluding a fresh trade agreement (on the model of our recent trade agreement with the USSR) on the expiry of present trade agreement

काश्मीर में बाढ़

*६११ { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती इला पातञ्जली :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर में बाढ़ के कारण कुछ नदियों ने अपना मार्ग बदल लिया है जिनके फलस्वरूप भारत की कुछ भूमि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उसे अपने पास रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ के साथ-साथों रुपए की इमारती लकड़ी बह कर पाकिस्तान चली गई है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या उसके लिये पाकिस्तान से क्षतिपूर्ति मांगी गई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के संसद् सचिव (श्री साबित अली खां) : (क) अब तक की जानकारी से पता चलता है कि जम्मू और कश्मीर की हाल की बाढ़ों में किली नदी का मार्ग बल जाने के कारण भारत की कोई जमीन पाकिस्तान की तरफ नहीं गई है। फिर भी, इसकी छानबीन स्थानीय रूप से की जा रही है।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) बाढ़ के कारण एक करोड़ रुपए से अधिक कीमत की इमारती लकड़ी बहकर पाकिस्तान की तरफ चली गई है।

(घ) लकड़ी वापस करने और बिकी हुई लकड़ी का दाम भारत सरकार को भुगतान करने के लिये पाकिस्तान सरकार से लिखा पट्टी की जा रही है जिससे कि लकड़ी के मालिकों को मुआवजा दिया जा सके।

Bonus to Workers

*612 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken by the Planning Commission of the principles governing the award of bonus to workers; and

(b) if so, the brief details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) A paper on "Industrial Awards—Bonus" analysing important awards on Bonus published in the Labour Law Journals during the last three years was prepared by the Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission for the benefit of the Steering Group on Wages set up by the Labour Ministry. The paper is for

the exclusive use of the members of the Group at this stage.

Folk Music

*613. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme for tape-recording of folk songs for preservation in the Central Library of Folk Music;

(b) if so, what are the salient features and cost thereof; and

(c) whether it will cover the rural areas also?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir

(b) The salient features are:

(i) Collection, compilation and recording of the rich variety of folk music obtaining in all languages and dialects all over the country;

(ii) To categorise such songs;

(iii) To exchange these songs among the Stations of AIR for scheduling of folk music programmes at regular intervals.

This scheme forms a part of normal activities of the AIR Stations concerned and it is not therefore possible to estimate the cost of the scheme separately. The object of the scheme is not preservation of the songs as such but their systematic utilisation by the Radio in its broadcasts.

Firing by Pakistani Forces

*614. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani forces resumed firing towards Dawki, in the Jaintia Hills, across the

border from Bakurtilla, in Sylhet District after 72 hours of the conclusion of the Cease-fire Agreement; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) The firing by Pakistani forces at Dawki was begun two days after the cease-fire agreement in Masimpur-Bholabeta area was put into effect

(b) The Indian troops retaliated to the Pakistani firing. The Deputy Commissioner, K & J Hills, arrived at a cease fire with the Deputy Commissioner Sylhet, with effect from the 2nd August, 1959. The two Deputy Commissioners have now decided on measures to reduce reinforcements and prevent further firing at Dawki

Scooters

*615. **Shri A. M. Tariq** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the market price of Single Seater Scooters has gone up and the scooters have gone into the black market, and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Some difficulties in the easy availability of scooters are being experienced because of shortage of foreign exchange for import of components. To remedy the situation, allotment of foreign exchange to this industry has been increased during the current licensing period

Government advertisements

*616. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided

to route all advertisements to be published in the Indian press by various Ministries and autonomous corporations belonging to or controlled by Government through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity; and

(b) If so, from which date this decision has been given effect to?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) Advertisements of the various Ministries of the Government of India (except the Ministry of Railways) and their attached and subordinate offices are already centralized in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. As regards the autonomous corporations, the Central Economy Board has recommended to the various Ministries that, with a view to achieve economy, these bodies should also route their advertisements through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity as far as possible. It is too early to say how many of these corporations will, in pursuance of this recommendation, decide to do so

Transfer of Evacuee Deposits in Criminal Courts

*617. **Shri D. C. Sharma.** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1885 on 18th April, 1959 and state the further progress made in regard to the transfer of evacuee deposits in Criminal Courts between India and Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): There has been no further progress.

Manufacture of Medical Diagnostic Instruments and Spectacles Lenses

*618. { **Shri Subodh Hanada:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture medical diagnostic

instruments and spectacles lenses in our country;

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

(c) whether any effort has been made to have foreign collaboration for the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Government have received proposals for the manufacture of X-Ray equipment, clinical thermometers, Blood-pressure apparatus, Stethoscopes and E.N.T Diagnostic sets. The statement laid on the Table, gives particulars of the steps taken to implement the schemes and the foreign collaboration involved. [See Appendix II, annexure No 92].

Manufacture of Sugar Plants

- *619 { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and

Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 374 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of foreign firms which are collaborating with the Indian firms for fabricating complete sugar plants;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the firms licensed to import the capital equipment required for the manufacture of these plants;

(c) when the capital equipment is expected to be received and installed; and

(d) whether any of the firms have started manufacturing the sugar plants?

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

STATEMENT

(a)

Name of the firm	Name of the foreign Collaborator.
1 M/s. Walchandagar Industries Ltd., Bombay.	M s. Skoda Works Ltd., Paraha, Czechoslovakia.
2 M/s. New India Development Corporation, Pimpri.	M/s Maschinen Fabrik Bukau R Wolf A.G. West Germany.
3 M/s. K.C.P. Ltd., Madras	M/s. Carl of Fran.
4 M/s. Texmaco, Belghuria	M/s. Stork-Werkshop, Holland.
5 M/s. Indian Sugar & General Engr. Corporation Yamunanagar.	M/s.A.F. Craig & Co. Ltd., Scotland.
6 M/s. Binny's Engrg. Works Ltd., Madras	M/s. Mirreles Watson Co. Ltd., Glasgow.

(b) and (c). The Indian firms have taken steps to import the capital equipment required for the manufacture of complete sugar plants in India. Licences to import capital equipment of a total of Rs. 69.485 lakhs have

already been issued to these firms. The capital equipment is expected to be received and installed within 1 to 1½ years.

(d) The firms have started the manufacture of the sugar plants.

Heavy Machine Tool Works

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

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 986 on the 26th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in setting up a Heavy Machine Tool Works?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter is under active consideration of the Government and steps are being taken to implement this project in the Third Five Year Plan.

Permits for Resale of Motor Cars

*621 { Shri Shree Narayan Das
Shri Radha Raman

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of applicants received by the Controller of Motor Cars for securing written permits for resale of such cars as have been prohibited to be sold under the Motor Cars Distribution and Sale Control Order and

(b) the number of such permits issued so far since the Order has been enforced?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) and (b) No permit for the resale of motor cars has been granted by the Controller of Motor Cars so far. I may, however add that under clause 2 of the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, officers appointed by the State Governments for the purpose have also authority to issue permits for the resale of motor cars. Government of India have no information about the number of applications received and permits issued by these officers.

Export of Iron Ore

*622 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1507 on the 26th March 1959 and state

(a) the amount of orders placed on different sectors serving Calcutta Port for the export of iron ore during 1958-59, and

(b) the amount of iron ore which now lies in the Calcutta port and awaits export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 10,27,000 tons

(b) About 15,657 tons as on 14th July, 1959

Development of Small Airfields in N.E.F.A.

*623. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that small airfields are being developed in the undeveloped area of the North East Frontier Agency and

(b) if so what is the progress of the work?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika) (a) Yes

(b) Eleven airstrips have been constructed and six are under construction.

Manufacture of Knitting Needles

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

(a) whether any arrangements have been made for the production of knitting needles in the country to meet the requirements of the Hosiery Industry, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Three firms have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the manufacture of hosiery needles. Out of these, two are already in production. Government have also recently approved the schemes of two more firms for manufacture of hosiery needles, subject to the foreign collaboration involved in these cases being settled to the satisfaction of Government.

Unemployment amongst South African Indians

*625. { Dr. Ram Smbhag Singh:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn towards a statement made by the Prime Minister of South Africa in the African Parliament, with regard to undertaking of responsibility for solving the problem of unemployment among South African Indians, to the effect that "they were the responsibility not of the Union Government but of those people who wanted to take the responsibility on their shoulders", and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the magnitude of unemployment among South African Indians and the further uneasiness that might have been caused among them by the statement of the South African Prime Minister?

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

(a) Yes. Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Government of India have no precise information, nor is it possible to collect the same as they have no representative in the Union of South Africa now. However, according to some press reports, there are

about 20,000 unemployed persons of Indian origin in the city of Durban alone.

As regards any uneasiness created by the statement of the South African Prime Minister, Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress is reported to have stated that if Dr. Verwoerd thinks that in this way he can intimidate the Indian people into submission to his policy of apartheid then he is mistaken. According to Dr. Naicker, they will continue with their struggle for just freedom as true South Africans. This will indicate that Dr. Verwoerd, by his statement, has not succeeded in curbing the spirit of persons of Indian origin in South Africa.

Trade with East European Countries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Trade with East European countries has increased due to trade arrangements in terms of Indian rupee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It is anticipated that trade with East European countries will increase considerably as a result of the new arrangements.

2 Trade figures for January—May, 1959 and the corresponding period in 1958 are as follows:—

(Value in Rs. crores)	
January—May, 1959	January—May, 1958
Imports 12.72	17.50
Exports 16.16	10.78

"Benami" Companies

*627. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the resolution of the Madras Union

of Journalists about the setting up of 'Benami' companies in order to deprive the employees of the benefits they are entitled to,

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter, and

(c) whether any prosecution has been started in this connection under the Company Law?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No resolution of the Madras Union of Journalists has been brought to our notice but a resolution on the subject passed by the Madras City Trade Unions, was brought to the notice of Government by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists

(b) and (c) It is not possible under the Companies Act, as it stands at present, to prevent registration of companies even with such ulterior motives as are alleged by the Federation. The question whether any power should be vested in the Registrar under the Companies Act to prevent such registrations is under the consideration of Government

1 Air Base for Atomic Weapons in Pakistan

*628. { Shri P. C. Borooah
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *Hindusthan Standard* Calcutta edition of 1st August, 1959 about the construction under the foreign aid Military Programme of a vast air-base which can carry atomic weapons,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this new construction,

(c) whether it is also a fact that foreign experts are visiting Habiganj area in Sylhet area; and

(d) whether the attention of USA has been drawn to this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (c). Government are aware of the press report in question, but have no precise information

(b) and (d) Do not arise

Kashmir in U.N. Map

*629. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 252 on the 13th February, 1959, in regard to the wrong delineation of Kashmir's position on the United Nations Map and state what further action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): We have not yet received a reply from the United Nations Secretariat to our Permanent Representative's letter of December 17, 1958. They have been reminded

Export of Shoes

*630. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 711 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the negotiations with East Germany, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the supply of Indian shoes have since been concluded, and

(b) If so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes Sir. In so far as East Germany is concerned

(b) An order for the supply of 60,000 pairs has been secured. The delivery is to be completed by the end of September, 1959 in three equal instalments. Negotiations are going on for a further supply of approximately 3 lakhs pair of shoes. Samples of which have already been sent to East Germany.

Trade Balance with U.S.A.

*331. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether India had an adverse trade balance of Rs. 14.01 crores with the U.S.A. in the first quarter of 1959;

(b) whether the earnings from export to U.S.A. fell to Rs. 24.23 crores as against Rs. 31.36 crores in the corresponding period of 1958; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this decline in export earnings during the first quarter of 1959?

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

(b) The export figure of Rs. 31.36 crores for the first quarter of 1958 includes Rs. 7.35 crores representing the value of silver exported to the U.S.A. in fulfilment of lend-lease obligations. No such silver exports were made in the corresponding period of 1959. Figures of export earnings during the first quarters of 1958 and 1959 would, therefore, be Rs. 24.01 crores and Rs. 24.28 crores respectively.

(c) Does not arise

Villages on E. Pakistan Border

1118. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages on Eastern border, some area of which is in Pakistan; and

(b) the arrangements that exist in these villages to check illegal trade with Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Cycles and Sewing Machines

1119. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the quality of cycles and sewing machines manufactured in the country has been made;

(b) whether Government are aware that the standards and quality of these articles are deteriorating;

(c) whether any complaint has been received from the importing centres about their quality; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve their standard and quality?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Development Council (Bicycles, Sewing machines and Instruments) has considered the question of quality of bicycles and sewing machines. The quality of bicycles and sewing machines is generally good. Some of the manufacturers in the line have their own arrangements for inspection and quality control and the standards laid down by the Indian Standards Institution for bicycle parts are being followed to ensure quality of the product.

(b) No, Sir

(c) A report had been received that in a particular consignment supplied by an Indian firm, the quality of sewing machines was not according to sample; the firm has, however, agreed to replace such supplies, wherever necessary.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (b) above

Code of Discipline

1120. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the names of industries the employers of which have given consent to the acceptance of Code of Discipline so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Code of Discipline has been ratified by All Central

Organisations of Employers and Workers. They represent all major industries covered under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Code is also applicable to all public sector undertakings worked as Corporations and Companies excluding Defence Undertakings, Banks, and the Life Insurance Corporation. The question of the application of the Code to the remaining public sector undertakings is under consideration. The Railways have not considered it necessary to adopt the Code as in their opinion its main objectives have been secured by their long established procedures and conventions.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

1181. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3974 on the 5th May, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of registration of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The question regarding the applicability of the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, 1954 to the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration. Efforts are being made to get the decision in the matter expedited.

Facilities to Indian Nationals Abroad to learn Hindi

1122. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 836 on the 3rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries where arrangements have not been made so far to teach Hindi to Indian Nationals; and

(b) the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government have not so far made arrangements to teach Hindi to Indian Nationals except in a few countries and to a limited extent. Hindi is being taught to our India-based staff in several of our Missions abroad and in other places local Indians have made their own arrangements. Among countries where Hindi is being taught may be mentioned Iran, Nepal, U.S.S.R., East Africa, Singapore and the U.S.A.

(b) If and when requests or representations are received directly from Indian Nationals living abroad for making arrangements to teach Hindi, the matter will be considered within the scope of local laws and regulations and the particular conditions obtaining in each country regarding availability of teachers, other facilities and finances.

Trade with Far East Countries

1123. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present trade position with the Far East countries;

(b) the important items of exports to and imports from these countries during the years 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958; and

(c) the steps taken to increase trade with these countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Three statements are laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 93].

Production of Lac Goods

1124. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of lac goods produced in the country in 1958-59 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Since lac is used as one

of the raw materials in the manufacture of various articles produced mainly on a small scale or cottage industry basis, and since such industries are spread all over the country, no statistics relating to the value of lac goods produced in the country is being collected

Export of Groundnut Oil

1125 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of groundnut oil for which export quotas have been issued by Government during the first half of 1959, and

(b) the names of the ports from which the groundnut oil has been shipped?

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

(a) No specific quantity was released in 1959. Those established shippers who have utilised the allotments made to them in 1958 are granted licences equal to their quota as and when they complete shipment.

(b) Madras, Bombay, Bhavanagar, Veraval, Porbandar and Bedi (Jamnagar).

Roads in N.E.F.A.

1126 Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the total road mileage constructed in N.E.F.A. area during the years 1956 to 1958 in different divisions, and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The total road mileage constructed in N.E.F.A. area during 1956-58 is 95 miles.

(b) The total expenditure incurred amounts to Rs 18,41,123.

Liquidation of Companies in Marathwada

1127. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 669 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state

(a) whether it is a fact that a fine was imposed on the liquidator of the Janta Motor Service Corporation Limited,

(b) if so, whether he has worked according to Companies Act after having been fined, and

(c) if not, what action has been taken against him?

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

(b) He has not so far complied with the requirements of the Companies Act even after his conviction.

(c) Default notices have been issued to the liquidator. Prosecution will be started against him if he fails to file the required statements and returns within the time mentioned in the default notices.

Employment Exchanges

1128 Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) registered with the Employment Exchanges in Assam up-to-date

(b) how many of them have been employed in the Government of India, undertakings like Railway, Refinery, etc during the period from March, 1957 to 31st May, 1959,

(c) the number of persons employed in private industries and contractor's services for the construction of Brahmaputra Bridge during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The information is given below—

Category	Number on the Live Register at the end of June 1959
(1) Skilled & Semi-skilled	3,035
(2) Unskilled	22,781
(3) Others	5,730
TOTAL	31,546

(b) and (c) The specific information asked for is not available. However, the total number of persons placed in different sectors was as under—

Sector	Placements during 1-3-57 to 31-5-59
(1) Central Government	14,520
(2) State Governments & Local Bodies	558
(3) Quasi-Government & Local Bodies	17
(4) Private Establishments	726
TOTAL	15,851

Union Territory	No of applicants on the Live Register at the end of 1959					
	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	2,590	2,712	2,907	2,925	3,033	3,214
Manipur	16,036	16,069	6,399	7,063	7,891	6,149
Himachal Pradesh	2,730	2,870	3,166	3,512	3,557	3,411

(b) Statement showing the number of sanctioned seats available under craftsmen trained scheme as at the end of June, 1959

Union Territory	No of seats sanctioned as on 30-6-1959 for training craftsmen under Craftsmen Training Scheme		
	Technical (Engineering trades)	Vocational (Non-engineering trades)	Total
1	2	3	4
Tripura	232		232
Manipur	152		152
Himachal Pradesh	170	33	203

Unemployed Persons in Union Territories

1129. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) comparative figures of the registered unemployed persons during the last six months in the Union Territories of Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the facilities available for training in technical and vocational subjects to fulfil the needs for skilled personnel and to solve the unemployment problem in the respective territories?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Statement showing the number of applicants on the live register at the end of each month during January-June 1959

Import Licences

1130. Shri M. Khuda Bakhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for incorporating the clause in the licence granted for photographic materials falling under Serial No. 303/Part IV that the goods imported against such licences are to be sold at pre-September, 1957 price-level;

(b) how does this pre-September, clause effect the new brands of materials which were not being imported before September, 1957;

(c) whether new brands imported after September, 1957 could be sold at whatever prices the importers liked;

(d) whether it is a fact that by taking advantage of this clause goods manufactured in the factories of some of the brands imported before September, 1957 are now being imported by some firms other than the appointed agents of the actual manufacturers and sold at very high prices,

(e) how this clause will affect those brands whose prices were low before September, 1957 and a change takes place in the sole agency of the brands;

(f) whether pre-September, 1957 clause has been incorporated in respect of any item other than photographic materials; and

(g) if not, the special reasons for imposing this condition on photographic materials only?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Clause (vi) against S. No. 303/IV has been incorporated in order to ensure that photographic goods are made available by the established importers or their agents at reasonable prices to the retailers and consumers. The prices prevailing prior to September, 1957 have been considered to be reasonable since there was no dearth of these materials at that time.

174 LSD-3.

(b) Government have neither come across any such instance nor any importer has brought to the notice of the Government that in view of this clause they are facing any difficulty in marketing those brands which were not in existence prior to September, 1957

(c) Government have no information about the import of new brands that were not in existence in September, 1957

(d) No information is available on this point

(e) Government have not come across any such instance. Even if the agency has changed hands, the new agents have to sell the goods at the prices prevailing prior to September, 1957

(f) No, Sir

(g) This restriction was imposed in the case of this item on account of the abnormal increase in the selling prices and as pre-September, 1957 prices were considered reasonable.

Irrigation Projects

1131. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has come to any conclusion about the scheme of Shri I. T. Iyenger regarding irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved; and

(c) whether the project has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The scheme was examined and copies of it were furnished to the State Governments. They were requested to consider it while formulating their programme of minor irrigation works. Replies received from 12 out of 13 States indicated that most of them were not in favour of it

In April, 1958 a proposal for constructing a large kachha irrigation well of Shri Iyengar's design on an experimental basis was sent by the Delhi Administration. It was decided to sanction a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the experimental well. Work on its construction has since begun and is being executed through the block development officers of the State, under the supervision of an Assistant Engineer, Development Department

Trade with South Africa

1132 Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that Indian traders send their goods to South Africa through intermediate ports; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to curb this practice of Indian traders?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Development of Uttar Pradesh

1133. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount spent by the Central Government on the Industrial development of Uttar Pradesh during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far separately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course

Dailies Published in Uttar Pradesh

1134. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dailies published from the principal cities in Uttar Pradesh at present; and

(b) which is the oldest amongst them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kishor): (a) 51 dailies are published from the principal cities in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The oldest of them is the "Pioneer" of Lucknow.

Manipur Industrial Tribunal

1135. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Industrial Tribunal has given an award in respect of the Manipur State Transport dispute, and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the award will be placed on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Ab'ul Ali): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise

Export of Motor Vehicle Parts

1136 { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether any permission for the export of motor-vehicle parts purchased from the U.S.A., has been given during 1959 (upto June, 1959), and

(b) if so, the value of such motor parts exported so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the ports and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Glass Industry

1137. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the Technical Survey team for the glass industry has since submitted its report;

- (b) if so, its main recommendations;
 (c) whether the report has been considered by Government; and
 (d) if so, whether all the recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mansubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The report of the Technical Survey team for the Glass Industry may be ready within the next few months

- (b) to (d). Do not arise

All India Working Class Family Budget Survey

1138. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 402 on the 18th February, 1959 and state the further progress made in the work of National Sample Survey in connection with the All India Working Class Family Budget Survey?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The survey continued in all the 50 Centres Out of the 23,000 families about 19,100 families have been surveyed upto June, 1959. The survey is expected to be concluded by the end of the current year

U.S. Trade Mission

1139. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1568 on the 31st March, 1959 and state:

- (a) whether the report of the U.S. Trade Mission which visited India during October-December, 1958, has been studied; and

- (b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Report of the U.S. Trade Mission which visited India during October-December, 1958 is being examined in consultation with the Organisations concerned

Indians' Properties in Pakistan

1140. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a deputation representing the Indian owners of movable and immovable properties in East Pakistan submitted a memorandum to the provincial Governor, Dr. Zakir Hussain, on the 10th May, 1959, seeking justice in the matter of disposal of their cases,

- (b) whether a copy of the Memorandum has been received by the Government of India from the deputations; and

- (c) if so, the action taken by Government to get the demands conceded by the Pakistan Government and with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Memorial submitted by a deputation of absentee Indian holders of property in East Pakistan has been received

- (c) The deputation met the Member, Board of Revenue, East Pakistan, and placed the grievances of the absentee Indian landlords before him. The Indian Commercial Secretary at Dacca was present at the meeting. The Member, Board of Revenue, agreed to offer some facilities to the absentee landlords to enable them to adjust their outstanding dues to the Government of East Pakistan against arrears of rent prior to acquisition of the property or compensation amount, if any, lying to their credit with the Government of East Pakistan or Local Bodies.

Head Hunting in Tuensang Area

1141. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state number of head hunting cases committed in Naga Hills Tuensang Area during 1959 (upto 31-7-59)?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): None

Indians in Burma

1142. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1492 on the 6th March, 1959, and state the number of Indian nationals, affected by the Burmese Land Nationalisation Act who have been paid compensation during the period from February to July, 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is informally understood that 154 claims from Indian nationals have been disposed of by the Burmese authorities during the period from 1st February, 1959 to 30th June, 1959 and a total sum of K 2,38,658, has been paid as compensation in cash against these claims. Later figures are not available.

The amount of compensation paid in Government Bonds is not known.

Development Council for Woollen Textiles

1143. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what steps have been taken by the Development Council for the Woollen Textiles to explore markets for Indian woollen goods in foreign countries during 1959 so far; and

(b) if so, the result achieved so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanasga): (a) The Woollen Development Council has recommended that two delegations, one for Organised mill and Hosiery sector and another

for carpets and rugs may be sent abroad to explore the potentialities for export of woollen manufactures.

(b) The proposal is under consideration of Government.

Reconstitution of Education Panel

1144. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state at what stage is the question of reconstitution of the existing Education Panel with a view to associate Members of Parliament with it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The matter is under consideration.

Arrears of Rent from Evacuee Properties

1145. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) the total amount of arrears of rent due to the Government of India from the occupants of evacuee properties and the Government built properties for rehabilitation purposes as on the 1st August, 1959; and

(b) the amount of arrears of rent collected from the occupants upto the 31st May, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Rs 8.23 crores (approximately)

(b) Rs 18.00 crores (approximately)

Silver Prices

1146. { **Shri E. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the price of silver has gone up in our country as a result of the Tibetan developments;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) for how long this rise in price has continued?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement showing the weekly prices of silver at Bombay for January-June 1958 and 1959 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II; annexure No. 94].

Water Supply to Miners in Bihar

1147. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the water was supplied on trucks to the miners in Bihar during the months of April to June, 1959; and

(b) if so, the names of such mines where the water supply was made on trucks last year also?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) During May to July, 1959, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation supplied water on trucks to the residents of Bhuli township, most of whom are miners.

(b) Water was supplied on trucks last year to the following mica mines:

- (1) Alakdiha
- (2) Dangarkati (No. 1)
- (3) Dangarkati (No. 2).
- (4) Durga
- (5) Kewadatari
- (6) Lomchanchi
- (7) Mahajago
- (8) Mahua
- (9) Paharia
- (10) Rajdulari
- (11) Udaiya Charki.

Timber Seasoning Plant

1148. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1229 on the 3rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) the steps taken so far for installing a timber seasoning plant in the Hindustan Housing Factory, Delhi; and

(b) the estimated cost of the plant?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The installation of the Seasoning-cum-Preservation Plant for timber is nearing completion.

(b) Rs. 2.65 lakhs.

Export of Shoes to Poland

1149. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote export of shoes to Poland?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Shoes worth Rupees 5,37,103.39 nP. have already been supplied to Poland. An order for the supply of 60,000 pairs of shoes has been secured. Out of this, 12,000 pairs are to be shipped by the 15th October, 1959. The balance quantity, will be supplied later on on the basis of selection of samples to be submitted by September, 1959 by National Small Industries Corporation.

Fair Price for Indian Paper

1150. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1000 on the 6th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the Tariff Commission regarding the fixation of fair prices to be charged by wholesale dealers and retailers for paper manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) The report, which has been received, is under the consideration of the Government

Cost structure of Industries

1151 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1545 on the 8th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether the details for setting up Study Groups for looking into the cost structure of some important Industries in India have been worked out, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A few important industries are being selected for study. Details of the study groups are being finalised

Export of Coir Goods

1152. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for sending a delegation to USA, UK, Canada and Western European countries to explore markets for coir goods?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah). The delegation led by Shri T M B Nedungadi, Chairman, Coir Board, left India on the 21st March, 1959 and returned on 19th June, 1959, after visiting the USA, Canada, the UK and the West European countries. The report of the delegation is awaited

Indian Trade Promotion Organisation at Frankfurt

1153 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3015 on the 14th April, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in

establishing a Trade Promotion Organisation at Frankfurt (West Germany).

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement indicating the progress so far made in establishing the Trade Promotion Organisation is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 95].

Compulsory Exports

1154. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to introduce compulsory exports; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). We have been exploring with representatives of industry and trade ways and means of promoting the export of agricultural, mineral and industrial products. We have given necessary facilities for the promotion of exports and provided a set of incentives for some industrial products. Along with these steps it has also been felt that if each industry will try to export atleast 10 per cent of its production it would set a definite objective before the industries. Further, enforcement of some kind of quality control will help in promotion of exports. The implications of these suggestions are being examined. It is hoped that if trade and industry are themselves able to organise exports of difficult products and commodities on sound business like lines, it may not be necessary to resort to compulsion.

Textile Mills in Punjab

1155. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 251 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the applicants who applied for licences in 1958-59 for starting textile mills in Punjab; and

(b) the decision arrived at so far on their applications?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1. Ramakrishan Kulwantrai, Delhi.

2. M/s. Ghaki Mul Hukam Chand, Ludhiana.

3. M/s. Hissar Textile Mills, Hissar.

(b) The views of the State Government have been invited. A final decision will be taken as soon as their reply is received.

Lime Stone Deposits at Bhokar

1156. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity and quality of lime stone deposits at Bhokar in Nander District of Bombay have been surveyed; and

(b) if so, whether a cement factory can be started there?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The lime stone deposits at Bhokar in Nander District of Bombay State have been surveyed by the Geological Survey of India. The Survey has revealed that the quantity of lime-stone is limited and it cannot sustain a Cement factory. Since, however, the quality of the lime stone is good, it could be used for making lime for the purpose of catering to the local demand.

Wage Committee for Working Journalists

1157. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by the Wage

Committee for Working Journalists compare unfavourably with the wage scales awarded by the previous Wage Board; and

(b) if so, the extent of reduction in emoluments that the working journalists of different categories are likely to suffer on the basis of the recommendations of the said report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Copies of the decision of the Wage Board for Working Journalists and of the report of the Wage Committee are available in the Parliament Library. The Hon'ble Member may consult them on the points mentioned by him.

Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd., Kanpur

1158. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1826 on the 14th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to investigate into the working of the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd., Kanpur has since submitted its report; and

(b) the main recommendations of the committee?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee aim at putting the mill on a sound working condition through modernisation of its plant and machinery, refixation of workloads, reduction of labour strength and reduction of expenditure.

Workmen's Compensation Act

1159 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T B Vittal Rao:

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

No 1895 on the 18th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Actuarial Committee appointed to assess the financial burden on industry in connection with the Amendment of Workmen's Compensation Act for revising the rates of compensation and to increase the wage limit from Rs 400 to Rs 500,

(b) if so, the nature of the decisions arrived at, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abul Kalam): (a) Yes

(b) In accordance with the decision taken at the last meeting of the Indian Labour Conference held in July 1959, the report of the Committee and certain issues connected with the question of revising the rates of compensation will be discussed by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Conference

(c) Copies of the report have been supplied to the Parliament Library

सरकारी प्रकाशन

११६० { श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री :
श्री बनगर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार ने गत वर्ष कितनी पुस्तक तथा पुस्तिकाय प्रकाशित की थी,

(ख) उन में से कितनी हिन्दी की थी और कितनी अंग्रेजी की

(ग) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी की पुस्तकों का प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री कै. कर) (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जावेगा।

Rural Housing Scheme in Delhi

1161. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a pilot project to improve rural housing in Delhi has been launched, and

(b) if so, the villages which are being covered?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Export of Cloth

1162. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how many yards of cloth were exported by India between June, 1958 to July, 1959,

(b) the percentage of fine, superfine and medium qualities of cloth exported, and

(c) further steps contemplated to increase their export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) Figures of exports of cotton cloth are available upto May, 1959. Exports between June, 1958 and May, 1959 were 597.2 million yards out of which fine, superfine and medium varieties represent approximately 13 per cent, 2.7 per cent and 63.9 per cent respectively. (The percentages are based on the exports effected through the port of Bombay)

(c) Several export incentive schemes have been introduced to promote the export of Indian textiles, and the matter is under constant review

Employment Exchanges

1163. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) How many of the persons registered with Employment Exchanges during the last four years got jobs through them; and

(b) how many have not received any job since four, three, two and one years?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 8,30,900.

(b) The information is not available.

Utilisation of money under Second Five Year Plan

1164. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state which of the Ministries have utilised uptill now more than 60 per cent of the money allocated to them for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The following Ministries have utilised more than 60 per cent of their Plan allocations up-till now:—

1. Commerce and Industry
2. Education.
3. Food and Agriculture.
4. Health.
5. Home Affairs.
6. Information and Broadcasting
7. Irrigation and Power.
8. Labour and Employment.
9. Railways.
10. Rehabilitation.
11. Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.
12. Steel, Mines and Fuel.
13. Transport and Communications
14. Works, Housing and Supply.

Matches

1165. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of matches in India annually;

(b) the average value of matches exported annually; and

(c) the number of match factories in India (State-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 32 million gross boxes of 60 sticks.

(b) Exports of matches during the years 1957 and 1958 were of the value of Rs. 1,260 and Rs. 302, respectively.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 96.]

Purchase of Immovable Property in Nepal

1166. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian citizens in Nepal have to face some restrictions for purchasing immovable property there;

(b) if so, whether any such restrictions have been imposed on Nepalese citizens in India; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by the Indian Government to remove this ban?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, there are some restrictions on all foreigners in this respect.

(b) No.

(c) Government have so far not considered it advisable to take any action in this matter.

Land for Displaced Persons in Punjab

1167. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of evacuee land (cultivable and barren) which has not been allotted to any displaced person in Punjab so far (District-wise); and

(b) whether the same would be auctioned or given permanently to the occupants belonging to Scheduled Castes?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) There are approximately 45,143 standard acres of cultivable and 1,14,152 ordinary acres of unculturable evacuee land which has not so far been allotted to the displaced persons in Punjab. District-wise details are given in a statement laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 97].

(b) A proposal to sell a large area of inferior evacuee land to the Punjab Government is under consideration. It will be for the Punjab Government to formulate a scheme for its utilisation after they have purchased it. The balance of the unallotted land will be utilised for allotment to unsatisfied land claimants and the surplus would be sold by auction.

Helicopter Crash in Singapore

1168. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated June 25, 1959 to the effect that 5 Indian Nationals were killed in a recent helicopter crash in Singapore;

(b) if so, the complete details of the accident and

(c) the action taken in regard thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. The accident took place near the oil fields of Seria in Brunei.

(b) On the night of Sunday the 21st June 1959, a helicopter carrying a crew of 7 persons to an off shore rig plunged into the sea. All the members of the crew were killed. Five of them were Indian nationals employed as drillers in the Brunei Shell Petroleum

Co. Ltd. The names and addresses of the deceased Indians and their next of kin are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 98.]

(c) The bodies of all the deceased Indians were recovered and duly disposed of by the Company. An inquiry into the cause of the crash was instituted in Seria but the result thereof has not yet been communicated to the Government of India.

Ambar Charkha

1169 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ambar Charkha yarn cannot be used for warp and weft for cloth weaving;

(b) if so, whether any attempt has been made to improve its quality; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that no arrangements exist for calico printing in the Ambar Charkha weaving centres?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As Calico printing forms part of the normal processing of Khadi, no special arrangement is required for it in the Ambar Charkha weaving centres. Adequate arrangements have however, been made in selected places for printing Ambar Khadi, where necessary.

Central Builders' Association

1170. Dr Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions from the Central Builders' Association for raising the standard of construction in the country and reducing the cost;

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

(c) Whether Government have examined them and found them acceptable?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). Government recently received from the Central Builders' Association a number of suggestions, relating inter alia to reduction of security deposits, timely supply of detailed drawings and materials, revision of specifications, award of composite contracts, revision of mode of payment for expeditious settlement of contractors' claims, reorientation of the system of technical checking of works,

delegation of enhanced powers to C.P.W.D. officers, arbitration, revision of the tender system and the form of contract, reduction of supervisory staff of the C.P.W.D., etc. The suggestions were generally discussed at the Fifth Periodical Conference of C.P.W.D. Contractors, held at Bangalore on the 8th and 9th July, 1959. The following decisions were arrived at:

- (1) Against the existing rate of 10 per cent. of the estimated cost of a work, required to be deposited by a contractor as security deposit, the security deposit taken from contractors will now be as under:

(a) Works costing Rs. 5 lacs in value	10 % of the estimated cost
(b) Works upto Rs. 10 lacs in value	10 % on first Rs. 5 lacs and 7½% on the balance.
(c) Works above Rs. 10 lacs in value	10% on first Rs. 5 lacs, 7½ on second Rs. 5 lacs and 5 % on the balance

(2) Detailed drawings for parts of work would be supplied well in time, but it would not be possible to supply such drawings in respect of all the parts at the very outset, as desired by the Association.

(3) Suitable instructions had already been issued to the departmental officers for prompt issue of requisite materials to contractors

(4) Having regard to availability and import restrictions, some relaxation in the specifications was already being allowed by the C.P.W.D. The question of further revision of the specifications was being considered by a Technical Board constituted by the C.P.W.D.

(5) As an experimental measure, the C.P.W.D. would award composite contracts for building, sanitary and electrical works in a project to a single firm of contractors, instead of to different contractors as at present.

(6) Cases of delay in payment of contractors' bills and in sanctioning extra items of work would be referred to a Standing Committee consisting of five representatives of contractors and officials of the C.P.W.D.

(7) The contractors' suggestion that the arbitrator for dealing with cases of arbitration in the C.P.W.D. should be a non-official, was not accepted but it was agreed that the arbitrator would be appointed by Government from a Government Engineering Department other than the C.P.W.D. and would function independently of the latter under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

(8) At present, only limited companies of contractors are eligible for enlistment in the proposed Class IA. The contractors' suggestion for enlistment of registered partnership firms in that class was

accepted, subject to their fulfilling other necessary conditions.

Some of the suggestions were not found acceptable and still certain others are under examination

Houses for Miners

1171. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

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

(a) the number of houses built by manganese and iron ore mine owners in Barbil and Gua areas of Orissa and Bihar under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the hutments for the labourers in manganese and iron ore mines are not in good condition;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in Indian Iron and Steel Co.'s Gua Mines no new housing scheme for labourers (in lower categories) has been undertaken since 1947;

(d) whether housing for structural labourers is in a bad condition;

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to see that the employers construct houses for labour with adequate sanitary arrangements; and

(f) whether any enquiry has been undertaken?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) None

(b) The Orissa and Bihar Governments have stated that the existing hutments in the manganese and iron ore mines are either of old pattern or temporary construction

(c) to (f) Particulars called for from the State Governments are still awaited

Secondary Schools in Dandakaranya Area

1172. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Secondary Schools with free boarding arrangement in the Dandakaranya area; and

(b) if so, how many such Schools have been started by now by the Dandakaranya Development Authority?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) There are schemes for opening secondary schools in the area.

(b) No secondary school has yet been started but will be started as the displaced persons population in the area grows.

Co-operative Societies, Tripura

1173. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies in the Rehabilitation Centres of Tripura where office-bearers like Chairmen and Secretaries happen to be the officials of the Administration;

(b) how far these officials have been helpful in developing these societies; and

(c) when the elected representatives of displaced persons are likely to replace these office-bearers?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) In 49 Co-operative Societies in the Rehabilitation Centres in Tripura, the Chairman and Secretaries are Government employees nominated by the Tripura Administration

(b) and (c). These appointments have been helpful in the formation and running of these societies more efficiently as the officials are able to give advice and guidance to the members of the societies who are not well

versed in co-operative methods. These officers also maintain close liaison between the Societies and the Administration. The officials will be replaced in due course by non-official members who are already working as Vice-Chairman and Assistant Secretaries after the members have gained sufficient experience and are considered to be in a position to run the Societies properly.

Displaced Persons, Tripura

1174. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of notices served on the displaced persons of Tripura during the current year for the realisation of loans advanced to them;

(b) the total number of cases in which properties were attached in order to realise such loans; and

(c) the total amount realised so far?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 386.

(b) Nil.

(c) Rs. 203.02 nP

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

1175. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from East and West Pakistan rehabilitated in rural and urban areas of the country upto the end of June, 1969, separately; and

(b) the average amount spent per head on rural and urban rehabilitation, separately?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The information is not readily available and can be collected only by a general census which will involve time and labour incommensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) Cost of rehabilitation has varied from area to area and displaced person to displaced person, depending on the terrain, requirements etc. It is not possible to give averages.

Kamarhatty Jute Mills

1176. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding non-payment of Provident Fund dues by the Kamarhatty Jute Mills to its workers;

(b) if so, when the complaint was received; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) In November and December, 1958

(c) Interim payment has been made in all the cases and further payment will be made on realisation of Provident Fund dues from the Mills.

Government Quarters near Nizamuddin (New Delhi)

1177. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Government quarters built in Kilokirri and Pinjrapole areas near Nizamuddin (New Delhi);

(b) when the construction work began;

(c) the date on which these quarters were completed;

(d) whether they have been fitted with water taps and electricity; and

(e) whether these quarters have been allotted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). In Kilokirri, no Government quarters in the general pool have

been built. In the Pinjrapole area, 1038 quarters of various types were taken up for construction on different dates beginning from February, 1957 to May, 1959.

(e) Not yet completed

(d) In some houses, the work of internal water supply and electric installations has been completed, while in others the work is still to be taken up.

(e) Not yet

Note—Besides the Government quarters, mentioned above, the CPWD have constructed, for the Delhi Development Authority, 438 single-roomed tenements

Demands of the All India Bank Employees' Association

1178. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Bank Employees' Association has submitted a charter of demands to Government,

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

(c) whether this charter of demands is likely to be discussed in the ensuing tripartite meeting?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A copy of the charter of demands submitted by the Association to organisations of employers has been received by the Government

(b) The demands cover various items relating to conditions of service, such as classification of banks, scales of pay, Dearness Allowance, Provident Fund, Gratuity, Bonus, Working Hours etc

(c) A tripartite Conference was held on the 8th August, 1959. It was of an exploratory nature. It considered whether a new tribunal should be appointed, or whether there was scope for settling outstanding points by mediation or arbitration.

Hospital under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1179. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 464 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the date from which the construction work of the hospital to be established at Kanpur under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has started, and

(b) the amount likely to be spent on this hospital?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Plans and estimates have been finalised and construction is expected to start shortly

(b) Rs 24.07 lakhs (including cost of land but excluding equipment)

Export of Handicrafts

1180. Shri M. M. Gandhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by Shri Madanmohan R. Ruia, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, on his return from a tour of the United States and other countries, that there is a good demand for Indian handicrafts in America and European markets and that adaptation and design to the European taste were needed;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto,

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a big store in Milan (Italy) where they are having a brisk sale of handicrafts and that the demand is growing; and

(d) if so, what efforts Government have made to accelerate the sale of handicrafts in Italy and other countries?

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

(b) Government are aware that there is a demand for Indian handicrafts in America and Europe and that adaptation and design to European taste are needed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps for promotion of exports of handicrafts are being taken by the Central Government in respect of all countries including Italy. Apart from the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation which was set up in April, 1958, to look after activities connected with exports, publicity is being given through exhibitions, trade centres, etc. abroad. A Trade delegation of business executives from U.S.A. was invited to India sometime back, to establish direct contacts with dealers and exporters. Foreign Experts are also being employed from time to time, with the assistance of Ford Foundation, to advise on the development of handicrafts particularly of export. Facilities for import of raw materials and drawback of import duty on certain Handicrafts are also being given. So far as Italy is concerned, the Handicrafts Corporation recently gave financial assistance for publicity to a Department Store in Milan which purchased a large quantity of handicrafts from India.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Sunderbans Area

1181. { Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 3rd August, 1959 and lay a statement showing the brief details of the recommendations made by the High official of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research who was deputed to make a survey of the Sunderbans area in West Bengal with a view to reclaiming and developing it for rehabilitating the displaced persons from East Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): The report is still under consideration. A reference has been made to the Government of West Bengal. It will not be possible to make a definite statement at this stage.

Oil Drum Closures

1182. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country imports oil drum closures;

(b) wherefrom these are imported;

(c) the value of drum closures imported in the years 1954 to 1959 year-wise;

(d) which are the firms to whom licences for these imports were given in the year 1956 to 1959 and for how much to each of these firms;

(e) whether the drum closures are manufactured in India;

(f) if so, who are the manufacturers;

(g) whether these firms produce such drum closures in quantity as can replace the imported ones; and

(h) to what extent the demand of the country can be met by indigenous products?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f). Drum Closures are being manufactured in India by the following four firms:

1. M/s. India Die Castings Co. (P) Ltd., 178, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Ajanta Plastics Private Ltd., 134 A and B, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta-4.
3. M/s. Ahuja & Co., 5, Clive Row (Room No. 49), Calcutta-4.

4. M/s. India Malleable Castings Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta-1.

(g) and (h). The indigenous industry can meet the full demand of the country for Drum Closures. The quality of one of the components of the Drum Closures, namely, 'Flange' is not satisfactory on account of the non-availability of the special type of steel for its manufacture. A part of the requirements of Flanges, for the Drum Closures, is being allowed to be imported.

Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950

1183. { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4250 on the 8th May, 1959 and state when the draft amendments to Rule 23 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 will be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The amendments will be finalised within the next few weeks.

Piece Rate Schemes for Dock Workers

1184. { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

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

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3546 on the 27th April, 1958 and state:

(a) how many workers were retrenched by the Madras Dock Labour Board subsequent to the introduction of the piece-rate scheme;

(b) how many months after the introduction of the piece-rate scheme they were retrenched;

(c) in what precise manner did Government view with disfavour their retrenchment;

(d) what beneficial effects did it have on the persons retrenched either in the form of re-employment or payment of compensation; and

(e) the total amount paid to the registered stevedore workers in the form of attendance allowance and to make up for the minimum guarantee during each of the three months prior to the introduction of the piece rate scheme and prior to the retrenchment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). There was no retrenchment as such. The Board cancelled the temporary registration of 169 temporary workers from 1-1-1959 (i.e. 10 months after the introduction of the piece-rate scheme) on expiry of the sanctioned period of temporary registration.

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

(e) The information is as follows:

Period—December, 1957 to February, 1958

	Attendance allowance	Guaranteed Minimum Wages
	Rs.	Rs.
Reserve Pool Workers	6021.00	Nil.
Temporary Workers	14031.00	*
TOTAL	20052.00	

*The temporary workers were not entitled to the payment of Guaranteed Minimum wages.

Period—October, 1958 to December, 1958

	Attendance Allowance	Guaranteed Minimum Wages.
	Rs.	Rs.
Reserve Pool Workers	49,969.00	37146.14
Temporary Workers	18,880.50	*
TOTAL:	68,449.50	37146.14

*The temporary workers were not entitled to the payment of Guaranteed Minimum Wages.

Automobile Industry

by each of the three concerns; and

1185. { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

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

(c) when industrial licences for the manufacture of automobile trucks were granted to each of these concerns and when did they commence the manufacturing programme?

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to various auto-truck manufacturing concerns for the year commencing from the 1st April, 1959 for the import of raw materials and components;

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There are four truck manufacturers in the country. Foreign exchange for the import of raw materials and components is sanctioned on half-yearly basis. The amount sanctioned for the period April-September 1959 is as follows:

Name of Manufacturer	Foreign Ex- change San- ctioned
	(Rs. lakhs)
M/s. Tata Locomotive & Engg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	331.00
M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	223.37
M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta	206.00
M/s. Ashok-leyland Ltd., Madras	181.35

(b) The latest percentages of indigenous content in the main models of trucks manufactured in the country are as follows:

The above percentages are worked out by comparing the C.I.F. price of the imported components (finished and semi-finished) with the ex-factory cost of the vehicle in India.

Tata-Mercedes Benz 165" W.B.	64.4%
Dodge-165" W.B. (3 ton)	52%
Leyland 'Comet' 163" W.B.	52%
Bedford (Diesel)	Scheme recently started.

(c) The following are the dates of grant of industrial licences or Government approval and of the commencement of manufacturing programmes:

Name of Manufacturer	Name of Truck	Date of grant of approval or licence	Date of commencement of manufacturing programme
M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd.	Dodge	Sept. '53	Jan. 1954
M/s. Ashok-leyland Ltd.	Leyland 'Comet'	March '54	Jan. 1956.
M/s. Tata Locomotive & Engg. Co. Ltd	Tata Merced- es Benz.	March '55	Nov. 1955
M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd	Bedford	Jan '58	Sept. 1958.

Evacuee Land in Rajasthan

1186. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of evacuee land in Alwar and Bharatpur Districts of Rajasthan,

(b) how many acres of this land have been allotted to displaced persons and how many to local inhabitants; and

(c) the average amount paid per acre by displaced persons and the local inhabitants for such land?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 3,47,944 acres

(b) Allotted to displaced persons	2,15,309
Given on lease etc. to local inhabitants by Government of Rajasthan	acres
	1,00,297 acres.

(c) As provided in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, the price recoverable for the evacuee land is Rs 450 per standard acre. The price in respect of the land on lease with locals is to be paid by the State Government, and negotiations in this regard are going on with them.

Dairy Salt

1187. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Dairy Salt manufactured and consumed in this country annually;

(b) how much of it is imported annually;

(c) which firms in the country are manufacturing this kind of salt; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the indigenous production of this salt to meet the entire requirements of the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c) No dairy salt as such is manufactured in India, as no separate standard has been prescribed for the purpose, but a quantity of about 80 tons of vacuum salt produced by Tatas is reported to be consumed annually by the dairy industry.

(b) Figures are not available for the different varieties of salt separately.

(d) No, Sir.

Table Salt

1188. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of table salt imported into this country during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved thereon; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to manufacture table salt by the Hindustan Salt Company?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The information asked for is not available as statistics of imports are not maintained for each variety of salt separately. The total amount of all varieties of salt imported and their value are as follows:—

Year	Quantity in tons	Value
1957-58 . . .	73	Rs. 56,000
1958-59 . . .	24	Rs. 19,000
1959-60 (April-May '59)

(b) Yes, Sir.

Spinning Factory at Madanojalli in Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)

1189. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spindles were allotted to Rayagada Sugar Factory four years ago to start a spinning factory at Madanojalli in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total number of spindles allotted; and

(c) the progress made by the licensee in starting a factory?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was granted to Jayapore Sugar Co Ltd., on 28-2-1953 for the establishment of a Spinning mill at Rayagada, Orissa State and not at Madanojalli in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh

(b) 10,000

(c) The licence was revoked on 18th May 1957, for failure to implement the project.

(क), (ख), (घ) और (ङ)

बिहार में शिक्षित बेरोजगार

११६०. श्री अनिलकुमार सिंह : क्या कृपया श्री रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में इस समय कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं,

(ख) बिहार राज्य के ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में प्रवेशिका परीक्षा पास कर ली थी अथवा जो स्नातक या स्नातकोत्तर की उपाधि प्राप्त थे;

(ग) क्या द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से उन शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ी है;

(घ) प्रत्येक वर्ग के ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ३० जून, १९५६ तक रोजगार मिल गया था, और

(ङ) इस समय बिहार राज्य में प्रत्येक वर्ग के शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या क्या है ?

अथ उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद खली) : शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों की कुल संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है परन्तु जिन लोगों ने अपने नाम नियोजन कार्यालयों में दर्ज कराये हैं उनके बारे में जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :-

वर्ग	३० जून १९५६		दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ३० जून १९५६ तक बिहार राज्य के नियोजन कार्यालयों की मदद से रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले शिक्षितों की संख्या	
	को नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्ट्रारों में दर्ज संख्या	दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ३० जून १९५६ तक नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्ट्रारों में दर्ज संख्या	दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ३० जून १९५६ तक बिहार राज्य के नियोजन कार्यालयों की मदद से रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले शिक्षितों की संख्या	दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ३० जून १९५६ तक बिहार राज्य के नियोजन कार्यालयों की मदद से रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले शिक्षितों की संख्या
१	१,४५६	१,७७१	१,७७१	१,७७१

१	२	३	४
इन्टरमीडिएट्स	१,४३६	१,२१०	८०६
मेट्रिकुलेट्स	८,६७५	८,६१४	४,६५२
कुल	११,८७०	११,३६५	५,४५८

प्रवाशका प.न. व्यक्तियों का जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) जा हा, इन पक्षों में ४७५ को वृद्ध हुई है।

Financial Assistance to Municipalities in Punjab

1191. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide financial assistance to different Municipalities of Punjab for development works pertaining to displaced persons;

(b) if so, the nature of development work to be undertaken; and

(c) the amount of assistance sanctioned Municipality-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No proposal to provide financial assistance to different Municipalities in Punjab for development works pertaining to displaced persons has been received from the Punjab Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Dailies Published in Punjab

1192. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dailies published from the principal cities of Punjab at present; and

(b) the languages in which they are published?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (a) 25 dailies are published from the principal cities of Punjab

(b) Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi and English.

Indian Honorary Counsels

1193. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian nationals are working as Honorary Counsels of different foreign countries stationed in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi;

(b) their functions and names of the countries to which they are attached;

(c) whether they enjoy any diplomatic privileges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A list of the Honorary Consular Officers showing the names of the countries they represent is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 99]

The functions of Honorary Consular Officers are:—

(i) to look after the interests of commerce, industry and navigation of the country they represent;

(ii) to take care of the traders of that country trading in India and to assist them in all their lawful mercantile operations.

The Consular Officers can also exercise protective functions over the

subjects of the appointing States. The protections are:

- (a) they can render passport services;
- (b) they have to help paupers and the sick; and
- (c) they assist litigants before the Courts.

The Consuls can also perform notarial functions viz. to attest signatures and legalise documents, examine witnesses and administer oaths for the purpose of procuring evidences for the Courts and other authorities of the appointing State. They also maintain registers of births, deaths and marriages. They also issue visas

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

Reclassification of Government Quarters

1194. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any reclassification of Government residences has been made in Delhi recently; and
- (b) if so, whether a statement showing the details thereof will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 100.]

Plan Publicity in Himachal Pradesh

1195. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount spent on Plan Publicity in Himachal Pradesh during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): During 1957-58 and 1958-59, the Himachal Pradesh Administration incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 1.88 and Rs. 1.57 lakhs, respectively on Plan publicity.

House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi

1196. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of House Building Cooperative Societies registered in Delhi;
- (b) the names of the Societies to whom aid has been given by Government for the construction of houses so far;
- (c) the names of the Societies to whom land has been given on subsidised rates or proposed to be given during 1959-60; and
- (d) the conditions for the aid given and land allotted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 228 House Building Cooperative Societies were registered in the Union Territory of Delhi upto 30-6-1959.

- (b) The relevant information is being collected from the Delhi Administration.
- (c) No cooperative society in Delhi has so far been given land on subsidised rates; nor is any such proposal under consideration
- (d) Does not arise.

Travancore Minerals

1197. Shri Kodiyar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any scheme for developing and expanding the Travancore Minerals at Chavara in Quilon;
- (b) if so, the nature thereof; and
- (c) the financial implications of the scheme?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government have no scheme at present for developing and expanding the Travancore Minerals (P) Ltd. at Chavara.

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

12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Now Papers to be laid out the Table

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur) The food debate is going to take place only for 2½ hours. We wish to point out that if the food debate is going to take place only for 2½ hours all the aspects of the problem cannot be discussed. Therefore, I had requested you in the chamber, and I would now request the Minister through you, that the Government must come forward with a motion so that this 2½ hours' discussion can be extended and there is one full day for the discussion of the food problem.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will consider this suggestion.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) One full day should be allotted for this.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. P. Jain**): I have no objection to any amount of time being allotted.

Mr. Speaker: The Government is willing to give 2½ hours more. Even if it starts tomorrow, we need not have the same day allotted for this. We have allotted 2½ hours. We may start tomorrow. Then what more is left can be taken up on some other day.

Shri A. P. Jain: You can make arrangements. You can allot any amount of time. It is for you to find the time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must help me. It will largely depend on Government work.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**): Tomorrow is a non-official day.

Mr. Speaker: The whole discussion cannot be taken up on the same day. We will have it for 2½ hours tomorrow.

row. It will go on on some other day when it is convenient.

Shri Nagi Reddy: My suggestion would be that the whole thing should be continued as a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot go on like this.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In Andhra, Bengal and other places the food situation is very serious. We will not be able to give all the facts and figures and express our views and take the suggestions of the Government if mere 2½ hours are allotted. What is the point in restricting it to 2½ hours? It is in the interests of the country to have discussion for a whole day.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not following the discussion. Even if we increase it by 2½ hours and make it a whole day because of some other work intervening, the entire discussion cannot be completed the very day. Therefore, we will start getting along with 2½ hours. We can have the other 2½ hours on some other day.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it the following day?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member ought not to go on asking like that. We cannot say that now.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I will make a submission. It is not possible to take it up the following day because we have got to put through the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam) It is not very urgent.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members cannot dictate. It is Government's time that we are asking.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill should be passed. It is not a very urgent Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this kind of discussion. Hon.

Members will have 2½ hours more. As to when it should be held, it is for the Government to decide. Government's business should have priority. Non-officials have no right to advise Government to give priority to one or the other.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We are anxious to give it time early. Now that this question has arisen, it is better for it to continue without a big gap. We accept that and I shall ask my colleague to try to fix that up.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1959 (including Report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services and the Commercial Appendix thereto for the year 1957-58), under Article 161(1) of the Constitution.
- (ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1957-58 and Commercial Appendix thereto. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1544/59.]

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO GATT SESSION

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 14th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in Geneva in May, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1545/59.]

AMENDMENT TO COTTON CONTROL ORDER

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. S. O. 1737 dated the 8th August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Cotton Control Order, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1543/59].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1959."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1959."

COMMITTEE ON : ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to present the Fifteenth

[Shri Mulchand Dube]

Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House I also lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing the list of Members who have been absent for fifteen days or more continuously from 1st April, 1959 to 9th May, 1959 during the Seventh Session.

CORRECTION OF STATEMENT RE SITUATION IN PONDICHERRY

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Lakshmi Menon): On the 10th August, 1959, I made a statement on the 'situation in Pondicherry' immediately after the Question Hour arising out of the allegation made earlier that Shri Ramalingam, a candidate of the People's Front for Pondicherry Elections, had been arrested and was thus being prevented from doing normal election work. In the course of my statement I said "The fact of the matter is that one of the Communist members, Shri Ramalingam, was arrested three months ago for causing grievous hurt and was convicted in the lower court" I wish to make a correction to this sentence. What I intended to say was that he was arrested and refused bail before he was nominated to be a candidate. He has not been convicted and his case is yet to be tried. I suggest that, with your permission, the Parliamentary record be corrected to change the word "convicted" to "refused bail" in the sentence I have quoted.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) May I make a submission? We brought an adjournment motion on the 7th, saying that Shri Ramalingam, who was one of the candidates, has been arrested and that he is not being allowed to canvass, and you were pleased to say that it is not proper that a candidate should be arrested.

Mr. Speaker: Did I say that even if he commits an offence he should not be arrested?

Shri Tangamani: When he was arrested a new impression was sought to be created on the 10th. The elec-

tion was to take place on the 11th. Our allegation that he has been arrested and bail refused was sought to be controverted by saying that he has been convicted. But the point that was made once or twice by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty was that he has been arrested under the peculiar circumstances and the peculiar procedure then in existence in French India, namely, Pondicherry. There as soon as the Public Prosecutor says when a person is arrested that no bail should be granted no bail is granted.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member knows the rule. When a correction is made by any hon. Minister to the answer that has been given, the hon. Member may put one or two questions arising out of this correction. He is now going on making a speech. What is the point?

Shri Tangamani: A point was raised on the 7th.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. What is it that he wants to ask the hon. Minister? Let him frame a question. What is the question?

Shri Tangamani: Was a report received from the Chief Commissioner before this statement was made on the 10th August and, if so, what is the nature of this report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. The facts are quite simple. I deeply regret that a small error slipped in in my colleague's statement. It so happened that I made the statement myself in the other House and I could not come here. I asked her, therefore, in case the question was raised here, to make the statement. Maybe, in communicating my message to her some slight misunderstanding about these words arose.

Mr. Speaker: A correct statement was made there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. I made the statement. I did not make the mistake. I knew the facts. But in conveying to her that in case this

matter was raised here she might make the statement perhaps there was some misunderstanding. She wants to correct that. The fact is that this gentleman was arrested in a case of criminal assault and bail was refused. He went up in appeal to the local High Court. They also refused. You will remember, Sir, that the French law still applies to Pondicherry. When we heard about this matter we referred to our Chief Commissioner and he told us that he was nominated afterwards, that is, after this incident he was nominated as a candidate. We instructed our Chief Commissioner not to oppose the grant of bail. It is not for him to grant bail. It is for the courts, but he should make it clear that the Government would not oppose it. These are the facts. I do not quite know what has happened since then.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): There is one more sentence which needs correction. Not only the first sentence for correcting which she has already asked for permission but the next sentence about the High Court conviction should also be corrected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is consequential. That should also be corrected.

12.12 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF KERALA— contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Govind Ballabh Pant on the 17th August, 1959, namely,

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959, under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

Shri Braj Raj Singh was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कल निवेदन किया था कि केरल प्रदेश में एक जनविद्रोह सा हो गया था और वहाँ की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार को हस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये था। लेकिन उसने हस्तीफा नहीं दिया और उसके बाद केन्द्र ने हस्तक्षेप किया। केन्द्र द्वारा हस्तक्षेप किये जाने के बारे में गवर्नर द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट भेजी गई थी, उसको आधार माना गया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन चीजों को आधार मान कर यह किया गया है, अच्छा होगा कि सदन उन पर विचार करे और देखे कि क्या इस तरह के आधार हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सुबों में जहाँ वर कि कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, मौजूद हैं या नहीं हैं। गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कम्युनिस्ट मिनिस्ट्री ने वहाँ की सरकारी मशीनरी को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की मजबूत करने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसा ही बयान अभी हाल ही में ६८ कांग्रेसियों की तरफ से

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): To strengthen the Party; to make the Party the Government.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट मिनिस्ट्री ने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिये सरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल किया है, यह गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सत्य बात है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कहीं भी किसी भी सरकार को किसी पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिये सरकारी मशीनरी का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या यह चीज दूसरे प्रांतों में नहीं हो रही है? अभी हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश में ६८ कांग्रेस जनों ने एक बयान दिया है आचार्य युवल किशोर के द्वारा जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकारी मशीनरी का उपयोग किया गया है। वहाँ वर सदन में यह कहा गया है :—

"सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरु कर प्रयोग बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के"

[श्री राजराज सिंह]

अपने गुट के हित में इस्तेमाल
किया जा रहा है”

इससे यह साफ है कि कांग्रेस सरकार कांग्रेस पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिये सरकारी मशीनरी का उपयोग नहीं कर रही है बल्कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर जो क्लिक है, जो एक गुट है, जो एक ग्रुप है डाक्टर सम्पूर्णानन्द का, वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर का, उस गुट को मजबूत करने के लिये सरकारी मशीनरी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

इस आरोपपत्र में एक दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि एक सफिल इस्पेक्टर को तीस अन्य सफिल इस्पेक्टरों के ऊपर पदोन्नति दी गई है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में, श्रीमन्, वहाँ के जो वर्तमान आई० जी० है, उन्होंने बहुत से दूसरे व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों का हनन करके पदोन्नति प्राप्त की है इस चीज का लेकर वहाँ के एक डी० आई० जी० ने इस्तीफा तक दे दिया है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जिस स्थिति का विवेचन आरोपपत्र में किया गया है, वैसी ही स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों में जहाँ पर कि कांग्रेसी सरकारें कायम हैं, मौजूद है।

एक और बात भी देखने लायक है। मैं मानता हूँ कि केरल में जन विद्रोह था। हम में पिछले कुछ सालों से देखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ एक ही व्यक्ति था जिस के लिये लाखों आदमी इकट्ठे हुंम्रा करते थे लेकिन इस बीच एक दूसरा व्यक्ति पैदा हुंम्रा है हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने में, जिस के लिये लाखों व्यक्ति इकट्ठा हो सकते थे और मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति बिना किसी एक रोष के नहीं पैदा हो सकती थी, बिना किसी आधार के नहीं पैदा हो सकती थी या लोकमत के बिना नहीं हो सकती थी जो कि सरकार के खिलाफ पड़ गया हो। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी वहाँ क्या हुंम्रा? हमने पिछले दिनों कुछ दूसरे सूबों में आन्दोलन को चन्ते देखा है। उन आन्दोलन में और केरल के आन्दोलन में क्या अन्तर रहा है, यह हमें देखना है और उसकी सापेक्षक

तुलना कर देना, मेरे विषय में हुंम्रा और इससे हुंम्रा आने के लिये हुंम्रा कर सकते हैं। केरल में एक लाख व्यक्तियों द्वारा इस आन्दोलन में भाग लिया गया है उन में से बीस हजार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये उन में से किसी को भी जो अधिक से अधिक सजा दी गई है एक महीने से अधिक नहीं दी गई। ज्यादातर व्यक्ति ऐसे थे जिन को एक ही दिन की सजा दी गई, कुछ को सात दिन तक की दी गई, कुछ को पन्द्रह दिन तक की दी गई और कुछ लोग ऐसे थे जिन को कि एक महीने की सजा दी गई। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इतनी कम सजा देने का कारण यह रहा होगा कि कम्युनिस्ट हमदर्द बन गये हैं, हमदर्दों से काम करना चाहते हैं। इसका एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि उनके पास चार हजार व्यक्तियों को रखने के लिये स्थान था और लाखों व्यक्ति जेल जाने के लिये तैयार थे, इस वास्तं वह उनको दिन में गिरफ्तार करती थी और शाम को छोड़ देती थी या उनको तीन दिन अथवा सात दिन अथवा पंद्रह दिन की सजाये दिलवाती थी। लेकिन उम्मी के साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि दूसरे स्थानों में क्या हुंम्रा? उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ पर कि ३२,००० व्यक्तियों को रखने के लिये स्थान है और हमसे कहीं अधिक व्यक्तियों ने अपने आप को गिरफ्तारी के लिये आफर किया, उसमें क्या हुंम्रा, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। १९५७ में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का आन्दोलन चला। वह आन्दोलन किसी सरकार को हटाने के लिये नहीं था। केरल में आन्दोलन सरकार को जो कानून द्वारा बनी थी, जो चुनाव द्वारा अस्तित्व में आई थी, हटाने के लिये था। उत्तर प्रदेश में आन्दोलन कुछ मार्गों को ले कर चलाया गया था और उन मार्गों के बारे में बातचीत करने की बात भी चल रही थी लेकिन बाद में बातचीत करने में इन्कार कर दिया गया था हालांकि फिर जा कर वही काम किया गया। उस आन्दोलन में हा लेते वालों को एक महीने की सजा नहीं

वी गई, एक साल की सजा नहीं दी गई, दो साल की नहीं दी गई बल्कि २६-२६ महीने की सजा दी गई । ऐसे आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये, सिविल डिस्ओबिडेंस को दबाने के लिये, सत्याग्रह को दबाने के लिये जो कि सरकार को हटाने के लिये नहीं था, उचित मांगों को के कर दिया गया था, २६-२६ महीने तक की सजायें सुनाई गई थीं । इटावा में पिछले दिनों जो आन्ध्र आन्दोलन चला था उस में १८-१८ महीने की सजायें हुई हैं और एक लाख सत्तर हजार रुपये इटावा के सोशलिस्ट लोगों पर जूना किया गया । इस सदम में हमें यह भी देखना है कि केरल में जो आन्दोलन हुआ, उसको दबाने के लिये क्या आई० पी० सी० लागू किया गया था कोई और ऐसा विशेष कानून लागू किया गया या पुलिस एक्ट लागू किया गया ? वहाँ पर पुलिस एक्ट जो है, उसने मातहत ही सारी सजायें हुई और लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और पांच दस रुपये तक जर्माने किये गये । वहाँ पर ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि जर्माना हजारों रुपये तक हुआ हो और न ही ऐसा हुआ कि एक ही जिले से एक लाख सत्तर हजार रुपये जर्माना वसूल किया गया हो, जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में किया गया । इस तरह की बातें सारे केरल में कहीं भी नहीं हुई होंगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उत्तर प्रदेश का ही मसला नहीं है । राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ दिनों तक आन्दोलन चले हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में एक वकील कन्हैया लाल दुर्गरवाल नीमच के, जो कि दफा १०७/११७ के एक मुकदमे की पैरवी करने जा रहे थे, उनको ही दफा १०७/११७ में पकड़ लिया गया और पैरवी करके नहीं जाने दिया गया । इस बात को सुन करके ताज्जुब हुए बिना नहीं रहा जा सकता है । ऐसी बात भी कांग्रेसी सूबे में हो सकती है कि वकील मुकदमे की पैरवी करने जा रहा हो दफा १०७/११७ के अधीन दायर किये गये एक मुकदमे की और उसको उसी धारा के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया हो

और अदालत में जाते वक्त ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया हो और यह कह कर कर लिया गया हो कि शान्ति भंग का भ्रम है । यही नहीं रतलाम के पास बामनिया में मामा बलिस्वर दयाल को जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा लिया है, राजाओं महाराजाओं के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह किया है, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत बड़ी लड़ाइया लड़ी हैं, उनको राजस्थान जाने नहीं दिया गया और दफा १०७/११७ के अन्तर्गत शान्ति भंग के आरोप में उन्हें बहा जाने से रोका गया । कानून अभी यहाँ बैठे हैं, दूसरे वकील लोग बैठे हैं और वे जानते हैं कि जब तक कोई व्यक्ति उस क्षेत्र में रहता नहीं है, उस सूबे में नहीं रहता है, तब तक यह दफा लगाई नहीं जा सकती है । लेकिन यहाँ पर पूरे सूबे का भी सवाल नहीं है, एक दूसरे सूबे में रहता है, राजस्थान का सवाल है और मध्य प्रदेश में आदमी रहता है, उसके खिलाफ १०७/११७ लगा दी जाती है ।

ता मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ केरल में हुआ है, उसी तरह की स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों में मौजूद है । जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि उस तरह की स्थिति दूसरे सूबों में मौजूद है तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों में भी कन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप हो । मैं ने शुरू में कहा था कि मैं केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप के विरुद्ध हूँ और इसलिये विरुद्ध हूँ कि मैं जानता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप करके हम जनता की शक्ति को बरबाद करते हैं जनता को दबाते हैं । केरल के विषय में भी यही बात लागू होती है । यदि हम इस आन्दोलन को चलने देते और यह देखते रहते कि यह पीसफुल रहता, शान्तिपूर्ण रहता, तो इसका क्या नतीजा निकलता ? कल प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यहाँ तक स्थिति पहुँच गई थी, उसके अन्दर कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त एम्बरेल्ड फील करने लग गये थे, वे परेशानी में थे और उनको हम राहत दिलाना चाहते थे । केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप करके हमने कम्युनिस्टों को राहत दिलाई है । उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि इससे कुछ

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह].

कांग्रेस वालों को परेशानी हुई है और कम्युनिस्टों को राहत मिली है। जब आप समझते हैं कि कम्युनिस्टों को राहत मिली है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्यों जनतंत्रवादी उसूलों की हत्या करना चाहते हैं क्यों केन्द्र का हस्तक्षेप करना चाहते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप करके आप ने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की मदद की है और किसी की मदद नहीं की है। बाहिर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अपने आप को शहीद बनाना चाहती थी, और चाहती थी कि बड़ माटर्न बन जाये और चाहती थी कि मुल्क को यह दिखाये कि ये लोग हैं जो कि डेमोक्रेट बनते हैं, जनतंत्रवादी बनते हैं और उसकी खुश हूँ हत्या करते हैं। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप कभी नहीं होना चाहिये या और इसके बिना दूसरी चीज भी हो सकती थी। हमें चाहिये या कि हम जनता की शक्ति पर विश्वास करते, जनता को मं.का देते कि वह यहां तक नानकोमोप्रेट करती, यहां तक असहयोग करती कि सरकार का चलना असम्भव हो जाता। अगर केरल में आन्दोलन एक हफ्ते और चलता तो वहां पर हुकूमत को जरूर हटना पड़ता। अपने आप हटना पड़ता। मजबूर हो कर इस्तीफा देना पड़ता और इस तरह से उनको शहीद बनने का मौका नहीं मिलता। लेकिन केन्द्र ने खुद हस्तक्षेप करके न सिर्फ जनतंत्रवादी उसूलों की हत्या की है उनके खिलाफ काम किया है बल्कि आगे आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति के लिये भी कुछ ऐसी विषम परम्परायें बना दी हैं, कुछ इस तरह की स्थिति बना दी है कि जिसने कभी भी किसी भी सरकार के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप की बात की जा सकती हो। कहीं भी हो, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप का कोई सवाल नहीं उठना चाहिये। अच्छा यह होता कि जनतंत्रवादी परम्परा को देखते हुए

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member should try to conclude now. I have already rung the bell thrice, but the

hon. Member is going on. Yesterday, he spoke for thirteen minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only for seven minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He spoke for thirteen minutes yesterday, and today he has spoken for thirteen minutes already. The hon. Member must try to conclude now. I cannot go on extending the time for this debate. Hon. Members must limit their speeches only to fifteen minutes each.

Shri Braj Raj Singh should conclude within one minute.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप के अलावा हम और कौन सा तरीका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। हम अपने संविधान में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि राइट आफ रिजाल जनता को रहे। जो आदमी या जो जनता चुनती है किसी व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह असेम्बली का मेम्बर हो या पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हो, अगर किसी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की ५० और १ यानी ५१ प्रतिशत वोटर जनता उस के खिलाफ हो जाती है, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हो या छोटे से छोटा व्यक्ति हो उसके खिलाफ अगर जनता यह मत जाहिर करे कि इस आदमी ने अपने घोषणा पत्र के मुताबिक हमारी सेवा नहीं की है, तो उस जनता को उस व्यक्ति को वापस बुलाने का अधिकार रहना चाहिये। जब तक इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक हमेशा हमें इस तरह की चीजों का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। मेरे पास बक्त नहीं है नहीं तो मैं बतलाता कि जिस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार के मामले और सुबों में मिलते हैं, बास तीर से उत्तर प्रदेश के सुबों में, जहां के गृह मंत्री के खिलाफ २ करोड़ ६० के ठेके लेने की बात की पिटीशन राज्यपाल को भेजी जा चुकी है और असेम्बली में उस का जिक्र हुआ है या और भी जो इस तरह के मामले हैं, उन को देखते हुए कोई विशेष परिस्थिति ऐसी नहीं थी कि हम कह सकें कि केरल में तो

केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप हमें करना चाहिये था और दूसरे कुर्बों में नहीं करना चाहिये । मैं इस का विरोध कर के यह नहीं कहता कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ६८ व्यक्ति कांग्रेस से प्रत्यक्ष हो गये हैं या उन्होंने ने इस तरह का अपना एलान कर दिया है इस लिये वहाँ केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप हो सकता है । मैं केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप की बात नहीं कहता । मैं तो कहता कि वस्तु है कि हम कानून में परिवर्तन करें, वस्तु था जब ३१ जुलाई को केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप किया गया । ३ अगस्त को पार्लियामेंट बैठ रही थी । पार्लियामेंट जैसे ही बैठती, जैसे ही हम कानून ला सकते थे कि अगर वही पर जनता का बहुमत खिलाफ हो जाय तो राइट ग्राफ रिजल हो सकता है । उस के द्वारा अगर कम्युनिस्ट मिनिस्ट्री इस्तीफा न देती तो हम मजबूर कर सकते थे कि वहाँ से वह हटे । हम जनता को अधिकार दे सकते थे कि पुन चुनाव कर के वह बताये कि उस का कम्युनिस्ट मिनिस्ट्री में विश्वास नहीं है । मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप गलत था, मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ, लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत का जो खेड़ा रहा केरल में, वह जन विरोधी था और उसे इस सूरत में इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये था ।

Mr. Speaker: Now, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed two hon. Members from the Independent Group to speak. The time at our disposal is limited.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have not quite understood what you said with regard to the Independent Group.

Mr. Speaker: I said that I had already called two Members from the Independent Group.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Does that mean that in a discussion the number of speakers from the Independent Group is limited to two, or it is a daily quota of one?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the point. This is a matter where I had originally thought that it was between Kerala and the Central Government. Subsequently, I found that every group wanted to be represented. I am trying to distribute the time. I would welcome Shri Jaipal Singh taking part in this debate. But among themselves, they must have assigned priorities to the various Members

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I humbly submit that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is very anxious to hear me speak?

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): Let the time allotted to the Congress Benches be reduced in order to accommodate Shri Jaipal Singh.

Mr. Speaker: There is already a complaint that I have not called many Congress Members.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार)

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, दो तीन दिन से इस पसले पर बहुत चल रही है । इस बहुत के भन्दार बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं जो इस रेजोल्यूशन से ताल्लुक नहीं रखतीं । यह चीजें . . .

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members want Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to speak in English if possible.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Just as you order.

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members will confine their remarks to fifteen minutes each. Otherwise, I shall not be able to find time for many Members

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have been hearing the debate on this resolution for the last two days, but I am extremely sorry to say that so many extraneous matters have come into the debate that the real point at issue has practically been clouded. It appears that one of the Members who spoke had a dig at our respected Finance Minister for happenings in Bombay which occurred a few years back. Now, we have heard Shri Brij

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Raj Singh speak on many matters which happened or which are in the course of happening in U.P. Another hon. Member spoke about Orissa.

My humble submission is that to say article 14 of the Constitution is not applicable to a state of circumstances which happened in Kerala, but to a similar state of circumstances elsewhere, that in U.P. many things have happened and yet there is no Central intervention, that in Orissa, many things have happened and yet there is no Central intervention, that in Bombay, many things have happened, and yet there is no Central intervention, is all absolutely irrelevant.

An Hon. Member: It is Congress Government in those States

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If there is mis government anywhere or the Government of any State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, certainly there is an occasion for any Member demanding in this House that recourse may be had to article 356. But what is the use of saying all these things at the back of those Governments, and at the same time taking advantage of this and that and having a dig at this Minister and that. That is entirely wrong. I should submit that Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab is not here, Shri Morarji Desai will have no occasion to say even a word in his defence, the U.P. Ministry is not here, and yet we are hearing all these things. My submission is that we should confine our remarks only to Kerala.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad is not also here.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am extremely sorry that my remark has not been understood in the proper sense in which I uttered it.

Here, the main question is that we have to see whether government could be carried on in accordance

with the provisions of this Constitution in Kerala and not in any other State. All those things which happened in other States years ago are absolutely irrelevant, so far as the decision on this issue is concerned. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can reply when they speak.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is my view. I may be wrong, but this is my view, that we ought not to allow any extraneous considerations to come in, so far as the debate on this question is concerned. We certainly are concerned with the question whether the administration could be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution in Kerala.

At the same time, I have heard some speeches relating to the province of article 356 of the Constitution. May I humbly submit for the consideration of this House that we have to look into the entire scheme of the Constitution to find out if article 356 was applicable in the case of Kerala or not? Reference has been made by Shri Easwara Iyer to articles 352 and 353.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Putulia): On a point of order. I find that there is some controversy regarding the mentioning of other States, in connection with this debate on Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: There is no controversy. It is open to an hon. Member to say that hon. Members must confine themselves only to those facts which led to the Proclamation in Kerala, while other hon. Members want to say that similar things have occurred elsewhere. But, of course, if we go into the details of what has happened in the other States, we may not find enough time to go into them in detail. Here and there, one or two references may be made, and, therefore, I allowed one or two casual references to what happened in the other States, where hon. Members wanted to say that similar steps had not been taken,

but steps had been taken in this case, though this has not been so serious. That was what they wanted to say, in order to compare. Therefore, to that extent, it was all right. But if an hon. Member feels that he must confine himself only to Kerala, let him do so. Why should there be a point of order on this?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mention has also been made of other States previously.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to raise points of order unnecessarily. I have not asked the hon. Member who is on his legs to sit down.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): He was saying that it was totally irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say so. I have not accepted it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: A perusal of Part XVIII of the Constitution would show that there are three circumstances which are of paramount importance in connection with the question of Central intervention. I will read out from article 355 which will elucidate the position:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and "

the further portion has not been read so far—

"to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution"

Now this Union Government is charged with the duty of seeing that in every State the government of the State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. If this is not so, then article 356 comes into operation. A perusal of article 352 would show that only two of these circumstances have been taken into consideration there. Article 352 applies only if there is a case of external aggression or of internal disturbance. Only in these two cases it

applies, whereas article 356 applies in case the government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, that is, fundamental rights etc. are being violated and so on. Article 356 applies only then. So to suggest that recourse should have been had to article 352 is absolutely absurd. It does not apply to the situation here (Interruptions).

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about the internal disturbance?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, refers to internal disturbance. I am coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly look at me.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He was feeling impatient there. I was only answering him.

Article 352 refers to only cases of external aggression or internal disturbance, whereas in the Proclamation itself it is stated that the government of the State of Kerala could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, article 352 has no application whatever. Only article 356 should apply, and no other article.

Then again, a complaint has been made that, as a matter of fact, there was internal disturbance and the Central Government did not come to the rescue of the Kerala Ministry. This is also one of the grounds advanced by some hon. friends here. May I submit that there are two words used in article 355. They are the 'government' and 'State'. What is internal disturbance in a State? Does it mean that the Central Government should have gone there and just to oblige the Ministry there pulled the Ministry's chestnut out of the fire? If a mass upsurge had been created there due to the actions of the Ministry there, should the Central Government have gone there to the help of the Ministry? My submission is that this is not a correct reading of article 355.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Their claim that they had not been helped is absolutely useless. The words 'to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance' do not mean that the Ministry there should be protected if the Ministry's own acts have provoked this kind of mass upsurge, if they themselves are responsible for that situation. That being so, should the Central Government have gone out of its way to quell that mass upsurge? Certainly not. The word 'State' does not mean the Ministry there. On the contrary, the words in article 355 are "to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution"

May I submit, therefore, that as a matter of fact, it is the people of that State who have got an absolute right to be protected by this Union Government? The Ministry or the Government of that State has behaved in such a manner that there was internal disturbance. Then the people of the State ought to be protected under articles 355 and 356, and not the Ministry

Then reference was made by Shri Easwara Iyer to the provisions of article 163

Acharya Kripalani: Military aid was given to them

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I know. At the same time, if this Government had not done it, it would have been all right. The Government here should not have gone out of its way to help them out of a situation that they themselves had created. That is my view. As a matter of fact, the people of the State had to be protected. Every State is to be protected, not the Ministry or the Government of the State. The people of the State have got certain absolute rights, e.g. fundamental rights, good social order under Articles 36 to 52 of the Constitution. Those rights are exercisable by them; if not, they have to be enforced by

the Union. That is the meaning of article 356 of the Constitution.

The House will remember that previously under the Government of India Act, 1935, we had section 93. It was on the basis of that section that article 356 of the Constitution was enacted. It meant that the Governor should report to the Central Government here and ultimately Governor's rule came under section 93. As a matter of fact, there was a controversy when the Constitution was being framed as to whether we should have a unitary State or a federal State. We arrived at a compromise, to see that, as a matter of fact, the Union is held responsible for good government in the States. So this provision was enacted. We do know that there is no such thing as a citizen of Kerala or a citizen of U.P.; we are all citizens of the Indian Union. We have got certain rights, fundamental rights and other rights, which have to be protected.

The scheme of the Constitution is as I have submitted. You go through the pages of the Constitution. The Constitution is not worth having without having articles 13 to 52. The fundamental rights and directive principles are the very soul of this Constitution and the Constitution-makers have taken good care to see that these provisions between articles 13 and 51 are enforced in this country. There is a guarantee of good government. We do not want that there should be bad government. If there is no good government, it is not worth having. We are a Welfare State. Unless these provisions from article 13 to 51 are in force in every State, my submission is that there is no use in having the Constitution

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Suppose there is no good government at the Centre

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not know what that interruption is. He himself should think whether the

interruption is well-founded or not. I leave it to the Chair to decide of such a question or intervention is valid one.

If there is any violation of any fundamental right, under article 32 we have a guarantee that the High Courts and the Supreme Court will certainly give relief. But suppose the Government of the State misbehaves and violates all those fundamental rights and principles enunciated in the Constitution, according to the provisions of the Constitution, what is the remedy? There is a remedy provided. It is all right for my hon. friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh and others to say that we should have a provision for recall. That may be all right so far as individual members are concerned, but so far as the entire State Government or Ministry is concerned, if the Government is corrupt, if it is responsible for violating the fundamental rights and privileges, the principle of recall is there in article 356 where there is provision for Central intervention to protect the rights of the people.

Let us see if the fundamental rights and principles which constitute the very soul of the Constitution have been violated in Kerala or not.

Acharya Kripalani: Is it his contention that the State Governments are not sovereign?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are not sovereign. That is exactly what I am submitting.

Acharya Kripalani: They understood that the Kerala Government was sovereign.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It means that no Ministry other than a Congress Ministry can function in a State!

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I feel there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Opposition to obstruct Members speaking on this side.

Shri Punnoose: On a point of order. Is it open to an hon. Member to say that there is a deliberate

attempt on this side to interrupt other Members?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am sorry all this is happening. Whether there is a deliberate attempt or not, it has got that effect.

Shri Punnoose: That may be so.

Mr. Speaker: We have come to discuss here and ultimately take a decision. If an hon. Member is speaking, why should other hon. Members carry on a running commentary? How can we carry on parliamentary work at all in this way? I have repeatedly requested hon. Members there not to interrupt; but every one of them goes on interrupting in some way or other. If they have experience of courts, they will know that whoever interrupts and the Judge comes to the conclusion that he has nothing more to say after what he has said, he is stopped from doing so, because the Judge has already heard him. Some hon. Members over there are, unfortunately, not lawyers. That is the difficulty (Interruptions).

Shri Tangamani: Unfortunately, we do not get the right of reply here.

Mr. Speaker: Some other hon. Member has got the right of reply. We will call him.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: After all the Mover has got the right of reply.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We have heard everything through Shri Gopalan, through Shri Dange and through Shri Easwara Iyer. We do not agree with them; we have heard them. It is only fair that I may be allowed to be heard. I am only just speaking of the constitutional provisions. When I come to things which pain them then they may interrupt; I can understand that.

Therefore, I submit that the Kerala Ministry thought they were sovereign and they are yet under the impression

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

that they are absolutely irremovable until 5 years are over. I would call your attention to the relevant articles of the Constitution which say that so far as the duration of the Assembly and Parliament is concerned, it shall be 5 years unless earlier dissolved. These are the very words of article 73 and the corresponding article. They shall continue for 5 years unless dissolved earlier. These words 'unless earlier dissolved' are not being attended to.

Who can dissolve them? The Governor can dissolve under a particular article of the Constitution without giving any reason. And, so far as the President is concerned, he can also bring about the same result under article 356. So, the Ministry has been under the impression that they must stay and have their way until 5 years elapsed. This would mean that this Constitution is hopeless and helpless so far as the rest of the people of India are concerned, if a particular number of people, say 65 members of Assembly, or 10 Ministers of a State took it into their heads that they will run the provincial administration for 5 years and bring chaos and maladministration and after 5 days or one month or 6 months, the President and the whole country discovers that they are benefitting at the cost of others, themselves and their party and not violating fundamental rights. Is there no remedy?

Do you mean to say that this Constitution is powerless? This Constitution is fully powerful and it invests the President with these powers. And if the President does not act, I will go further and say he can be made to act. Under article 61 there can be impeachment against him. The Parliament can decide whether he has violated the Constitution by not having recourse to article 356. If the President refused to act, the representatives of Kerala in this House could have brought a motion for impeachment. Therefore, this Consti-

tution is a complete one. The Constituent Assembly took great pains in enacting this Constitution.

Who are responsible? The Government could dismiss the Ministry. Ultimately, Parliament is responsible and the President is responsible. The Communist Party members treat the Governor as nothing, they treat his report as a scrap of paper. They think that he is not right, that he is not honest in what he wrote. They go on attacking Pantulu as a clever fellow and they do not even spare the Prime Minister to whom they give lip service by saying that he was believed by them to be immortal and that he belongs to the category of devatas and yet bring him down to earth.

My submission is that if you care to study the Constitution you will find that it is complete and gives every right to the people of a State to act against their Ministry and against their Government. Where there is individual infraction, article 32 comes in. But here we find that article 356 comes in and it gives the authority to the President to act in these circumstances, so far as the infringement of fundamental rights are concerned.

Shri Easwara Iyer said that this report is not to be considered—this is a summary. In fact, he says that the Governor could not submit a report. He says that the Governor should have given this report on the advice of the particular Ministers against whom the report was submitted. He says that the Governor should have framed the report in accordance with the wishes of the Ministers and then submitted it. He says that this report is useless and that this summary has got no date and therefore it was prepared with a view to take advantage of article 356. Who asked for this report to be placed on the Table of the House? I am thankful to the members of the Communist party who wanted this report to be placed on the Table.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum):
Not this but the original.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:
What is the difference between this and the original? Then to say that this is again not a summary of the original is also mischievous. (Inter-
rptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon Member go on.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the Governor is concerned, he is a person who is appointed by the President and continues to hold his tenure during the pleasure of the President. And so far as the Ministry is concerned, according to the Constitution, it can only subsist during the pleasure of the Governor. And, here in the Union our Ministry has got a tenure during the pleasure of the President. This is the Constitution. We cannot go against it.

Shri Easwara Iyer made a reference to article 164 of the Constitution. He read only a portion of it and not the other or whole of it. It reads:

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion."

Shri Easwara Iyer: Was it article 163 or 164?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:
Further, it says:

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion."

And, in another article, article 160, we find:

"The President may make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the Governor of a State in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter."

My submission is that this report is, as a matter of fact, given to us. Nobody could think that the President will not act on a report like this. Even if the Governor also sided with the Ministry, this article 356 says that even on other information the President can act because the fundamental rights are to be protected.

Therefore, my submission is that a careful reading of the Constitution would show that article 356 clothes the Union or the President with plenary powers to see that in the entire State there is good Government and the fundamental rights are protected. If that were not so, I do not know how the Government of this country could be carried on.

Further, it has been said that the Central Government has been aiding and abetting all these agitations and has brought about this situation. I heard Shri Braj Raj Singh propounding a new theory. He said that the Central Government should not have intervened even if the communist party wanted it, even when Shri Gopalan and Shri Ajoy Ghosh said that if you wanted to intervene you should intervene soon. He takes objection to this. He says they should have been allowed to continue. What would happen? Shri Braj Raj Singh would come up and speak after that and a thousand persons would have been killed and another Jallianwala-bagh would have occurred if one lakh of people were allowed to march to the Secretariat. The Government was perfectly right in controlling the situation and in seeing that these people did not go to the Secretariat and that law and order was kept. I admire Shri Gopalan and Shri Ajoy Ghosh for going further and

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

asking the Centre to do everything before the 9th I admire Panditji for his foresight that he agreed to it. Otherwise, there would have been another Jallianwalabagh. Shri Braj Raj Singh would have seen the experiment carried out how the Government in Kerala came to its knees and the Central Government would have been provided with further justification to say to the world Central intervention is justified but at what cost.

I make no secret of it. As a matter of fact, our Government had been remiss in not doing its duty to the people of Kerala as soon as the Government came to know that the Government of the State was not being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and that fundamental rights were being crushed. Government had not only the right under article 356 but it had a duty to perform by the people of Kerala. It ought to have taken the entire administration to itself. The Government gave a long rope to the Kerala Ministry to hang itself. This Government is very cautious, it moves very slowly though it moves surely. I am glad of that.

Now, what has been done? We got the history from Panditji yesterday. He knew and the Governor knew, the report shows that they knew all these things. All this has now been demonstrated by the petition of the President of the KPCC and the memorandum placed before the President by the lawyers there as to what has been happening in the State. I cannot conceive of any worse State in the whole world where these things could have happened. Yet my friends take pride in saying that these things should have been tolerated. (Interruptions.)

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): Take your own Punjab.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Punjab is no comparison to Kerala. I believe and I know the ins and outs of the Punjab Government and I can

also say that whatever happened in Kerala could never happen in Punjab.

Shri P. S. Daulta: What about the Karnal Murder Case?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I know of many murder cases. Why talk about them here? Are there two Inspector-Generals of Police in Punjab?

Shri P. S. Daulta: There are not two, but ten.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Anyway, this is not the issue. (Interruptions.) If situation in Punjab is so bad let my friends make a plea here asking the President to take recourse to Central intervention. (Interruptions.)

Shri P. S. Daulta: He will not kill his son.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I am opposed to this kind of conversation across the Table. The hon. Member may turn a deaf ear to what others say. Otherwise all of us get into trouble. He may now conclude, he has taken more than 20 minutes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With your permission Sir, I will just restrict myself to only one or two arguments. I have got in my hand a paper in which some figures are given. It is entitled *The Balance sheet of communist atrocities*. There were 16 deaths due to firing, 15 in which no enquiry has been made, political murders numbered 9. (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: Why no enquiry in Bombay firings?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Bombay is out of question at present. (Interruptions.) What happened in Bombay? If these things go on happening, it is impossible to carry on the Government according to the provisions of

the Constitution. Therefore, this act of the Government is justified and I am only concerned with this sole issue . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Tangamani: How many were killed in Punjab?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The wounded numbered 6105. The total arrests numbered 1,77,850. The number of women arrested was 42,745 . . . (Interruptions.) That is in the charge-sheet. Since this Government came to power, the number of crimes during the first three months amounted to about 1½ times as compared to the years 1953-56. On page 60 of this booklet entitled *Communist Rule in Kerala*, the details are given and I have no time to read them. After reading the report of the Governor, I am convinced that there is no department in Kerala which is not corrupt, more than corrupt—I should say . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Is the hon. Member reading from the Governor's report or from some other document?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have got many documents.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I refer to the one which you just now read out . . . (Interruptions)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have got the lawyers' report; I have got the PCC chargesheet. I have got the reply of the Government of Kerala in regard to these allegations and I have also read this book: *Communist Rule in Kerala*. I have also gone through all the literature supplied by the other party . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Nagi Reddy: I am only telling him to read it carefully.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not addressing the Chair. He should look at me.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Governor's report is absolutely convincing and there is absolutely no doubt in one's mind that it was impossible to carry on the administration of the State in Kerala according to the Constitution.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): Mr. Speaker, it is with great relief that we saw the announcement of Central intervention in Kerala. People of Kerala were suffering from communist rule because even at the very inception they started regimentation, discrimination and liquidation. A few hours after the swearing-in ceremony, there was an act of vandalism on the INTUC office. The first victim of the aggression of the Kerala communist party was Pathanamthiritha Eastern Estate Workers' Union Office. It was raided and furniture and papers were destroyed and the workers were assaulted. There were 27 political murders by the Communist Party in Kerala, one for each month of their reign. Labour contributed four lives in that attempt. One was a PSP worker and three, INTUC workers. Gangadharan, a toddy tapper, was murdered. Samudas of the Meloram Estate Mudukayam was murdered and the last victim of the INTUC was Joseph. Three attempts were made on his life. The first attempt was made in March, the second attempt was made in August and the third, on 1st September, 1958. Innumerable attacks were made on the offices of the INTUC. The office-bearers of the INTUC unions were molested. The President, Mr. B. K. Nayar, and the Vice President, Mr. C. M. Stephen, were attacked, man-handled and were about to be murdered. Another aspect was that there was complete discrimination as far as the INTUC labour and the other labour were concerned. In the Sitaram Mills dispute, five INTUC workers were involved and about a thousand had to be sent to jail until it was settled on 27th July, 1958. In Arthala Estate, labour had to resort to picketing because till then they were picking 12 lbs. of tea and they were paid the

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

minimum rate. But they were asked to pick 21 lbs. of tea which they resisted. The armed police was sent there; 300 persons were arrested and women who had been suckling their children in arms were separated. That was the agony of the women who suffered for their rights; that was the reason why you find womenfolk of Kerala joining the movement and fighting the communist rule in Kerala. Even in the application of the Minimum Wages Act, there was discrimination. In places or factories where the communists had the majority of workers with them, the enhanced rates were fixed as minimum wages. That is why, when this liberation movement started, it started with a hartal in Kerala on 12th June, 1959 and it was a complete success. It paralysed trade and industrial life in Kerala. It is futile for the hon. Member, Shri Dange to plead that this movement was engineered by capitalists.

The second major operation was made by them against the Harijans and the agriculture labour of Kerala. Nine families had applied for house sites in Kattampalli to the Madras Government. They made a personal representation to the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Kamaraja Nadar and on the strength of this thinking that it will be allotted to them, they put up huts. Unfortunately, there was the reorganisation of States and when these people came to power, they were evicted with police aid on 10th October, 1957. The M.L.A. of that place was arrested, he was produced handcuffed before the Magistrate. They thought that they could threaten and suppress the movement in Kerala. On 11th November, 1957 there was a brutal lathi charge and about 300 were arrested. One of the M.L.As was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state. These people justify the action in Kattampalli with a leaflet in English called the Kattampalli Hoax. They are very well at their propaganda. At Nilambur, Sir, they sided with the Nilambur Raja and demolished 300 houses with police aid, with

the aid of armed police. A strong battalion was posted there. Shri Dange said that the police will interfere for the protection of the working class, but in Kerala, Sir, they interfered for the protection of the monied class; they cannot dispute it.

13 hrs.

At Kizhupalli, an influential client of the Law Minister influenced him and armed Reserved Police was sent there to demolish 42 houses of which 40 houses were burnt. Eleven people were arrested there. That was on 17th November, 1957. On 19th November, 1957, at 11.0 A.M. there was a lathi charge and another lathi charge at 5.0 P.M. 27 people were arrested.

This was, Sir, according to them, a popular government supporting the poorer sections in Kerala. That is why the peasantry and the labour sided with the movement and tried their level best to oust this anti-popular government in Kerala.

Sir, the Government had prepared their grounds. Special powers were given to the police. They were even empowered to enter schools and do what they liked. All police officers including head constables were given such wide powers. They cancelled all licences. They transferred, as a preliminary step 854 police officers. That was, admitted in answer to an interpellation. After that they transferred 7 D.S.P.s, 12 Dy. S.P.s, 33 inspectors and 72 sub-inspectors. You must understand, Kerala is only a glorified district. It is called a State, but the area is only 1400 square miles, just double the size of Coimbatore District. That means, practically every D.S.P. was transferred, and we had an inkling that something terrible was going to happen in Kerala.

Sir, when somebody made a reference to the molestation of people at Ankamali by the Malabar Special Police, Shri C. Achuta Menon, Home

Minister, said: "You will hear something bigger from Ankamali". The Whip of the party, Shri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, in the course of his speech, said that Ankamali will be a battle field. On the second day of the liberation movement firing took place at Ankamali. That firing extracted the lives of seven people.

In spite of all these repressive measures the movement succeeded because it was a popular movement. The people were afraid of the methods adopted by the Communists. They felt that the situation was not safe, democracy was not safe, life and property was not safe if this continued.

An attempt is made to show that it is because of the Agrarian Relations Bill that this agitation has been put up. You must know, Sir, that according to the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act of 1954 nobody could be evicted in Malabar. As per that Act ulkudi land and tenancies were secured permanently. Under the Cochin Verumpattam Act nobody could be evicted in Cochin. For the purpose of bringing in a legislation to give permanency to tenants the Travancore Holdings Stay of Execution Proceedings Act, was passed in 1948. After that nobody could be evicted. But under the Kerala Act of the Communists eviction is made possible in respect of landlords who own five acres and less. The result was that out of a total number of 26.7 lakh holdings 23.48 lakh holdings could be evicted. Holdings up to five acres and below come to 88 per cent of the total number of holdings. Therefore, Sir, the peasantry revolted against the Communists because they created a law by which the peasants were to be ousted and sent away from the property which belonged to them. They said that their policy was: "land to the tiller", but they enacted a law by which land was given not to the tiller but to the intermediaries and the landlords.

Ulkudi or households occupied by agricultural labour was secured in Malabar District, but they brought in

an amendment to the Act whereby certain provisions were inserted by which they could be evicted. The population affected by that amendment amounted to 21 per cent of the total population i.e., 31.5 lakhs are agricultural labourers living in ulkudies.

Sir, it is futile to argue that this movement was engineered by the capitalists and the monied class in Kerala. It was a popular upsurge. I may also be permitted, Sir, to say why students participated in this. The relationship between the students and the Kerala Government was strained. It has a history of breaking of promises, of teasing, of merciless oppression etc. On 24th February, 1958, Rajendran, a student of the St. Albert College in the senior B.A. class, got into a transport bus. The conductor asked him for his fare. He said: "It is a popular government, why should I pay?" The result was that he was knocked out and thrashed. The students agitated. The Deputy Superintendent intervened. He held an identification by students and he promised to punish the man concerned. The transport labour union is affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. The Labour Minister was the President of the union before. He telephoned the Deputy Superintendent. Then they staged a strike. The whole student population of Ernakulam combined. On 26th February, 1958 the Collector again called them. Before that, on 24th February, 1958 these boys were sent for by the Transport Officer to his office. Some 15 students were asked to stay and the others were asked to go. These 15 boys were thrashed to such an extent that all their shirts were blood stained. Then they staged a procession with their blood stained shirts. That created a confusion. Some buses were burnt on that day. The Collector then interfered. The Law Minister also came in. Ultimately they were told that they will be prosecuted for the destruction of the buses and they will have to pay the cost of the buses destroyed. They also said that they will punish only one man. This led to a hartal, and on the 28th Government

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

was compelled to come to an agreement.

In the boat fare case also the agreement was not adhered to. It was broken. On 10th July, 1958 the students staged another strike. 12000 persons were arrested. Shri Kelappan interfered. Shri Kuttikrishna Menon, previous Advocate-General of Madras wanted to square it up. The Chief Minister refused to have any talk with him. Shri Dange was saying: "Why not a round table conference be held to discuss things?" They are willing to talk with the Prime Minister of India, but they do not recognise Shri Kuttikrishna Menon, ex-Advocate-General of the composite Madras State. He was not respectable enough for them.

This is the type of attitude that they have. They want a link, but no patriotic Indian can be a link to the Communists; that is as sure as anything. In the boat fare case also, when it was ultimately impossible for them to function, Shri Kelappan interfered and an agreement was entered into. An enquiry was promised but nothing was done. Whenever any movement is started, the students think that the communists are their enemy No. 1; they rush about and burn the buses because they had suffered very much. They were molested and beaten and as such it was inevitable for them with their immature thinking, not to interfere in these things.

I have practically given all the reasons why this is a popular upheaval, and I do not wish to take much of the time of the House. It was a popular movement, and no argument from the side of Shri Gopalan can make it an agitation of vested interests. Shri Gopalan was saying with all pride that there was no preventive detention in Kerala. Seven persons were detained. You will find that they made certain points in this House but the facts are otherwise. I have got a copy of the *Mathru Bhoomi*. There were seven cases of detention. I will be able to give the House the details about them. On 19th June,

1959, the Preventive Detention Act was applied at Chalakudi. Six persons were arrested at Muringur and Chalakudi and two of them were members of the Panchayat Board.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is entirely wrong information. I do not know wherefrom he got it.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: The Preventive Detention Act was applied in respect of one Arjuna Menon of Ernakulam on 19th June, 1959. It is reported in the *Mathru Bhoomi* dated 20th June, 1959, page 5. Shri Gopalan was perhaps in Punjab then with the agitation there or he was in Calcutta in connection with the coming agitation. But these are facts and the people who live in Kerala know them. These cannot be contradicted.

I have nothing more to add. I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two days before the struggle was over I left Kerala and whatever facts I give, I base them on the experiences I went through and the facts that I gathered and the inspirations that I received in the course of the struggle. There is practically unanimity of opinion that the movement in Kerala was a mass upsurge excepting from the communists. Even there I feel there was a division of opinion, for, at the National Council meeting of the communist party held in Trivandrum, on July 13th Shri Namboodiripad is reported to have said that the movement was a communal one, while Shri Ajoy Ghosh claimed that it was political and all the angles of it should be discussed. But that is a very minor affair.

I would like to add that the movement was spontaneous and was created by the conditions of the misrule of the communist party in Kerala. It was spontaneous and it found its own leader, not a political man, and one who was not in any

of the political parties. I would also like to add—

Shri V. P. Nayar: Who is that?

Mr. Speaker: Let him go on. Let there not be any interruptions

Dr. K. B. Menon: I would also like to say that the movement did not come all of a sudden. It was not a bolt from the blue. The first registration of protest on the part of the people was in the hartal of July 29, 1958 while the students' struggle was going on. The hartal was complete and it woke up the communist government which called an all-parties conference and soon settled the students' strike. So, it is not right to say that the political parties and the people of Kerala were not willing for talks with the communist party or with the communist government. But in the later struggle that came up, the feelings were so embittered that the people were not in a mood to talk with the government but they demanded an unconditional resignation of the communist party.

The next warning was by the Prime Minister himself at the Calcutta Press Conference, and then there were two adjournment motions in Parliament. Both altered, I suppose, the Government. I myself moved a resolution or tried to move a resolution. I did it not because I wanted the Government to intervene and take over charge of the government of Kerala, but because from the adjournment motions we felt that discussions in Parliament have a checking effect on the conditions in Kerala. My object, therefore, was to bring about a discussion in the House so that it may come as a healthy check upon the mad career of the communist government in Kerala. But that did not happen. The Government did not respond. I understand the Congress. The Congress is in power in all the other States, and it therefore hesitates to interfere in the one State where there is no Congress government. They had to take care and

sense the public. They were also afraid of the communist attack on the government if a government did not take care or convince both the people as well as the party that the interference was justified. I understand all that. But, I must, at the same time, say that had a discussion taken place in Parliament, things probably would have been not so bad as they turned out subsequently.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the last telling remark made by Shri Dange, the leader of the communist party. He said: "This time the Centre has intervened but the people are going to intervene last". That is a very ominous warning and a challenge. I am not concerned with the challenge part of it, but I am sure that the Union Government and the people of India will know how to meet the situation. I would like to tell the communist party that in the struggle in Kerala it was not the Centre that had intervened first, but it was the people who intervened. The people of Kerala, in spite of the repeated warnings to the Centre, had become desperate and despondent and they started the movement, therefore, on their own initiative. The people never banked upon Central intervention when they did it. But they did bank upon the Centre to the extent that they were sure that the Centre would not intervene and suppress the expression of popular will. That is exactly where the communist party made a mistake. They thought that a liberation army could be marched as was marched in Hungary and in Tibet. We were confident that that kind of thing will never happen, and we were also sure that we will create conditions in Kerala which will compel Central interference, because in a democracy we should know that the interference, even provided for in the Constitution, is to give a *de jure* recognition to a *de facto* situation. That is exactly what has happened. We created the conditions in Kerala and the Centre interfered both at the

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

request of the people of India and at the request of the Communist Party and took over charge. The situation is today much better off.

I wish to pass on to another subject. Some harsh words were said about the Muslims.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapunam): Nothing against the Muslims, but only the Muslim League.

Dr. K. B. Menon: I understand, as far as those remarks are concerned, they were made on the basis of the background of lingering memories of those unfortunate incidents and happenings during the unhappy days of the partition. But I would like to tell the people of the north, the people who made those remarks, that those memories are not there in the south. There is not that bitter feeling between the Hindu and the Muslim or the memories of the bitter past between the Muslims and the Hindus. I have heard in this House during this discussion the Communist Party jeering whenever mention was made of the minorities—either Muslims or the Christians. There is a motive behind all that jeering. It is to divide.

I would like to tell the House and those who are not aware of what the Communist Party has done to court the goodwill of the Muslims that for three years consecutively, the Communist Party carried on a propaganda trying to woo the Muslims and to seduce them to demand a Moplastan.

Some Hon Members: Shame!

Dr. K. B. Menon: I must tell you in this connection the important role the minority Muslims play in Malabar. There are 26 lakhs of Muslims in Kerala with heavy concentrations in some districts. In some villages, 99 per cent of the inhabitants are Muslims. The Muslim in Kerala is called the Mopla and because of this heavy concentration, the communists thought

that just as Pakistan was demanded, they could induce the Muslims of Kerala to demand a "Moplastan". Tons and tons of good newsprint was wasted for four years by the Communist Party in seducing the Muslims to make a demand for Moplastan. I am not reeling this from my imagination. There is a paper, a daily, called *Desabhimani* and the back title of that paper will bear testimony to my statement.

Then again, in the election of 1957-58, the Communist Party cannot deny that they pleaded with the President of the Muslim League, Janab Abdur Rahman, Bataki Thangal for an alliance and understanding in the election. After this wooing with the Muslims, when the name of the Muslims or minorities is mentioned, they jeer. We must remember that we should not have too long a memory in politics and in public life. We must remember that democracy does not mean the rule of the majority. We must also remember that if we wish to build up a strong democracy in India, I may remind you that the two giants in Asia are in two opposite camps—China and India. If we are not able to build up a strong democracy in India, democracy will be lost for Asia. If we are to do it, we must have contented minorities in this country—Muslims and Christians. If we nurse the back history too long and too bitterly, we will not be able to do it and we will be falling victims to communist strategy and tactics.

Let me pass on again to another aspect of the subject. I do not wish to take the time of the House in repeating what has already been said. I only wish to draw the attention of the House in correcting one or two statements and also to supplement what has already been said. Shri A. K. Gopalan, in connection with the Education Act, produced one of the text-books and said, Mahatma Gandhi's name is mentioned in that book. That is misleading. I have

here with me a copy of the real report submitted by the committee that was appointed to go into the indoctrination in text-books but not published by the Government. In that report, it says in so many words:

"It is surprising that in the chapter on world-famous persons introduced into the book which deals mainly with India, Mahatma Gandhi's life does not find a place."

In section 7, sub-section (a), the report says:

"In language text-books of 1958 and 1959, there are a few passages which tend to offend the religious sentiments of certain sections of the people."

In section 7, sub-section (1), the report says:

"There are certain lessons and passages in the social study-text-book and Malayalam text-books which tend to create in the pupils impressions favourable to the communist ideas."

In section 9, sub-section (1), the report says:

"Chapters 13, 14 and 15 give the impression of belittling the achievements of India in comparison with China."

Finally, in the recommendations, in sub-section (b) the report says:

"The present social study books 3 and 6 should not be used in 1959-60 even if there is delay in getting those books ready by June, 1959."

In sub-section (c), it goes on to say:

"Until the new text-book is prepared, the social studies book 2 may be used, provided that chapter 6 which gives the biographical

sketches of world famous persons is removed."

I have no time to quote more from the report of the text-books committee and I think what I have said is enough to show that there was indoctrination and there was a deliberate attempt to inject communist ideas and to praise communist countries at the expense of our own. I would like just to add that the Education Act was not to favour the teacher so much as for the Government to obtain control over education and to regimentise education through control over the appointment of teachers, control over the selection, publication, distribution of text-books, etc. and also through a strict regulation of the day-to-day life of the children in secondary schools. That, in my opinion, was the objective of the Education Act.

As I said, I do not wish to enter into the causes that brought about the mass upsurge. I agree with those speakers who said that the mass upsurge was the result of deliberate and determined effort on the part of the Communist Party to subordinate the Governmental machinery or the administrative machinery to party organisation at all levels. As a result of it there was a growing sense of insecurity in the State. I completely agree with that.

But very few people have stated how the Communist Party went about their job of subordinating the administrative machinery to the party organisation. I would like to say in that connection that three institutions were set up in the villages. One was the party cell. As soon as they came to power these party cells were set up in the village with party bosses. The party boss has free access from the lowest village officer to the top man in the Secretariat, including the Minister. It is easy to understand how under those conditions the party cell boss becomes the boss of the village. He would interfere, intervene and mediate in every dispute in the village and his award is final because

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

no officer, however high, would dare to ignore him. That was one institution. The second institution to which reference has been made frequently, is the cell court.

The third institution, more dangerous to public interest and public safety was Agiprop, the voluntary corps. The name was invented by the Communist Party itself. "Agi" means agitation and "prop" means propaganda. So, "Agi-Prop" means agitation and propaganda. That is the name of the voluntary corps. I do not know whether that institution exists in Eastern Europe, or in the Communist countries, but it does exist in Kerala. This Agiprop voluntary corps is an invisible, underground, unorganised voluntary corps which can be mobilised at short notice and made to function as troops in times of emergency. This Agiprop has completely displaced and sterilized the police. This Agiprop would go to the villages in the police van and tell the policemen whom to shoot, how to shoot and when to shoot. They travel in the jeep with the policemen and tell them whom to beat, how to beat and when to beat. It is the same Agiprop that goes as agent provocateur in throwing stones at processions. I know that when I courted arrest on that procession was thrown from the Commonwealth factory a few carpenter's chisel. It was done by the Agiprop. All these things are done by the Agiprop. And it is this Agiprop that has completely, as I said, sterilized the police and took over the charge of the governance of the State.

In creating a situation of that kind, in my opinion the Government has completely abdicated its authority to the party. In a situation of that kind there is absolutely no safety for anybody. The village felt their life insecure; their houses could be looted, their property destroyed and their womenfolk raped. And no policemen would interfere. And if the court does punish the culprit the Minister

will immediately interfere and remit the fine or cancel the punishment.

Under those conditions, you can understand what amount of safety we had in Kerala. In this struggle in villages, as Shri K. N. Munshi has stated in a small brochure, the villagers were having an absolute civil war, if I may use such a term. I will cite only one instance. In Kalada village there was absolutely no safety. There were street fights going on, there were murders taking place. There were things going on there which cannot be imagined except by a person who was on the spot and who was going through all this kind of experiences.

In this connection, I would like to point out one more fact. There were seven shootings out of which four were brutal, blood-curdling, unprovoked, unauthorised, unnecessary and, certainly, avoidable. In these four firings the blame was thrown on the MSP. I have information—and I am sure nobody will contradict that information—that all these unprovoked firings were done, or carried on, by 50 MSP men who were recruited on the eve of the struggle by the Communist Party from 600 MSP men who were discharged in the 1946 strike by the Madras Government during Rajaji's administration. That strike was alleged to have been Communist-inspired. Whatever that be, 600 men from the MSP were either asked to retire or were discharged or somehow they had to go out of the MSP. From out of these 600, 50 men were recruited by the Communist Party on the eve of this struggle. And I have information that these 50 men were responsible for most of these firings and most of these lathi-charges on women.

Here I must mention one Sub-inspector, Shri Balakrishnan, who in the presence of the Collector, in the presence of the DSP, ordered lathi charge on thousands and thousands of women, who thronged the gates of Trivan-

drum Collectorate He opened lathi charge on women without getting the orders from either the Collector or the DSP. (Some hon. Members Shame, shame) when the Collector and DSP of Trivandrum went to Government. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear what he says,

Dr. K. B. Menon: And when they went and represented matters to the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister is reported to have told them—and it has also come in the papers—that if the Collector and the DSP did not like what the MSP did and if they thought that the MSP could not be controlled, they could resign and seek employment elsewhere. It is this Shri Balakrishnan that came in conflict with the palace guard when there was a free-for-all fight between the palace guard and the MSP in which more than 12 MSP men suffered serious injuries.

How under those circumstances can we say, or can we claim, or can any Government claim, that there was law and order and Government was being carried on under normal conditions when the Government itself could not control the MSP that was supposed to be under their charge? I do not blame the whole MSP, the whole force, but it was, as I said, a deliberate attempt on the part of the Communist Party and the communist government to recruit specially these 50 men who were their erstwhile sympathisers into the MSP in order to commit this kind of violence in Kerala. That is by the way.

Now I wish to conclude by giving my assessment of the situation. I have already said that it was a mass upsurge in which the mass found its own leader. It was, I must assert, extremely non-violent. Whether you agree with satyagraha as an instrument of expression on the part of the large mass of the people or not—I am not interested in a theoretical discussion on that topic—I still claim, and I claim it from my experience,

that in spite of the brutal lathi charge on women, in spite of the unprovoked firing on children which happened in Changanasseri by policemen without the orders of the magistrate, in spite of the throwing of chisels and stones at processions, in spite of all these provocations, people remained absolutely calm without moving a finger. Here we must remember that when our mothers and sisters are beaten up, it is not easy for anyone to control. You do not know the instance of Flori who was murdered. She was a pregnant woman, mother of five children, would have been the mother of a sixth one if she was not shot down, she was shot to kill and fell dead with her little child on her hip.

I have gone and seen those places. I have seen the House where a sleeping man was shot at. I saw the police firing through the window and the tile which was broken and is still broken by the shot. I could see that the man, just a few days back got married. It was past 9.30 in the evening when he got up on hearing the sound. As soon as he got up he was shot and he died on the spot. When I went there ten or fifteen days later I saw the mat on which he was sleeping, with the blood-stained cloth spread on it and the mother sitting and still weeping in that room—after ten or fifteen days. It is not easy for anyone to forget these kinds of experiences in life. It is not easy to forget that Flori, poorest of the poor and humblest of the humble. I went to her house. She has a thatched house, hardly ten feet square. It is made of bamboo and worn kaffan leaves. One has to creep into her small hut. It was that Flori, who was carrying the basket of fish from the sea-shore and who, when she was trying to escape from the shell-showers, was shot in the abdomen. She fell and she died.

There is another instance that I have seen. Here again, a little boy, 16 years old, was shot dead. When I went and enquired I was told that his mother was not at home when

(Dr. K. B. Menon)

this happened. She has gone off her head and is crying for her child roaming about the whole place and not knowing what to do and where to go. These are the memories which cannot be wiped out so easily. These are memories which will live and last with us for a long time. Are you then surprised when the hon. Prime Minister said that the country was divided into two water-tight compartments with no link in between? Not only the hon. Prime Minister but God Almighty even could not have brought them together. The people refused even to talk to the Chief Minister or to have any talks with the Party. Their only demand was that they would, under those conditions, consider only the draft resignation of the Government. One can understand how bitter the feelings must have been under those conditions when people were not prepared even to talk to the Chief Minister.

Now, if the Centre had not interfered, we probably would not have fallen at the feet of the Centre. As I said, we were only sure that there will not be a suppression of the popular will on the part of the Union Government. Rivers of blood would have flowed. There is a limit to *satyagraha*. There is a limit to non-violence. When people on a mass scale are provoked it is impossible to control—and I think it is a compliment to those who led the movement—that they were able to control mass emotions and expressions of mass passions.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. K. B. Menon: I will just finish

I wish only to say that Kerala today is free. People feel free and safe of their lives. But I would like to say that the issue of Kerala is not an issue of Kerala alone. It is not even an issue of India. The issue

goes even farther and is far greater. It is an issue of democracy versus dictatorship. We, in Kerala, have fired the first shot and we have won. Allow us to consolidate the position and we will do it. The only thing is to avoid unguarded remarks. Please do not try to create any division in Kerala. This is not the time to talk of Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Nairs and Ezhavas. We only want a consolidated opposition in Kerala, which, I am sure, we will have because the people, who have made this sacrifice, particularly, the women, who have played such a big role in the Kerala conflict, are not going to permit the politicians to fool them away or to play any foolery with them. But, as I said, our request to the world outside and to the country outside is: Please do not interfere and please allow us to consolidate the position. Now if Kerala is lost, India is lost. Therefore my last request is: bear with us, sympathise with us, understand us and help the cause of democracy. If I may speak for myself, my loyalty to democracy is greater than my loyalty to anything else and if democracy is lost, human civilisation is lost, all is lost.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Mr Speaker, Sir, when the second and penultimate act of this sordid and tragi-comical drama of Kerala is being enacted, I was reminded of the classical story relating to Medieval Europe's justice, namely, when the man, who was charged with no offence, was convicted to be hanged and when he was mounting upon the gallows he was asked by the janitor, "What is your last desire?", he said, "Sir, my only desire is to know why I am going to be hanged". Today I feel that when the Presidential intervention in Kerala is sought to be approved by this House let the hon. Home Minister or the hon. Prime Minister tell us why they intervened.

On the first day the hon. Home Minister said that the intervention was supposed to be based upon the Governor's report. But the hon. Prime Minister, when he spoke, had nothing to say about the Governor's report. He said, "We were driven to a situation where there was no other alternative but to intervene." If it is on the ground of the alleged Governor's report that the intervention has been effected, I can point out to this House that every sentence of this report is a fabricated affair because it speaks against the figures that have been given by the Government previously.

Some of the hon. Ministers, especially, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Thomas, began to substantiate the allegations contained in the so-called summary of the Governor's report. I beseech that the Governor, the constitutional head of the State, when he gives a report to the Central Government, should have consulted the Ministry. I am not saying that the report should be framed in accordance with the advice of the Ministry but is it not fundamental when allegations are made against a ministry that the Governor at least gives an opportunity to that ministry to reply to them and take into consideration whatever that Ministry has got to reply? That was not done in this case. What was actually done was that the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee President came to Delhi and gave a charge-sheet-turned-memorandum to the President which was sent to the Governor. The Governor did not show it to the Ministry. On the 29th morning, 48 hours before the intervention the Chief Minister was called by the Governor and was asked to reply to the charge-sheet that was seen in the newspapers. Of course, no reply could have been given as there was no time for a reply but a reply was given to him.

As far as the Central Government was concerned, I will take point by

point and prove that what the Governor is alleged to have said was totally untruthful. I maintain that the Governor has not said that. It has been put into the mouth of the Governor at Delhi and every point that has been raised is untrue. I will refer to the case of the Coir co-operative. The Governor, the constitutional head of the State, says that there was a Congressman, who was a coir special officer. He was removed by the Communist Ministry because he was not a Communist. He was the proper officer and there was an allegation. Documents, which were given by the K.P.C.C. President himself just a few years before—until he became the political turncoat—speak for themselves that what the Governor says is not true. I will read it out. You have all read the Governor's report. The report says that a particular officer was there, he was a proper one, he was a Congressman; the Communist Ministry removed him and he was looking after the affairs of the Coir co-operatives.

13 50 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

well Mr. R. Sankar, the K.P.C.C. President who signed the memorandum which was submitted to the President, and which has been quoted verbatim by the Governor and adopted in his report had in 1955 given a memorandum to the State Government, signed by himself. I shall just read out one or two sentences from that memorandum in which he alleges

"The expenses incurred by Government on behalf of these Societies is out of all proportion to the results achieved."

These were societies belonging to the Congress.

"Government have given grants-in-aid in favour of these Societies. These grants have been squandered away for want of efficient supervision or

Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

misappropriated without being detected.

The Coir Special Officer was given absolute freedom in the matter of appointments to the staff of the Societies from the very inception of the Scheme. This has given rise to nepotism pure and simple on the part of the Coir Special Officer. Instances are numerous. We content ourselves by pointing out only some of them."

This was what Mr. Sankar said in 1955 just after he was shouting in Kerala that the Congress would have to be buried six feet deep. When he was borrowed as the head of the KPCC, he wanted some excuse; he wanted to devour what he said in 1955, and come before the President and say that this particular officer was suspended unjustly.

Another unfortunate thing happened. Immediately this officer was placed under suspension, a new officer was appointed. The very same organisation of which the KPCC president, Mr. Sankar, was the president, wrote a letter congratulating the Government:

"The Travancore-Cochin Coir Producers and Dealers Association rejoices at the steps taken by the Government of Kerala towards reorganisations of the coir co-operatives aimed at the protection of the industry and coir producers and congratulates the M(I) for removing Sri K. Karunakara Panicker from the post of coir special officer on the basis of the innumerable complaints received, including those from the association and extends felicitations to Sri P. K. Nayar on his appointment as coir special officer."

This was what Mr. Sankar said then.

Even though Kerala is notorious for this kind of political 'turncoatism', yet there is a limit to the Governor borrowing certain allegations made by people however responsible those people might have been passed on in 1955. The Governor, the Head of the State in Kerala sends a report to the President, on the basis of which action was taken to intervene, but he did not have even that respect for truth which the KPCC president had to truth, because immediately this officer was suspended, an act of which the Kerala Government is charged just now, the Governor says that it was just the diabolic tactics of the Communist Party, because that officer was not a fellow travelling officer.

The second thing which the Governor has said is in relation to the toddy co-operatives. Shri A. M. Thomas who knows well the toddy tappers and their communities just repeated the charges made by the Governor. How untruthful these allegations made by the Governor and Shri A. M. Thomas are will be evident when I show that none of these co-operatives have contributed a single pie to the Communist Party. And this has been vouchsafed by independent people who have gone there and testified to it. I shall just read out a few sentences from a special correspondent's report. The respected staff correspondent of *The Hindu* went and saw how the co-operatives were working. That itself is a glaring example to show how the picture about the working of these co-operatives has been distorted and what the intentions in the minds of those people sitting opposite are because they in their fold had only the erstwhile disappointed toddy contractors and did not like the co-operatives at all. Mr. Rangaswamy, the staff correspondent of *The Hindu* says:

"I visited Anthukkad Toddy-Tappers' Co-operative Society in

Trichur and the success which has attended its first year of working is truly phenomenal.... Two thousand and four hundred tappers in Trichur have been given the monopoly of tapping and selling toddy, for the toddy they collect twice what they used to get with difficulty from the contractor. The monthly wage of the tapper, which he draws regularly every week, is now doubled. Besides, he gets a month's wages as bonus and another three weeks' wages in lieu of annual holiday. He gets the maximum dividend of 7½ per cent. On the psychological front, it has brought a tremendous change. I asked a tapper how he felt now. He said his immediate gain was in his income. But he was more happy and felt relieved because he had no longer to go and appear before the private contractor for his wages and submit himself to all kinds of humiliation. Previously, he was obliged to remove his head-gear.

The co-operatives do not make any contribution to political parties."

In the face of this patent truth that no co-operatives made any contribution, how can such an allegation be made? Then again, the phenomenal success of the co-operatives which enabled this particular community of about four million people in Kerala, who were suppressed by the toddy contractors and the so-called Congressmen so far, to raise their heads and have their own living with an additional income, became an eye-sore in the eyes of Shri A. M. Thomas; this was an eye-sore in the eyes of the Congress who have been studded with the 350 disappointed contractors who were out to finance the entire agitation when it started, because the agitation started with picketing of the toddy shops run by the co-operatives, though, at the same time, they were

patronising the arrack shops which were run by the Congressmen opposite. That was how it started.

An Hon. Member: Shame!

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi):
I thought the money came from America.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I shall presently come to the hon. Member and to his spirits.

Another classical example where the Governor did not have the semblance of a respect to truth is regarding the police officer story. The Governor who had access to the entire documents of the Government says that because a particular district superintendent of police was not just obeying their orders or dancing according to their tunes, his promotion was prevented. I ask at least the Home Minister to have some respect for truth. For seven years, because this particular officer was charged with the most heinous misconduct that a police officer and a citizen could indulge in, successive Congress Governments—so many were there in Kerala—did not recommend his name for the IPS.

When the Communist Ministry came, the Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant told the Chief Minister of Kerala that his name should be recommended; and in pursuance of that pressure of the Home Minister, the Chief Minister had to recommend his name. It was the Communist Chief Minister who recommended the name of this particular gentleman; if you call for the confident records of this man, you will know that every sentence of what the Governor has said is untrue, because it was your Government which did not recommend his name, and it was the Communist Government which recommended his name. These are the three cases.

Now, I come to the last part of the Governor's report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing on which I have just to appeal to the hon. Member. I have been listening to the hon. Member and I

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

find that the language that he uses is rather violent.....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I shall be mild.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not fair, and most particularly, in a House of Parliament, the ingredients of democracy do require that he has to be moderate, and he has to show toleration. He has alleged falsehood on the part of the Governor by saying that his report was false, this was untrue, that was untrue and so on. I was just waiting to see what he was bringing forward to prove that untruth, and he said that some respected newspaper agent had said that. I shall have no objection if he believes that man and feels that his report was true. I have no objection to that, but there will be other people also whom I believe, who say that the Governor's report is true and who say that what the Governor said was correct and not what the newspaper agent said. Opinions can differ. We cannot be sure of the one thing or the other. The hon. Member might put forward his viewpoint. I have no objection. He may say whatever he likes, but at least the language used should be in keeping with a House of Parliament.

Shri Tangamani: What about the district police superintendent?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I was not referring to the Governor's report, when I quoted the correspondent. I was only replying to Shri A. M. Thomas.

The Governor has said in his report that there is a loss of Rs. 4 lakhs because these contracts have been given. I am contradicting him by the figures given in the budget of the Kerala State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might say that. I do not object to that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In 1956-57, the total Demand in respect of excise collection was Rs. 1,17,64,878; that was in the previous year when the contractors were running the show. In 1957-58, for the first time, they were handed over to the societies, and the budget figures show that the demand was Rs. 1,24,81,214, out of which Rs. 2,10,523 were collected, whereas in the previous year only Rs. 87,903 were collected and the rest was default. In 1958-59, the total demand was Rs. 1,28,64,589. That is the figure. But even the Governor says....

Shri A. M. Thomas: Since my statement is sought to be contradicted, I may just say that it was only some shops that were entrusted to the co-operatives; the other shops which were not entrusted to the co-operatives fetched a higher amount. It was admitted by the Kerala Government in the Legislative Assembly that got Rs. 4 lakhs less from previous year by entrusting these to the co-operative societies.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let my hon. friend produce that statement; and let him read the budget papers.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is an excellent method!

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The imagination of the Governor has travelled beyond the imagination of Shri A. M. Thomas. He also says that in the coming year, when the whole of the toddy business will be handed over to the co-operatives, there will be more loss. But one has to admit that till 1957 the demand was only Rs. 1,17,64,878, and the collection was small; but in 1957-58 and 1958-59, there has been a steady increase as far as excise revenue is concerned. That cannot be denied. I have already submitted the basis on which this has been handed over to the co-operatives.

I will come to the other side of the Governor's Report.

14 hrs.

Shri Kishan Singh (Azamgarh): Does he deny that the income from the toddy tappers' co-operatives has gone to the Communist Party?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I will deal with the Governor's role in submitting a report as the constitutional head of the State. He can make all allegations he has to in the Report. But everybody legitimately expects, and truthfulness and fairness demands, that the other side of the picture also should be given in the Report. If you look into the state of affairs which prevailed in Kerala, you will find that the Governor had not even one word to say against the agitation the way in which the agitation was built up, how law and order was violated, what were the difficulties that the Government was envisaging and what answer the Government had to give to the charges. One sentence is, of course, there in the Report to the effect that it is possible that the Government might be able to answer and explain away all these allegations in a plausible way. But he just relies upon surmises and he had not even the courtesy to ask the Chief Minister to answer that. Considering the type of agitation that was built up against the Constitutional authority, with the declared aim of overthrowing the Government, if the Governor as the constitutional head of the State had not a word to say against it, certainly he cannot be expected to have acted impartially as far as the situation in Kerala State was concerned.

I will cite one instance—because much has been said about it—concerning the police firings and violence that was “incipient” there—what the Prime Minister himself called ‘incipient violence’. Here is an editorial of a paper *Deepika*, a Catholic paper which was supporting the agitation, and which was the spokesman of the Liberation Front. It is dated 12th May, 1959, 30 days before the firing

in Ankamali. Let honest-minded democrats, let those who oppose the Communists, read that editorial and decide what was the shape of things emerged and what were the circumstances under which the police fired. *Deepika*, the organ of the Catholic Church, said:

“Is it wrong in these circumstances if we think in favour of being prepared even for shedding blood?”

Then it says in the last paragraph .

Shri Kottukapally (Moovattupuzha): Was the article in Malayalam?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is a translation I will place it on the Table of the House.

“Ankamali is the place where on the spur of the call for the formation of a volunteer corps, five thousand young men instantaneously came forward and lined up. Consequently, it is the place where the Government have initiated measures for suppressing the school-closure agitation. Last Friday when most of the menfolk had been away at work in the fields and other places, a posse of MSP and local police entered the houses at Pulliyanam, a place near Ankamali, started intimidating women and children. The Church bells began to toll and people collected like flood waters when the police party left the place taking with them those whom they could lay hands on. As a case is pending against them, we do not want to say more about it. But the beating they were subjected to does not form part, however, of the case of the law. That was part of their tactics to intimidate the people generally and to crush the volunteer organisation. But Ankamali people proved that such measures really unify and enthuse them. A big crowd armed with spades, knives,

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

pick-axe and other implements surrounded the police station and consequently there was no further beating. What is more, the arrested persons were produced in the court without loss of time and at once left on bail..".

Shri A. M. Thomas: What is there in that?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I will place it on the Table. This document, the translation with the original, was given to the Prime Minister when he visited the State

Shri Kalika Singh: Was it written by the Communist Party? (Interruptions)

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Communist Party cannot change the original.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Facts are sometimes unsavoury. In their own anxiety to start the liberation struggle and overthrow a constitutionally elected Government, they forgot that these things would see the light of day and come before the light of reason and the light of the people. That is why they were so much agitated.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore): Who is the author of that book? A question was asked to that effect. It was not answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he does not answer, can it be forced out of him?

Shri Kalika Singh: Yes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, the hon. Member should remain content with what he has said.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You extend his time. He will answer.

Shri Kalika Singh: Let it be placed on the Table. (Interruptions).

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Only the people of Kerala knew what was

the type of agitation, what was the proclaimed object of the agitation and what was its intention. I will quote the supreme commander of the Liberation Front....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And then conclude.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: And then I will conclude. The supreme commander, Shri Mannath Padmanabhan, in whose company the Prime Minister's Party is now, speaking at Thiruvalla, is reported to have made a reference to the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill and said:

"It is not possible to send back alive whoever comes saying that excess land will be taken away. That is why I am sorry. My wish is that all including these Communist Ministers should be alive."

That is the view that has been taken by the leader of the liberation struggle concerning the Agrarian Relations Bill.

Shri A. M. Thomas: By whom was it reported?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is reported in *Desabandhu*, their own paper. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would appeal to all sections of the House that they should have the patience to hear. One may not like one speech or the other, but this is for all sides. I am sorry that these interruptions are continuing.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Ministers are included in it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members to my left cannot complain on this score.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In conclusion, I will refer to what the Prime Minister said about Congressmen participating in token satyagraha.

How they conducted the satyagraha has been reported in all the papers throughout India. They were organising a liberation struggle with the horse of Shri Mannath Padmanabhan with 50,000 or 1,00,000 people marching to Trivandrum, capturing the collectorate and the Secretariat, removing the Ministers from their chairs, planting torches on their heads and making them run in the streets, and then capturing power. That was the intention. But as far as the answer to the Prime Minister is concerned, I leave it to the people of Kerala to decide what was the type of satyagraha that was carried on, what was the way in which the struggle was carried on, how many buses were burnt and how many people were beaten. I pose this question to the Home Minister: assuming that all the arguments advanced by the other side are taken for granted, in a democratic country with a Constitution, when a party has won the elections—you may accuse that party, you may accuse the Communist Party that they have committed the worst crimes,—when a Party has been elected and it has got into power, is it possible for anybody to declare a war on that Party and remove that Government by unconstitutional means? Are you prepared to follow the same logic as far as the interpretation of the Constitution is concerned?

I conclude by saying that this is only the second chapter of the drama. I agree with Dr. K. B. Menon that by Central intervention alone the affair of Kerala is not finished. The other side may laugh on behalf of Government when we speak, but I only wish the laughter lasts till the last nomination paper is filed for the next elections. I am sure the people of Kerala, in spite of the 'mass upsurge', in spite of the fact that the Communist Party got only 30 per cent. votes—that is what they say—will know whom to vote for. Now, the Governor says that all those who have voted for the Communists have weaned away. But then why is there this frantic scare on the part of the Congress Party, going and embrac-

ing the Muslim League and the P.S.P. and all and sundry and trying to make a hotch-potch of political turncoats to face the Communist Party in the next elections? Why this quandary if the Communist Party has lost popular support? If the Communist Party is not going to win the elections, why the frantic search to embrace the Muslim League, which the Prime Minister characterised last year in Kerala as a 'dead horse' which had to be put only in a historical museum?

The real decision, whether this Resolution is passed or not, will have to be taken not by arguments in this House; the decision will be taken by the people of Kerala, and the people of Kerala know it.

Whether those parties who set fire to the pages of the Constitution were right or not—that decision must be finally taken by the people of Kerala. Let us wait for that day of judgment, when the people of Kerala will give their judgment.

श्री बाबूदेवी . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्व के इतिहास में पहली बार कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी केरल में लोकतन्त्र के मार्ग से सत्ताका हूई थी। उन के लिये यह एक महान प्रबलन था कि वे लोकतन्त्र-विरोधी होने के अपने आरोपों को, जो कि विदेशी पूर्वजों के कारण उन्हें प्राप्त हुए हैं, खो कर बहा देते और अपने आचरण से यह साबित करते कि लोकतन्त्र उन के लिये लोकतन्त्र को समाप्त करने का एक साधन नहीं है, अपितु सामाजिक ढाँचे में एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने का एक सशक्त प्रभावी और स्थायी माध्यम है। लेकिन २७ मास के केरल में कम्युनिस्टों के शासन में यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि लोकतन्त्र और कम्युनिज्म साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते। यह भी प्रकट हुआ है कि कम्युनिस्ट अपरि-वर्तनवादी हैं— सब से बड़े दकियानूसी हैं। दुनिया कहीं से कहीं पहुंच जाये, परिस्थितिया कितनी भी बदल जायें, मगर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

[श्री अन्नवेदी]

डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दि प्रालिटेरियट की दुहाई देना बन्द नहीं करेगी। और डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दि प्रालिटेरियट का मतलब है डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दि पार्टी आफ दि प्रालिटेरियट और प्रालिटेरियट की पार्टी तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ही हो सकती है, और कोई पार्टी नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आरोप है कि केरल में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तानाशाही स्थापित करने के लिये काम कर रही थी। लोक तन्त्र का धर्म है जनता का शासन, जनता के लिये शासन, जनता द्वारा शासन, मगर मैं आन्दोलन के दिनों में केरल गया था। मैं ने जो कुछ देखा और सुना, मैं उस से इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा कि केरल में जनता का शासन नहीं है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का शासन है, जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लिये चलता है और जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के द्वारा चलाया जाता है। मेरा आरोप है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने भारतीय संविधान को उस को सम्पूर्ण मान्यताओं के साथ अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया। केरल के मुख्य मंत्री जब राजगद्दी पर बैठे, तो उन्होंने ने केरल की जनता के नाम एक संदेश प्रसारित किया, जिस में उन्होंने ने अपनी मजबूरी प्रकट की कि जो कुछ भी वह करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं कर सकते। क्यों नहीं कर सकते? मैं उन के शब्दों को क्वोट करता हूँ —

"The administration of the problem State is a job; it is indeed difficult. The real difficulty is the fact that he and his colleagues have to work within the framework of the system which includes several regulations and procedures which are not to their liking."

भारत का संविधान जो नियम लगाता है, जो बंधन लगाता है कि जिस से लोकतन्त्र तानाशाही में न बदल जाये, केरल के मुख्य मंत्री को ये बंधन लगते थे। यद्यपि उन्होंने ने लोकतन्त्र की घोषणाएँ कीं,

मगर आचरण लोकतन्त्र के सर्वथा विपरीत किया। कौन से बंधन हैं, जो कि हमारा संविधान शासन पर लगाता है? पहला बंधन यह है कि पार्टी और सरकार के बीच में एक रेखा होनी चाहिये—एक लम्बल-रेखा होनी चाहिये, जिसको चीर कर अगर कोई पार जायेगा, तो लोकतन्त्र की सीता की भविष्याकम्बाव का राक्षस हरण कर के ले जायगा। केरल में हम लम्बल-रेखा को मिटा दिया गया। न्यायालय की स्वतन्त्रता में हस्तक्षेप किया गया और यह हस्तक्षेप केवल स्वतन्त्रता तक सीमित नहीं रहा, मगर सैल-कोर्ट्स कायम किये गये, जो कि सम्मन जारी करते थे।

अभी हमारे कुछ मित्र कांग्रेस राज्यों की प्रालोचना कर रहे थे। मैं भा कांग्रेस का कोई बहुत बड़ा प्रशंसक नहीं हूँ और मेरे कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी जानते हैं कि इमो दिल्तो में बैठ कर कांग्रेस को हराने के लिये वे हमारे साथ हाथ मिला चुके हैं। लेकिन कांग्रेस का भ्रातृत्वक होते हुए भी मुझे यह बात कहने में बिल्कुल संकोच नहीं है कि केरल के कम्युनिस्ट शासन में जो कुछ हुआ, वह कांग्रेस के तेरह राज्यों में अभी तक नहीं हुआ। कितो भी कांग्रेस के राज्य में सैल-कोर्ट्स नहीं कायम किये गये, चौदह वर्षों के बच्चों को गांव से निर्वासित नहीं किया गया, किसी के माता पिता को यह नहीं कहा गया कि आप अपनी लड़कियों को शादी कम्युनिस्ट से कर दीजिये, और जितने सैल-कोर्ट के कहने को नहीं माना, उस को छुरे का निशाना नहीं बनाया गया। यह किसी तानाशाही देश में ही सम्भव है और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी इस मार्ग से केरल में आने बड़ रही थी।

यहां पर कम्युनिस्टों की नई पुलिस पालिसी की बड़ी तारीफ की गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि लेनिन ने जो एमिल बीकिंस बनाई थी, उस आधार पर यह नई पुलिस

पालिसी गढ़ी गई है। कहा गया है कि हम ने मजदूरों और किसानों के हित के लिये इस नई पालिसी का निर्धारण किया, लेकिन मैं ने केरल में देखा कि जहां कहीं ऐसे मजदूरों का खाना खाता था, जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते थे, या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के विरोधी थे, वहां पर पुलिस दखल-अंदाजी नहीं करेगी, यह नीति तब तक पर बरी रह जाती थी और पुलिस हस्तक्षेप करती थी। केरल की कम्युनिस्ट पुलिस ने विद्यार्थियों पर लाठियां चलाई और मजदूरों पर गोलियां चलाई। स्पष्ट है कि यह नई पुलिस पालिसी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिये बनाई गई। ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जिन से यह प्रकट होता है कि जिस किसी कारखाने में अगर कम्युनिस्ट-विरोधी मजदूर-संगठन काम करता था, तो सरकार उस की मांगों को नहीं मानती थी। और वे कारखाने केवल पूजोपतिओं के ही नहीं हैं, हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी एक कारखाना केरल में चलता है। उस में कुछ गड़बड़ हुई। कम्युनिस्टों ने वहां धरना लगाया कि मजदूरों को जाने नहीं देंगे और पुलिस देखती रहो। क्या वह कारखाना किसी पूजोपति का था? वह तो पब्लिक सेक्टर का कारखाना है—केन्द्रीय सरकार का कारखाना है और मजदूरों को जब रोका गया धरना दे कर, तो पुलिस ने हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। सीताराम मिल में क्या हुआ? गवर्नमेंट प्रैस में क्या हुआ? पुलिस हस्तक्षेप करती थी, जहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हितों पर चोट आती थी और जहां विरोधी दबाये जाते थे और विरोधी संगठनों को कुचला जाता था, वहां पुलिस को निष्क्रिय और निष्प्रभावी बना दिया गया। मैं ने अपने दौरे में एक मजदूर से पूछा कि यह तो मजदूरों की सरकार है, तुम मजदूरों की सरकार के खिलाफ कैसे हो गये? उस ने कहा कि मैं कम्युनिस्ट संगठन में नहीं हूँ, इसलिये मैं एक फुटपाथ पर सोता था और एक रात को मुझे उस फुटपाथ से उठा कर झुटा बिछाया गया और कहा गया कि यदि तुम कम्युनिस्ट

यूनियन में शामिल नहीं होये, तो यहाँ नहीं सी सकोगे और अगर सोये, तो यह खुरा है। यह एक मजदूर की बात है। केरल में सब मजदूरों की रक्षा नदी की गई और अगर सब मजदूरों की रक्षा की जाती, तो इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन खड़ा न होता।

इस बात को दोहराया गया है कि आन्दोलन किसी पार्टी ने खड़ा नहीं किया—यह तो जनता का आन्दोलन था और पार्टियाँ उस में बाद में आईं। अगर पार्टियाँ न आती, तो जनता का ज्वार उन पार्टियों को भी बहा देता। जनता जाग्रत हो गई भारत का संविधान की रक्षा के लिये जमींदारी की रक्षा के लिये नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश में, उपाध्यक्ष मधोबस, बीस लाख जमींदार कांग्रेस सरकार ने खत्म कर दिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : केवल शर्तों में खत्म किया है।

श्री बाळपेयी : वहां तो कोई आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जनता को साथ ले कर नहीं चल सकी और फिर प्रधान मंत्री से यह आशा की गई कि वह जनता को राय देते कि वहां अपना आन्दोलन बन्द कर दे। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी यह भूल जाती है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बड़े लोकतन्त्रवादी हैं। जब जनता जाग्रत हो जाती है, तो कोई भी लोकतन्त्रवादी उस जनता को—अगर उस की मांगें सही हैं—शान्त होने के लिये नहीं कह सकता। उन्होंने ने कम्युनिस्टों से कहा कि इस्तीफा दे दीजिये। बहुत से कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य बोले हैं, परन्तु किसी ने यह नहीं बताया कि आखिर वे कुर्सी से क्यों चिपके रहे। मुझे कभी कभी शक होता है कि वे कुर्सी से चिपके रहे या कुर्सी ही उन से चिपक गई, जिस को छुड़ाने के लिये राष्ट्रपति को घोषणा करनी पड़ी। अगर प्रधान मंत्री के लिये उन के हृदय में धावर था, तो वे कहते कि इस्तीफे की बात है तो गन्त, लेकिन काम

[श्री वाजपेयी]

कहते हैं, इस लिये हम मानते हैं। इस से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की कीर्ति बढ़ जाती, उन के बश में चार चान्द लग जाते, मगर उन में वह नैतिक मनीबल नहीं था कि वे गद्दी को बात भार कर जनता-जनार्दन की अदालत में जा कर कहते कि अगर हम ने तुम्हारे लिये कुछ किया है, तो हम को चुन कर दिखाओ। इसलिये उन्हो ने इस्तीफे की बात नहीं मानी। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करती। भारत का सविधान बड़ा दुष्प्रभावी, निष्प्रभावी होता, बहुत कमजोर साबित होता अगर केरल में सविधान की, लोकतन्त्र की हत्या देख कर भी हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठी रहती। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि भारत का सविधान सशक्त साबित हुआ है, प्रभावी साबित हुआ है। अगर लोकतन्त्र पर कहीं भी कुठाराघात होगा तो हम उस आक्रमण का सामना कर सकते हैं केरल में केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप से यह साबित हो गया है। लेकिन जो देर लगाई गई उस से कम्युनिस्टों को जनता के मन में भ्रम पैदा करने का मौका मिल गया।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी यह स्पष्ट होना बाकी है कि केन्द्रीय हस्तक्षेप कम्युनिस्ट जो सविधान को तोड़ने की कार्रवाई कर रहे थे, उस के कारण हुआ है या जनता के आन्दोलन के कारण हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को जनता के आन्दोलन के लिये राह नहीं देखनी चाहिये थी। जब कम्युनिस्ट सविधान का उल्लंघन कर रहे थे, लोकतन्त्र की हत्या कर रहे थे, भारत के नागरिक और नागरिक के बीच में स्वतन्त्रता को समाप्त कर भेदभाव कर रहे थे, जब लोकतन्त्र का महारा ले कर के अधिनायकवाद कायम कर रहे थे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये था। अगर मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की कठिनाई को समझता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार कांग्रेस की,

केरल की सरकार कम्युनिस्टों की, फिर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया का भी कुछ डर होगा, जनता क्या कहेगी, इस का भी कुछ संकोच होगा, लेकिन कार्रवाई देरी से की गई, मगर सही दिशा में की गई और मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री डांगे ने कहा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का रथ धरती से ऊंचे चलता था अब वह नीचे आ गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का रथ धरती से ऊंचे चलता था इसलिये कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को देश की धरती पर पैर जमाने का मौका मिल गया। अब अगर सचमुच में वह रथ नीचे लग गया है तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी देश की धरती पर पैर नहीं जमा सकती है, उस की धरती के नीचे जाना होगा, अडर-प्राउड जाना होगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से बढ़ कर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का और कोई मित्र नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन जब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हित में होता है तब वह प्रधान मंत्री को बड़ा बनाती है, अगर कहीं उस के विरोध में बात चली जाती है, तो वह छोटे हो जाते हैं। केरल के गवर्नर ने अकमाली की गोलीबारी के बाद जो वक्तव्य दिया जिस में विरोधियों पर हिंसा का भी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से आरोप लगाया गया है, तो कम्युनिस्ट बड़े प्रसन्न थे, तब केरल गवर्नर उन के लिये आदर्श गवर्नर थे, आज जब केरल के गवर्नर ने रिपोर्ट में कह दिया कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी सविधान को तोड़ने की दोषी है तो वही केरल के गवर्नर अब उन के लिये पतित हो गये हैं। अब केरल के गवर्नर पर वे विश्वास करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के दो मापदंड नहीं चल सकते हैं, दो गज नहीं चल सकते हैं। कम्युनिस्टों ने केरल के शासन में यह प्रमाणित कर दिया है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी लोकतन्त्र के मार्ग से काम नहीं कर सकती है और अगर वह करना भी चाहे तब भी नहीं कर सकती है। दुर्बोधन

ने महाभारत में कहा है कि मैं समझता हूँ कि काम गलत है मगर मेरी प्रवृत्ति ही ऐसी है कि मैं सही काम कर नहीं सकता हूँ। जब तक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी डिक्टेटोरशिप थाफ वी प्रालिटेरिएट को तिलांजलि नहीं देती है, जब तक वर्गयुद्ध में से अपना विश्वास नहीं उठाती है, जब तक देश के बाहर से प्रेरणा लेना बन्द नहीं करती है तब तक वह भारत के संविधान के अन्तर्गत काम नहीं कर सकती है। केवल केरल ही नहीं भारत के किसी भी प्रान्त में कम्युनिस्टों की सरकार यदि बनेगी तो वह भारत के संविधान के प्रतिकूल जायेगा। वह बात श्री डांगे ने साफ तौर से कह दी है। उन्होंने न पश्चाताप नहीं किया है उस पर जो कुछ केरल में हुआ है। उन्होंने ने चुनौती दी है, केन्द्रीय सरकार को जिस ने केरल की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया है और उन्होंने ने चुनौती दी है, इस सदन को कि हम अगर फिर चुन कर आयेगे तो फिर ऐसा ही करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सदन को गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये कि जो पार्टी खुलेआम भारत के संविधान को तोड़ना चाहती है और केवल तोड़ना ही नहीं चाहती बल्कि अपने आचरण से तोड़ भी चुकी है, क्या उस पार्टी को इस बात की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये कि वह भारत के संविधान के अन्तर्गत चुनाव जीत कर सत्ता पर कब्जा कर सके।

मैं दो बातें कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। श्री डांगे ने महाभारत की चर्चा की थी। मुझे भी महाभारत का एक प्रसंग याद आता है। कौरव और पांडवों में लड़ाई हो रही थी और कर्ण का रथ धरती में धँस गया। अर्जुन मारने के लिये तैयार हो गये लेकिन कर्ण ने कहा कि धरे धरे यह क्या करते हो, धर्म क्या है, न्याय क्या है, नीति क्या है? अर्जुन ने कहा जब दुर्योधन के दरबार में द्रौपदी के तन के बस्त्रों का अपहरण किया जा रहा था, तो उस समय धर्म क्या था, जब साक्षात्पूह में पांडवों को जला कर मारने

की साजिशों की गई थीं, तब धर्म क्या था? आज कम्युनिस्ट जो लोकतंत्र की बात करते हैं, न्याय की बात करते हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की आजादी के बाद जब वे तेलंगाना में हथियार ले कर लड़ हो गये थे, तब लोकतंत्र कहाँ गया था, तब संविधान कहाँ गया था? तेलंगाना दूर है, अभी अभी पंजाब में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं, कि बेटरमेंट लेबी के मामले को ले कर, एंटी बेटरमेंट लेबी के अन्तर्गत कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने हिंसा को प्रोत्साहन दिया है यह प्रमाणित हो चुका है। भदालतों में घुस कर उन पर कब्जा किया गया और कहा गया कि हम स्पेसिफिक इशू के लिये लड़ते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केरल की जनता भी स्पेसिफिक इशू को ले कर ही लड़ी थी और उस ने कहा था कि जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते उन को जाना चाहिये। केरल की जनता हमारी बधाई की पात्र है। केरल की वीर जनता ने सारे देश का मार्गदर्शन किया है। केरल की जनता प्रागं भी मैं समझता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को उचित उत्तर देगी। लेकिन इस सदन को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि जब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी लोकतंत्र का मार्ग ग्रहण नहीं कर सकती है, उस मार्ग पर चल नहीं सकती है, तो क्या उस को लोकतंत्र द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने की छट दी जाय या नहीं।

एक और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। जब राष्ट्रपति शासन वहाँ लागू हुआ है, केरल के हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र आरोप लगा रहे हैं और उस दिन श्री नारायणन्-कुट्टि मेनन ने आरोप लगाया कि मन्दिर तोड़ दिया गया है। जब उन से पूछा गया कि कहा तोड़ा गया है, तो पहले उन्होंने ने कहा कि त्रिचूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तोड़ा गया है और बाद में उन्हो ने इस का सडन किया और कहा कि एर्नाकुलम् में तोड़ा गया है।

[श्री वाङ्मयैषी]

उन्होंने जिन स्थानों का नाम लिया, मैं ने वहाँ के अपने पार्टी के लोगों को लिखा कि आप जाँच कर के बतायें कि क्या सचमुच में एक मन्दिर तोड़ा गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास जिस स्थान के आरोप लगाये गये हैं कि मन्दिर तोड़ा गया है, उस के चित्र मौजूद हैं और कोई भी मन्दिर तोड़ा नहीं गया है और यह सरासर गलत बात है। मगर आज कम्युनिस्ट हिन्दुओं के हिमायती बन कर खड़े हो गये हैं, कम से कम राष्ट्रपति की घोषणा का यह तो लाभ हुआ है, बेभान हो कर तो निकले हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू मन्दिरों के बारे में अभी तक केरल में जो आरोप लगाया गया है वह गलत आरोप है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इन गलत आरोपों से कोई भी भ्रम में नहीं पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Not more than ten minutes

Shri Punnoose Sir, at the tag end of this debate, I am trying to race against time to say just a few words especially with regard to the very valuable observations made by the Prime Minister yesterday. It is not as one who wants to win a debating point that I am saying this but as one who has been distressed throughout this distressing experience in the last few months, as one who has watched with extreme care, the words and deeds of the Prime Minister, his Party and the Central Government, that I raise these questions. It would appear from the Prime Minister's speech yesterday—at least that was the expression that I had—that he wanted to make out that he had always behaved in a manner favourable to the Kerala Government. He always had his consideration for the Kerala Government and even for the Communist Party. I beg to differ from

him, however much I am prepared to take him at his word. I have every respect for him. I am completely unconvinced because from the very beginning to the end, you will see that the Prime Minister has not been able to rise to the occasion. He says that he discouraged picketing, destruction of property, school picketing, etc. and he made several statements. But he did not make one statement and that was the only statement that was expected of the Prime Minister, from a leader of his stature. He never said that "As long as this struggle continues, as long as laws are violated with the objective of paralysing an elected Government, the Central Government will not move." What prevented him from making such an announcement? I do not, for my life, understand. Speaking yesterday, he said he was helpless. He did not use that word. But that was his explanation. May I present a parallel case when his great leader, the great leader of this country, the Father of Nation behaved in a different way in a somewhat similar situation. In 1938 in Travancore, the national movement came like a storm. It came like a bolt from the blue. In fact, it affected all of us. Those of us who were in schools, we did not join the movement but we fell into the current. After three or four weeks we were told that a memorandum was submitted against the then Dewan, Sir C P Ramaswami Ayyar. The Dewan demanded that the memorandum should be withdrawn. We did not agree. We said that we did not like the Dewan and every specific act of the Dewan. Many of us of the younger generation never knew what exactly was contained in the memorandum, but we knew that it should not be withdrawn. All sorts of people shouted that the memorandum shall not be withdrawn. The Dewan contacted Wardha, and from Wardha came a voice, soft but sharp, that the memorandum should be withdrawn. We were taken aback. Even today, I cannot forget the shock of my life

that I had then. Well, the whole younger generation turned against the Congress saying that they were cheating us. The Christian communalists also said so, of course in a subdued voice, they said that, after all, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and Gandhiji are Hindus. All people said, nothing doing. The bankers, planters and others who were against the Dewan said that it should not be withdrawn. They began to tie up their bags and walk away. But Gandhiji said that it shall be withdrawn. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, a shrewd statesman that he was, arrested all Congress leaders and put them in jails. From the jails, the Congress leaders said: "Bapuji, see we are arrested and what can we do now?" Gandhiji said: "All right Withdraw and come back."

Everybody said that the national movement was down and out. But the movement was down and out for the time being only. Those of us youngsters in the movement, younger generation prepared another memorandum, much more vituperative, got it signed by thousands of people and sent it on to the Maharaja. We read it out throughout the country. We were arrested and put in jails. After a few months, it was found that the withdrawal of the memorandum gave place to a national movement, strong, virile and pure.

In the same way, Sir, here was a situation. It was not a question of the survival of the Communist Government. It was not a question of Shri Nambudripad remaining in power. It was not a question of this party or that party winning. It was a question as to whether in our dear India, different parties can exist, whether there can be a government formed by one party in a particular State and a different party's government at the Centre. This crucial question was there. I am sorry to say that the Prime Minister could not rise to the occasion. He said he could not help it. If he had said that we are not

going to encourage this violent movement, this movement to paralyse the Government, we will discourage it and the Central Government will not move in their favour, we on our part were prepared to co-operate with him; not to suppress the movement, not to throw their demands away, not to suppress even the communalists, but we were prepared to meet all of them half way.

We asked the Prime Minister to take up all the disputed things and give us his verdict. It was not because we wanted to hang on to power. Just as he mentioned yesterday, we are not children in politics to think that we can continue in Government simply because the Prime Minister permits it. Then, he said about disengagement. I would request him to clarify one thing, if not now at some later stage. If we had agreed to mid-term elections, what would have happened was that the cold war would have become hot. There was an instance of that. At the time, the National Council of the Communist Party of India was meeting in Trivandrum, there was also a meeting of the Council of the non-Communist Parties. Over the radio, it was announced that the National Council had decided that the Ministry shall resign. I do not know whether it was wrongly given over the radio or it was wrongly understood, but we knew what happened after that. Within half-an-hour after this announcement in many towns of Kerala, conditions of street fighting developed. The police and the parties concerned had a very very hard time. Therefore, if we had actually agreed to mid-term elections that would have immediately led to nothing short of a civil war. Of course, the Indian military will march in.

But the fact of the matter is that in Trivandrum, the Prime Minister of India proved himself too weak. Therefore, when he suggested to us in a serious way in Simla that we should have mid-term elections, we knew that he could not deliver the goods,

[Shri Punnoose]

that he was no more the master of the situation. He has got the Kerala leaders here. The leader of the Opposition is here listening to us. Let the Prime Minister ask them. They have made repeated statements that even if the Communists win in the mid-term elections, they will have a show down. They have said that they will use the same weapons to fight the Communists. This is the sort of attitude that has developed. Sir, I wish the Congress all success, because it is an organisation for which I have spent a good portion of my youth. I would like to see it going up.

Sir, what will happen is this. A duck lays eggs but it never incubates. It is the lot of the hen to sit over the eggs. The hen sits over the eggs. The kids come out. The poor hen thinks that they are chicks, but after three or four months, they go into the water and the poor hen sits back. In the same way, the Prime Minister has been a party to this, but after three or four months he will find that these communal ducklings will go their way.

The Congress movement was a part of the national movement. It was the result of the aspirations of the people. But that has been spoiled now, completely spoiled. I find that Acharya Kripalani is laughing. Yesterday, he was praising Mr. Mannath Padmanabhan. He stays only five miles away from my village. Most of the boys in that part of India during our time fought communal organisations and movements. But Shri Mannath Padmanabhan is one who has never throughout his 80 years of life thought in terms of the nation. He has always thought and acted communally. It is impossible for a man of his age to think in any other way. It is not his fault, anybody in his walk of life will be like that.

Therefore, by this failure by the failure of the Prime Minister they have created a situation in Kerala which is going to be harmful not only

to the people of Kerala but, in the coming days, to the whole of India. They are now roping in all the parties. They say that we have been isolated. They say we have been weakened. Then why this panic, Dr. K. B. Menon? Why do you hug the Muslim League? We have no grouse against any particular group. Acharya Kripalani said that the Catholics wanted to have a conference to which we did not agree. It would appear as though we have some grouse against them. Not at all. We have no grouse against the Catholics. We never wanted to hurt their feelings. But, Sir, they have taken a position to which I think no national party can agree. Chavalier Joseph, President of the Catholic Congress said that they want that education should be given to Catholic children in Catholic schools by Catholic teachers and through books prescribed by Catholic priests. Is such a sort of education possible in any country which claims to be secular?

Shri Kottakapally (Moovattupuzha) In the Catholic schools, the Government curriculum is being followed.

Shri Punnoose. Sir, it has been said that all sorts of unreligious things have been put in the text books. It was said that it has been mentioned somewhere that Christ is the son of a carpenter. Well, the Christians were offended very much.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam) The Enquiry Committee does not consist of Catholics.

Shri Punnoose. Mr. Pappini, the famous author, begins his book by saying that Christ was born in a stable. Rich Christians are today a bit ashamed of it. They make golden stables to put Christ. In Kerala, Sir, it is quite likely that the bankers and planters might desire Christ to be the son of a banker or a planter. My hon. friend, Shri Thomas might think why Christ could not be the son of a Deputy Minister. Sir, Christ was

corn to a toiler, but the catholics in Kerala and the church dignitaries have taken a step which will prove very futile to them in the long run. They are out in politics. Pray, for Heaven's sake, keep the peace. Hands off behind the curtain as they used to. Otherwise, it will be ruinous to them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Before the Home Minister begins the reply, may I seek a clarification from you. This point was not raised and I have no opportunity otherwise. Now that the Law Minister is also here, may I just point out to him that the proclamation, as it is worded, suspends the operation of article 201 of the Constitution. I understand that several Bills which have been passed by the Kerala legislature before it was dissolved are pending approval of the President or the assent of the President. If, according to the proclamation, article 201 is suspended, it becomes impossible for the President to invoke the article to give his assent, in which case, if the matter is agitated in a court, it will clearly be declared *ultra vires*. I want this position to be examined and to be told what Government proposes to do in this matter. For, there are several Bills which have been passed by the legislature and which can be assented to by the President only if this article is not suspended. This is a matter which I discussed with the Law Minister also in the lobby. So, I did not want to take the Government by surprise.

पंडित राज नारायण 'ब्रजेश' (शिवपुरी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे समय नहीं मिलेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो समय है नहीं, इसलिये मैं माफी चाहता हूँ।

पंडित राजनारायण 'ब्रजेश': यह तो मुझे ही केरल बना दिया गया। सब को अवसर मिला, मुझे ही नहीं मिला।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: इरादा तो ऐसा ही था। हा अगर स्वाभाविक रूप में ऐसा हो गया है तो मैं माफ़ कीजिये।

Shri Easwara Iyer: I have got point for clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is any doubt that could be answered later.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Not that I want to take the time of the House. Only one point for clarification. Where the proclamation has suspended the operation of article 201 of the Constitution, it will be impossible, constitutionally, for the President to give his assent in respect of Bills that have already been passed by the Kerala legislature. So, I would suggest that the resolution can be so modified by the Government as to enable the President's assent being given.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Unless it be the wish of the Government not to give assent to those Bills.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): So far as the question put by Shri Punnoose and by Shri Easwara Iyer is concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not Shri Punnoose.

Shri G. B. Pant: I did not know that they disown each other. Well, it was Shri V. P. Nayar. The matter is engaging the attention of Government and, in fact, it had struck us even before the point was raised here. If necessary, a supplementary proclamation will be issued with regard to this particular aspect of the question.

Sir, I do not propose to take much time of the House. In fact, I do not feel that it is at all necessary. I am grateful to hon. Members for the support that they have accorded to this resolution. In fact, such occasions have been very rare in this House. The volume of opinion which has been expressed here in support of this particular proposition is seldom seen in the House. Hon. Members belonging to the important organised bodies, excepting the communists who are naturally of a different opinion, have given their unreserved support to it. I do not think that the arguments that were advanced on the other side remain unanswered. Especially after

[Shri G. B. Pant]

the authoritative speech made by the Prime Minister yesterday, little more is left for me

We here see the working of our Constitution in its full glory. Here, we see people of different shades of opinion expressing their views, free from any fear, any sort of regimentation or any other reservation about the matters that come up before the House. That is the essence of democracy.

I came across an article by Dr Mukerjee recently published in a magazine—"Pushpanjali" or something, I do not exactly remember—in which he has stated that while working for socialism no opposition need be allowed to function, and that it would be better to have only those who would subscribe to those views to enter the legislatures and occupy the places within the legislatures. I think I am not summarising wrongly what he has said in that article. Our Constitution however is of a different type. It allows all citizens an equal share in the affairs of the State. The noble preamble enshrines the objectives for which we stand, that is, justice, equality, liberty and fraternity along with the dignity of the individual. So, harmony is to be one of the main objectives. We do not want any sort of class conflict in our country. But, all the same, there are special provisions in the Constitution for giving assistance to the backward people and to those who need some special aid, but so far as the law is concerned, so far as the fundamental rights are concerned, they are equally meant for the protection of every citizen, to whichever class he may belong, and whatever be his profession or calling. So, we have to keep that basic principle of democracy and of our own Constitution in view. I am not sure if that quite agrees with the outlook of those who have sworn by communism. I have no quarrel with communism myself. I may not quite agree with it—I am a very humble person—my agreement or dis-

agreement does not matter, but their approach to these problems is different, and they stand essentially for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The communist countries themselves are perhaps getting out of the old groove, but in other places, there is a tendency to follow outmoded policies and principles (Interruptions)

By communist countries, I meant those countries which are showing signs of progress and readiness to negotiate and to find a common ground, so that the differences may be minimised and tension may be relaxed.

I submit that our own guiding principles are there in our Constitution. So, we have to follow them not only here in Parliament at the Centre, but also in the States. We are as much bound by the Constitution as any State or any local body. If we make any departure from it, we would be doing something which would be extremely, I would say, not only undesirable, but also dangerous, because we have not only to work for the present, but we happen to be in a position also to influence the future course of events. In the circumstances, we have to take good care before we take this step. So, in this particular case too we did do our very best to avoid what might possibly be abused in future by those who want to abuse or to make a misuse of the Constitution.

The other day, Shri Easwara Iyer, I think said that I had uttered a lie or said something that was wrong when I made a certain statement. I do not exactly remember what it is.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I never said you were speaking a lie.

Shri G. B. Pant: What did you say?

Shri Easwara Iyer: I said, you were not speaking the whole truth.

Shri G. B. Pant: Will you kindly let me know where I was not speaking the whole truth?

Shri Eswara Iyer: In saying that the Chief Minister of the Kerala State has not asked for action to be taken by the Centre, I said you have not spoken the truth, in so far as, I said, the Chief Minister might not have requested the help of the army, but he wanted a categorical statement from the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to the effect that you disapprove of the direct action and also say that you would not intervene centrally.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as that goes, I made it perfectly clear in the course of my speech that the Central Government can help through the State apparatus. In so far as moral precepts are concerned they may be the concern of individuals. But so far as Government is concerned, it can help only through such means as it always has under its control and which it can utilise. So, as I said a reference has been made to the Centre, by the State Government, a letter was received by me; a letter was received by the Defence Minister and similar letters, I think, were also received in the Home and Defence Ministries about the help of the army that might be needed in future. We readily gave an answer and I think the answer was quite satisfactory.

When flag marches were desired, they too were arranged. The army was placed very near Kerala for the use of the Kerala Government. So, we were always ready to render whatever assistance we could in the manner that a State can render assistance. So far as moral precepts go, I do not know if the Prime Minister had left any room for doubt about his own attitude or that of his colleagues. I am a very small fry and I am not sure if any reference was made to me in this connection. But the Prime Minister more than once said that he is against unconstitutional methods, he is against picketing in any shape or form, he is against picketing of schools and of transport vehicles. He said again and again he was against boys being

brought into this affair. This statement he made not once or twice; Shri A. K. Gopalan also read out some of those passages from the interviews that he had with the Press and he has confirmed what I am saying.

I have myself left no room for doubt in this House that I am entirely opposed to direct action being resorted to in any shape or form for political purposes. This question has arisen in this House more than once and I have expressed my own view unequivocally. But my friends sitting on the other side vehemently opposed me and they said that direct action is essential and they cannot do without it. Not only has direct action brought misery to large numbers, but it has resulted in the destruction of public property, in the burning of tram cars, buses, post offices, railway stations, cutting of wires and so many other things. I have always been opposed to it and I am in a way relieved that though this Kerala affair has caused difficulties in many ways, it has also had this wholesome effect that my friends opposite now agree that direct action should not be resorted to in such matters. (*Interruption*). I hope that in future we can at least expect that whatever be our own deficiencies, they will act up to their professions. That will be of great help to the country.

15 hrs.

In fact, even when the Preventive Detention Act was under discussion here, I said at one stage that if the organised political parties were to agree to the dropping of this item of direct action, then we would withdraw the Preventive Detention Act too. But that offer was not accepted. There are many things in which contact with the Government—even if it be only a State Government—for a little while produces a wholesome effect on the minds and thoughts of people. Formerly we were told that if there is a firing in any State, then

[Shri G. B. Pant]

the Ministry should resign, because firing means lack of contact with the people. We were told that section 144 should never be used. We were also told that nothing should be done that is against the wish of anyone in the State, of whichever party he is. But I do not know whether the party, especially the Communist Party, which was in charge of the Kerala Government for about two years and a quarter, perhaps half, has now realised that what they said when they were out of office was entirely different from what their responsibilities in office forced upon them and to which they had to take recourse. Not only once or twice, but even before this movement there were many occasions when in Kerala the Government had to take recourse to firing. I am not discussing the merits of this case at all.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Congress has refused judicial enquiry in all States.

Shri G. B. Pant: Perhaps, except on one occasion, that is, the firing at Munnar when the people on strike belonged to the Communist Party, and not to non-communists, the Communists condemned the firing and they had reasons too. Except on that one occasion, they did not see anything wrong about these firings. But in this particular case of Munnar they were of the view—and this view was expressed even, I understand by some of the Ministers and also by the leaders of Kerala, including Shri Gopalan, I think—that that firing was altogether unjustified. And in that particular case officers were appointed to see if the police had made any mistake apart from this firing, and also I think an enquiry was ordered into the firing. In both it was found that the police was not to blame. So, I do not know now if the hon. Members sitting opposite....

Shri Pannoose: The Government ordered enquiry in both places—Chandanthope as well as Munnar.

Shri G. B. Pant: I did not say that enquiries were not ordered. I never said so. I said that in this particular case the people in authority had declared even before a board of enquiry was set up that the firing was unjustified, because the strikers belonged to the Communist Party—that was what I said—while in other cases where the enquiries were ordered without any sort of bias in favour of or against the police, perhaps the strikers were more to blame there because they did not belong to the Communist Party.

Well, that is what happened in one particular case. Shri Easwara Iyer reminded me of it by referring to a certain telegram which I had sent in respect of that strike to the Chief Minister. A number of telegrams were exchanged between the Government and myself on that occasion and I had suggested that as INTUC, which was supposed to represent the majority of the workmen there in the plantations...

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it your figure?

Shri Tangamani: Your own Government figures show that AITUC has got a membership of 78,000 whereas the INTUC has only 12,000. It has been verified by the Central Government.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know to which year these figures relate.

Shri Tangamani: They relate to 1957-58.

Shri G. B. Pant: They relate to 1957-58 but not to 1958-59.

Shri Maniyangadan: The Labour Officer of Munnar has certified that the membership of INTUC is more than that of others.

Shri G. B. Pant: Anyway, I had then suggested that as the management and the labour union of INTUC were willing to have the matter referred to adjudication, it would be in the interest of all concerned to do so, because there has been a long strike

and there had been many firings, and there had been many occasions when there had been clashes between the strikers and others, between one section of the labour and the other, between the INTUC and AITUC and I thought that this state of affairs should be brought to an end. Originally the planters were not prepared to refer the matter to adjudication. So, when they also agreed, I said as they too had agreed, it would perhaps be a good solution. The Government thought that it would not be. They would try to bring about some settlement by negotiation. Well, I understand that there have been no negotiations since, but the strike was then withdrawn. Anyway, I was reminded of that affair by Shri Easwara Iyer's reference to my telegram. I think he has not seen all the telegrams. If he had seen them, he would have no doubt.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I saw a press report.

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, he referred to the telegram and not to the press report. There are many telegrams.

Then, Shri Easwara Iyer also gave a quotation from Dr. Ambedkar's speech. Only, he quoted half of the paragraph and left out the other half.

15 09 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

He read only up to a particular portion. He read only up to

"I hope the first thing he will do would be to issue a mere warning to a province that has erred that things were not happening in the way in which they were intended to happen in the Constitution."

He ended with "in the Constitution", but did not follow up with the rest.

The next sentence runs thus

"If that warning fails, the second thing for him to do will be

174 LS-7

to order an election allowing the people of the province to settle matters by themselves. It is only when these two remedies fail that he would resort to this article. I do not think we could then say that these articles were imported in vain or that the President had acted wantonly."

There was a suggestion made by no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister, after a study of the situation on the spot, that general elections should be held in Kerala by the Kerala Government. But though at that time there was some hope that the Kerala Government might agree to this arrangement, the Party Executive did not approve of that idea. So, no elections could be held which was the second step provided here.

When the elections failed, according to the quotation given by Shri Iyer, necessarily the next step had to be taken under article 356.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Warning?

Shri G. B. Pant: He also referred to one other matter. I think he said that the report that has been sent by the Governor was not valid because the Governor had no authority to do so except with the concurrence of the Government. I think if he had only kept in mind what I have just read out, it would have been clear that the Constitution never contemplated this because it says Give a warning first. If the warning is not accepted then you proceed further. Of course, no ministry is going to accept that it is out to commit suicide itself. So, this single article, I think, by itself is conclusive in the matter that this step is to follow warning. But this matter, I understand, has been discussed here at great length. We have been receiving reports from the Governors very frequently and so far as Kerala is concerned I have been in constant touch with the Governor and also with the Ministers.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): On a point of order, Sir. May I just ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No, not now. No Interruption now.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is a very important question regarding the Governor.

Mr. Speaker: At the end of the reply.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not going to answer important questions. Unimportant things I may.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Governor got complete control, he became interested party, so his opinion cannot be accepted.

Shri G. B. Pant: There was the question of warning here. I can only submit that we have taken the liberty of placing our views. At least I have taken the liberty of writing to the Government from time to time. I think we have to adopt a code of conduct and whatever we suggest has to be in a polite form. We cannot say "You, So-and-so, are hereby warned." That is not the way how Governments are conducted, how the affairs of the States are to be administered. There are methods by which views are expressed.

You might be remembering that last year there was a suggestion that there should be an enquiry into the affairs of Kerala. We did not encourage it, but I then saw a report in the *Hindu* in which some questions were put to Shri Nambudiripad and he said that he will not agree to any such enquiry. I could appreciate those sentiments. I also feel that it is difficult to hold an enquiry against the Government when the Government is in office because it affects the morale of the services and it also comes in the way of the proper and effective functioning of the Government itself. So, I appreciate that. But he also said in that report, "If it was only a question of clearing then

the Central Government can ascertain all facts. It was not as if only a judge can assess the situation. There was public opinion which counted and which one has to recognise." So, the arbiter in all these matters is the opinion of the citizens of the State. He laid emphasis on that.

I may also submit that there were many allegations made and sometimes we also received reports which were of an authentic character about certain acts being done which were not altogether in accord with the spirit or the letter of the provisions of the Constitution. We did not take any step under article 356 or under any other provision because we felt that it is a Government of a different political complexion and if we took any action we will be misunderstood and also that the best way of solving the thing would be to let public opinion there in the State see if things can be done in the proper way and if they are satisfied. But two things are necessary before a decision to take this action can be taken. Not only should there be a breach of the provisions of the Constitution but there should also be a feeling in the State that things are being done which are improper and intolerable. So, unless there is some such index any interference on the part of the Centre would be misunderstood, specially in a case like this. We are even now being told that this action is the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Congress. It is too late for us now to take to conspiratorial methods. We have had no experience of these things and we cannot start afresh now. But really can there be any doubt that the present situation made it inevitable for us to take the action? This has been accepted by all.

Shri Khadilkar, who has criticized to a certain extent the action taken by us has also said that at the time the action was taken it had become

inevitable and that there was no escape from it. I may also state here that no action can be taken simply because there is a movement or there is an agitation. It is when it has been preceded by acts which amount to a breach of the provisions of the Constitution and which have culminated in an upsurge that such action becomes altogether inevitable. But merely by creating a stir we do not think it would at all be proper for anyone to take action (*Interruption*). I did not hear the question, but, as I said, I had no desire to take a long time. Unfortunately, I get involved in many other things while speaking. Then, I was saying that it was a chain of events which started much before the time when this movement started, which ultimately culminated in the form which the movement took. At that time, it was admitted—and Shri Khadilkar has said that it was not only his view that he had talks with many of his Communist friends who had also told him—that such action was necessary, and it could not be avoided. The Prime Minister also placed before the House what he had been personally told by the leaders of the party.

But this charge of conspiracy is really deplorable. After all, nothing more is to be done except elections, within six months, if possible. There is no intention of extending the time, unless it becomes absolutely necessary. But can anybody say that in the face of all that has happened, the Central Government would not have been guilty of dereliction of duty if it had not taken the action which it has taken? I think everyone agrees that it was essential, it was inescapable, and it was inevitable.

There were many incidents before this. I heard Shri S. A. Dange, and later on, also Shri A. K. Gopalan—I saw the reports of their speeches. But before proceeding to that, so far as the Governor's functions go, I would like to refer to what we were told by a Chief Justice who had been

in charge of the office of the Governor for some time, and who on retiring from his office gave us his views or his advice. He said:

"Although the Governor may not have power and responsibility, he is all the same under the Constitution the head of the State and independent of Government. He is also the sole agency through which the President can gather what is happening in the State of which he is the Governor, and, therefore, in his letters to him, he should give a frank and objective appraisal of what is happening and what people are thinking in the State. He should be the eyes and ears of the President. It is sometimes apt to be forgotten that the Constitution envisages the possibility of a Governor having to administer the State in the case of an emergency. Emergencies have not a habit of announcing themselves beforehand, and, therefore, unless the Governor is fully seized of all aspects of administration, he would not be able to discharge his functions adequately, if at any moment, he is called upon to administer the State."

I think this will give an idea of the position that a Governor should occupy. This note was sent to all the State Governments, and these views were expressed before the Kerala Ministers assumed charge of the office. They were there, and perhaps, they may have been repeated even afterwards.

The point of conspiracy has been dealt with here at some length. After all, what particular interest did the Congress have in getting control of one particular State? I shall not repeat what I had to say in this connection, as I have heard what others have said. But I would like this sort of idea to be altogether dropped. I feel sorry over it because the names of many esteemable persons for whom we have the highest respect, men as

[Shri G B Pant]

well as women, have been dragged in in this connection. They are persons of the highest integrity and impartiality, and devoted to the service of the country and actuated by no other motive except the desire to do their very best. One may agree with them or one may not agree with them. That is a different thing. But if this notion of conspiracy were not there, I think such sort of misconceptions would not have arisen. I may also state that even though as member of the Central Government, my position is entirely different from that of a Member of the party, we function here as the representatives of the entire country, to whichever party we may belong.

But I may submit that when this matter came to the Congress Parliamentary Board, the Board suggested mid-term elections, but also said that there should be no picketing of buses, no picketing of schools, it hesitatingly, however, permitted token or symbolic picketing by the Congress. The reasons have been explained. And it was our wish that within a few days even this token picketing may be abolished rather it may be withdrawn. I do not see where this conspiracy comes in.

The Governor's report shows that there have been releases of persons who have been guilty of heinous offences. Well the Government may have the power to do so. I am not going into that question. But that created a suspicion in the minds of the people that Communists were going to have the upper hand. After that, there were many withdrawals and many remissions, in cases involving violence, and that further confirmed the suspicions of this type.

Yesterday, Shri S A Dange had said that if workers went on strike, then no protection whatsoever should be given to those among them who went to work or to such workmen as the management might be able to secure for running their factory or

their business. That is entirely against the Constitution. If the law is to be changed, then the law may be changed. A law as long as it exists can not be suppressed by extraneous directions. There are other ways of helping our workmen, and those are given in the Industrial Disputes Act. We have passed here a number of laws for their protection and for safeguarding the interests of workmen. We are interested in doing whatever may be feasible for the protection of the interests of the people who belong to the weaker classes. But so far as law is concerned, our fundamental rights give equality to all. In the eye of law, all should be treated equally. If a workman has a right not to work, a workman has also a right to work. So to say that if some of the workmen or the majority of them even, choose not to work, then those who choose to work will not be allowed to do so, will not have any assistance though they may be wrongfully dealt with, though there may be wrongful restraint, though there may be wrongful confinement though there may be other offences, is not correct. Similarly, the laws that are in the statute-book have to be obeyed. The Criminal Procedure Code lays down certain laws for prevention of offences. It also prescribes that not only the custodians of law and the guardians of law but also the ordinary citizens will be bound to render help for preventing the commission of offences. So any sort of direction that certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code should not be put in operation is against the Constitution, it is against the precise direction contained in the fundamental rights themselves.

So these things do not fit into the scheme of our Constitution and when such acts are done, then necessarily difficulties arise. But it is not only that. If all workmen had been treated in the same way, that would perhaps have been understandable. But again, among workmen, only those belonging to a particular class or owing allegiance to a particular party

were treated in this manner, while others were dealt with perhaps as harshly as they would be in other circumstances

Similarly, in the matter of evictions and other things, there was discrimination and there were also strikes. In one place where only 9 Harijans were involved, a number of persons had to be taken in to prison, but ultimately some sort of adjustment was made. It was perhaps found—I cannot say very definitely—that out of the 9, at least 7 were entitled to the lands that were in their possession. As I said, I am not quite certain, but that is my impression.

Shri A K Gopalan (Kasergod): May I clarify? It was government land and there was encroachment on the land by those who had no land. It was not eviction. (Interruption)

Shri G B Pant: The Government had issued an Anti-Eviction Ordinance, I think, on or about the 11th April. Therefore, another notification was issued that those persons who had occupied peremboke or forest land upto 26th April would not be evicted. Who should be evicted and who should not be evicted? Those whom you do not want to evict had occupied the land before the 26th April and those whom you want to evict, came and occupied the land after the 26th April.

It was also said that there have been lakhs of evictions since 1947 in UP and other States but very few in Kerala. I may state that in UP there is hardly any ground for eviction now, because no tenancy is allowed under the Land Act of UP. All hold permanent rights in the land which they till and occupy. So such sort of sweeping statements are not very correct or very justified.

There were certain other remarks made by **Shri A K Gopalan**, but I do not want to go into them. A Question was raised here as to the proper article that should have been applied to this case. I think hon. Members on the other side said that

it should have been article 352 and not article 356. At least this showed the realisation of the fact that something had to be done. This was accepted. Whether it was under article 352 or under article 356 is only a technical matter, and I think that action could appropriately be taken only under article 356 because there had been breaches of the provisions of the Constitution and the discontent which had been simmering growing—during two years and a half ultimately culminated in the form that it took. Also, what was intended was to provide an opportunity for elections. So that could be done only under article 356 and no action could be taken under article 352. I do not want to refer to Dr. Ambedkar's speeches, but even they would have shown that in a case of this type perhaps article 362 could not be thought of. But that, as I said, is only a technical matter, the fact being accepted that the step that we had taken was unavoidable is sufficient for my purpose.

There have been certain other comments made, but I am not sure if there are many which have not already been met by other speakers. The legal points that were raised have been answered by **Shri Nathwani** and **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** and I think there is hardly any thing in them which calls for serious reply.

I would submit that some attempt, in a way, has been made to treat the Governor's Report as a document which is not worthy of consideration even. It is the weightiest document that we could place before the House. It contains the views, opinion and conclusions of a person who has been in close contact with the Government and who has been in Kerala throughout the period which is covered by the Report.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Ex-parte

Shri G. B. Pant: The Governor's Report cannot be ex-parte because the Governor himself is above all parties.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He belongs to the Congress Party.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He is above all parties according to the Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: At one time he belonged to the Congress Party. He is not a member of the Congress Party now. Moreover there are several Governors who do not belong to the Congress Party.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Not this one

Shri G. B. Pant: There is Shri Fazal Ali, there is Shri Sukthankar, there is Dr. Zakir Hussain, and also the Maharaja of Mysore. None of them belongs to the Congress Party. I do not think the Members opposite desire that no member of the Congress party should be appointed a Governor (Interruptions). I will take it that at least one Member so desires. But that does not make much difference

Shri Gopalan said that in the report in many places things have been alleged but nothing definite has been stated by the Governor. I would submit that while in certain places the Governor has referred to allegations that have been made, in others, he has given definite views about the matters mentioned therein

In para 4, for example, he says.

"If the numbers of peaceful satyagrahis and picketers and others in the Kattampally, Sitaram Mills and students' agitations are excluded from the list of prisoners released, it will be found that it is mostly communists, who had been guilty of violent crimes that derived benefit from this policy. This itself had its own repercussions on the public mind as well as on the law and order situation"

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Why is it to be excluded?

Shri G. B. Pant: Then.

"While some of the major policies of the Government became the subject of conflict as indicated above, a series of administrative actions by the Government shook the foundation of the trust of the people, which is the basis of democracy. Complaints began to pour in of instances of interference by the Communist Party and also the Ministers in the administration of law and order. The police which had already become sufficiently weak and demoralised in view of the new police policy was further subjected to interference in their routine administration. Investigation of cases, prosecutions, granting and refusing bails to accused etc., began to be influenced by the party where the accused happened to be important workers of their party. Coupled with this was the discrimination shown towards labour disputes. It became clear that the object of consolidating and expanding the sphere of influence of AITUC against non-Communist labour unions was the reason for this discrimination. This treatment very often led to conflicts between Communist and non-Communist labour unions. A general feeling of insecurity grew among non-Communist when it was found that "double standards" were being adopted in the implementation of all policies. The Kattampally land satyagraha, the agitation in the Sitaram Mills at Trichur, and the Vandarapalli incidents in which six non-Communists were killed, were the results of this policy of discrimination and its serious consequences in the shape of conflicts among different labour organisations. In fact, the general strike in the Plantations which lasted for nearly three months causing enormous losses both to the planters and the workers and ultimately led to the firings in

Munhar area. was the result of an attempt to consolidate the Communist-led unions as against the INTUC and others. The Chandanathope firings were held to be justified by the Commission in the context of the situation but, the origin of the trouble is really to be traced to this complaint about discrimination in dealing with labour disputes. It is this intense feeling among non-Communist labour organisations that have united them in support of the present State-wide agitation to remove the present Government."

Well, there are other paragraphs of the same type which are of equal importance and which are equally relevant for understanding the situation which developed in Kerala and the way in which it developed.

I may just state that the idea that an agitation by itself would induce the Government to take action under article 356 would not be correct (*Interruption*). Unless there are occasions of breaches of the Constitution and of discontent being engendered thereby and unless there are other circumstances which make it inevitable for the Government to take such action, it would not be influenced by mere show of force. That would be wrong on principle.

In this case, as I said, no assistance was sought and so it was not possible for us to give necessary help. Otherwise, so far as we are concerned, we

had in the very beginning rendered such help and held out hopes that similar assistance would be available in the later stages if necessary. In fact, the agitation had not started then.

I do not propose to take more time. I hope that the step that has been taken will lead to the relaxation of tension and to the improvement in mutual relations, to the development of a spirit of goodwill, for, ultimately, it is only by mutual confidence that the people of Kerala can advance and realise their dreams. To have still more employment and to grow sufficient food for them, these are very urgent problems which do not admit of any delay. So, let us hope that the step that we have taken will result in removing the present state of hatred, animosity and bitterness and bring about a new light in which darkness will disappear and people will be able to see things rightly and to live in a manner which will enable them to earn the goodwill and confidence of their neighbours and others living in this country.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959, under clause (1) of Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

The Lok Sabha divided Ayes 270, Noes 38

Division No. 2]

AYES

[15.53 hrs.]

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr M S
Anjanappa, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugham, Shri S R
Ashanna, Shri
Asar, Shri
Ayyakannu, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan

Bakliwal, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerji, Shri P B
Banga, Shri Lakur, Shri
Berman, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhadsuria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagat, Shri B R
Bhagavathi, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri

Bhargava, Pandit M B
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C K
Bidari, Shri
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Borooah, Shri P C
Brahm Prakash, Ch
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K
Chandra Shankar, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chatter, Shri Ramanathan
Chaudhry, Shri C L
Chuni Lal, Shri
Damani, Shri
Demar, Shri
Das, Dr M M
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Deb, Shri N M
Desu, Shri Morari
Dindod, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M L
Dwivedy Shri Surendranath
Echaran, Shri V
Blaysperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M M
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C D
Ghodasar Shri Patehvinh
Ghosh, Shri N R
Godsora, Shri S C
Govind Das, Seth
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hajarnavis Shri
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hem Rai, Shri
Jadhav, Shri
Jagivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A P
Jain, Shri M C
Jhunjhunwala Shri
Jinachandran Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joishi, Shri A C
Joishi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotshi Pandit J P
Kanakasubai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kashwal, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C M
Keshava, Shri
Kekar, Dr
Khadiwala, Shri
Khan Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khedkar, Dr G B
Khuda Bukhah, Shri M
Khwaya, Shri Jamal
Kistaiya, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Laladhar
Kottukapamilly, Shri
Kriplani, Acharya
Kriplani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krushna, Shri M R
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Latoni Bai, Shrimati

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mattu, Shri N B
Majhi, Shri R C
Majithia, Sardar
Malaviya, Pandir Govind
Malhotra, Shri Inder J
Malaviya, Shri K D
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Mansan, Shri
Mandal, Dr Pashupati
Mandal, Shri J
Manuyangadan Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Masani, Shri M R
Mavuriya Din, Shri
Mathur Shri Hariash Chandra
Mehdi Shri S A
Mehta Shri B G
Mehta, Shri J R
Mehta Shrimati Krishna
Menon Dr K B
Menon, Shri Krishna
Mishra Shri Bibhut
Mishra, Shri I N
Mishra Shri S N
Misra Shri B D
Misra Shri R D
Misra, Shri R R
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
Mohammed Imam Shri
Mohideen Shri Gulam
Mohiuddin Shri
Motarka Shri
Mullick Shri B C
Munivamy Shri N R
Murmu Shri Paika
Murthy Shri B S
Murty Shri M S
Musafir Gani G S
Muthukrishnan Shri
Nadar Shri Thimulingam
Nair Shri C K
Nair Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naldrugkar, Shri
Nallakova Shri
Nanda Shri
Nethappa Shri
Narayanawamy, Shri R
Naskar Shri P S
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar Dr Sushila
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi Shri
Padalu Shri K V
Padam Dev, Shri
Pande, Shri C D
Pandey Shri K N
Pangarkar, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Parmar, Shri K U

Patel, Shri P R
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patil, Shri S K
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghuraj Sahai, Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwagt
Rajiah, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P R
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S V
Ramu Shri, S N
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jagatha
Rao, Shri Madhusudan
Raut, Shri Bholi
Reddy, Shri K C
Reddy, Shri Ramu
Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Roy Shri Buhwanath
Rup Narain Shri
Sadhu Ram Shri
Sahni Shri Rameshwar
Saghal Sardar A S
Samanthar, Dr
Sambandam Shri
Sardar, Shri Bholi
Sarkadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Selku Shri
Sen Shri A K
Sen Shri P G
Serval, Shri Vairavan
Shah Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi Shrimati
Shankaraya Shri
Sharma Pandit K C
Sharma, Shri R C
Shastri Shri I al Bahadar
Shastri, Swami Ramapand
Siddananjappa Shri
Siddish Shri
Singh Dr Ram Subhag
Singh Sardar Hukam
Singh, Sardar Iqbal
Singh, Sardar Swaran
Singh, Seth Achal
Singh, Shri Bahadur
Singh, Shri Birbal
Singh, Shri D N
Singh, Shri Daljit
Singh, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri H P
Singh, Shri Jaipal

Singh, Shri Kalika
Singh, Shri M N
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Singh, Shri Raghnath
Singh, Shri Umsoo
Singh, Shri Raghnath
Singh, Shri Anrudh
Singh, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Singh, Shri Jhulan
Singh, Shri Sarangdhar
Singh, Shri Satya Narayan
Singh, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Singh, Shri Tarkeshwar
Singh, Shri Singh, Shri
Siva Raj, Shri
Somani, Shri

Sonavane, Shri
Soren, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr P
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Syed Mahmud, Dr
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A M
Tewari, Shri Dwarkanath
Thakore, Shri M B
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A M
Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal
Tewari, Shri R S
Tiwari, Pandit D N

Tripathi, Shri V.D.
Tyagi, Shri
Vike, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar
Datt
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vajpayee, Shri
Varma, Shri B B
Varma, Shri M L
Varma, Shri Ram Singh Bhas
Varma, Shri Ramji
Vishwanath Prasad, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Wanik, Shri Balkrishna
Wilson, Shri J N
Wodeyar, Shri

NOES

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Banerjee, Shri S M
Chakraverty, Shrimati Renu
Chavan, Shri D R
Das Gupta, Shri B
Deulta, Shri P S
Elia, Shri Muhammed
Gopalan, Shri A K
Gounder, Shri Shanmuga
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Iyer, Shri Easwara
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kodiyar, Shri

Kumaran, Shri M K
Kunhan, Shri
Mahagaonkar, Shri
Matera, Shri
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
Mukherjee, Shri H N
Nayar, Dr Suahla
Nayar, Shri V P
Pandey, Shri Sarju
Panigrahi, Shri
Parulekar, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patil, Shri Nana

Punnoose, Shri
Ramam, Shri
Rao, Shri D V
Rao, Shri T B Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sampath, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri P N
Sugandhu, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Gopalan. Mr Speaker in view of the Government's disgraceful attitude in this matter, as a protest we walk out (Interruptions.)

(Shri A K Gopalan and some other hon. Members then left the House)

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) I also do not get justice in this House and so I also leave (Interruptions)

(Raja Mahendra Pratap then left the House)

Shri S M. Banerjee: This is the beginning of fascism in India and I protest against it (Interruptions)

(Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House)

Mr Speaker: Order, order Whoever wants to go out, let him go away in an orderly manner.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION BILL—contd

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K D Malaviya on the 12th August, 1950, namely

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration"

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Mr Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the warm support that this Bill received the other day and in this connection, I would again like to say that this support to the Bill has been a source of inspiration not only to the Ministry but for the large army of workers who are engaged in the search for

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

petroleum in the countryside. In this atmosphere when every section of the House is desirous of sharing the burden of the Commission and people are getting oil-minded, it will be safe to conclude that our activities will be more sympathetically considered and that success will become nearer. We will continue, as in the past, to share our problems with this House and from time to time take them into confidence as to the progress that we are making and the difficulties that we are facing.

15 59 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Our frequent failures and our requirements must be known to the House. More especially in view of the fact that the hazards in oil exploration are extreme, it is difficult for any single group to shoulder this responsibility at a critical stage when the entire organisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is passing through a stage of training and acquiring experience. Let me, therefore, frankly state that our efforts are still a beginner's effort. We may have got on well, but still we have to learn a lot from the more experienced foreign oil explorers, and we have to accept our defeat on many occasions because we have still to learn things from them.

There is, however, a definite aspect of achievement which cheers our workers and gives us hope that soon we shall be able to catch up with all those who are advanced in this task and technique, and that a time will come when we can stand up and say that we are equal to anyone of the experienced oil explorers of the world.

Now, a number of very useful suggestions were made by the House from various sections of the House. The suggestions made were constructive. I need not take much of your time

in dealing in great detail with all of them because in the clause-by-clause consideration stage we may like to say something more about them, nevertheless, briefly I would like to refer to certain suggestions made by my hon friends.

Shri Naldurgkar made various suggestions such as, conditions laid down in clause 6 regarding disqualification are restrictive in nature, clause 4 should be spread out both qualitatively and quantitatively, policy of investment should be laid down by the Government in advance and so on.

With regard to clause 4, which deals with the number of members of the Commission and their qualifications I admit that this clause does not indicate very specifically the number and qualification of members that we want. The minimum has been given. It was deliberately done because of the early stages of the Commission and because we have not yet taken up the entire complex task that involve exploration, refining, transportation and distribution of the products produced by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission itself. Therefore we thought that we should begin with two members along with the Chairman, but because suggestions were made from all sides I have accepted the principles underlying it and given an amendment that the maximum number of members of the Commission should be eight along with the Chairman. We do not propose to go anywhere near that number so far as the composition is concerned, but the amendment has been made with a view to give us the final picture as we envisage and also because we think that the suggestions made in this connection by the House are better. If and when required, and as suggested by hon Members, we shall bring more members for our expanding work.

With regard to qualification of members my hon friend, Shri

Raghubar Sahai has suggested association of non-officials. Some were not in favour of appointing permanent service men as members. So far as association of non-officials is concerned, I see no objection in principle to associate non-official members in our Commission. But there are obvious difficulties so far as the near future is concerned. We have to pass through the highly technical activities phase of the Commission, and because we have just now engaged ourselves in a pattern of work which is mostly technical and where the impact of progress, the necessity of progress in the technical side is very much, we thought we could wait a little more both with a view to finish the early stages of technical work that faces the Commission and also to remain in search for appropriate non-official members who could be associated with the activities of the Commission.

So far as administrators are concerned, I consider that they are an essential element in our body. But they will only be diluted in the group of technicians, because we have to create a harmonious organisation which should be able to tackle the task not only of a geological, geo-physical and drilling nature but also of administrative aspects.

Shri Naldurgkar, Shri Nathwani and some other hon. Members want clause 6 to be more restrictive. We have examined the various amendments forwarded by hon. Members in this connection. I also accept the principles and the spirit underlying the suggestions made. I have, therefore, made it a simpler clause and deleted the later portions which, in my opinion, will not become necessary.

Various suggestions have also been made by hon. Members with regard to the functions and scope of the Commission. My hon. friends Shri Guha and Shri Morarka and also some other hon. Members desired to know the relationship between the Com-

mission, the Indian Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Companies Ltd. As you know, we have provided for refining and distribution of petroleum products produced by the Commission in this Bill. We do not want to diffuse our activities for the time being. What is more important today is the programme of exploration. This is the fundamental question facing the country so far as oil business is concerned. Unless we find more indigenous crude oil in our country, the entire economic picture as before us will remain unsatisfactory.

Therefore, the first and foremost task of the Commission is to fully engage itself in oil exploration. If we take up the task of refining and distribution of oil products which are not produced by us, it becomes more complicated and the obligations become so heavy that our activities might be diffused without sufficient gains. Moreover, you know that we have already got public sector units to handle this work of refining and distribution. How our relations with the distribution company and the refining company on the public sector will develop, time alone can say. I would like to see that a healthy relation develops between the public sector projects which are meant to refine oil produced in any other way in the country and also the agencies for distribution. Very soon, after a few years, we can again review the whole work and then, if necessary, have an integrated system of functioning where crude oil production, refinement, distribution transportation can all be handled by one or more agencies either under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or through separate and parallel bodies within the Ministry. Therefore, there is no harm if we let the Oil and Natural Gas Commission function today for oil exploration mainly and also for refining and distributing and selling of the products which will be produced in due course by the Commission.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

My friend Shri Raghuraj Sahai suggested that the recommendations of the Estimates Committee should be incorporated in the Bill. We have given fullest consideration to all the recommendations that were made by the Estimates Committee. Some of them have been accepted by us. There are others where there are difficulties which may arise in the near future. We are continuing our consideration as to how many of them could be accepted, if possible with modification, and I assure my hon. friend that it is our intention to accept the wishes of the Members of the Estimates Committee wherever we think that it is purposeful and that it will lead to more fruitful results and expedition in our work. Even though it may not be quite feasible we shall still continue to consider why we should not accept some of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

My friend Shri Raghuraj Sahai also suggested the creation of a consumers' council in the Commission. He might be knowing that there is already an advisory consumers' council created in the Ministry and we meet once or twice a year to receive the advice and exchange opinions on problems regarding the distribution of petroleum products in the country. We will watch the result of the consumers' council and, if necessary, we can again review the whole matter and see how it could be connected with the activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. For the present, I consider that it had better remain aloof from oil activities. He also wanted the Government to have a detailed technical examination of the recommendations made by the Soviet experts. I will refer to that matter later in my remarks. Shri Morarka also made some valuable suggestions with regard to the absence of a provision for the initial capital for the Commission. He also thinks that there is no provision by

which the Central Government will pay each year's sums required by the Commission. Generally, I appreciate what he meant but I suppose there will not be that difficulty which he sees. We have to function in a uniform pattern for the supply of funds from the Central Government and so far as autonomous organisations under the public sector are concerned, there are a large number of them working under the Government. If funds are created separately for all of them, like those that are created in public limited concerns, then, it is here that a lot of capital might get locked up as Government is the fountain-head of supply for all the funds that we need. I see no difficulty in getting the funds that will be required by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Broadly speaking, the difference between the Commission's requirements of funds with those of others is recognised. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that capital might get locked up if a pattern of separate creation of funds is recognised by the Government and accepted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha thought that there might be some friction and difficulty arising between the Commission and the Government in the functioning of the Commission as indicated by these clauses. I do not know, off and on there might be difficulties which face them and we learn by our mistakes. But I do not think that by and large there will be any difficulty which we could not surmount. If there are difficulties, we will find out the ways and means to remove them.

According to clause 21(1), the Commission shall submit, for approval, its budget to the Central Government for the next financial year showing *inter alia* the sums which would be required from the Central Government during the financial year. The approval

of the budget has got the implication that Government is obliged to supply the funds needed from year to year. The clause also makes it quite clear in the latter part when it says:

"...the sums which would be required from the Central Government, during that financial year".

So, it is specifically laid down that whenever a sum will be required, it will be indicated once in a year. Also, there are other methods.

Clause 20 says:

"The Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, borrow money in the open market or otherwise for the purpose of carrying out its functions under this Act".

So, as far as the Bill is concerned, it makes it clear that there will be no difficulty in the process of obtaining the funds.

Clause 16(2) provides for any further capital that may be required by the Commission for carrying out the business of the Commission. Perhaps Shri Morarka wanted to know how we shall function on the day we are converted into a corporation. That was his difficulty. I may explain that steps have already been initiated to make available by means of supplementary demands, the necessary fund that the Commission would need for the remaining part of the financial year 1959-60 from the day that the present Commission is converted into a statutory corporation.

With regard to the powers of raising loans for the Commission, clause 20 has got enough provisions, but as the responsibility for the supply of funds rests with Government, we will naturally depend upon them fully in this respect. If the circumstances require floating of loans by the Commission, then I have no doubt that Government will help the Commission

in the various processes in this connection. Whether the Government of India does so on our behalf or we will raise the loans ourselves, ultimately it is the Government of India whose approval will be needed, because the responsibility is theirs, and they will take every aspect into consideration, and they will be the final body to decide as to what should be done with regard to our demand for raising of loans.

There were some suggestions made by Shri Naldurgkar. He said that clause 26 is *ultra vires* of the powers of Lok Sabha and that the members of the Commission should not re-delegate their powers which they enjoy under this Act. I consider first that this is not *ultra vires*, and secondly, it is absolutely necessary in the very nature of things that the small Commission, a compact body of three or four or five members, must delegate its power to responsible officers that are functioning in the field. By experience we have found out that no central body can conveniently discharge its functions of petroleum exploration unless it decentralises its power and equips the local officer, of course, a very responsible ones.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): May I intervene for a minute? There are four cases in the Supreme Court. Therefore, I have moved the amendment and argued that clause 26 will be *ultra vires*. One of them is, "In re Delhi Laws Act, 1912". The second is *State of W. Bengal v. Anwar Ali*. There are two cases *Harishankar Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh* and *Rajnarain Vs. Patna Administration*. In all these cases which have been decided by their Lordships of the Supreme Court, the broad principle enunciated by their Lordships can be summarised thus:

"But if the statute does not prescribe the standards or the rules of conduct to be applied to particular states of fact determined by appropriate administrative

[Shri Naldurgkar]

procedure, the delegation of rule-making power becomes, in substance, delegation of legislative power itself, and, accordingly, unconstitutional."

This is the substance and therefore my argument was that delegation of delegated power should not be made. Under clause 26, the Commission will also delegate its own power delegated to it by the Act. So there cannot be a delegation of delegated power in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the four cases I have mentioned. Otherwise, there will be future legal complications.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The objection which the hon. Member has taken rests upon decisions which deal with delegated power of legislation and which have nothing to do with the delegation of executive power. Different principles apply so far as delegation of different aspects of Government are concerned, the decisions to which my learned friend has drawn the attention of the House are all cases which deal with powers of delegation of legislation. They say, wherever powers of delegated legislation to be exercised they must be exercised within certain controlled limits. As far as delegation of executive authority is concerned, I am afraid he will not be able to cite any single authority which says that executive authority cannot be delegated. As a matter of fact, the administration of any Government would be impossible unless the executive power is delegated.

Another thing which I may point out is that this is not something which is being enacted under delegated power of legislation. I might cite for the benefit of the House the provision relating to the Supreme Court. The Constitution says that the Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and a number of Judges. The powers of the Supreme Court may be exercised either by a single judge or

a bench of two judges or three judges or five judges. In certain cases, the powers of the Supreme Court, as my learned friend, Shri Naldurgkar will recall, are exercised by the Registrar himself. Even when the Registrar acts, he acts on behalf of the Supreme Court and as the Supreme Court. So, there is nothing which prevents power being delegated by law to another authority. He can well imagine the inconvenience if law required that every time the Commission has to act, all the members have to go to the spot to act on behalf of the Commission.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The legal aspect has been explained by my colleague. We are of the opinion that this delegation of executive power is absolutely necessary. So far as the work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is concerned, it is impossible for us to go every time to the Government and ask them to delegate power, because by that time, we will have gone ahead so much; either work suffers or we lose a lot by waiting. It is common practice that the senior officer on the spot has to be held responsible and therefore, the Commission has only to take basic broad decisions and transfer its own powers to those who have been appointed, for such jobs. I do not see how and why executive power cannot be delegated, by the members of the Commission individually or jointly to senior officers. You know that the oil exploration work is spread far and wide in this country—Sibsagar in the east, Saurashtra in the west, Jwalamukhi and Punjab in the north and the Godavari basin and somewhere else also. How is it possible for a Commission of three or four people to function without delegating its own powers? It is impossible.

There is the wish of the House that the powers of the Commission in its generality should be enhanced in regard to capital expenditure. Under clause 15(b), the Commission has

been authorised to spend not more than Rs 30 lakhs. Certainly it would have been better if the Commission would get more funds, but yet I see no difficulty in the functioning of the Commission in the near future with this limitation of Rs 30 lakhs. We have gone into the whole thing in great detail, there will be hardly one or two major items which will require in a block expenditure more than Rs 30 lakhs and it should not be difficult to arrange for it. I presume by making suitable rules and putting limitations on our own selves a system will be evolved by which we can get decisions quickly and within time. I, therefore, want to assure the House that this limit of Rs 30 lakhs will prove adequate for us just now.

With regard to re-appropriation indicated by clause 21(3)(b) I am accepting the wishes of the House. It has benefited me and I am grateful to the House for pointing it out. I am moving an amendment to enhance the percentage from 10 to 20 and the minimum from Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 7½ lakhs. We have examined this thing. There are various items of programme where we might exceed Rs 5 lakhs and go up to Rs 7 or Rs 7½ lakhs. Those modifications appear to me very reasonable if we find that we have to change our programme we will have to re-appropriate. So this will be a very fruitful amendment in the existing Bill.

Regarding temporary association of persons with the Commission for particular purposes, various suggestions were made. It may be stated that clause 10 is intended to permit the Commission making use of the advice or assistance of technical or other persons. It provides for temporary association in such manner and for such purposes as may be provided by the regulations which may be made by the Commission with the prior approval of the Central Government under this Act. It will be ensured that the object of this assist-

ance and advice is suitably defined. Provision has been made to lay down rules which will ensure suitable conditions for such associations. These associations are a very very necessary adjunct to the programme of the Commission. We will have from time to time take advice from experienced people of the world on payment of fees and on other conditions. We propose to lay down in rules for such associations and get them approved by Government, so that there will be no difficulty in such temporary associations.

With regard to annual reports, Shri Naldurgkar and Shri Morarka made some suggestions. They desire that the statement of expenditure incurred so far should be laid on the Table of the House. Shri Morarka pointed out that the Bill should provide for a definite time limit for the Commission to make their report to the Government and for the Government to lay those reports on the Table of the House.

Shri Bharucha also suggested that the annual financial statements should be placed before Parliament and that the Commission should take account of the comments of the Members of Parliament. Now, the expenditure incurred by the existing organisation has been included in the Demands for Grants and Appropriation Accounts placed before Parliament. It is proposed to frame rules regarding the date by which the annual reports are to be submitted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. We are going to put that obligation on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to send the reports to us on a fixed date. The House will have an opportunity for discussing the rules when these are placed before each House of Parliament. The accounts of the Commission together with the Audit Report thereon will also be placed before Parliament. This should meet with the wishes of Shri Bharucha. Both Government and the Commission will always take account of the views

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

expressed by Members of either House of Parliament. It does not appear necessary, therefore, to provide for such a thing in the Bill itself. The rules and the report and the discussions will give us enough guidance and advice on this matter.

I now come to certain fundamental questions, although I would not deal with them elaborately. Let me take the programme first. Certain doubts have been raised with regard to the claims and achievements of the Commission in the past months. I need not go into all those in greater detail except to broadly state here that the criticism levelled against me in certain quarters that I exhibit erratic enthusiasm is not borne out by facts. I have with me here the statements which I have been making from time to time. This register contains all those statements which I have made. And I have taken extra precaution to make under statements of the achievements made by the Commission. As a matter of fact, certain letters were received by me in the last 10 or 12 months where it was suggested that I am hiding facts from the public and that I am not publishing them as much as I can. Therefore, it is unjust to say that any erratic enthusiasm was exhibited in my statements.

Shri Naldurgkar: I have congratulated the Commission and also the Ministry.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am referring to certain criticisms made outside and in certain sections of the press. And I think it is my duty to refer to it, because there is an important relevance to it. It always pays to be enthusiastic and confident in this task of oil exploration. If you go in search for oil with a depressed heart and depressed mind, saying nothing is being done, well, you do not encourage your large army of workers. Now, every explorer who goes to the field is full of hope that he is going to achieve certain results. After doing certain things which have been

laid down for a man to comply, he always hopes to get oil. Therefore, the entire mood, of an oil explorer is that of enthusiasm and confidence. There is no other alternative philosophy, there is no other alternative bent of mind which is going to do the trick. Let us also not forget the fact that we have found oil in certain regions of our country about a year back. I said in Parliament that in 10 to 12 months' or 13 months' time I would be able to give an idea as to the commercial exploitation or otherwise of the Cambay fields. Now, although 10 to 12 months have not yet lapsed, I still hope that within the time I have promised to the House I will be able to make a statement on the achievements of the Cambay structure. What that achievement will be, I am not able to say now. All that I can say today is that our results almost every month are encouraging and there is no reason why we should not produce some oil in commercial quantity from the Cambay oil fields.

There is another aspect which I would like the House to bear in mind. Every oil or gas pool is unique by itself. There is none exactly like that in any part of the world just as every man has individuality and he is separate from the rest of the humanity. Similarly, an oil pool or gas pool is unique in its character, in its formation, in its pressure, in its results, everything. Therefore, they are problems by themselves. There are no hard and fast rules, by going through the pages of which one can say that in Cambay which covers an area of six square miles, oil potential and pressure are so much and so on. Therefore, one cannot say that from a particular oil field that the capacity will be one million, two million or half a million tons. It is not like that. We have to gradually pass through that process of putting a number of oil wells in that small structure, find out the quantity of oil of each well, take the average and

then come to a decision. All that is bound to take some time. Normally it takes a couple of years. Well, we hope we shall be able to declare the result of Cambay in a couple of years, or a little less or more.

So far as the other oil fields are concerned, our programme is proceeding rather satisfactorily. We are discovering structures and we are hoping that the Commission will be able to declare some more cheerful results in the near future.

My hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon is not, unfortunately here. But I would refer to certain points raised by him in about 2-3 minutes' time. He raised the question of future exploration and distribution policy of the Government of India in its entirety, its relationship with the private sector and oil companies. He has also doubted the wisdom of the principle of co-existence and competition with the foreign oil companies. Now the oil policy of our Government has been clearly laid down by our Industrial Policy Resolution. I have also once or twice indicated it in the House as well as outside. It is not our intention to create a monopolistic condition in oil exploration in our country, because technologically it is not a wise policy to leave the entire oil exploration work to one set of technicians. A fundamental experience which has come to the oil experts is that of diversity of judgment in oil exploration programme. This diversity of judgment in prospecting for oil is a very sound strategy and we must adopt that strategy. When one set of geologists and drillers have failed, others might succeed. As a matter of fact, throughout the world in almost every country where oil search is going, a large number of oil explorers have searched a particular field and failed and the last batch has succeeded. Canada is a typical example. There for 20 years a number of companies failed and finally a new oil company went and succeeded in finding oil in the same place where

other experts have failed to find oil. One theory about location of oil has been rejected by the other with very positive results. Besides, I repeat what I have been saying that there is no doctrinaire approach in our policy behind oil exploration. I do not know what a policy of co-existence means in oil exploration. But I do know that healthy competition with professional oil explorers with not be to our detriment. That is one of the surest ways to discover one's mistakes and conditions can surely be envisaged where our own oil prospecting areas can be opened up by parties that would like to go there for searching oil. I do not wish to say more about it, but please do bear in mind the two aspects of it.

Finally there is no fanatical enthusiasm on our part to keep away from foreign oil concerns because in its entirety we have not adopted that totalitarian approach in our economic development programmes. Secondly, we must not forget that all our thinking in oil exploration and in the oil business is primarily linked up with the fact that we shall not surrender our national interests and freedom of functioning. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been created with a view to break that monopoly, with a view to learn the technique of oil exploration and other aspects of it, with a view to compete and also with a view to control oil in the interests of the nation, the consumer and the economic development programme of the country because if oil is found in sufficient quantity then so far as the other economic programmes are concerned they follow very easily. We can create our own pattern of policy for transportation or agricultural development or industrial schemes by shifting the price structure either from petrol to diesel or from kerosene to diesel or otherwise. Therefore, the policy must remain with us and whatever the national interests demand must be fulfilled. Under these conditions we

[Shri K D Malaviya]

throw it open Under certain conditions if somebody wants to come as I said, there is no doctrinaire approach

I have already explained why we do not propose to meddle with the distribution work of petroleum products that will not be produced by the Commission I do not wish to say more about it It is enough that we have got a lot of work before us and we want to treat oil exploration as the first and the most important thing So far as distribution of petroleum products which are not produced by us is concerned, you know that there are foreign oil concerns which are doing that work here They are distributing oil products by importing and also refining a part of the petroleum here in their own refineries We have been making efforts to modify the prices of petroleum products in our favour and the House knows fully what has been going on in this connection for some time past Presently, negotiations are still going on in this respect It is premature for me to say anything or to give any details to the House as to what is happening but I shall surely admit before the House that undue delay is taking place in this respect I am disappointed at the results also Perhaps differences that are between us and the distributing companies are still sufficient and it is creating some anxiety I hope, however, that very soon conditions might be created when an amicable settlement might be seen in the near future I do, however, wish to state that it will not be possible for the Government to wait indefinitely in this connection There are ways and means open to Government and we only wish that before those steps are considered both of us come to some sort of an agreement

I think I have covered all the points that were raised here and also certain relevant points in connection with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission In

the end I would assure the House that the objection of this Bill is to create better conditions for the functioning of this Commission and also for the fulfilling of the object, that is, to discover petroleum in the country by our own efforts as soon as possible

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee Am I required to put that to the vote of the House?

Shri Naldurgkar: No, Sir, as some of the suggestions have been accepted by the hon Minister

The amendment was by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question
15

'That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration'

The motion was adopted

Mr Deputy-Speaker The House will now take up clause by-clause consideration of the Bill

The question is

'That clause 2 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Composition of the Commission)

Amendment made

"Page 2, line 16,—

after "two" insert—

",and not more than eight," " (39)

[Shri K D Malaviya]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Disqualification for being appointed, or for continuing, as member of the Commission.)

Amendment made:

"Page 3, lines 4 to 8,—

omit 'except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company'

Provided that where he is a shareholder, he shall disclose to the Central Government the nature and extent of the shares held by him in such company'" (40).

[Shri K D Malaviya]

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If there is any amendment that is intended to be moved it might be intimated to me

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): There is one amendment of mine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To what clause it is?

Shri Hem Raj: To clause 14.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not accepted it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 7 to 13 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14.—(Functions of the Commission)

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5,—

after line 31, insert—

"(gg) to undertake the sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it or other refineries established in India" (41).

यह जो क्लॉज १४ है उस में कमिशन के फंक्शन दिये गये हैं। उस में लिखा है

"organise and implement programmes for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products"

लेकिन जो बाकी क्लॉजेज दिये गये हैं, उन में इस के फंक्शन के मूतान्तिक यानी

"may take such steps as it thinks fit"

इसके साथ जो यह चीज है ?

"Sale of petroleum and petroleum products."

इस के मूतान्तिक कोई क्लॉज नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिये मैं ने एक छोटा सा प्रमॉड-मेंट भूव किया है कि यह भी कमिशन का एक फंक्शन होगा क्योंकि एक तरफ तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कमिशन का यह मुद्दा रक्खा है कि वह भी इस के काम में हिस्सेदार रहेगा। दूसरी तरफ जो बाकी काम उस को करने हैं उन में पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम

[श्री हेम राज]

प्रोडक्ट्स के सेल के मुतालिक कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये मेरा उन से यह निवेदन है कि इस के वास्ते भी एक क्लॉज होना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष सहोदय : इस बात का जिक्र तो उस दिन हो चुका था। क्लॉज १४(१) जो है उस में इस का जिक्र हुआ है :

"for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it".

श्री हेम राज : क्लॉज १४ का जो आपरेटिव पार्ट है उस में इस का जिक्र है . .

उपाध्यक्ष सहोदय : "इन पर्टिकुलर" जो होंगे, उस से आप का मतलब हल हो जायेगा। उस में लिखा हुआ है। मेरा खयाल है कि इस की जरूरत आप नहीं समझेंगे।

श्री हेम राज : लेकिन वह काफी बिलर हो जाना चाहिये और जो अमेंडमेंट मैंने दिया है वह अगर मंजूर कर लिया जाता है तो वह चीज साफ हो जायगी।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : इस के करने में दिक्कत है और इसलिये मैं यह अमेंडमेंट मंजूर नहीं कर सकता।

मैं ने अभी पहले अर्ज किया था कि बाहर की जो आयल रिफाइनरीज हैं उन के द्वारा उत्पादित माल के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम हम अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते और इसलिये गवर्नमेंट इस अमेंडमेंट को मंजूर नहीं कर सकती।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 41 to vote.

The questions is:

Page 5,—

after line 31, insert—

"(gg) to undertake the sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it or other refineries established in India." (41).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 19— (Fund of the Commission)
Amendment made:

Page 7, line 2, after "of the Commission" insert

"whether from grants made by the Central Government or otherwise,". (42).

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21— (Budget)

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 40, (i) for "ten" substitute "twenty", and (ii) for "five" substitute "seven and half". (43).

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"The clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 32, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.53 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY
FUND AND BANK (AMENDMENT)
BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945, be taken into consideration."

The object of the International Monetary Fund and Bank Bill is to empower the Government of India to subscribe towards additional shares in respect of an increase in the authorised capital stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Bill also seeks to convert the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945, into an Act.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund were created, as the Members are aware, by international agreement arrived at during the Brettonwoods Conference in 1944. The twin institutions came into being in December, 1945, when representatives on behalf of thirty countries signed their respective Articles of Agreement. India was among these original thirty countries and can thus be called a founder-member of the two institutions.

The Bank and the Fund perhaps mark the fruition of one of the most important co-operative efforts ever undertaken by nations to deal with international financial and economic

problems. Their membership has steadily grown over a number of years, and now stands at 68.

The Bank is concerned with the promotion of economic development in member-countries by financing sound development projects, as the Members are aware, through long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest. The Fund is concerned with help to member-countries that, for various reasons such as crop failures, falling exports or inflationary pressures, are temporarily suffering from a drain on their reserves of gold and foreign exchange.

The operations of the Bank and the success it has achieved are well-known facts. So far, the Bank has given 232 loans in 44 countries, aggregating to more than dollars 4.4 billion. India is the largest beneficiary of the Bank today, having secured 23 loans totalling dollars 592 million.

The Bank's resources for lending are derived in part from the subscriptions already made by member-countries. Of these subscriptions, 2 per cent is payable in gold and dollars on admission to membership, and is available for lending by the Bank, 18 per cent is payable in national currencies and can be used only with the member's consent. The remaining 80 per cent is payable only if needed to meet the Bank's obligations on funds which it has borrowed. The proceeds of the repayments of the loans made by it also contribute to the resources available for lending. The net annual earnings of the Bank go to a supplemental reserve against possible losses. For the bulk of its resources, however, as the hon. Members are aware, the Bank relies on borrowing from the world's capital markets and financial institutions. The ability of the Bank to borrow from institutions and individuals depends, apart from its reputation for prudent and sound management, on the fact that there is a contingent liability of member-Governments to meet the obligations of the Bank through possible calls on

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

the uncalled 80 per cent portion of the capital that is lying with the Bank. The 80 per cent portion of the Bank's capital thus constitutes a guarantee undertaken by all Member-Governments to meet the obligations of the Bank in the likely event of its failing to meet them from its other resources. It is pertinent to mention here that there has been no call on the 80 per cent capital or any part of it so far; and there is little likelihood also of a call unless something unforeseen happens and there is a drastic deterioration in the international financial situation. But this situation has not arisen so far, and we do not expect that situation to arise also in the future.

Recently, it became clear that the resources of the Bank were likely to become inadequate in the not distant future. The capital needs of the under-developed countries have increased with the rising tempo of their developmental programmes, and therefore, currently, the Bank is lending at a rate of nearly \$700 million to \$800 million a year. Its borrowings in the last year amounted to \$650 million, and if it is to continue to serve its purpose, as it has so admirably done in the recent past, it may have to borrow even larger amounts in the future years. But favourable response to its efforts to borrow increasingly larger amounts in the future years will depend on the prospective investors being convinced that the Bonds of the Bank will continue to be of the same financial strength as before. In the considered judgment of the management of the Bank which has received the acceptance of its Board of Governors, with the continuance of its present scale of operations, the Bank's borrowings are likely, within a few years, to reach the limit to which these are backed by guarantees, namely the 80 per cent uncalled portion of its capital stock. In order to enable the

Bank to continue its operations at the present growing tempo, the Board of Governors, at its 12th annual meeting in New Delhi in October last year, considered it necessary to augment its resources, and asked the Executive Directors to formulate concrete proposals for the purpose.

17 hrs.

The Board of Executive Directors accordingly examined the matter carefully and recommended an increase in the capital of the Bank from the present \$10 billion to \$21 billion, involving a general 100 per cent increase in the subscription of all member-Governments. The Government of India are in accord with this recommendation, as the increase in capital will give renewed assurance to investors that the Bank's bonds will continue to be of the same high quality and will provide the basis for continued favourable reception of the Bank's securities.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon Minister likely to take some more time?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, another five or seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then she might continue the next day.

17 01 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944".

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 20-8-59.

[Thursday, August, 20, 1959/Sravana 29, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
584	Loans for small Scale Industries	3215—18
586	Apprenticeship scheme in National undertakings	3219—19
587	Dandakaranya Scheme	3219—24
588	Optical glass plant	3224—27
590	Bhooswami	3227—29
591	Price-page scheduled for Newspapers	3229—31
592	Prototype Industry in Andhra	3231—32
593	Electrolytic Copper	3232—33
594	Export of manganese ore	3233—34
596	Sale of manganese ore	3234—35
608	Export of manganese ore	3235—36
595	Advertisement rates	3237—42
597	Closing down of refugee camps	3242—45
598	Sale of soda ash	3245—47
599	Cement factory near Bhilai	3247—49
600	Export of wool to U. K.	3249—51

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	COLUMNS
585	Socio-economic survey 3252
589	International Friendship Associations 3252-53
601	Bengal Coal Company 3253
602	Radio Sets 3254
603	Cloth production 3255
604	Displaced persons in Tripura 3255
605	Rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal 3256
606	Fertilizer plants 3256
607	Setting up of industries with Japanese collaboration 3256-57
609	Compensation for property in East Pakistan 3257-58
610	Indo-China Trade Agreement 3258
611	Floods in Kashmir 3258-59
612	Bonus to workers 3259-60
613	Folk music 3260
614	Firing by Pakistani Forces 3260-61

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
615	Scooters	3261
616	Government Advertisements	3261-62
617	Transfer of evadue deposits in criminal courts	3262
618	Manufacture of medical diagnostic instruments and spectacle lenses	3262-63
619	Manufacture of sugar plants	3263-64
620	Heavy Machine Tool Works	3265
621	Permits for resale of motor cars	3265
622	Export of iron ore	3266
623	Development of small aulhds in N E I A	3266
624	Manufacture of knitting machines	3266-67
625	Unemployment amongst South African Indians	3267-68
626	Trade with East European Countries	3268
627	Binami companies	3268-69
628	Air bus for atomic war in Pakistan	3269-70
629	Kashmir in U.N. map	3270
630	Export of shoes	3270
631	Trade balance with U.S.A.	3271
U.S.Q.		
No.		
1115	Villages of Pakistan Border	3271
1119	Cycl and sewing machines	3272
1120	Code of discipline	3272-73
1121	Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi	3273
1122	Facilities to Indian Nationals Abroad to learn Hindi	3273-74
1123	Trade with Far East Countries	3274
1124	Production of lac goods	3274-75
1125	Export of groundnut oil	3275
1126	Roads in N E F A	3275
1127	Liquidation of companies in Marathwada	3276
1128	Employment Exchanges	3276-77
1129	Unemployed persons in Union Territories	3278
1130	Import licences	3279-80

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1131	Irrigation projects	3280-81
1132	Trade with South Africa	3281
1133	Industrial development of Uttar Pradesh	3281
1134	Dailies published in Uttar Pradesh	3281-82
1135	Manipur Industrial Tribunal	3282
1136	Export of motor vehicle parts	3282
1137	Glass industry	3282-83
1138	All India Working Class Family Budget Survey	3283
1139	U.S. Trade Mission	3283-84
1140	Indian's properties in Pakistan	3284
1141	Head hunting in Tuen-sang Area	3285
1142	Indians in Burma	3285
1143	Development Council for Woollen Textiles	3285-86
1144	Reconstitution of Education Panel	3286
1145	Arrears of rent from evacuee properties	3286
1146	Silver prices	3286-87
1147	Water supply to miners in Bihar	3287
1148	Timber seasoning plant	3287-88
1149	Export of shoes to Poland	3288
1150	Fair Price for Indian Paper	3288-89
1151	Cost structure of industries	3289
1152	Export of coir goods	3289
1153	Indian Trade Promotion Organisation at Frankfurt	3289-90
1154	Compulsory exports	3290
1155	Textile mills in Punjab	3290-91
1156	Lime stone deposits at Bhokar	3291
1157	Wage Committee for Working Journalists	3291-92
1158	Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd, Kanpur	3292
1159	Workmen's Compensation Act	3292-93
174 LSD—9		

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
1160	Government publications	3293-94
1161	Rural Housing Scheme in Delhi	3294
1162	Export of cloth	3294
1163	Employment Exchanges	3295
1164	Utilisation of money under Second Five Year Plan	3295
1165	Matches	3295-96
1166	Purchase of immovable property in Nepal	3296
1167	Land for displaced persons in Punjab	3296-97
1168	Helicopter crash in Singapore	3297-98
1169	Ambar Charkha	3298
1170	Central Builders' Association	3298—3301
1171	Houses for miners	3301
1172	Secondary Schools in Dandakaranya Area	3302
1173	Cooperative Societies, Tripura	3302-03
1174	Displaced Persons, Tripura	3303
1175	Rehabilitation of displaced persons	3303-04
1176	Kamarhaty Jute Mills	3304
1177	Government quarters near Nizamuddin (New Delhi)	3304-05
1178	Demands of the All India Bank Employees' Association	3305
1179	Hospital under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme	3306
1180	Export of handicrafts	3306-07
1181	Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Sunderbans Area	3307-08
1182	Oil drum closures	3308-09
1183	Minimum wages (Central) Rules, 1950	3309
1184	Price rate schemes for dock workers	3309—12
1185	Automobile industry	3311—14
1186	Evacuee land in Rajasthan	3313
1187	Dairy salt	3313-14
1188	Table salt	3314-15

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1189	Spinning factory at Madanoyali in Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)	3315
1190	Educated unemployed in Bihar	3316-18
1191	Financial Assistance to Municipalities in Punjab	3317
1192	Dailies published in Punjab	3317-18
1193	Indian Honorary Counsels	3318-19
1194	Reclassification of Government Quarters	3319
1195	Plan publicity in Himachal Pradesh	3319
1196	House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi	3320
1197	Travancore Minerals	3320

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

3323-24

(1) A copy of each of the following papers —

(i) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1959 (including Report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services and the Commercial Appendix thereto for the year 1957-58), under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution

(ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1957-58 and Commercial Appendix thereto

(2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 14th Session of the Constructing Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in Geneva in May 1959

(3) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1737 dated the 8th August, 1959,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendment to the Cotton Control Order, 1955

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

3324

Secretary reported the following two messages from Rajya Sabha

(i) That at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1959, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 12th August, 1959

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1959, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 5th August, 1959

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED

3324-25

Fifteenth Report was presented

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

3325-27

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement correcting the statement made by her on the 10th August, 1959, regarding the situation in Pondicherry

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 3327-3424

Further discussion on the Resolution re. Proclamation in respect of Kerala continued. The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) replied to

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

RESOLUTION ADOPTED—Contd.

Debate. On the Resolution, Lok Sabha divided, Ayes 270, Noes 38 and the Resolution was adopted

BILL PASSED . . . 3424—26

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill concluded. After clause-by clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha) moved that the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded

3446—50

BILL INTRODUCED

The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill

3436

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .

3451—52

Forty-first Report was presented

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1959/SRAVANA 30, 1881 (Saka)

Discussion re rise in food-grain prices and further discussion on the Private Member's Resolution re Nationalisation of Banks moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta