

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Series)

VOLUME XXXIV 1959

[August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21—31)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

7043

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 2, 1959/Bhadra
18, 1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Mining Machinery Plant

+

*1253. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Muhammed Elias:
 { Shri Kunhan:
 { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) whether Government have received a detailed project report in connection with the setting up of a Coal Mining Machinery Plant in India, and

(b) if so, the progress made so far for the establishment of the above Plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 35.]

Shri Subodh Hanada: From the statement I find that the coal mining machinery plant will have a production capacity of 30,000 tons of coal mining machinery and spare parts per annum. May I know what would be the foreign exchange saving through this production?

225 L.S.D.—1.

7044

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total production will be about Rs. 18 crores worth of which about Rs. 12 crores would be considered as a saving in foreign exchange.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the original estimate of Rs. 15 crores for the cost of machinery and plant has been confirmed in the detailed project report, or, whether there has been any increase?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as these prices are concerned, they will be determined from time to time. The project report does not contain firm prices.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the supply of water is going to be arranged?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon Members are aware, this project is established at Durgapur where all the facilities are easily available.

Shri Subodh Hanada: From the statement I find that only preliminary works have been started. May I know whether this project will be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It will be completed by the third year of the Third Plan.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether this plant is going to produce other mining machinery also or whether it is going to concentrate exclusively on the production of coal mining machinery?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our endeavour will be to have a wide range of mining machinery covered in this project. Principally, it will be for coal mining. But we also propose to extend it to cover oil drills, jigs and rigs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As originally planned, the first deliveries for this plant were to come in 1962. The hon. Minister now says that they will come in the third year of the Third Plan period. May I know the reasons for this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Deliveries will begin in 1961-1962. The plant will be fully completed by 1964. We will be able to start production by about the third year of the Third Plan.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement, it is stated that 1,800 tons of steel and iron castings, forgings and stampings, etc., will also be produced in addition to the coal mining machinery. I would like to know whether the production of those items also will be started from the third year of the Third Five Year Plan or later?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a simultaneous production. As a matter of fact, the foundry and forging shops will have a saleable market much earlier than even the production of the plant.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we are at present having any factory in India producing or manufacturing any such machinery or spare parts thereof?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are a few factories—some of them are very well known—in the Dhanbad area and elsewhere, which are already making some cutters, mining equipment, conveyors, haulagers, knives, etc.

Second All India Agricultural Labour Enquiry

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*1264. { **Shri Barman:**
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Shivaramjappa:

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

(a) whether the Second All India Agricultural Labour Enquiry has been concluded; and

(b) if so, whether the survey report has been prepared and submitted to Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The field part of the enquiry has been concluded.

(b) Not yet.

Shri Barman: May I know the names of the personnel of this committee and also whether any person who is considered to be specially conversant with agricultural labour has been taken in this committee?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no committee. The survey has been carried out under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and Employment through the agencies of the National Sample Survey and a unit of the Indian Statistical Institute.

Shri Shivaramjappa: May I know what are the places visited by this survey committee or team?

Shri L. N. Mishra: All the 14 reorganised States and four Union territories excluding the Islands have been covered and more than 3,000 villages have been surveyed.

Shri Keshava: May I know if any pilot survey has been made?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir. A pilot survey in 24 villages in 14 States preceded the general survey.

Shri Shivaramjappa: May I know if the agricultural labour have no organisation of their own and may I know what are the methods adopted by the survey committee to collect facts and data?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is not a new venture. We had first an Agricultural Survey Committee and they had made some surveys. These two institutions which I mentioned are helping us to make this survey. The main object is to find out the impact of the various developmental projects going on in the country on the agricultural labour.

Shri Narayan: By what time could we expect the final report of this enquiry?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It will take about a year more.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether the high prices prevailing in the country have any effect on agriculture labour and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take to maintain the level?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The cost of living index must have been taken into account.

Atomic Power Stations

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*1255. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri Viswanatha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Boroach:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Nanjappa:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Asar:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Fatehsinh Ghodasdar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to establish an Atomic Power Station has since been taken;

(b) if so, when and where it will be set up;

(c) what will be its cost and capacity to generate power;

(d) the number of such Atomic Power Stations that are proposed to be set up in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(e) where will these be set up?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (e). It is proposed to locate the first atomic power station

with an installed capacity of approximately 250,000 kilowatt somewhere on the coast between Ahmedabad and Bombay, so that it may supply power to the Ahmedabad-Saurashtra and Bombay regions, which will ultimately form part of one grid. The exact location will depend upon several physical and technical criteria and has yet to be determined.

The Atomic Energy Commission on the present basis has assumed a cost of Rs. 1,700-00 per kilowatt of installed capacity which means that the cost of the power station itself will be in the region of 43 crores. The construction will take about 4 years but the preparatory work before commencement of construction will take about 1½ years. It is expected that electric power from the station would be generated towards the middle of 1965.

(d) The setting up of other nuclear power stations is under consideration but no decision has yet been taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if, for the purpose of this atomic power station, any foreign assistance has been asked for and, if so, from what country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No specific foreign assistance has been asked for this particular project. But there are allied projects for which it is possible to get some foreign assistance and that will be helpful.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any Commonwealth country, besides Canada, is helping us in this atomic energy programme?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. Canada is helping us substantially in the erection of what is called the Canada-India reactor at Trombay. But regarding this particular proposal, I do not think that Canada has anything particular to do with it.

Shri P. C. Boroach: May I know whether any co-ordination is being maintained with the Central Water and Power Commission, which is also

installing conventional power in Bombay and Ahmedabad?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That question has been asked a bit too early to give an answer. So far as the distribution of electric power is concerned, there is bound to be co-ordination. So far as the production is concerned, there is, I suppose, a world of difference between atomic energy power production and hydro-electric power production.

Shri Narasimhan: When the question of the second atomic power station is being considered, will due consideration be given to the water-starved State of Madras in the matter of location?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sure that due consideration will be given.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nanjappa.

Shri Nanjappa: My question has been answered.

Shri Tangamani: Regarding the second nuclear power station is it a fact that Dr. Bhabha has suggested that Madras will be a proper place for it in view also of the fact that it is mainly dependent on weather conditions?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I have said, all the relevant factors have to be very carefully considered. At the present stage of progress, if I may say so, it would be unwise to have an atomic energy station, let us say, in a colliery, because coal is cheaper for the production of thermal power than atomic energy. But going further away, atomic energy becomes relatively cheaper. I am merely trying to explain: whether it is a case where it can be produced relatively cheaper compared to other methods and, secondly, whether it can be easily utilized in large quantities—these are the two major considerations.

Shri Amar: May I know whether we have got really sufficient number of Indian scientists to man these power houses when established?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, we have. I do not know the exact number but we have a very large number of very able atomic-nuclear scientists at Trombay and elsewhere, and their number runs into thousands.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Rajasthan Government have also requested the Centre to set up an atomic station at Udaipur?

Mr. Speaker: There are 14 States. Also, the hon. Minister has already answered that all these matters will be taken into consideration. What else does the hon. Member want, unless, of course, the hon. Minister wants to say something?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is nothing more which I can say. This is an advance in a new direction and it is important that the best and the most favourable location should be chosen to make it a success. After that it becomes easier to spread out.

Shri Tangamani: What will be the foreign exchange component for setting up the first atomic station in Trombay?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid, I cannot answer this question now.

Displaced Political Sufferers

*1256. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1656 on the 3rd April, 1956 and state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the scheme formulated to provide houses or land to displaced political sufferers; and

(b) the number of persons who have been benefited so far by this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). 463 applications were received till 18th January, 1959 which was the last extended date for the receipt of applications. Out of these, 42 persons have been provided with built-up accommodation, 91 have been allotted small plots of 100 sq. yds. each and 22 are being allotted 200 sq. yds. each instead of 100 sq. yds. originally allotted to them. 288 persons were found to be ineligible and the remaining 39 cases are still under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it had not been represented to the Ministry that the date for receipt of applications should be extended? If so, has the Ministry considered that request favourably?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I cannot answer it off hand. We have extended it more than once—twice or thrice. After all, we have to finalize it. If any particular case is brought to my notice, I will consider it on merit and if it deserves any consideration I am prepared to send it on the Committee. But I cannot give an indefinite commitment in this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who are the members of this committee which processes these applications for assistance?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Committee consists of Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Chairman, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, M.P., Member, Shri C. K. Nair, M.P., Member and Shri Jag Praveesh Chand, Member.

Shri B. Das Gupta: The figures that the hon. Minister has given, I take it, do not cover Bengal. What is the figure about Bengal? How many political sufferers have made applications and how many of them have been given this aid?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the question refers to Delhi, I can only give information about Delhi. As far as Bengal is concerned, I might inform the hon. Member that about a month

or so ago I invited a large number of political sufferers in Calcutta, old revolutionaries, and I am having their cases also examined—to what extent they have already received rehabilitation assistance and what further rehabilitation assistance is required in each case. But it must be clearly understood that I can only deal with political sufferers who are displaced persons and who conform to the conditions for relief and rehabilitation. I cannot act on the general question.

Shri Daljit Singh: What facilities have been given to the children of the political sufferers?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just stated that I am a Minister for Rehabilitation. I do not make any discrimination between A refugee and B refugee, except that in the case of political sufferers I am having these cases examined to see what best could be done. Otherwise, to me a D.P. is a D.P. whether he comes from the east or from the west.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Has the Minister the right or power of revision from the orders of the committee? Has he revised the orders in any case?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have always kept myself rather aloof in the matter of revision.

Indian News Agencies

*1257. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No 2070 on the 27th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have re-examined the question of ensuring satisfactory arrangements for the availability of foreign news and protecting the legitimate interests of Indian news agencies so that they may develop well,

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any formula has been evolved in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a), (b) and (c) Government hope to come to a final decision soon on this question. As mentioned in the statement laid on the floor of the Sabha on the 27th of April, the present *ad hoc* arrangement with suitable modifications might have to continue until Indian news agencies subscribe to some foreign news agencies and have not to depend on only one.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the original objective at the time of the formation of the P.T.I. was that it should also cater foreign news? If so, what progress has been made in this direction?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): As the P.T.I. is an independent news agency, it is not possible for me to give detailed information on the subject. However, I understand informally that they are at present negotiating with some foreign agency to buy their services.

Shri Tyagi: Have Government received any applications from other Indian news agencies asking for permission to collaborate with any other foreign agency other than Reuters?

Dr. Keskar: We have received one application but I had occasion to mention that Government is laying down definite rules for Indian agencies to receive facilities like teleprinter circuits etc. That will be settled soon. That application will be considered after this decision has been implemented.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know what the policy is.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंघु : श्री मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बतलाया कि किसी न्यूज एजेंसी की एक दरखास्त पर विचार हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा की एक मास न्यूज एजेंसी हिन्दी समाचार समिति की किसी दरखास्त पर भी क्या कोई विचार हुआ है, और क्या उस को भी विदेशी समाचार एकत्र करने के लिये कोई सुविधाएँ देने का सरकार का विचार है?

डा० केशकर : श्री मैं ने जो जवाब दिया उसे माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक से सुना नहीं। मैं ने कहा कि इस समय हम कौन कौन से नियमों का पालन करने पर किसी न्यूज एजेंसी को बोनाफाइडी न्यूज एजेंसी समझा जा सकता है इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। वह नियम करीब करीब तैयार हो गये हैं। उन के तैयार होने के बाद जब कोई एजेंसी सरकार से स्पेशल फैसिलिटी चाहेंगी तो उन नियमों के अनुसार उन का फैसिलिटी देने का फैसला किया जायेगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the P.T.I. is more or less a Government organisation, may I know whether Government proposes to actually set up

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What answer is the hon. Minister to give? Is he to say that it is not a Government organisation? Questions ought not to be

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Please listen to me.

Mr. Speaker: I have already listened to the earlier portion of the question. Hon. Members ought not to make any suggestions. They might ask a question which will elicit an answer. On the other hand if it is combined with other things the hon. Minister thinks that it is not right. Is he to answer such questions? Therefore the Question Hour is to be utilised for the purpose of eliciting information only and not for making any suggestions or even any allega-

tions. Otherwise, we cannot carry on with the Question Hour

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am very sorry that you thought it as an allegation. It did not occur to me. But maybe

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member who asked the question, does not consider that

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I did not make an allegation. If you consider it

Mr. Speaker: What is he to answer then? Is he to answer, we will assume that he wants to say that it is not a Government organisation?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You may rule it out after you have heard my question

Mr. Speaker: I have heard that portion of the question and that is irrelevant. She may ask a question if she likes

Shri Joachim Alva: It is over ten years since Reuters abdicated their interest in the PTI. Why is it that the Government has not taken the whole matter in its own hand and has allowed the Directorate of the PTI to do whatever they like and not build up an agency which is the prime need of Indian journalism? Why is it that they have taken so much time?

Dr. Keskar: There is no doubt that there is need not only for one but two or three agencies in this country. But such agencies must be independent news agencies. I had occasion to explain on the floor of the House that it is not for Government to establish news agencies but Government will certainly look with sympathy on the establishment of Indian news agencies more than one. As far as helping the P.T.I. is concerned, Government cannot subsidise or help a news agency. If the service of a news agency is good, Government

will certainly subscribe to that service and pay it on merit.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to ask this question, namely, since the PTI is more or less an organisation which has the support of Government does Government propose to set up a series of independent sources of news and set up an international news agency? That was my question

Dr. Keskar: The first point is not correct

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly the answer I anticipated

Dr. Keskar: The point is that PTI is the only agency in the country and whether Government like it or not, they have to subscribe to it. If there had been more than one agency it would have been possible for us to say that this service is better or that service is better. As far as Government's trying to help or initiate the establishment of Indian agencies is concerned, may I say that there is contradiction in the very suggestion? If Government initiates it then it might be accused of trying to have something which is under Government influence. But we would certainly welcome the formation of Indian agencies more than one

श्री भक्त बर्मान पी० टी० आई० विदेशों से जो समाचार प्राप्त कर के इस देश में प्रचारित करता है क्या उन व्यवस्था से गवर्नमेंट का मन्तोष है? और यदि नहीं है, तो उस ने कौन से ठाँस कदम उठाये हैं ताकि उस का स्तर उचा हो सके?

डा० कैलकर गवर्नमेंट का मन्तोष नहीं है, यह जाहिर है, क्योंकि पी० टी० आई० केवल रायटर एजेंसी पर निर्भर है, और हम ने पी० टी० आई० बोर्ड में भी कह दिया है कि हम समझते हैं कि उन की सक्षि के लिये यह जरूरी है कि एक से ज्यादा फारेन न्यूज एजेंसी को वह सम्झाव करे।

उनके कहने से उन के मार्ग में ज़रादातर आर्थिक विपत्त आती मालूम पड़ती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह दूसरी किसी मशहूर फ़ारेम न्यूज़ एजेंसीज को भी सम्बन्धित करने ।

शेड गोबिन्द दास क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि विदेशी समाचार प्रसारित करने वाली इसी प्रकार की कोई और एजेंसी चल सकती है जिस को टेलिप्रिटर लाइन और इसी तरह की दूसरी सुविधायें देश की ख़बरे देने के लिये दी जा सकें ? क्या सरकार इस पर कोई विचार कर रही है कि हिन्दी भाषा में और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में इस प्रकार की कोई टेलिप्रिटर लाइनें कुछ खास एजेंसियों को दी जा सकती हैं ?

डा० केशकर हालांकि यह सवाल इस से सीधा नहीं उठता है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर लाइन्स का बढ़ाना हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटरों की संख्या बढ़ने पर निर्भर है। इस विषय में कोशिश की जा रही है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब काफी हिन्दी या दूसरी भाषाओं में टेलिप्रिटर मिल जायेंगे तब हम विषय में कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister takes shelter under the fact that the PTI is the only agency going. I want to know what efforts

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will kindly avoid all this preamble

Shri Joachim Alva: What efforts have Government made to keep the UPI going—the UPI which was founded by the sweat and tears of many pioneers and which was offering the co-operation of a foreign agency? Government allowed it to die though it owed some money to the Government which could have been squared up by asking it to pay in long instalments

Dr. Keskar: This question relating to the UPI has been answered here

in detail. But I might say that short of subsidising Government did everything in its power to help the UPI. If it had to close down it due to its own inherent defects and not on account of any want of Government sympathy.

Shri C. B. Pattabhi Raman. Has Government used its good offices to expedite entering into some sort of an agreement with other international agencies in the European and the American theatre?

Dr. Keskar: How can Government arrange for dissemination of news? That can only be done by news agencies.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the Government have asked the PTI to have collaboration with some other foreign news agency. I want to know if that were done will the door be closed for any other private agency to contact foreign agencies and establish collaboration with them?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir. The point was that we are at present allowing newspapers to have direct arrangements with foreign news agencies due to the fact that the PTI has arrangement with Reuters only and a kind of monopoly is created in the dissemination of foreign news in the country. If there are more than one or two or three agencies in the country subscribing to various foreign news agencies, that system need not continue which we are forced to do at present.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As has been disclosed just now, the UPI recently went out of existence. How the assets, particularly the teleprinter etc. which belonged to the UPI being utilised at present and what efforts are being made by the Government to create a new international news agency of our own?

Dr. Keskar: As far as the first part is concerned, I require separate notice

Regarding the second part I understand that one or two efforts are being made to start independent news agencies. As I said, we would welcome them. But probably the projects are only in the stage of formation and have not advanced further.

Shri Tangamani: Is the Government aware that there are other news agencies also in India other than the PTI, like the Indian Press Agency, news items of which we find in the newspapers under IPA?

Dr. Keskar: The whole question of what is a real news agency and what criteria there should be is being examined by us at present, and I hope to inform the House very soon about the general principles which we propose to lay down for that purpose.

श्री भक्त हसन श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री ने यह तो बताया कि वे विदेशों से समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिये पी० टी० आई० आदि को सुविधायें देना चाहते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पी० टी० आई० के संचालकों ने उसके प्रति क्या रवैया अपनाया है, उनका दृष्टिकोण क्या है ?

डा० केशकर : पी० टी० आई० के संचालकों का कहना है कि फारेन एजेंसीज में दो, तीन एजेंसीज का सबस्क्रिप्शन देना उनके लिये सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वार्षिक दृष्टि से उनका सालाना खर्चा बहुत बड़ा जायेगा लेकिन वह इस दिशा में कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know to which foreign news agencies the Government of India subscribes and what are their names?

Dr. Keskar: Government is not directly subscribing to any foreign news agency.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: How many newspapers in India have so far directly made arrangements with foreign news agencies?

Dr. Keskar: The only arrangement at present existing is the one to which I replied in the statement I laid on the Table in April last. That

is, the Times of India has an arrangement with the Associated Press of America. We have an application for an arrangement by the Hindustan Times with the A.F.P. These are the only two. There is a third one by the Indian Express Group with the United Press International of America.

Hostels for Unmarried Government Employees

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*1253. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3211 on the 18th April, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far regarding the construction of two hostels in Delhi for the Central Government employees who are unmarried?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The plans have been finalised, as also the site for the men's hostel. The location of the women's hostel is still under consideration and necessary estimates for both the hostels are being prepared.

श्री डा० म० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि दिल्ली में कुंवारे मर्दों को रहने की बेहद दिक्कत है तो यहाँ हुकूमत उस होस्टल को बनाने के लिये कितना बख्त लेगी ? हम उस होस्टल को बनाने की बात पहले भी सुन चुके हैं और यह कि उसके लिये प्लान बनाया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस होस्टल को बन जाने में कितना बख्त लगेगा ?

{ श्री ए - म - तारिक : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب کہ دلی میں کلوارے مرد کو رہنے کی یہ حدیقت ہے تو اس حکومت اس ہوٹل کو بنانے کے لئے کتنا وقت لگی - ہم اس ہوٹل کو بنانے کی بات پہلے ہی

سن چکے ہیں اور یہ کہ اس کے لئے
بلن بنایا گیا ہے تو میں جلتا چاہتا
ہوں کہ اس ہوسٹل کے بن جانے میں
کتنا وقت لگے گا

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, we have already selected the site for the men's hostel. There is a little difficulty about finalising the site for the women's hostel. The plans are ready, the estimates have been prepared, and as soon as the site for the women's hostel is available, we shall begin construction.

میں یہ جاننا چاہتا
ہوں کہ یہ جو ہوسٹل بنی رہی ہے
اس کے لئے جگہ کیسے بنایا جا رہا ہے
تو اس "سنگل آفیسرز" کی پریمیا کیا ہوگی؟
کیا سبھی کے لئے جگہ نہیں دی گئی
ہوگی؟ کیا سبھی کے لئے جگہ نہیں دی
گئی ہوگی؟ کیا سبھی کے لئے جگہ نہیں
دی گئی ہوگی؟ کیا سبھی کے لئے جگہ
نہیں دی گئی ہوگی؟

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would say 'single officers' instead of using the term 'unmarried officers'.

Shrimati Renuka Ray rose—

میں یہ جاننا
چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو ہوسٹل بنی رہی ہے
اس کے لئے جگہ کیسے بنایا جا رہا ہے
تو اس "سنگل آفیسرز" کی پریمیا کیا ہوگی؟
کیا سبھی کے لئے جگہ نہیں دی گئی
ہوگی؟ کیا سبھی کے لئے جگہ نہیں
دی گئی ہوگی؟ کیا سبھی کے لئے جگہ
نہیں دی گئی ہوگی؟

[ش. ع - م - طارق: میں یہ جانتا
چاہتا ہوں کہ چونکہ حکومت کے پاس
جگہ ہوسٹل کو جلد از جلد بنانے کا
امکان ہے تو اب جب تک یہ ہوسٹل
نہیں بنی ہے تب تک اس کے لئے جگہ
ہوسٹل کا کچھ پیشگی اہتمام
کئے جانے کے لئے دیکھ جائے گا۔ میں
سوچا جا رہا ہے۔]

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hotel is a different proposition altogether. There is a great need for a hotel of the type we have contemplated in construction the Janata Hotel.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renuka Ray Hon. Members must rise in their seats. They rise once only and then sit down, and I go on asking them to get up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am sorry.

The hon. Minister said that with regard to the site for the women's hostel there were some difficulties and they have not yet chosen the site. I would like to know from him what the difficulties are and how long it will be before they can decide on the site.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: For the women's hostel we want a central location and we are negotiating with the Bombay Government for a plot of land on Curzon Road.

"Swing Credit" Arrangement

*1260. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 840 on the 3rd March 1959 and state

(a) whether any solution has been found to remove the difficulty relating to purchases of Indian goods under the "Swing Credit" arrangements being held up at times due to shortage in the rupee funds of the countries concerned, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

According to agreements with some countries, all payments whether commercial or non-commercial are to be made in non-transferable Indian rupees. To avoid a hold up of purchases by these countries on account of the temporary shortage of rupee funds in their accounts maintained in

India, some facility has now been extended to their Central Banks in the form of technical credits for brief periods. The credits are repaid as and when rupee funds generated by imports from these countries get accumulated in their accounts. No difficulties have been experienced since the above arrangement came into existence.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that swing credit has been extended in the form of technical credits for brief periods. May I know what are these technical credits and what is the definition of "brief periods", and whether any interest is charged for these periods on these technical credits?

Shri Satish Chandra: The statement makes it quite clear that in the case of countries with which we have rupee payment arrangements, it sometimes happens that we are not able to make purchases and therefore their rupee funds are dried up in India, and they want to make purchases here in order to facilitate their purchases and not to hold up business, an arrangement has been made to advance temporary credit till such time as we can provide rupees by purchasing goods in those countries. According to the arrangements made with these countries, definite sums are fixed with each country on which no interest is paid, and if the amount exceeds that limit interest is paid.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have the Government been strictly maintaining the principle that the exports to these countries should be over and above our normal limits and should not be diverted from our conventional exports?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is our attempt as far as possible to get from the countries with which we have entered into rupee payment arrangement goods which are essential for the maintenance of our industrial production and also capital equipment. We supply them such goods as are

surplus after meeting the requirements of the traditional markets.

Shri Tangamani: How much credit has been given to the various Central Banks in these countries with which we have got swing credit, for the current year?

Shri Satish Chandra: This is decided in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Bank of these countries from time to time.

सेठ बल्लभ सिंह क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह सुहुंग क्रेडिट अरेजमेंट किन किन मुल्कों के साथ हुआ है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र यू० एस० एस० आर०, पोलेंड, जी० डी० आर० रूमानिया, बल्गेरिया, हंगरी, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, और यूगोस्लाविया, बर्मा आदि में भी कुछ सीमित व्यापार के लिये हुआ है।

Laws of the Seas

*1261. { **Shri Shivaramanappa:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether a team of U.K. officials held discussions with the Government of India in New Delhi recently on the Laws of the Seas, and

(b) if so, the outcome of those talks?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Certain U.K. officials discussed with our officials and others some of the questions which may arise at the next Conference on the Law of Sea expected to be held in Geneva in March or April 1960. The discussions were of an exploratory nature. No specific conclusions were attempted or arrived at.

Shri Shivanasappa: May I know whether the team of officials visited this country at the invitation of the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: Was this team invited by the Government of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think that the suggestion came from the United Kingdom and we said certainly, you will be welcome.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has this discussion been necessitated due to certain difference of opinion between the U.K. Government and our Government, or, I should say, on account of our announcement extending the territorial limits?

Mr. Speaker: The territorial waters.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are differences of opinion, and that is why this matter has become a difficult one. We discussed for months and months. Some agreements were arrived at and further discussions will take place.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the Government of India has signed any convention with regard to this Law of the Sea and, if not, the reasons for not signing it?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have not signed any convention, because we wish to study all the implications and all the developments before putting our signature to any of these conventions.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether the discussion we have had with the U.K. officials are in complete departure of the earlier decisions arrived at at Geneva last year?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some of the decisions in Geneva were accepted by practically every country. It is only on some, chiefly what is called distances which are territorial waters, that there was no agreement. Most of the matters were agreed to.

Import of Copra

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1963 { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Pannose:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Coconut Growers' Association in Kerala regarding the import of Copra,

(b) if so, the nature of the representation received, and

(c) the action Government have taken thereon?

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

(b) The Association has suggested that the import of copra and coconut oil should be banned.

(c) The import of coconut oil is already banned since April-September, 1958 licensing period. As regards copra the suggestion of the Association will be taken into consideration while formulating the import policy for the next licensing period though prohibition of import of copra is not possible.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Indian Coconut Committee has made any recommendation limiting the total import during the previous year and if so, whether the total imports have exceeded the recommendation made by the Indian Coconut Committee?

Shri Kanungo: We take all suggestions from any quarter including suggestions from the Coconut Committee. We found that many of the suggestions do not take into consideration the uses to which copra and coconut are put.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Indian Coconut Committee has made any recommendation as far as limitation for import during the previous year is con-

cerned and whether that recommendation has been taken into consideration in granting licences for import during the previous year?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. As I said, we take cognisance of the various suggestions coming from various quarters, including the Coconut Committee and policies are laid down accordingly.

Shri V. Kacharan: May I know the quantity of copra imported during the year 1959?

Shri Kanungo: Copra Rs 55,000 value; edible copra Milling copra. Rs. 38,76,000, other sorts Rs 351,000.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know what is the recommendation made by the Indian Coconut Committee as far as licensing of imports of copra is concerned? What is the tonnage recommended by the Indian Coconut Committee?

Shri Kanungo: They say that there is a certain volume of production in the country which we consider is inadequate.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon, Sir, I seek your protection. My question is, what is the recommendation made by the Indian Coconut Committee as for tonnage for import in the licencing period 1958-59?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got exact figures because, as I said, these suggestions come from various sources. For this particular source, I have not got the exact figure. We have not accepted it.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the ban on the import of coconut oil has affected the price and if so by how much?

Shri Kanungo: I could not give the exact figure. But, certainly, when it is restricted, prices go up.

Orders for Iron Ore by State Trading Corporation

*1263. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for iron ore are placed by the State Trading Corporation in consultation with Government,

(b) whether the orders are placed on acreage basis;

(c) if so, what is the total iron ore operating acreage in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore,

(d) whether it is a fact that per capita tonnage per acre is not calculated on the basis of total order and total acreage in case of each State, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House.

(a) A committee of State Trading Corporation consisting inter alia of representatives of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel formulates the broad procurement policy of iron ore.

(b) to (e) Purchases are not made by the Corporation on State-wise basis. Orders are placed for purchases of iron ore in different mining areas having regard to the facilities available for movement of ore to the ports and the marketability of the ore produced in the particular region. In mining areas like Barajamda and Bellary-Hospet where the demand exceeds the movement facilities available, purchases are made within the over-all transport facilities available, from shippers having regard to their past exports and from mine-owners on the basis of their royalty and/or acreage.

Shri Panigrahi: In the statement, there is no information about Part C.

of the question. Can I get information on part (c) of the question?

Shri Kanungo: The statement is there.

Shri Panigrahi: I wanted to know what is the total iron ore operating acreage in States like Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras. The statement does not contain this information.

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry, it does not contain that I have not got figures with me. It will take a long time to get the acreage.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what is the demand of the firms in the Barajamda area and how many of them were supplied orders on acreage basis and how many on the basis of royalty?

Shri Kanungo: In the Barajamda area, the royalty basis was not taken into consideration. It was only the acreage basis.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if there have been repeated complaints from the small iron ore mine owners that the S.T.C. has been discriminating against them in purchases and that most of them have to close down their operations?

Shri Kanungo: As the policy has been described in the statement laid on the Table, we do not make any distinction between miner and miner. If at all, the small enterprises are encouraged to form themselves into associations so that they can enter into sizeable contracts.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question is different. I wanted to know if complaints have been received and whether 80 per cent. of the small iron ore mine owners have closed down?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is understandable. He says that in the case of individual miners entering into contracts, there is no guarantee that they will supply regularly and therefore they have been advising them to form into co-operative societies.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: All this time, they were doing business.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of argument. The hon. Minister is entitled to come to a different conclusion.

Shri Panigrahi: The hon. Minister stated that in the Barajamda area, orders were placed on acreage basis. May I know the number of firms who were placed orders on acreage basis and what their acreage of mining area is?

Shri Kanungo: It will take a long time to collect the figure.

Mr. Speaker: Somehow, this has crept into as a starred question. So many details are being asked here. Unless an hon. Member wants to write a book, all these details would not be useful.

Shri Panigrahi: I wanted a clarification. The hon. Minister stated that orders have been placed on an acreage basis. I would like to know how many firms—one or two or three—who had been placed orders on acreage details.

Mr. Speaker: These are details.

Shri Kanungo: It will take a long time to collect the figures of acres which are there and orders which are placed accordingly. If the Speaker directs, we will make efforts to collect them. It will take a long time.

Export of Salt

*1264. { Shri Khimji:
Shri Damani:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of sea salt has been declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has been decided to entrust the responsibility for establishing the export of salt to the State Trading Corporations; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Japan is our main export market for salt, and the decline in exports to that country during 1958 was due to restrictions imposed by the Government of Japan on allocation of Sterling to that country.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 36]

Shri Khimji: May I know what was the outstanding quantity of salt exports to Japan when the S.T.C took over the exports, and how much the S.T.C has sold since taking over the export of salt?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 43 million maunds have already been exported so far during the current year. The S.T.C has taken over on 18th June, 1959 and is negotiating fresh contracts.

Shri Khimji: Is it a fact that since the importers of salt in Japan have formed an association for the import of salt from India as a counter measure to taking over of exports by the S.T.C and they are quoting un-economic rates for purchase?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not true. What is true is this. They did want to canalise at their end just as our manufacturers wanted to canalise at our end. When we were making efforts, in the meantime, they had the Salt importers association in Japan. We are quite hopeful that with bilateral arrangements that might come about as a result, between the S.T.C. on the one hand and the association on the other, prices would be favourable and there would be a long term contract under which we can plan production on a long term basis.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the exports of salt year-wise since 1955?

Shri Manubhai Shah:

1956	73 lakh maunds to Japan
1957	88 lakh maunds to Japan
1958	73 lakh maunds to Japan
1959	
(half year)	44 lakh maunds to Japan

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any attempt has been made to send salt to other places and foreign countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is our continuous search to sell our salt wherever we can. We are quite hopeful of finding new markets and we are also expanding internal production by chemical industries.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether, as a result of the S.T.C taking over, the shortfall in 1958 will be made up so that we may come up to 88 lakhs? What is the estimated export of salt this year? Will it reach the level which we had in 1957?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No estimates could be made as far as export of salt is concerned. What we feel is that because there is now an arrangement by which under-cutting of different manufacturers could be avoided and it could be canalised in a more rational way, we will try to reach the previous figures or perhaps exceed them.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether the overall depression in the salt price is due to over-production or insufficient demand both inland and overseas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House will be glad to know, the Second Five Year Plan target of salt production was 100 million maunds at the end of the Second Plan. We reached 112 million maunds last year. Therefore, the House would appreciate that we exceeded the target within the second year of the Second Plan, and, therefore, there has been a slight over-production; but as far as the off-take is concerned, that is also continuously

rising and the exports also can be sustained in an accelerated manner.

रतनाम नें मद्यसार का कारखाना

*१२६५. श्री जगजित सिंह डाबर : क्या वास्तविक तथ्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के रतनाम नामक स्थान में मद्यसार का एक कारखाना खोलने की योजना के लिये स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना पर होने वाले व्यय का कुछ भार उठायेगी अथवा राज्य सरकार ही सारा व्यय वहन करेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ही योजना का सारा व्यय वहन करेगी ।

श्री जगजित सिंह डाबर : इस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी ;

श्री मनुभाई साहू : साढ़े छः लाख रुपये ।

Shri C. D. Pandey : In view of the fact that the installed capacity of this country for power alcohol from molasses is not fully utilised and also the production from those factories is not fully taken off by the industry or by the trade, may I know the reason for granting new licences, unless it be that there are new openings for industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah : This is a very relevant question. As a matter of fact, as the House is aware, we are very fortunate in this country to have a large number of sugar factories, and, therefore, a large quantity of molasses. The present capacity is about 30 million gallons, whereas the offtake is hardly 18 million gallons. But I can assure the hon. Member

and the House that all the efforts are being made to increase the offtake of alcohol for export and industrial use. There are two plants working for polyethylene (one already under production) and there is a third one on synthetic rubber, the approval of which is under issue very shortly, and these will consume more than 18 million gallons. And we are making efforts in different chemical industries such as acetone acetic acid, butyl alcohol and acetates and various other types of combination, which will consume more than this, and perhaps, we may touch 47 million gallons.

Transport of Indian Tea to Alexandria

*1266. **Shri Keshava :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Arab Republic cargo ships will help in lifting of Indian tea for Alexandria port;

(b) if so, how much of the cargo will their ships handle; and

(c) how much will be lifted by Indian vessels?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) to (c). While the United Arab Republic Ships may help in lifting Indian tea bought on their account to Port Said, it is not possible to forecast the extent to which the tea will be lifted by United Arab Republic or Indian Ships

Indian Textiles Exports to U.K.

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta :
Shri Damani :
 *1267. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri :**
Shri S. A. Mehdi :

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the nature and result of talks held between the Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation with the representative of the British Textile Industry for a

voluntary cut of Indian Textile exports to the U.K.?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Negotiations are still continuing between the British and Indian textile interests on the fixation of a voluntary ceiling on Indian textile exports to Britain. It would not be helpful to disclose any information on the results of the talks at this stage, which are going on between the industries of the two countries and not between the governments.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any alternative proposal has been made by the British representatives to reimburse this cut in export, and if so, what it is?

Shri Kanungo: That is exactly what I have replied to. The negotiations are going on, and I have already stated in my reply that it would not be helpful to disclose anything about the results of the talks at this stage.

Stoppage of Canal Water by Pakistan

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Shri Bhanja Deo:
Shri Jaipal Singh:
*1269. Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan military authorities have stopped the water supply of a canal near the cease-fire line in Tithwal recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to restore the water supply?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Water supply to the irrigated area near the habitation of Sudhpura village in Tithwal on our side of the cease-fire line was stopped by the authorities in Pakistan occupied Kashmir on March 26, 1959 and again on May 19, 1959.

(b) The army authorities took up the matter with the U.N. Military
235 LSD-2.

Observers and, as a result, water was only partially restored on May 4, 1960 and after May 28, 1959.

बी. ए. नं० तारिक में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पाकिस्तान ने हमारे इलाके में पानी बन्द किया, क्या यह दुस्त है कि उस के साथ ही बहा पाकिस्तानी कौजियो ने गोलीबा भी चलाई, जिस से हमारे कुछ लोग जख्मी हुए और एक मर भी गया।

(श्री ए. नं० तारिक : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو پاکستان نے ہمارے علاقے میں پانی بند کیا - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ اس کے ساتھ ہی وہاں پاکستانی فوجوں نے گولیاں بھی چلائیں جس سے ہمارے کچھ لوگ زخمی ہوئے اور ایک مر بھی گیا)

बी सावत घली ला। गोली चली जरूर थी, लेकिन १५ अप्रैल, १९५९ को मरा कोई नहीं। मलबता एक गाय मर गयी।

श्री बजरंग सिंह श्री पालियामेटरी मेक्रेटरी महोदय ने बताया कि आशिक रूप से पानी फिर प्राप्त किया जा सका है। जैसे पानी पहले प्राप्त किया जा रहा था, उसी शबल में फिर पानी प्राप्त करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

बी सावत घली ला। हम को आशा है कि जैसे पहले पानी प्राप्त किया जाता था, अनकरीब वैसे ही प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। अभी रुक रुक कर आ रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Now, question No. 2170. Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I request that Q. 1300 also may be answered along with this?

Mr. Speaker: I deliberately divide these questions, so that one single Member may not monopolise all the time of the House. Anyhow, the

hon. Member comes here only occasionally, and, therefore, I shall allow this. Q. 1300 also may be answered along with Q. No. 1270.

Dandakaranya Scheme

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 *1270 { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
 Shri Sanganna:
 Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government is opposed to reclamation of reserve forests in the Pharasgaon area for the Dandakaranya Project;

(b) whether in view of such opposition, the Dandakaranya Development Authority has decided to reclaim Nishtari forest area for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons; and

(c) if so, whether reclamation of such areas will enable displaced persons to be settled in large concentrations as originally planned?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes These forests were found to contain very valuable timber.

(b). Yes. It has been decided to reclaim other suitable forest areas.

(c) The Government of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have agreed to release over 2 lakh acres of land for reclamation to Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Resettlement of Displaced Persons in Umarkote (Orissa)

*1300. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority have decided to shift their operations for reclamation of land and resettlement of displaced persons from Pharasgaon in Madhya Pradesh to Umarkote in Orissa;

(b) how far Umarkote is from the nearest Railway station;

(c) whether it is proposed to link Umarkote by rail with any portion of the South Eastern Railway and if so, by what date;

(d) whether there are any all weather pucca roads connecting Umarkote with other places;

(e) if not, how many such roads are proposed to be constructed; and

(f) whether such roads will be provided and adequate transport facilities introduced before resettlement of displaced persons commences?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No It is proposed to take up large scale reclamation after monsoon in Umarkote in Orissa and Paralkote in Madhya Pradesh

(b) 136 miles from Salur, the nearest railway station.

(c) No

(d). Yes Umarkote is connected with Koraput, Jeypore (Orissa) and Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) by all weather pucca roads

(e) In addition to the existing roads, the Dandakaranya Development Authority propose not only to upgrade the road from Borigama to Umarkote but to construct a new road connecting Umarkote with Amraoti and Kondagaon in Madhya Pradesh.

(f) Adequate transport facilities will be introduced on the roads.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Nishtari forests which are proposed to be reclaimed are available in large blocks so that displaced persons may be taken in large concentrations or they are in small patches?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Whatever blocks we are taking up for reclamation will be in large patches. For example, I could tell the hon. Member and the House that after the monsoon, we

shall be taking up the reclamation work, and the minimum size of the area will be 6000 acres.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Government of Orissa have raised any objection to the construction of the road from Umerkote to link up with National Highway No. 43?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I have no particular information to that effect. As a matter of fact, I can only assure you, Sir, and the House, that I am having complete co-operation from both the State Governments, namely the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the implementation of this project.

I might also add that as a result of the meeting that was held in Calcutta on the 18th of last month, a high-powered committee comprising of the Chief Ministers of these two States plus the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Central Rehabilitation Minister as its chairman, has been formed to see that if any bottle-necks arise, these can be ironed out and resolved, and the project can be implemented very expeditiously.

Shri Sanganna: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister had stated that two thousand acres of land had been reclaimed; and according to the policy of Government, one-fourth of the reclaimed land had to be given to the Adivasis, but to this day, nothing has been done. May I know the reason for the same?

Mr. Speaker: I think this question was put before, and the hon. Minister answered it by saying that unless and until all the reclamation was over, he would not be able to divide it then and there, that is, divide each plot as and when reclaimed. Is that so?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I stated was this. We have allocated a share of 25 per cent for the tribals there. They will get 25 per cent on

the whole of the reclaimed land. Whether they would get 25 per cent in each project or not, it is very difficult to say.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether in spite of the fact that large tracts of culturable waste land are available in the Dandakaranya area, the Dandakaranya project authorities are taking resort to large-scale denudation of the reserve forests in that area, and also whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have lodged a complaint in that respect?

Mr. Speaker: This question also was put some time ago. I find that hon. Members are putting the same question over and over again. I remember that this question was also answered, possibly, the hon. Member was not present here at that time.

Shri P. K. Deo: Instead of concentrating all the refugees in certain colonies, are Government considering dispersing them throughout the whole Dandakaranya area?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We are not concentrating the DPs in any particular area. We are dispersing them in different zones. For example, in Madhya Pradesh I could mention Mingachal, Paralkote and Bheji—different places—and in Orissa, Umar-kote Malkangiri. They are at quite distances.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has stated that so many miles of territory have been given for rehabilitation of the refugees. May I know whether these portions have been actually marked out and exactly which portions have been acquired? I am referring to specific areas.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of any acquisition. These lands belong to the State Governments. They are giving us these areas.

Mr. Speaker: What she wants to know is whether these areas have

been demarcated so that there may be no doubt.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I might add for the information of the House that in Mingachil, 6000 acres have already been made available to us. In the case of Paralkote and Bheji, where we are getting about 60,000 acres, the deadline is 1st October, 1959. Similarly, in Umakote, the deadline is 31st October, 1959. This is a phased-out programme which would cover this season and the next.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon lady Member wanted to know was whether these areas have been demarcated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as my information goes, these areas have first to be surveyed. The survey has been made. Then these areas are made available to us by the district authorities under the orders of the State Government concerned.

Shri Keshava: Originally, some territories of Andhra Pradesh were also to be included in this programme. Have they been dropped out, and if so, why?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Firstly we wanted to operate in three States—Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. But at the moment, we are concentrating only in the first two States. Andhra Pradesh is not included for the time being.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: When these quick changes of location are being made for resettlement of refugees, is proper attention being given to the supply of water in those areas where they are being shifted?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes. As a matter of fact, I myself went there towards the end of July and I found that proper attention was being given to the question of water supply to the DPs.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question No 1280 relating to the meeting of the

Chief Secretaries of East Pakistan, West Bengal and Assam is a very important question. In reply to the question, a statement is laid. May I request the Prime Minister through you to kindly give us an opportunity to ask supplementaries?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. The answer is already printed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to seek a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot make an inroad into the official time unless the Minister concerned consents to it.

12 hrs

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Chinese Map showing Indian Territory

SNQ No. 14 Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the latest wall map of China in which Indian territory is shown as belonging to China,

(b) whether Government will issue the correct map and draw the attention of the Chinese Government towards the inaccuracies regarding the Indian territory, and

(c) what is the exact area in terms of mileage shown or claimed by Chinese Government?

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

(a) No recent wall map of China has come to the Government's attention.

(b) Government have drawn the attention of the Chinese authorities to the inaccuracies of their maps.

(c) This is not known.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that in spite of the Prime Minister's protest against incursions into our territory and his strong assertion that we are bound by the McMahon Line and it is firm by agreement, firm by custom, firm by usage

and firm by geography, the Chinese Embassy in India in their magazine . . .

Mr Speaker: The hon Member is making a speech. What is the question?

Shri P. C. Boroach: Are the Chinese Embassy in India in their magazine *New China* publishing these maps for circulation in India itself? If so, do Government propose to have a survey of the boundary or to stick to the MacMahon Line itself?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon Member is raising a matter which has been referred to in this House many times and will be referred to many more times.

Mr. Speaker. I have allowed a full-dress discussion on this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the letter of Mr Chou En-Lai dated January 23, 1959, it is mentioned that certain border questions as to to which side certain areas on the Sino-Indian border belong, were on more than one occasion taken up between the Chinese and the Indian sides through diplomatic channels. Perhaps this was also done when the Sinkiang-Tibet highway was built in 1958. It is mentioned in this letter that they have always been doing patrol duties there. This means that this matter was discussed through diplomatic channels. May I know what is the position now because in our Prime Minister's letter, a specific reply has not been given to them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I am afraid I fail to understand these questions now. There is going to be a discussion on this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to press reports saying that more than 39,000 square miles of our territory have been shown in Chinese maps as their territory? If so, what action is being proposed to be taken to retake that territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand all this—going round and round over the same thing. How can I answer these questions?

Shri Tyagi: My hon friend has asked a question whether the Chinese Embassy in India are issuing certain maps or not. The Prime Minister has rejected it as if it were no question. I want to know whether they are issuing any maps in India and publicising them showing our territory as part of their territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. So far as I know, no maps as such have been issued. But sometimes in picture magazines a kind of small map is shown.

Mr Speaker. Are they published here?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They may be published, I cannot say. Some may be published here, some may not be, some may come from China. This was sometime ago. This is not normally done. This happened once or twice.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are in circulation.

Shri Ranga. If they have been published in India by the Chinese Embassy here, what steps have been taken to protest against that procedure and that behaviour, in view of the fact that Government have been saying that there has been some kind of a dispute about these areas and these maps were published a long time ago and, therefore, they did not attach much importance to them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. That is why I have placed a White Paper on the Table of the House showing such steps as we have taken. Till that date, I have given the information there.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have fixed a discussion on this matter.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I just say a word?

Shri Goray: You have been pleased to fix a date for a discussion of this matter. May I submit that in order to understand the discussion better and to appreciate the whole position, the External Affairs Ministry should place some maps here, showing the places belonging to us and the territories that have been claimed by the Chinese as theirs.

Shri Tyagi: The House must be allowed to have the information.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Prime Minister will consider that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The normal maps of India are well known. The hon Member presumably wants a reproduction of the Chinese maps. The Chinese maps, so far as I have seen, are small, magazine-cover maps. Am I to make enlargements of them and hang them here?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The disputed areas which they have occupied must be shown.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it will at all be proper for me to go about re-producing such wrong maps to be displayed here. There may be one or two copies available here with some difficulty. If hon Members like, I shall get one map, small magazine cover size.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Goray: There are very many Passes mentioned in the White Paper. For example, there is a pass called Niti Pass. There are so many of them. We do not know where exactly they are.

Shri A. C. Guha: Would it be proper for our Government to publicise the wrong map in which the Chinese Government have been making claims on our territory?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Acharya Kripalani: The maps should be Indian maps. We want to know what territories have been

occupied by the Chinese up to this time. We do not want Chinese maps. We want our own maps showing the MacMahon line and how many encroachments have taken place.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I want to say this. I know from my personal experience that the Chinese are very reasonable and if we approach them rightly they would listen to us and accede to our demands. That is my experience. I have been in Tibet also and I know there are many Chinese and Tibetans who want to be friends with each other. (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He should be sent as the Ambassador to China.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I beg to state that I volunteer myself and I think better arrangements can be made. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Sharma.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member has made a suggestion and the hon Minister is physically present here. I leave it at this stage. As he has, of his own accord, placed before the House a White Paper, if he thinks that it will be conducive to better discussion and it is necessary, he will certainly do so. (Interruptions). A suggestion has been made and I cannot ask him to produce it here and now.

Shri Ranga: Not now, but place it in the Library.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Chinese Prime Minister has said that he wants to maintain the status quo. We do not know what the status quo is. Therefore, it is necessary to have the maps.

Shri Kasilwal: May I be permitted to say that there are already Russian maps which are alleged to be copies of the Chinese maps which show portions of our territory as Chinese territory?

Mr. Speaker: Let us have no discussion today.

Shri F. C. Borooah: One question more, Sir I am the questioner

Shri Ranga: You have given no directions to the Government, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members go on making speeches Next question

Talks between India and Pakistan on Evacuee Property

S.N.Q. No. 15. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether he has seen a press report about the statement made by Pakistan Rehabilitation Minister in Lahore about deferring the talks between India and Pakistan on the value of evacuee property left in India and Pakistan, and

(b) if so, what are his reactions?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 37]

Shri D. C. Sharma. From the statement I find that there has been no progress so far in the case of lockers, safe deposits lying with banks, assets of Joint Stock Companies etc and that this is due to the non-implementation of the agreement by the Pakistan Government May I know what action the Government of India is going to take for the implementation of the agreement?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. I have approached the Rehabilitation Minister of Pakistan only for this purpose

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether some of these outstanding problems are going to be discussed in the near future at the level of the Rehabilitation Secretaries, and, if so, whether the hon Minister has entered into any correspondence with his opposite number?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I wrote to the Rehabilitation Minister of Pakistan suggesting that some of these important matters regarding which a decision was taken, say 10 years ago and where the agreement is not being implemented may be taken up I suggested to him two things Either the matters may be discussed at the Secretaries' level or at the Ministers' level If at the latter level, I invited him to come to India and if he could not come, I said I was even prepared to go to Pakistan to discuss these matters so that a final decision may be taken and the whole thing may be implemented

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it true that Pakistan does not want to pursue any further the verification of properties worth Rs 5 lakhs and more? May I know if in view of what the Pakistan Government want to do, our Government is going to pursue this matter in future or not?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The suggestion came from the Government of Pakistan We did not initiate any discussion in the matter We invited our claims a number of years ago and verified our claims and we were in the process of nearly completing our compensation work A suggestion came from Pakistan side saying that the claims which had been filed by the Muslim evacuees, in their judgment, were highly exaggerated and they wanted our help in the verification of those claims with a view to arriving at the truth. Now, the Minister has told me that after the martial law regime, when he issued a sort of a proclamation inviting people to withdraw their exaggerated claims, these claims have now been withdrawn and he is satisfied that there is no need for verification on their part of claims with us

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the reply of the Rehabilitation Minister of Pakistan which the hon. Minister just now referred to, that it is not necessary that there should be any verification of the evacuee property, is it not the reaction of the Government of India that by this they

admit the correctness of the figure that the Muslim evacuee property in India is worth Rs. 100 crores and our evacuee property in Pakistan is Rs. 500 crores worth and these figures are not being challenged now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I would not like to draw any inference. But, certainly, I am prepared to accept one thing that if they had a strong case they would not have gone out of this arrangement they had themselves suggested. I offered them every possible co-operation and now they say. We do not want it; we are satisfied. Therefore I was hoping, that if the D.P. claims were verified on the spot on a reciprocal basis we would have proved what we said and also that the Muslim evacuees did not leave property worth more than Rs 100 crores in India.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The statement says that no progress has been made in regard to the lockers and safe deposits of evacuees lying with banks. Is the Minister assured that the lockers have not been tampered with and rifled and they are safe?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not been to Lahore, so, I would not be able to say whether these lockers are intact or not. But the number of lockers and safe deposits lying in Lahore and other banks in West Pakistan is roundabout 3,000 to 4,000. As regards Joint Stock Companies, the number is roundabout 170 or 180 and the value is roundabout Rs 8 to Rs 10 crores, and of the banks the value is about Rs 3 to Rs 4 crores. The number of lockers is about 3,000 to 4,000 and even if we take an average to be Rs. 3,000 to Rs 4,000 I do not know the contents of the lockers which the D.Ps coming from West Pakistan have left—that would be worth a few crores. My hon friend will appreciate that these 3 major items are worth many crores of rupees.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon Member wants to know is, what steps,

if any, are being taken to see that the lockers are not tampered with.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is very difficult for me to say because the lockers are in Pakistan and it is for them to look after them. I am not in a position to do so.

Mr. Speaker: So, the hon Minister might have given this simple answer instead of giving all the details.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Paper Mill in Bombay State

*1259. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start a paper mill in Bombay State with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 38]

Use of Foreign Ships for Exports and Imports

*1268. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is utilising the services of foreign ships and shipping lines directly without approaching the Ministry of Transport or Indian shippers,

(b) if so, how many foreign ships were utilised for export and import of cargo, directly without the knowledge of the Ministry of Transport during 1959;

(c) the amount paid to Foreign Shipping Companies during the last eight months, and

(d) whether the amount was paid in rupees or foreign currency?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Approximately £3,58,000 were paid to foreign shipping companies during last eight months. This includes foreign flag ships under UK/Continent/India Conference lines

(d) Out of £3,58,000, £2,38,000 approximately were paid in rupee currency

Welfare Extension Projects

*1270-A. { Shri Sanganna:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Kaswara Iyer

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that the Evaluation Report on the working of the Welfare Extension Projects of the Central Social Welfare Board by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission was objected to by the Central Social Welfare Board,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main objection of the Central Social Welfare Board is that the Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation is based on a comparatively small number of Welfare Extension Projects viz., 40 out of a total of 404 projects and that this does not give the correct picture of the working of the scheme as a whole

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 39]

Import of Tiles

*1271. Shri M. M. Gandhi. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ad hoc licence for the import of tiles has been issued,

(b) if so, to whom and for what value,

(c) whether it is a fact that imported tiles are being sold at fantastically high prices, such as 800 per cent over the landed cost, and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take for curbing such profiteering?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing details is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 40]

(c) Government have no precise information about the ruling price of imported tiles. But it is not unlikely that imported tiles are selling at a premium as the imports thereof have been banned for a long time

(d) No action is contemplated as the alleged high prices will prevail only until the stocks of imported tiles are disposed of

कराची स्थित भारतीय उच्च आयोग के
कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

*१२७२ { श्री राजपेयो :
श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान की राजधानी के कराची से नायियागली जाने के कारण कराची स्थित भारतीय उच्च आयोग का कार्यालय भी नायियागली स्थानान्तरित होगा

(ख) यदि हा तो यह स्थानान्तरण कब होगा

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारतीय उच्च आयोग के कार्यालय के लिये नई राजधानी में आवास की व्यवस्था करने का आश्वासन दिया है, और

(घ) स्थान परिवर्तन की व्यवस्था में कराची में स्थित भारतीय उच्च आयोग के भवनों का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सहा-सचिव (जी सादत अली खां) (क) से (ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जो फैसला ग्रहण किया है, उसके अनुसार राजधानी बदलकर अन्ततः पोतवार इलाके में चली जायेगी। अक्टूबर, १९५९ के अन्त तक पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति और मन्त्रिमण रावलपिंडी चले जायेंगे। विदेश मन्त्रालय उस समय तक कराची में रहेगा, जब तक कि रावलपिंडी में उसके लिये समुचित स्थान नहीं मिलता। आशा है कि इसमें अधिक नहीं, तो एक साल लगेगा।

पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कराची-स्थित राजनयिक मिशनो को सूचित किया है कि उनको रावलपिंडी से ४० मील दूर, मरी में सीमित स्थान (लिमिटेड एकोमोडेशन) दिया जायेगा। इस विषय पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि भारतीय हाई कमिशन मरी में एक छोटा-सा कार्यालय खोले।

(घ) ऊपर कही हुई बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए फिलहाल यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

*1273. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to reduce the sale prices of various antibiotics produced by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited with a view to make these drugs available to poor and needy people?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The question of reducing the prices of some of the drugs produced by Messrs Hindustan Antibiotics is under active consideration.

Loan from the U.S.A.

*1274. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the industries in the private sector have been able to utilise the credit earmarked for them from the loan amounts sanctioned by the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 41.]

'Chaturang' Magazine

*1274-A. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a quarterly magazine named 'Chaturang' is owned by a Minister of Government of India and its printer and publisher is a Government servant under the same Ministry and its location of Office is at 54 Ganesh Chunder Avenue, Calcutta which is a Government's Office,

(b) whether it is a fact that in its issue of Magh to Chaitra 1365 (Bengali year and month) corresponding to middle of January, to middle of April, 1959 it has been so shown under Indian Press and Registration of Books Act,

(c) whether it is also a fact that advertisements in the same issue have been given by Eastern Railway (one full page), Union Publicity Department, Planning (one full page), Union Government regarding Metric System (one full page), South Eastern Railway (half page), All India Handicrafts Board, Union Government, Commerce and Industry (full page), Government of West Bengal (one full page); and

(d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the issue dated 19th June, 1959 of 'vartaman' a Calcutta Magazine issued from 18/2-B Dalimtala Lane, wherein these charges have been made?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A quarterly magazine named "Chaturang" is owned by a Minister of the Government of India, but its printer and publisher is not a Government servant. The office of the magazine is at 54, Ganesh Chunder Avenue, Calcutta, which is not a Government office.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Of the advertisements mentioned, three have been given by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of this Ministry and form part of a mass publicity campaign in which a large number of periodicals and papers were used. The Railway advertisements are not given by this Directorate.

In giving advertisements it is not our policy to enquire into the ownership of any particular periodical or paper. Advertisements are based on circulation and the standing of a paper. The particular paper referred to has been in existence now for more than 20 years and has been getting casual advertisements from Government off and on for many years.

केंद्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों का स्थानान्तरण

*१२७५: { श्री जांगड़े :
श्री सै. प्र. मेहरो :

क्या निर्वाण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३१३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग की बाढ़ शाखा को ग्वालियर में स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये कितने वर्ग फुट स्थान की आवश्यकता है, और

(ख) इस कार्यालय के स्थानान्तरण का कितने कर्मचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

निर्वाण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं. चन्दा) : (क) कार्यालय स्थान के लिये लगभग २३,००० वर्ग फुट बरी क्षेत्रफल (carpet area) ।

(ख) कार्यालय को दिल्ली से ग्वालियर ले जाने में लगभग २४६ कर्मचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

Bogus Registration of Plots

*1276. { श्री P. C. Borooah:
श्री P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that bogus registration of 34 plots in New Delhi, though sold out long ago, was done in the office of the Settlement Commissioner (Government Built Property), New Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter was reported to the Special Police Establishment. The clerk concerned was arrested and later released on bail. The case has recently been challaned by the Special Police Establishment. The lease deeds in respect of the plots, which were executed and registered in an unauthorised manner, are being cancelled.

Nuclear Tests in the Sahara

*1277. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the proposal of the French Government to have nuclear tests in the Sahara; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India are aware of such a proposal.

(b) We are in principle opposed to any such tests, whether in Sahara or in any other part of the world.

Singaran Colliery

*1275. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 12,533 has not yet been paid to the retrenched workers of Singaran Colliery, P.O. Topsis, District Burdwan;

(b) whether the Presidency Court, Calcutta has also issued orders to pay the said amount;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether efforts are being made to reopen the said mine?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A sum of Rs. 13,871.11 due as wages has not yet been paid.

(b) Payment of a sum of Rs. 6,816.52 as wages and Rs. 2,185 as compensation has been decreed by the Payment of Wages Authority concerned.

Cases in respect of the balance due are pending with the Authority

(c) The management has not complied with the decree Warrants have been issued.

(d) This has been considered, but it does not appear feasible to make any arrangements for the purpose.

Waste from Atomic Energy Reactor

*1279. Shri M. K. Ghosh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how the waste from our atomic energy reactor is being disposed of;

(b) whether the process is tested to make sure that it is safe from the point of view of public health; and

(c) whether the vegetation surrounding the disposal area has also been tested and found free from radio activity?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The only reactor produced waste at present is (i) the short-lived radioactivity in the filtered and demineralised water used in Apsara and (ii) waste from irradiated samples.

As regards water, a radio chemical analysis is made on a routine basis to check the absence of any long-lived or dangerous isotopes in the water. When the water in the pool requires changing, it is transferred into a special tank where it is stored till the level of activity of shortlived radioisotopes is about 100 times less than the maximum permissible considered safe and only then discharged into the normal drainage system.

After samples are irradiated in this reactor they are sent to the laboratory which asked for them. Any waste from these samples are carefully collected, fixed in cement, packed in sealed steel drums and stored for ultimate disposal. They are finally taken to a distance of 200 miles out at sea and dumped.

(c) Vegetation, salt, soil and fish samples in the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay area, as well as in the Bombay area, are tested regularly for the presence of radioactivity. No accumulation of radioactivity has been observed in these samples above what would be present in the normal course of nature.

Meeting of Chief Secretaries

*1280. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Amar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the outcome of the recent meeting in Calcutta of the Chief Secretaries of East Pakistan, West Bengal and Assam?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): A copy of the Joint

Communique dated 19th August, 1959, which sets out the decisions of the Conference of the Chief Secretaries of East Pakistan, West Bengal, Assam and Chief Commissioner, Tripura, on August, 17 and 18, 1959 is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 42]

Photographic Goods

*1281. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a roll of film in Delhi is sold at Rs 550 nP and a flash bulb at Rs 150 nP instead of 50 nP, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to relieve the hardship of photographers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Owing to complaints regarding the shortage of these materials in the market, the import policy had been liberalised from time to time. In addition to the imports by the Established Importers, State Trading Corporation are importing these materials on rupee accounts. It is true that market prices for some items of photographic goods are reported high though no exact or firm figures of prices are available as they fluctuate from time to time.

Katihar Jute Mill

*1282. { Shri Bholanath Biswas:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 552 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Katihar Jute Mill which was closed has begun functioning;

(b) if not, when it is going to be restarted; and

(c) the steps taken towards that direction?

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

(b) The management of mill are hoping to restart the mill from the 1st January, 1960.

(c) The management have been advised to reconstruct the capital structure of the mill and to undertake renovation of its machinery to bring it into working condition.

Closure of Krishna and Edwards Textile Mills, Rajasthan

*1283. Shri S. M. Banerjee Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Krishna and Edwards Textile Mills in Rajasthan have threatened to close down the Mills,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c) As the Edward Mills were unable to run in a satisfactory way due to several factors, at the instance of the Government of Rajasthan, the Government of India have set up on 4th September, 1959, an Investigation Committee under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to inquire into the affairs of Edward Mills, Beawar.

Regarding Krishna Mills, the State Government is expecting a satisfactory proposal of modernisation from the Mills so as to enable the Mills to work in an economic and efficient manner. Proposal will be considered when received.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in West Bengal

*1284 Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the solution of the residuary problems pertaining to camp and non-camp refugees of West Bengal;

(b) the result of the assessment of these problems made by the Government of West Bengal;

(c) whether the requirements of the squatters have been included in this assessment; and

(d) the amount of money that will be required for solving the residuary problems?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal have recently submitted a report containing an assessment of the residuary problem of rehabilitation in so far as it relates to grant of loans to displaced persons living outside camps including squatters. The report does not deal with the residuary problem in respect of other matters such as rehabilitation of displaced persons in camps, acquisition of land, development of colonies, etc. and a further report is awaited from the State Government in respect of these matters. According to the State Government's assessment, now received a sum of about Rs. 710 lakhs would be required for disbursement as loans to displaced persons living outside camps. The report is under examination.

Mineral Sand Deposits

*1285. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1904 on the 18th April, 1959 and state the steps taken to have a detailed field survey and laboratory tests of mineral sand deposits on Kovalam beach?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Preliminary estimates indicate that the total reserves of ilmenite and other minerals in the sands on Kovalam Beach are small and commercial exploitation of the sands will not be economical. However, the

Director of Geology, Government of Kerala, in co-operation with the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy proposes to carry out a detailed field survey after the rainy season. The laboratory tests will be done by the Atomic Minerals Division after the completion of the survey and collection of the samples.

Rural Programmes of A.I.R.

*1286. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a)

(a) whether the rural programmes of A.I.R. are planned in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; and

(b) whether in any of these programmes the participation of progressive farmers is also secured?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) The rural programmes are planned in consultation with the various Departments of the State concerned and expert authorities. Close liaison is maintained also with the Food and Agriculture Ministry of the Union Government.

(b) Farmers who show initiative in trying out new methods and achieving outstanding results are encouraged to participate in the rural programmes.

River Feni

{ Shri Bangshi Thakur:
*1287. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 541 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state the latest developments in regard to the dispute over River Feni which lies between Tripura (India) and East Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): Relevant historical records are at present under study, after completion of which, the matter is to

be considered further by the Survey Officers of Tripura and East Pakistan, as suggested by the Government of Pakistan.

Employees Provident Fund

*1288. { Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Mulchand Dubey:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Half-an-Hour Discussion on Employees' Provident Fund Scheme held on the 4th May, 1959 and state what progress has been made in creating a Reserve Fund for compensating those employees who although having contributed towards Provident Fund were deprived of benefits because the employers concerned failed to deposit the money realised from the workers along with their own contribution?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The question is being examined in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund.

Government Quarters at Ring Road, Delhi

*1289. { Shri Warior:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Government quarters are left vacant at the Ring Road, Punchkuin Road, Press Road Area and Dev Nagar;

(b) how long it will take for these vacant quarters to be allotted to Government employees; and

(c) how much loss Government incurs per mensem by leaving them vacant?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). No Government quarters are lying vacant in

Punchkuin Road and Dev Nagar. 5,292 flats are in various stages of construction in three colonies along Ring Road 132 quarters, which were in a more or less dangerous condition, have been got vacated in Press Road Area for demolition or carrying out of extensive repairs. The construction, demolition or repairs, as the case may be, will be completed in all respects at various points of time within an overall period of about one and a half year.

(c) As the flats on Ring Road have not yet been completed in all respects and the quarters in Press Road Area are either under repairs or awaiting repairs or demolition, the question of any loss to Government does not arise.

Rise in Price of Coffee

*1290. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Warior:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep rise in the price of coffee in the South in the recent weeks; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But the rise has only been in respect of one type of coffee, namely, Plantation. The rise in prices of Plantation Coffee is surprising in view of the fact that 2,385 tons of Plantation Coffee were released from January to June this year as against 1,718 tonnes for the corresponding period last year; the only reason for this rise in price can be cornering of stocks by dealers. In order to prevent cornering of stocks, the Coffee Board has decided that the total quantity of Plantation Coffee that may be declared to any dealer in any Pool Sale shall be limited to 10 tonnes.

No fresh permits will be issued either for participation in pool sales

or local sales till the price has come down to normal level. Departmental depots will be established in important towns in the South for sale of raw coffee and powder to bona fide consumers at a fair and reasonable price.

Automatic Looms

*1291. **Shri Nanshir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of mills which have applied for automatic looms in Bombay State and the number of automatic looms applied for;

(b) the mills which have been allotted automatic looms so far; and

(c) how many applications have so far been received from Bombay State for installation of automatic looms for export purposes only?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) 72 mills had applied for automatic looms to be installed in replacement of ordinary looms; 68 of these mills have been allotted automatic looms for replacement.

(c) 13 mills.

Appointment of Inspectors for Newspapers Establishments

*1292 **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have appointed Inspectors for the newspaper establishments in order to see that the provisions of the Wages Committee under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 are implemented;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have appointed the Inspectors; and

(c) how many newspaper establishments in different States have implemented the provisions of the said Act?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). According to the information available, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan have already appointed Inspectors. The State of West Bengal have also sanctioned a post of Inspector.

(c) The implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the State Governments and the information is not readily available.

Jeep Case

*1293 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 666 on the 26th February 1959 and state:

(a) whether the hearing of the jeep case instituted in U.K. has since commenced, and

(b) if so, how far the case has progressed upto now?

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

(a) Intimation has been received from our High Commissioner in U.K. that the hearing of the case will commence some time in May, 1960

(b) Does not arise

Displaced Persons in Purana Qila

*1294. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2176 on the 19th March, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the displaced persons living in Purana Qila, Delhi who have been allotted plots in Lajpat Nagar but have not shifted so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohar Chand Khanna): Out of 298 families who had been allotted small plots in Lajpat Nagar only four have shifted so far.

Resin Adhesive for Plywood

*1295. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how much resin adhesive for the manufacture of plywood is required annually in our country,

(b) whether this is manufactured in our country; and

(c) if so, the estimated quantity manufactured?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Approximately 3,000 tons

(b) and (c) 120 tons per annum. Schemes to produce more are under implementation.

Bhopal Capital Project

*1296 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
Shri Jangde:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently sent a Committee to Bhopal to examine the question of further financial assistance for the construction of the Bhopal Capital Project, and

(b) if so, whether the report of the Committee has been received?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) A Working Group was set up by the Planning Commission to examine and fix priority in the buildings programme included in the Bhopal Capital Project and to bring out its financial aspect. The report of the Group has not yet been received.

Manufacture of Cables

*1297. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any licence has been granted for the manufacture of cables

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by Tatas in collaboration with W.T. Henleys Telegraph Company of United Kingdom;

(b) what are the terms of agreement between Tatas and the U.K. company, and

(c) the conditions on which the licence has been granted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 43]

Indian Officers for Elections in Morocco

*1298. Shri Baghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Moroccan Government have asked for the services of the Indian Election Commissioner to conduct General Elections in Morocco and that the Government of India have acceded to their request by sending some officers,

(b) if so, how the Indian officers are doing there, and

(c) who will meet their expenses?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) In March this year the Moroccan Government asked the Government of India for the services of a senior and experienced officer to assist in arrangements for the municipal and communal elections which are to be held in Morocco later this year. In response to this request the Deputy Election Commissioner of India was deputed to Morocco for about two months. He has returned to India after submitting his report to the Moroccan Government.

(b) The Government of Morocco have greatly appreciated the work done by the Deputy Election Commissioner.

(c) The officer's basic pay and allowances in India were borne by the

Government of India, but the expenses of the visit, including travel expenses and daily allowances were met by the Moroccan Government

Indian Jute Mills Association

- *1299. { Shri Jaipal Singh:
Shri Bhanja Deo:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri S. C. Godsora:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association is refusing to implement the agreed recommendations of the Industrial Committee on Jute, and

(b) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to ease the situation?

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

(b) Does not arise

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd

*1301. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 190 on the 20th November, 1958 and state

(a) the value of Streptomycin and Dihydro-streptomycin imported annually; and

(b) whether through its expansion programme the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, will be able to meet the full requirements of the country in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The CIF value of bulk streptomycin and Dihydro-streptomycin imported during 1958-59 is about Rs 86 lakhs. Imports during April-September 1959 will amount to about Rs 57 lakhs.

(b) The capacity of the streptomycin plant to be set up by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited will be about 45 tons per year, which is roughly the current demand, but the demand is increasing

Flats in Indra Market

- *1302 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4246 on the 8th May, 1959 and state

(a) whether residential flats in Indra Market, Delhi have since been released from auction though their price is more than Rs 10,000;

(b) the price now fixed for these flats, and

(c) whether they were allotted when they were incomplete?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs: (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No final decision in this matter has been taken so far

	Rs
(b) 7 residential flats	10,067/- each.
16 residential flats	10,090/- each.
1 residential flat	Rs 9,859/-
	(After allowing rebate of the half end wall)

4 residential flats Rs 12,926/- each

(c) These flats were allotted on various dates. If information is required in regard to any particular flat, an effort will be made to obtain such information

Shortage of Printing Paper in Orissa

*1303. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of printing paper and consequent rise in prices thereof in Orissa in recent weeks,

(b) whether any representation has been received from the State Government in this matter; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Centre in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) There is general shortage of paper in the

country but no specific representation has been received from Orissa in this respect recently

(c) Government are taking steps to relieve the general shortage in the country by licensing more units for the manufacture of paper and also importing as much paper as may be possible within the limited available foreign exchange and by arranging with manufacturers to ensure as equitable distribution as possible of the existing production

Allotment of Additional Funds to the Madras Government under Second Five Year Plan

*1303-A. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the Madras Government have approached the Central Government for allotting any additional funds under any head on the ground that they have exhausted the amount already allotted to them under that head for the Second Five Year Plan and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise

Institute for Journalism

*1304. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an Institute of Journalism is to be established in New Delhi,

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and its details, and

(c) what is the contribution of UNESCO for this purpose?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keekar): (a) to (c). The Minister of Education will answer this question on 11th September, 1959

Dacoits from Pakistan

*1305. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1649 on the 3rd April, 1959 and state

(a) whether there has been any correspondence between the Governments of India and Pakistan with regard to the release of two Indian Nationals who were kidnapped from the border villages of Bikaner and Jodhpur Districts by dacoits from across the Pakistan border on the 21st January 1959 and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir A statement giving details of the correspondence is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV annexure No 44]

(b) A reply from the Pakistan Government is yet to be received

Revival of Labour Appellate Tribunal

*1306. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4304 on the 8th May, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of the revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal which was abolished in 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The question of the revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal was discussed in the Indian Labour Conference held at Madras on 27th-29th July, 1959. It was decided that the Government may give consideration to the various suggestions made at the Conference and decide the matter after consulting the Standing Labour Committee

Import of Films

*1307. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been imposed on the import of foreign cinematograph films during the period from April to December, 1959 for the purpose of saving foreign exchange,

(b) if so, the extent of restrictions imposed;

(c) whether the possibility of importing films from foreign countries and particularly from the United States on the basis of barter of Indian Films has been explored as a means of saving foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No further restrictions were imposed on the import of foreign cinematograph films during the period from April to September 1959. As in the preceding licensing period import was allowed at 10 per cent quota basis from general and soft currency areas. In case of educational films import was allowed to establish importers on ad hoc basis. These restrictions were imposed with a view to save foreign exchange.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Delhi Hindusthan Standard (P) Ltd.

*1308. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new company named as the Delhi Hindusthan Standard (P) Limited has been formed recently by separating the Hindusthan Standard Delhi from the Ananda Bazar Patrika (P) Limited, Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that the share capital of the Delhi Hindusthan Standard Private Limited is only Rs. 2000 contributed by two of the

employees of the Ananda Bazar Patrika; and

(c) whether Government propose to make an enquiry whether the Delhi Hindusthan Standard (P) Limited is a bona fide new company or a 'Benami' of the Ananda Bazar Patrika (Private) Limited, and has been formed to deprive the employees of their rightful claims?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. A new company by the name of Hindusthan Standard (Delhi) Private Limited was registered on the 30th August, 1957.

(b) No, Sir

(c) No, Sir.

Indian Mission at Gyantse

*1309. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a car of the Indian Mission at Gyantse was detained by the Chinese Authorities and released only the next day after a protest by the Trade Agent; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Car was detained on 12th July, 1959 and on our representation was released on the 18th July, 1959.

Oil Exploration Policy

*1309-A. { Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received advice from Lord Mountbatten and Mr. John D. Rockefeller regarding Government policy of oil exploration;

(b) if so, the nature of the advice received;

(c) whether Government is considering this advice; and

(d) If so, what decision has been taken in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Some months ago, Lord Mountbatten wrote a personal letter to the Prime Minister. With this letter, he forwarded two letters which dealt with matters connected with oil exploration. Mr John D Rockefeller has not written or spoken to the Prime Minister on this subject. Several months ago he met the Prime Minister at Luncheon. The main topic of conversation was family planning.

(b) Government have been consulting many experts in foreign countries in regard to exploration and exploitation of resources in India. Among those consulted have been experts from the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., United Kingdom, France, Italy and Rumania. Government have been anxious to extend this work of exploration and exploitation of oil in the public sector under Government auspices. In view, however, of the vast area to be covered for exploration, and the need for speed in this work, Government have also investigated the possibilities of utilising the services of expert agencies abroad in some areas of India. Generally speaking, the advice received from abroad has been that in addition to what the Government of India was doing in the public sector, it would be desirable, from the financial and economic points of view, not to discourage oil companies from undertaking the task of exploration etc. in some parts of India. This involved very large financial expenditure as well as risks, and it might be advantageous for the Government of India, therefore, to utilise the services of oil companies or experts from abroad.

(c) and (d) As stated above, Government have consulted many experts on this subject. Their broad approach to this problem is to continue and expand the work of exploration and exploitation of oil resources in the

public sector. At the same time, to investigate possibilities of associating foreign firms in this work in some other areas where the terms are considered to be suitable.

Border Incident

*1310. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 fishermen of Jangipur border were abducted by Pakistani forces on the 5th August, 1959 and sentenced to 5 days imprisonment,

(b) whether it is also a fact that their belongings amounting to Rs 12,000 were not returned to them after their being pushed to Indian side on Malda Rajshahi in spite of the order of the Magistrate, and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) to (c) On 5th August, 1959, 12 Indian nationals in a boat were fishing in the river Padma near Nimtita. The boat drifted into Pakistan waters due to a strong current and the persons were arrested by the Pakistani Police. District Magistrate, Murshidabad took up the question of their release with his counterpart. Details about the release of the persons and the return of their belongings etc. are awaited.

Indian Tea Mission to Ireland

2394. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 376 on the 18th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of the Indian Tea Mission to Ireland; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and the comments made by the Tea Board thereon?

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

(b) The comments of the Tea Board have not so far been received but the following remarks are offered on the Mission's recommendations:—

Recommendations	Remarks
(i) The Tea Board should prevail upon the producers to place an adequate stock of quality production in the Calcutta auctions.	(i) & (ii): These points have been receiving Government's consideration in the past and will continue to be reviewed from time to time.
(ii) India's excise and export duty rates should receive further review.	
(iii) The Tea Council of Ireland's efforts should be directed mainly towards promotion of Indian tea.	(iii) It is reported that this is being done at present.
(iv) As a goodwill gesture a small mission from the Irish tea trade should be invited to visit India.	(iv) Invitation has been issued by the Chairman, Tea Board.
(v) It was represented that shipping companies were not prepared to issue through Bills of Lading via Dublin to destinations such as Limerick and Waterford. Since Indian steamship companies are participating in carrying our teas to Eire direct, it is desirable that discussions are held with them in order to arrive at a solution on this point.	(v) The Chairman, Tea Board has had some discussion with shipping interests. One of the shipping companies has agreed to issue through Bills of Lading to the destinations mentioned.

Indian Cotton Textile Trade Delegation

2395. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 454 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received report from the trade delegation of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council which visited East Africa in 1958; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 45].

Export of Cement

**2396. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total quantity of cement exported to foreign countries during 1958-59 (country-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 46].

Radio-Activity

2397. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 678 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether there has been any further change in the highest level of radio-activity reported in January, 1959 in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it constitutes any danger to public health?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The highest level of daily fallout radioactivity detected in the air remains the same as reported to the Lok Sabha on 23rd February, 1959. It is well below the maximum permissible limit.

C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks in N.E.F.A.

2398. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total amount given to the N.E.F.A.

during 1958-59 under the following heads:

- (i) Community Projects, and
- (n) National Extension Service?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (i) Nil

- (ii) Rs 6,55,000

Sewing Machines

2399. { Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Shri Daljit Singh.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total number of sewing machines manufactured in India during the years 1958 and 1959 (upto 30-6-1959), State-wise,

(b) the number of sewing machines out of these sold in the country

(c) the number of sewing machines exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1959 so far (country-wise)

(d) whether any sewing machines have been imported during 1959.

(e) if so, their number (country-wise), and

(f) the steps taken to achieve self sufficiency in respect of sewing machines?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State-wise production of sewing machines during 1958 and 1959 (upto 31st March 1959) in the large scale and small scale sectors are as follows—

(i) Large Scale Sector		
State	1958	1959 (upto March '59)
Delhi	4,266 Nos	1,339 Nos
Punjab	9,302	2,827
West Bengal	1,91,641	53,023
TOTAL	2,05,209 Nos.	57,189 Nos.

(ii) Small Scale Sector *

State	1958 Nos.	1959†
Delhi	10,286	†Figures not yet available.
Hyderabad	1,042	
Jammu & Kashmir	477	
Madhya Pradesh	164	
Punjab	15,165	
Rajasthan	1,120	
Uttar Pradesh	2,691	
TOTAL	30,945	

*Figures relate to units approved by The Development Commissioner, Small scale Industries New Delhi.

(b) Out of the production of sewing machines in the Small Scale Sector 23 822 machines were sold during 1958, information for 1959 is not available at present. Information is also not available with regard to the sewing machines sold in the large scale sector during 1958 and 1959. Presumably the entire production gets sold both in the large scale and small scale sectors as no reports have been received regarding any difficulty in selling of these sewing machines from any of the manufacturers.

(c) to (e) Two statements showing the country-wise exports and imports of sewing machines during January-April 1959 are attached [See Appendix IV, annexure No 47]

(f) The country is already self-sufficient in respect of domestic sewing machines.

Efforts are being made for increasing the production of industrial sewing machines by way of giving assistance for import of raw materials and components, subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

Ghosi Colony in Delhi

2400 Shri D C Sharma. Will the Minister of Works Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 93 on the 11th February, 1959 and state the further progress made in regard to the scheme for Ghosi Colony prepared

by the Delhi Development Authority to provide sites for cattle owners in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chandra): The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who are now responsible for the execution of slum clearance/improvement work in Delhi have reviewed the project and have suggested certain modifications. The entire project is under consideration of Government.

Slum Dwellers in Amrit Kaur Puri, Delhi

2401. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 321 on the 16th February, 1959 and state the further progress so far made in connection with the scheme for the construction of houses to rehabilitate the slum dwellers of Amrit Kaur Puri?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chandra): The Delhi Development Authority have allotted the 72 houses to the families squatting upon or contiguous to the site required for the construction of as many as possible of the remaining 168 houses in Amrit Kaur Puri. Construction of new houses will commence as soon as the required site is vacated by the squatters.

Village Housing Projects in Punjab

2402. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in Punjab State under the Village Housing Project Scheme; and

(b) the amount allotted under the scheme to that State for the year 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chandra): (a) The State Government have not been able to make much

progress so far; till July 1960, they could only select 20 villages (out of the 120 villages allotted to them so far) and conduct survey in 4 of them. No loans have been disbursed so far.

(b) The State Government have been allocated a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs (including Rs. 0.10 lakh as Grant for State Rural Housing Cell) for the implementation of the Scheme during 1959-60. According to the new procedure for release of Central assistance introduced last year, three-fourths of the year's allocation to the State Government is automatically being placed at their disposal in equal monthly instalments as ways and means advances, to be finally adjusted at the close of the financial year on the basis of the expenditure actually incurred by the State Government

Import of Betel-nuts

2403. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of betel-nuts imported in India during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The value of betel-nuts imported in India during 1958-59 was as follows:

Unground whole and split—
Rs 84.23 lakhs.
Ground—Rs. 136 only.

Trade with Middle East Countries

2404. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of India's exports to Middle East countries during the year 1958-59, country-wise; and

(b) the value of India's imports from Middle East countries, country-wise, during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See appendix IV, annexure No. 48].

Off-take of Cement in Bombay State

2406. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total off-take of cement from the factories in Bombay State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): 8,12,220 tons

Off-take of Cloth in Bombay State

2406. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total off-take of cloth from the textile mills in Bombay State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Total off-take of cloth from the textile mills in Bombay State during 1958-59 is 3300 million yards

Advisory Committees of Ministry of Commerce and Industry

2407. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the various advisory Committees constituted by the Ministry in the year 1958-59?

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

Books by M.P.s for Government

2408. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entrusted some Members of Parliament with the work of writing books on remuneration;

(b) whether the opinion of the Law Ministry has been ascertained about the permissibility of such undertaking under the Indian Constitution and Representation of the People Act, 1951; and

(c) whether a copy of the opinion of the Law Ministry will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) Government do entrust from time to time the work of writing articles and books to some Members of Parliament. At present one such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) The opinion of the Ministry of Law regarding this question is being obtained.

Plan Publicity in Andhra Pradesh

2409. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount spent for Plan Publicity in Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 and the amount allotted for 1959-60?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): Plan Publicity in the States is mainly the function of the State Government concerned. During the year 1958-59 the Andhra Pradesh Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3.32 lakhs on Plan Publicity, and the corresponding Budget grant for 1959-60 is Rs. 12.37 lakhs

Under the Integrated Publicity Programme for the Second Plan, this Ministry is also responsible for giving general publicity to the Plan and the development works included therein, on all-India basis, through its various Media Units. As the expenditure is not booked State-wise, it is not possible to give figures of expenditure incurred in Andhra Pradesh under the Programme.

Publicity Work in Orissa

2410. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of publicity organisers appointed in Orissa so far under the Integrated Publicity Programme;

(b) whether they have performed Cinema shows in their respective areas during 1958-59; and

(c) if so, the names of the places where these were performed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr B. V. Keskar): (a) Three

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 49]

Radio Sets in Rural Areas of Orissa

2411 Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Central target fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) the number of sets already given to the State?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri B. V. Keskar):

(a) No target is fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas of Orissa or any other State. Under the Community Listening Scheme of the Central Government, requirements of State Governments including Orissa are ascertained every year and met subject to budget provision.

(b) 4,800 sets have already been supplied to Orissa upto the end of 1958-59.

Large Scale Industries

2412 Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which the Central Government have directly set up on large scale basis in various States in 1958-59,

(b) the amount invested in these projects (State-wise), and

(c) whether the financial aid has been given as grant or loan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Large Scale Industrial units are being set up by the Central Government in the various States in accordance with the Second

Five Year Plan which covers a period of 5 years. It is not therefore possible to give the names of large scale industrial units set up in any particular year as these are in the nature of continuing schemes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Production of Khadi in Andhra Pradesh

2413. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Andhra Pradesh in 1957-58 and 1958-59 (month-wise);

(b) whether any steps are taken to increase the production in 1959-60,

(c) if so, the steps taken, and

(d) the target fixed for the production of Khadi during 1959-60 in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV annexure No 50]

Ghosepara Refugee Colony

2414. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ghosepara Refugee Colony in Katihar, Bihar, was attacked by local mob on the 20th August, 1959,

(b) if so, its causes,

(c) the loss and injury suffered by the refugees, and

(d) the steps taken to reassure them and compensate them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Industrial Development in Orissa

2415. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount granted to the Government of Orissa by the Central Government for the industrial development of the State during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far separately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A sum of Rs. 62.82 lakhs in the form of grants and loans has been sanctioned to the Orissa State during the First Five Year Plan and Rs. 125.54 lakhs during the first two years (1956-57 and 1957-58) of the Second Five Year Plan. Information relating to the year 1958-59 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Export and Import Licences

2416 { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) how many firms were debarred for reasons of dishonesty from obtaining import and export licences during the period from January to July, 1959; and

(b) how many have been black-listed during this period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Debarment and blacklisting are the same. During the period January to July, 1959 161 firms were blacklisted or debarred.

Indian Mountaineering Foundation

2417. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4262 on the 8th May, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up the Indian Mountaineering Foundation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): There has been no further progress.

Coir Co-operative Societies

2418. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the report of the Committee on the working of the Coir Co-operative Societies has been considered by Government;

(b) whether all the recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, whether they have been implemented by now?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) The report of the Committee on the working of the Coir Co-operative Societies has been considered by Government. Most of the recommendations have been accepted. A Resolution has been issued on these recommendations copies of which have been made available to the Parliament Library. Action on the implementation will be taken up in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Viet Nam

2419. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of complaints or irregularities were brought to the notice of (i) Viet Nam authorities and (ii) Viet-Minh authorities by the International Commission for Supervision and Control during the period January to July, 1959; and

(b) how many of them were dealt with satisfactorily?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The report of the International Commission for Supervision and Control for this

period is still under preparation. As soon as it is published the answer will be available.

Manufacture of Paper

2420. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1870 on the 19th March, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in regard to the scheme for the manufacture of paper in Mysore State in collaboration with the U.S.A.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The site selected is near Belagula in Mysore. The firm has reported that land has been acquired and that construction work has started. They have also already placed orders for plant and machinery and the scheme is expected to be implemented by 1961-62.

Rules under Labour Acts in Himachal Pradesh

2421. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1754 on the 11th March, 1959, and state the further progress made so far in framing rules under the Minimum Wages Act and other Labour Laws in force in Himachal Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Himachal Pradesh Administration has not yet finalised the Rules under the Minimum Wages Act. Rules under the remaining Labour Laws where necessary will also be framed gradually by that Administration.

Foreign Trade

2422. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) the precise nature of the recommendations made by the Foreign

Trade Board with a view to co-ordinate works relating to the development of India's foreign trade, especially promotion of exports; and

(b) to what extent it has been possible to give effect to its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). During its various meetings the Board has discussed matters affecting inter alia exports of (1) cotton textiles, (2) hides and skins, (3) hosiery goods, (4) handicrafts, (5) coal, (6) pig iron, (7) jute, (8) pepper, (9) sugar, (10) salt, (11) coffee. The Board has also discussed, among other topics, fixation of export targets, credit facilities to exporters, concessional railway freights, effective commercial publicity, etc. Necessary recommendations arising out of these discussions are passed on to the authorities concerned, for implementation. Follow-up action is taken to ensure that the recommendations are implemented as far as possible.

Construction of Roads in the Pakistan-held Kashmir territory

2423. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4274 on the 8th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have further examined the question of construction of new roads by Pakistan in the border area of Jammu and Kashmir and the extent to which the construction of such roads has increased the military potential of Pakistan in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. Any improvement in communication facilities brought about by Pakistan in the border area of Jammu and Kashmir naturally increases Pakistan's striking

power and therefore its military potential in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

(b) It is one of the many violations of the Security Council resolution of January 17, 1948 and the UNCIP resolution of August 13, 1948 which Pakistan has committed during the last 11 years and to which the attention of the Security Council has been drawn from time to time.

Third Five Year Plan

2424. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to State Governments for asking Panchayats, Blocks and District Advisory Committees to give suggestions in regard to the draft of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the State Governments have asked them to give suggestions; and

(c) if so, the names of such States?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The subject is under consideration. Preliminary discussions with the representatives of State Governments were held towards the end of July during the Annual Conference on Community Development.

Industrial Development

2425. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao, who left on a tour of Europe for discussions on projects for the manufacture of heavy machinery, drugs and medicines has returned home;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited;

(c) the nature of discussions held (country-wise); and

(d) the result of these discussions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mahabhai Shah): (a) to (d). Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao who visited the U.K., West Germany, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R. and Hungary during February-March 1959, has returned. The purpose of his tour abroad was to progress the action already initiated with reference to heavy machine building plant, coal mining machinery and Optical Glass Plant and Drugs Projects in the U.S.S.R.; basic organic chemicals and intermediate projects in the West Germany; Plate and Vessel and Heavy Structural Shops in the U.K.; Foundry/Forge Project in Czechoslovakia and Fertiliser Plant in Hungary.

On the basis of these discussions, further work/negotiations in respect of all the above mentioned projects are in progress with the respective foreign collaborators.

Assistance to Displaced Persons

2426. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by the Central Government to State Governments for grants and loans to displaced persons so far (State-wise); and

(b) details of the assistance to be given during 1959-60, (State-wise)?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) State-wise details of assistance given upto 1958-59 are not readily available and the collection thereof will involve considerable time and labour which, it is felt, will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. Figures of grants and loans given upto 1958-59 are contained in the Annual Report of this Ministry for the year 1958-59, (Page 68 Table No. 2) copies of which have been made available to the members of Parliament.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 51]

India Electric Works Ltd, Calcutta

2427. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 264 on the 13th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the technical committee has since submitted its report regarding the working of India Electric Works Ltd, Calcutta, and

(b) if so, the details thereof

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

(b) The technical Committee was of the opinion that the factory could be run provided some financial and technical improvements were carried out. Accordingly, the managing agents secured financial participation of a party in Calcutta. With this financial participation and certain improvements taking place, it is expected that the factory's production will go up and come to an economic level in due course.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

2428. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1591 on 31st March, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of extension of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme to establishments having 20 employees or more?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The question is still under consideration in consultation with the interests concerned.

Functions of Works Committees

2429. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No 1729 on the 8th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the question of reviewing the functions of the Works Committees was considered at the 17th Session of the Indian Labour Conference,

(b) if so, with what results, and

(c) the nature of steps, if any to be taken to improve their working?

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

(b) and (c) The Conference decided that a tripartite committee be appointed to examine the material on the subject and to draw up 'guiding principles' relating to the functioning etc of works committees.

Electrical Porcelain Factory, Ranchi

2430. { Shri R. C. Majhi
Shri Subodh Hansda.
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract has been signed with Czechoslovakia for the supply of complete plant and machinery for an electric porcelain factory to be set up at Ranchi?

(b) if so the terms of the contract and

(c) whether any machinery has since been received?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes Sir. Government of Bihar and Messrs Skoda of Czechoslovakia have entered into a contract for supply by the latter of complete plant and equipment for a high tension insulator factory to be set up near Ranchi.

(b) The main terms of contract include selection of plant and equipment of the proper type and capacity, supply of plant and equipment and assistance in its erection as well as in

the initial run of the factory upto the rated capacity. The training of Indian Technicians, technical know-how etc also are covered by the contract.

(c) So far no plant and equipment has been received.

Development of Oil Mills

2431. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for the development of oil mills during 1959-60 has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) So far as this question relates to the development of cottonseed oil industry, the reply is in the affirmative.

The Government of India do not allow the setting up of new oil mills or the expansion of the existing mills for the manufacture of major vegetable non-essential oils like groundnut, castor linseed, mustard and sesamum due to the surplus oil milling capacity already existing in the country.

(b) An Ad Hoc Committee was set up by the Government of India for a speedy development of the cottonseed oil industry. The Committee has evolved a plan, for the development of cottonseed oil industry in the private sector, which has been accepted by the Government.

A statement showing the position of the cottonseed oil industry is given below.

STATEMENT

No. of units in production (tons)	Annual capacity (tons) (in terms of plantations cottonseed)	No of units under im- plantation	Capacity (tons) (in terms of cottonseed)
10	92,000	13	1,97,700

Indian Handloom Delegation to West Africa

**2432. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1886 on the 18th April, 1959 and state-

(a) at what stage stands the proposal of the Handloom Board for sending a delegation to West Africa, and

(b) the nature of the arrangements made so far for the visit of delegates?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) It has been decided to send a three member delegation to West Africa.

(b) The detailed programme is being worked out.

Expenditure on Housing

2433 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the amount spent out of the reduced allocation of Rs 84 crores for Housing so far, and

(b) whether this amount is expected to be fully utilised during the rest of the Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A total sum of Rs 32.55 crores had been drawn by the State Governments till the end of 1958-59. A sum of about Rs 19.00 crores has been allocated for the implementation of various Housing Scheme during 1959-60. According to the new procedure for release of Central assistance introduced last year, three-fourths of the year's allocation to the State Governments is automatically placed at their disposal in equal monthly instalments as ways and means advance, to be finally adjusted at the close of the financial year on the basis of expenditure actually incurred by them.

(b) This will be known only later in the year, when the development plans of the States for the year 1960-61 come up for discussion in the Planning Commission.

Standing Committee on Co-ordination of Population and Vital Statistics

2434. Shri Keshava: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) who are the members of the Standing Committee on Co-ordination of Population and Vital Statistics, and

(b) the basis of their appointment?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 52]

The membership of the Committee is being enlarged by the inclusion of some experts, and the representatives of certain Ministries and other organisations. The composition of the enlarged Committee is under finalisation.

(b) Membership of the Committee is at present institutional, and, is designed to secure representation of those institutions interested in population problems.

Distribution of Scarce Stores to Contractors

2435. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the nature of measures adopted to ensure fair distribution of scarce stores and expeditious payment to contractors?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Scarce stores, such as steel, cement and other controlled materials, are stocked in CPWD stores for issue to contractors, in accordance with the terms of their contracts. The stores are issued in accordance with the requirements of individual works. The chances of unfair distribution of such stores are thus remote.

For all works costing more than Rs. 1,000, the Departmental officers are required to make regular monthly payments to contractors on the latter's running bills. Final measurements of works have to be recorded within one month from the date of completion of the works. For works costing more than Rs. 2 lakhs, final payments have to be made within six months from the date of completion and, for other works, within three months. As a measure of check, quarterly returns of all outstanding final bills pending settlement for more than three months after the completion of work, have been prescribed for submission by the Divisional officers to the Additional Chief Engineers concerned. It has recently been decided to set up a committee, consisting of representatives of the CPWD and the contractors, to examine cases of delay in payment and to devise ways and means to avoid such delays.

Hobby Training Scheme for Women in Delhi

2436. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Hobby Training Scheme for Women in Delhi has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and nature of the training imparted to women under this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The Scheme, being a non-developmental one, has since been dropped.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

2437. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state at what stage stands the proposal to amend the Employees' Provident Fund Act for enabling recovery of the provident fund subscription on total emoluments?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): All concerned

interests have been consulted. The proposal does not appear feasible.

विशेष भेजे गये व्यापारिक शिफ्टमंडल

२४३६. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, १९५८ से जुलाई, १९५९ तक की अवधि में किन-किन देशों को व्यापारिक शिफ्टमंडल भेजे गये, और

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर कितना खर्च किया और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमन्त्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये गिरिशिट ८, प्रश्न क्र. ५३]।

Housing of Mine Workers

2440. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the 250,000 miners have been provided with housing accommodation; and

(b) the number of those who are still living in chawls and slums in mining area?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The information is not available and the time and labour that may be spent in collecting it will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved.

Shifting of Central Government Offices from Calcutta

2441. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many offices belonging to the Central Government have been shifted to other places from Calcutta during the period from January, 1950 to June, 1959;

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(b) the place or places to which they have been shifted;

(c) the cost incurred for each individual case of shifting;

(d) the reasons for shifting in each case, and

(e) whether any office belonging to the Central Government has been opened in Calcutta during the above period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Two offices have been shifted from Calcutta during the period referred to. They are

(i) Indian Bureau of Mines and

(ii) Office of the Coal Development Commissioner

(b) (i) Nagpur (ii) Ranchi

(c) The information is not readily available but will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The office of the Indian Bureau of Mines was shifted as a result of Government's policy to shift offices to the former Provincial capitals where surplus accommodation was available. The reason for shifting the office of the Coal Development Commissioner was that the Estimate Committee in its 15th Report (1954-55) relating to the Coal Commissioner's Organisation and the State Collieries had recommended that the management of the collieries and their administration could be effectively done only near about the collieries themselves and the officers concerned with the management should have their offices near about the collieries. Taking these and the other relevant factors into consideration, the Government decided to shift this office to Ranchi.

(e) Yes Altogether 23 offices have been started in Calcutta during the period under review. A list of offices is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 54.]

Displaced Persons in Dandakaranya

2442. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced families so far shifted to the Pharaagson area of Dandakaranya;

(b) the number of such families who have been given houses and lands there;

(c) the number of displaced persons employed for loading and unloading work in connection with development operations;

(d) the rates at which such displaced persons are paid;

(e) whether such rates are considered sufficient to enable displaced persons to maintain their families; and

(f) if not, the steps, if any, proposed to be taken to raise the income of such displaced persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 300.

(b) 79 agriculturist families have been allotted houses in the new village. The allotment of land is in progress.

(c) 70.

(d) Rs 1.50 per head per day.

(e) The above rate is considered adequate for a single person or a family with only two members. In the case of larger families, it is usual to have more than one earning member, and the total earnings of two or more members should suffice to maintain the family.

(f) Where, in a family of 3 or more members, there is only one earning member help is given in the form of transitional subsidy equal to the difference between the subsistence level

fixed as below, and the amount actually earned:—

Subsistence level for:—

	Rs.
(1) Family of more than 5 members	70/- p.m.
(2) Family of 5 members	65/- p.m.
(3) Family of 4 members	57/8 p.m.
(4) Family of 3 members	50/- p.m.

Petitions for Payment of Compensation

2443. Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petitions from displaced persons for the payment of compensation pending on the 31st March, 1959; and

(b) their disposal (month-wise) since then?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Presumably the word 'Petitions' refers to Compensation Applications filed by the displaced persons from West Pakistan for the payment of compensation against their verified claims. If so, the information is as follows:—

Total number of applications pending on 31-3-59.

(i) Compensation Applications	1,05,333
(ii) Rehabilitation Grant Applications	9,133
Total	*1,14,466

* In reply to Parliament Question No 1922, which was answered on 1st September, 1959, the number of pending applications was given as 1,06,993—Pending Cases 88528+18464 cases in which final instalment had yet to be paid. The difference of 7673 (114466—106993) is due to the revision of the figure, as a result of the physical verification. There was some duplication in figures reported previously

in regard to statements of account issued.

(b)

	Compensation Applications	Rehabilitation Grant Applications	Total
April, 59 .	12,516	355	12,871
May, 59 .	11,947	364	12,311
June, 59 .	10,790	420	11,210
July, 59 .	8,297	503	8,800
Total .	43,550	1,642	45,192

Indian Commercial Sections in Foreign Countries

2444. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where the new commercial sections have been opened with show rooms during the period from 1956 to 1959 so far;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether by opening such sections there has been any appreciable increase in exports?

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

(a) and (b). A statement showing the commercial sections and show-rooms opened during the period from 1956 to 1959 (upto June) and expenditure incurred thereon during the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 is laid on the Table. Later figures of expenditure are not yet available. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 55.]

(c) A note showing the India's export Trade with the countries where commercial sections and show-rooms etc. have been opened during the period from 1956 to 1958 is also laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV annexure No. 55.]

Small Scale Industries

2445. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh allotment of funds has been made for Small Scale

Industries during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period in view of the importance of Small Scale Industry in the development of country's economy;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the allocations made to different States?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No Sir. On the other hand consequent on reappraisal of the Plan the total outlay for Village and Small industries has been reduced and so also the allocation for small scale industries.

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

Accidents in Lakhampur Quarry

2446. Shri Muhammad Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that took place in Lakhampur Quarry, District Birbhum, Bengal during January to June, 1959;

(b) whether any steps were taken by the Chief Inspector of Mines on receipt of the news of the accidents; and

(c) if so, the various steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c): The matter was inquired into by an Officer of the Department of Mines. The occurrence was found to be accidental.

Misappropriation of Money in Rehabilitation Department

2447. Shri Atrobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money granted by the Centre to the Rehabilitation Department of West Bengal was misappropriated by some persons between 1951 and 1958;

- (b) if so, by whom;
 (c) what is the amount involved, and
 (d) whether any enquiry has been made?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Refugee Families

2448 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

- (a) whether any refugee family from East Pakistan has been sent outside West Bengal besides Dandakaranya during the period from August, 1958 to July, 1959, and
 (b) if so, how many families and to which places?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes

(b) 2,144 families were sent to Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Andamans

Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd

2449 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

- (a) the cost of construction of the township for accommodating the personnel of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd, and
 (b) what is its proportion to the total cost of the project?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The estimated cost of constructing the township, including water supply, electricity, roads and drainage but excluding the cost of land, is Rs 242 lakhs

(b) About 85 per cent

M/s Sunder and Kapoor, Delhi

2450. Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Sunder and Kapoor, Delhi, were granted an import Licence No 078274/48/CCI, dated the 24th December, 1948 for Rs 12,000 for Photographic chemicals from dollar area,

(b) whether against the same licence Messrs Sunder & Kapoor, Bombay, established Letter of Credit No 92/1559 for \$1933 through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay and imported one ton of Hydroquinone,

(c) if so, under what Import Trade Control Regulations such imports were authorised by the Chief Controller of Imports,

(d) whether it is also a fact that Messrs Sunder & Kapoor, Bombay, subsequently obtained a quota certificate for themselves against the said imports and imported a quantity of Hydroquinone from France through Messrs Volkart Bros, and

(e) if so, how the above quota certificate was granted by the Bombay Import Trade Controller on the basis of an earlier unauthorised import?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The merchandise covered by the letter of credit were hydroquinone and sodium sulphide. Information regarding quantity of hydroquinone imported against the licence is not available

(c) Records for the year 1948 have been destroyed and the information asked for is not available

(d) No quota certificate against the said import of hydroquinone has been issued to the firm by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay. However, the firm's application received in the current period for establishment of quota on the basis of imports of hydro-quinone, valued at Rs 1,565/- from U.S.A. made at

Karachi port, has been rejected on the ground that this is a 'Nil' item.

(e) Does not arise.

गंगानगर में जमीन का बिदा जाना

२४५१. श्री प० सा० बाबुपाल : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्ष गंगानगर जिले में कितने एकड़ खेती-योग्य जमीन, जो मुसलमान छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं, नीलामी के बाद खेती के लिये दी गई :

(ख) उससे सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) नीलामी में खेती के लिये अस्थाई रूप में जमीन देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) मुसलमानों द्वारा छोड़ी हुई भूमि का क्षेत्रफल :

२,५५,७३१ एकड़।

खेती योग्य भूमि अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है।

नीलामी द्वारा पट्टे पर दी गयी

भूमि का क्षेत्रफल १०,६६८ एकड़

(ख) ४२,५१८ रुपये।

(ग) (१) बहुत से शरणार्थियों के भूमि के दावे मौखिक साक्ष्य के आधार पर मंजूर किये गये थे, और

(२) गैर अलाट शुदा भूमि का कुछ भाग सीमा पर बा और जिसे कि पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त अमाबन्दी के अनुसार भूमि के दावेदार लेने को तैयार नहीं थे।

हाल ही में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उन शरणार्थियों को भी भूमि अलाट की जावे जिन के भूमि के दावे मौखिक साक्ष्य के आधार पर हैं। आशा है कि इन लोगों को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान में ही खेती योग्य भूमि भी अलाट कर दी जावेगी।

Dandakaranya Development Authority

2452 Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether any roads belonging to the Government of Orissa have been taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for development;

(b) if so, what are those roads; and

(c) what is the cost for the development of those roads?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs. (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Yes. The stretch of road from Kota to Malkangiri—a distance of 56 miles—has been taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority from the Government of Orissa for being upgraded. The estimated cost is Rs 36 lakhs.

In addition, portion of National Highway 43 in Koraput District and the road from Papadhandi to Likma are also to be taken over for being upgraded. A new road from Umar-kote to Erla on the Madhya Pradesh border, is also to be constructed to connect Umarmkote with Amraoti in Madhya Pradesh.

Publicity for Dandakaranya Scheme

2453. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether any provision has been made in the budget of the Dandakaranya Development Project for publicity;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any subsidy is given to any local papers; and

(d) if so, to what extent and which are these newspapers?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohar Chand Mehra): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Rs. 68,400/- for the current financial year.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Willingdon Crescent

2454. Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to beautify the road connecting the Willingdon Crescent with the Palam Airport, Delhi;

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

(c) when the work will be taken in hand?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). It is proposed to plant trees and flowering plants on either side of the route.

(c) The work has already been taken in hand.

A.I.R. Station, Ahmedabad

2455. Shri Parmar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total number of programmes released from All India Radio Ahmedabad Station during 1958-59 and the number of programmes out of them given to Scheduled Caste artists?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): About 30 items of programmes are broadcast daily from All India Radio, Ahmedabad. It is not possible to give the number of programmes assigned to scheduled caste artists as no caste-wise or community-wise lists of All India Radio artists are maintained. Artists are booked for broadcasts depending upon their professional quality, grading given by the Audition Committees and the programme requirements of the Station.

Bottles of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

2456. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited every year for the purchase of bottles in order to pack their various products; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to manufacture their own bottles?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A sum of Rs. 53,20,000, as shown below year-wise, was spent by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited up to the 31st March, 1959 for purchase of vials used in the packing of Penicillin and Streptomycin:

Year	Total purchase price of vials
	Rs.
1954-55	18,000
1955-56	6,17,000
1956-57	12,15,000
1957-58	15,36,000
1958-59	19,34,000
	53,20,000

(b) No, Sir

Manufacture of Tetracycline

2457. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 288 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the cost of the project for the manufacture of tetracycline at the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited; and

(b) how far it will be able to meet the demand of the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) About Rs. 7 lakhs.

(b) About 25% of the present demand for this drug in the country.

Central Assistance to Uttar Pradesh

2458. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the Central assistance given to Uttar Pradesh for the fourth year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Central assistance given to this State for the third year of the Second Five Year Plan was fully utilised;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the break-up of schemes to be executed out of the Central assistance during the fourth year of Second Five Year Plan and the amounts allotted therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S N Mishra): (a) Rs. 28.5 crores

(b) Figures of expenditure for final payments of Central loans and grants for 1958-59 have not yet been received

(c) Does not arise

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV annexure No 56]

Industrial Co-operatives

2459. Shri K. N Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the latest position in regard to production achieved by Industrial Co-operatives in small scale sector, industry-wise and State-wise, as compared to the production in the private owned industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No such comparison is possible as information regarding production by industrial co-operatives and private owned small industries either industry-wise or State-wise is not available.

Assam Pulp Mills

2460. Shrimati Masida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with TELCO for the supply of machinery

for the proposed Assam Pulp Mills have been concluded; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have approved the scheme of M/s. Tata Locomotive Engineering Co. (TELCO) for the manufacture of two complete paper and pulp making plants per annum. Government have also agreed to the firm manufacturing the equipment for the Assam Pulp Mills as part of their manufacturing programme. Negotiations for the supply of machinery between the parties are continuing

Small Scale and Cottage Industries

2461. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate rates of electricity to be charged from small scale and cottage industries according to the suggestion sent by the Ministry to the State Governments;

(b) to what extent the charges are likely to be subsidised by State Governments;

(c) whether the Union Ministry would provide Central assistance for subsidising the rates; and

(d) whether there is any suggestion to give priority to backward areas in the States in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) the statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 57]

Lajpat Nagar School

2462. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a school built by Government in Lajpat Nagar, Delhi, remained unused for about two years or so; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter and whether it is being used now?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minorities Affairs (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the school building in the Defence Colony. It remained un-occupied for some months. A school was opened in the building in July last.

Violation of Air Space

2463. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of air space violations of Indian territory adjoining Pakistan border that have taken place since January, 1959;

(b) whether any action by way of protest has been taken; and

(c) if so, the result therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The Government of India have protested to the Government of Pakistan in respect of 48 violations of Indian air space by Pakistani aircraft since January, 1959. The Pakistan Government have denied the violation, in respect of 35 cases. Their reply in respect of the remaining 13 cases has not been received as yet.

Import of Dammer Batu

2464. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representations in regard to total ban on import of Dammer Batu (Dhupresin) falling under Part IV Serial No. 49 (a) of the Import Trade Control; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

अपंग तथा अस्तमर्ष गायों का निर्वासन

२४६५. श्री प्रकाश वीर साहू: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अपंग अप्रत्यक्ष अस्तमर्ष गायों के निर्वासन के लिए भारत सरकार ने किसी अन्य देश से पत्र-व्यवहार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों में; और

(ग) उन देशों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): '(क)' से '(ग)'. विदेश स्थित अपने व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधियों से यह बताने को कहा गया था कि क्या विदेशों में हमारे पशुओं के बिक सकनेकी कोई गुंजाइश है। हमने किसी अन्य देश के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं किया है। हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने जो पूछ ताछ की, उससे पता चलता है कि इस तरह का बाजार मिलने की शायद ही कोई संभावना है।

Technical Training Committee

2466. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) How far the recommendations of Technical Training Committee appointed by the Small Scale Industries Board for providing training for 1.43 lakhs additional apprentices between 1957-60 have been implemented;

(b) what is the increase in the number of trained apprentices; and

(c) the position regarding increase in the existing institutional training programmes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) So far only 839 apprentices have been placed in the industry for training.

(b) As the scheme has stated recently and the course is for 3—5 years, there is no increase in the number of trained apprentices;

(c) The seating capacity in the existing institutional training programme is proposed to be increased from 10,000 to 40,000 by the end of the Second Five Years Plan. At present the sanctioned seating capacity is 36,800 against which 24,167 trainees were on roll at the end of June, 1959

Study of Plastic Industry Abroad

2467. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 307 on the 6th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Productivity Team sent abroad to study the plastic industry has returned, and

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Some members of the Team have returned

(b) Not yet. The team will submit its report in due course to the National Productivity Council

Bee Venom

2468 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Village Industries Commission have conducted some research about bee venom being a good cure for rheumatism and some skin diseases, and

(b) if so, the results of the experiments made?

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

(b) Does not arise

Bhoodan Movement

2469. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri S N Raman:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the total collection of land through Bhoodan movement and how much has been redistributed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): It is understood from the Akhil Bharat Sarve Seva Sangh that upto December, 1958 the area gifted under Bhoodan is 42,30,409 acres and the area distributed is 8,63,352 acres

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के निवासियों का भारत के रास्ते से नेपाल जाना

२४७०. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५८ के पिछले कुछ दिनों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बहुत से निवासी पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में होते हुए नेपाल की तराई को बहा गाजे की खेती करने के लिए जा रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या वे भारतीय क्षेत्र से भारत सरकार की अनुमति से गुजर रहे हैं, और

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पाकिस्तानियों के अपने राज्य से गुजरने को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंशेश्वर-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) से (ग) प्रश्न में जो सूचना मांगी गई है वह इस मंत्रालय के पास मुलभ नहीं है। पाकिस्तान में हमारे मिशन और सीमांत राज्यों से यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिल जाने पर इस मामले के तथ्य सदन की मेज पर रख दिए जायेंगे।

सन्तरीष्ट्रीय विविधता आयोग

२४७१. श्री जयल शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सन्तरीष्ट्रीय विविधता आयोग ने २६ जुलाई, १९५६ की अपनी बैठक में तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में एक कानूनी जाच समिति स्थापित की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समिति की पहली बैठक अभी ही नई दिल्ली में होने जा रही है , और

(ग) भारत सरकार का इस समिति को किस प्रकार की सुविधायें देने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) से (ग) . आयोग (कमीशन) की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में घोषणा की गई है। इस आयोग का कार्य-नैर-सरकारी तौर पर हो रहा है और भारत सरकार का उससे किसी भी तरह का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यदि कोई सुविधाएँ मानी गईं तो उन पर इसी दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाएगा।

Quarters for Labourers of Bikaner Gypsum Ltd.

2472 Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for the construction of quarters for the labourers of the Bikaner Gypsum Limited, working at Jamsar (Bikaner Division) Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): There is no such proposal under consideration in the Government of India. The responsibility for entertaining such proposals rests with the State Government.

Sericulture Industry in Manipur

2473. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sericulture industry in Manipur has made any progress in the production of raw silk;

(b) whether the money allotted for the industry during the last three years has been fully utilised; and

(c) whether there has been any improvement in the indigenous method of sericulture during the periods of the First and Second Five Year Plan?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) Efforts are being made by the Manipur Administration to introduce improved methods of mulberry cultivation, rearing and reeling through demonstration and propaganda

A. I. E. Station, Cuttack

2474 Shri B. C. Mallick: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement for collection of news for the local news broadcasts from the All India Radio, Cuttack (Orissa), and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) and (b) There is a regional news unit at All India Radio, Cuttack which is headed by a senior journalist with good knowledge of Oriya. He is assisted by a Sub-Editor and a Reporter for collecting news from local sources. News is also obtained from the PTI which has an organisation in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar as well as other centres in the State.

Employees in Automobile Factories

2475. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2975 on the 14th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the number of employees working in automobile factories in India on the 31st December, 1958,

(b) if so, the number so employed;

(c) if the number is more than the previous year, the reasons for the increase, and

(d) if the number is less than the previous year the reasons for the decrease?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Information for 1958 is not yet available from all State Governments

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Invitation Cards

2476 Shri P G Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that O & M Division of Cabinet Secretariat have issued new instructions regarding invitation cards with a view to effect economy, and

(b) if so, how many Ministries have adopted new methods?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes In pursuance of a decision taken at one of the meetings of the Central Economy Board, the Cabinet Secretariat (Organisation and Methods Division) has made the following suggestions to the Ministries of the Government of India for achieving economy in the issue of invitations in regard to functions held by Government Departments —

(i) As far as possible, invitations should not be printed but cyclostyled so as to keep down printing cost. When, however, the number of invitees is more than 200, invitations

may be printed but, as far as practicable, folded cards, not requiring envelopes, should be used

(ii) All officers of or above the status of a particular rank in all the Ministries and Departments need not be individually invited to all the functions. In particular, when a function is held at an out-station, invitations to officers at Delhi or elsewhere should not be issued as a matter of course. Depending on the nature of the function, in such cases an intimation may be sent to all the Ministries and Departments about the proposed function, so that if an officer is interested in attending the function and he also happens to be at the place where the function is to be held, he can do so

(b) Instructions on the above lines have been issued in all Ministries/Departments

पाडीचेरी में बुनाव

२४७७. श्री प्रकाश वीर सास्त्री क्या प्रबल नंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाडीचेरी में हाल के बुनाव में कितने प्रतिशत मलबाताओ ने भाग लिया ?

प्रबल नंत्री तथा वीरेलिक-कार्य नंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) करीब ८५ प्रतिशत ने ।

Collection of Cess on Coal

2478. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri A K Gopalan:
Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the amount of cess collected from the Palana Colliery (Rajasthan) during the years 1954-60, and

(b) the amount sanctioned for general welfare and the amount actually spent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Air-conditioning in Udyog Bhavan

2479 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that air-conditioning in Udyog Bhavan and Krishi Bhavan benefits only senior officers,

(b) the number of officers thus benefited,

(c) the amount spent annually on air-conditioning in these two buildings, and

(d) The total number of employees working in these establishments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) It has not been possible to make centralized air-conditioning arrangements which could serve all the rooms, due to shortage of foreign exchange. On account of the high cost of installation and maintenance of individual room coolers and also of the fact that if each room is provided with such a cooler, the look of the buildings will be spoiled, individual air-conditioning units have been installed only in the rooms of senior officers

(b) In Udyog Bhavan	122
In Krishi Bhavan	105

(c) The maintenance cost will differ from year to year. The expenditure incurred from April, 1959 to July, 1959 is Rs 4879 in Udyog Bhavan and Rs 4065 in Krishi Bhavan.

(d) 8000 approximately

Bungalows at Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi

2480. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether the work relating to the repairs of the compounds of the Feroze Shah Road bungalows is being done departmentally or through contractors,

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed, and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The work is being done through a contractor

(b) By the end of October, 1959

(c) Rs 10 500 approximately

Indian Books banned in Pakistan

2481 { Giani G. S. Musafir:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the names of books written by Indian authors which have been banned by the Government of Pakistan during the last five years, and

(b) whether the question was taken up at any time with the Government of Pakistan during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Dalmia Dadri Cement Factory

2482 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement produced at the Dalmia Dadri

Cement Factory, Chakri Dadri is not adequate to meet the demands of the area exclusively allotted to this factory; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Dalmia Dadri Factory's cement production capacity of 19,580 tons per month is much more than the demands in the exclusive marketing area of the factory. The position during the current quarter is that from the 1st July to the 24th August, 1959 the factory had received orders for 9,806 tons from its exclusive marketing area, against which 9,009 tons were despatched.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgrading of Government Quarters in Delhi

2483 { Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Ayyakannu:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in D.I. Z areas, the 'E' class quarters (clerical quarters) have been upgraded to D I and D II officer flats?

(b) if so, their number and when they have been upgraded,

(c) the reasons for such upgrading;

(d) how many allottees are occupying these quarters firstly as clerks and now as officers; and

(e) why they were not asked to vacate the said quarters when they became entitled to higher class of quarters?

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

(a) Yes;

(b) No. of quarters Class to which up-graded. Date from which upgraded

135	D I	27th February, 1959
489	D II	27th February, 1959

Total 624

(c) The main reasons which necessitated the upgrading are:—

(i) Reducing the element of subsidy involved in the recovery of rent.

(ii) Curtailing construction of new houses of higher classes calling for investment of more capital as compared to the capital to be invested in houses for lower income groups

(d) Allotment is not made with reference to the official status of a Government servant but in relation to the emoluments drawn by him at the commencement of the allotment year. The number of officers who are entitled to the higher class upgraded residences by virtue of their emoluments is as under:

No. of quarters	Class to which upgraded	Number of persons who are entitled to their retention by virtue of their emoluments
135	D I	20
489	D II	228

(e) The demand in any particular class is more than the number of available quarters of that class. As and when vacancies occur in the appropriate class, the senior persons who are entitled to the same according to their priority dates are shifted from the lower class quarters occupied by them

Government Quarters in Delhi

2484. { Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) how many 'F' class quarters have been constructed in the West and South Vinay Nagar and Moti Bagh;

(b) whether it is a fact that from the beginning, these quarters have

been allotted to employees entitled to 'E' class quarters;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the 'F' class quarters in Gol Market and Minto Road have been upgraded as 'E' class quarters and allotted to employees entitled to such quarters asking the present allottees to vacate the said quarters by March, 1960;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) how many employees entitled to 'F' class quarters have not yet been allotted such quarters;

(g) the reasons therefor, and

(h) when they are to be allotted such quarters?

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

Netaji Nagar (West Vinay Nagar)	Nauroji Nagar (South Vinay Nagar)	Moti Bagh
148	180	200

The number of quarters which have been allotted to officers entitled to 'E' class is:—

Netaji Nagar (West Vinay Nagar)	Nauroji Nagar (South Vinay Nagar)	Moti Bagh
114	135	200

(c) A large number of officers entitled to 'E' class quarters, who had rendered 10/15 years service had not been provided with any Government accommodation. With a view to alleviating their hardships, certain 'F' class quarters in the new areas were classified as 'Special E'

(d) Yes.

(e) The main reasons which necessitated the upgrading of certain houses are:

(i) Reducing the element of subsidy involved in the recovery of rent.

(ii) Curtailing construction of new houses of higher classes call-

ing for investment of more capital as compared to the capital to be invested in houses for the lower income groups.

(f) 4,346.

(g) Shortage of accommodation.

(h) The Government have a phased programme of construction with a view to meeting the shortage 680 'F' class quarters are under construction and some of them are expected to be ready for allotment by the end of December, 1959. Besides these 240 'F' class quarters are likely to be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan. Tentative proposals regarding construction of more quarters in the Third Five Year Plan have been formulated.

Displaced Persons in Ganga Khadar

2485 { Shri K. N Pandey:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1400 displaced persons were allotted land in Ganga Khadar to settle themselves;

(b) how many of them actually occupied the land and settled there,

(c) how many of those who occupied the land allotted to them are still there,

(d) how many have left and the reason of their abandoning their holdings; and

(e) whether there are any persons in that area who are still awaiting allotment of land?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs: (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). The Ganga Khadar colonisation scheme was a scheme of the Uttar Pradesh Government and not a rehabilitation scheme of the Central Government. The information therefore, is not readily available.

Recovery of Penal Rent

2457. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had issued a memorandum indicating the lines on which penal rent should be recovered from officers, who become eligible for higher type of accommodation on a certain date but were permitted by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry to stay in the lower class houses for one reason or another;

(b) how much penal rent has been recovered by Government from the defaulters since the issue of the Memorandum; and

(c) whether a statement showing the particulars of the officers to whom the provisions of the above Memorandum were not applied and the amount of loss of revenue involved in each case will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Under the Allotment Rules 1950, the class of an officer for purposes of allotment of accommodation is determined according to his pay. Owing to the acute shortage of residences in the Capital, a very large number of officers have to be allotted accommodation out of turn which is generally two classes below their regular class. In such cases no penal rent is chargeable. In due course, however, these officers reach their turn for accommodation of their proper class and if they then refuse to move, they are liable to pay penal rent under the Allotment Rules. In August, 1957, the Allotment Rules were amended to increase the penalties.

(b) and (c) Statistics are not maintained in the Estate Office which would enable such information to be supplied readily. It is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results. It may be stated, however, that all

allotment cases are subject to the Allotment Rules as a matter of course unless Government for any special and adequate reason otherwise directs.

Adulteration of Tea

2458. **Shri P. C. Boroach:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late adulteration of tea in retail sales in India is on the increase; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karsago): (a) and (b). Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Local authorities are empowered to take samples of Tea which are found not to be Tea as per definition of the Act, or Teas which are found unfit for human consumption. The Act is enforced through Food Inspectors of the Local Health Bodies specifically appointed by the State Governments. The Tea Board are rendering all possible assistance to the municipal authorities in checking adulteration in tea. The Tea Board, however, have no reliable figures to show that adulteration of tea sold in retail is on the increase.

After the Tea Waste (Control) Order, 1959, comes into force from 1st October, 1959, it is anticipated that the sale of teas found unfit for human consumption on internal market will be checked to an appreciable extent.

Indian Tea Exports

2459. **Shri P. C. Boroach:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more tea is auctioned in Colombo after Ceylon's change in Sales Tax and the same has adversely affected export of Indian Tea; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Changes in the sales tax

in Ceylon took effect from 1st June, 1959. A comparison of export figures of Ceylon for June 1959 with corresponding figures for June 1958 does not reveal any appreciable change; our export figures for June 1959 are also better than the export figures of June 1958. Government are, however, keeping a careful watch on the trend of our exports.

आकाशवाणी, नागपुर से प्रसारित हिन्दी कार्यक्रम

२४६०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के नागपुर केन्द्र से प्रसारित हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में नागपुर के विदर्भ साहित्य सम्मेलन ने सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को एक शपन भ्रम्यावेद प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार का इस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कैसकर) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) इस मामले पर अच्छी तरह विचार किया गया परन्तु अभी नागपुर केन्द्र के कार्यक्रमों में कोई परिवर्तन करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Government Quarters in Mall Road, Delhi

2491. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quarters intended for Government employees have been left unfinished in Mall Road Delhi area by contractors; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to complete the construction work?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The construction of these quarters has not been finished. But they are meant for displaced persons, and not for Government employees.

(b) Tenders for the unfinished portion have been received and are under consideration.

ग्राम्य तथा लोक कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों का शुल्क

२४६२. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम्य कार्यक्रमों और लोकगीतों में भाग लेने वाले आकाशवाणी के सभी रेडियो स्टेशनों के कलाकारों को अन्य संगीत कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों से कम शुल्क दिया जाता है ;

(ख) ग्राम्य तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों को दिये जाने वाले शुल्क की दरें क्या हैं , और

(ग) शुल्क की इन दरों में अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कैसकर) : (क) से (ग) संगीत कलाकारों को जो शुल्क दिया जाता है वह कार्यक्रम के महत्व, अवधि, गुण और यदि किसी प्रकार की श्रेणियाँ बनाई गई हो तो उनके अनुसार होता है । कलाकारों का शुल्क १० रु० से लेकर १५० रु० तक है । कार्यक्रम में साधारण संगीत का एक दिन का शीतल समय ३० से ६० मिनट होता है । लेकिन देहाती कार्यक्रमों में लोकगीतों का शीतल समय ५ से १५ मिनट होता है और उसी परिणाम से उसके लिये जो फीस दी जाती है वह बढ़ती है ।

Stoppage of Cash Doles to Displaced Persons in Tripura

2493. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 150 families of displaced persons of Chakmaghat (Teliamura), Tripura have been starving due to the discontinuation of cash doles and absence of any other alternative relief offered by Government,

(b) whether it is also a fact that an inmate of the Camp had died of starvation on the 25th July, 1959, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide immediate relief to the inmates of the displaced persons' camps of Tripura?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No The cash doles of these displaced families were stopped as they refused to go to the rehabilitation sites offered to them

(b) No The reported death was due to chronic dysentery and malignant malaria

(c) The offer of rehabilitation is still open and some of these families are reported to be now willing to go to the rehabilitation sites

Modernisation and Rehabilitation of Cotton Mills in West Bengal

2494. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Mill-owners Association have approached Government to grant licences unconditionally to cotton mills in West Bengal for the import of processing and finishing machinery required in connection with the modernisation and rehabilitation of their productive plants; and

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

225 LSD—5

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

(b) No change in the import policy in respect of processing and finishing machinery is envisaged for the time being

Imprisonment of Bhutanese runners by Chinese

2495. Shri P C Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two Bhutanese runners were imprisoned by the Chinese in Yatung recently though they were carrying mail of the Maharaja of Bhutan, and

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

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

(b) According to information available with us on the 16th July, 1959 two runners started for Thumpu via Gangtok with mail from the Bhutan Agent at Kalimpong. When the men reached Rinchengang the Chinese stopped them and questioned as to what they were carrying. The bags were also opened and the runners were held up for 18 days during which they were subjected to certain hardships

The Government of India who are responsible for external relations of Bhutan have at the request of Bhutan Government represented to the Chinese Government against the arrest and ill treatment of Bhutanese couriers. The Chinese reply is still awaited

Import of Photographic Materials

2496 Shri M Khuda Buksh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all imports of photographic material from Dollar areas were totally banned during the July-December 1949 period,

(b) whether any licence was granted to any firm for importing goods from Dollar areas during the same period in contravention of the Import Trade Control Rules, and *

(c) if so, the full particulars of the firms and the reasons because of which such licences were issued.

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

(b) and (c) The records for the year 1949 have been destroyed. It is, therefore, difficult to collect the information. Efforts are, however, being made to collect the information and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, if available

Import of Photographic Goods

2497. Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some newcomers were granted licences for import of photographic goods falling under serial Nos 303 and 305 of part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule during the period January to June, 1954 far in excess of Rs 25,000 which is the maximum permissible amount, and

(b) if so, the full particulars of the firms and the reasons because of which such licences were issued?

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

(b) The details of licences issued and full particulars of the firms are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Import Trade Control, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library

As regards reasons for issue of these licences attention is invited to Public Notice No 47-ITC(PN)54, dated the 11th May, 1954, a copy of which is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 58]

Import of Photographic Goods

2498 Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that duplicate licences were granted for the import of goods falling under Serial Nos. 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Schedule for the Licensing periods of January/June, 1954, January/June, 1957, October, 1957/March, 1958, April/September 1958, October, 1958/March, 1959 and April/September 1959 for the same item for the same currency area and for the same period,

(b) if so, the full particulars thereof, and

(c) the authority under which such duplicate import licences were allowed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (c) Presumably, by duplicate licences, the Honourable Member is referring to additional or supplementary licences granted for the import of photographic goods. Provision had been made to grant additional licences to Established Importers during the licensing period January-June, 1954 for reasonable amounts in suitable cases for the import of photographic goods falling under S Nos 303/IV and 305/IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule. This facility was also extended to persons or firms other than Established Importers and New Comers. A copy of the Public Notice No 47-ITC(PN)/54, dated the 11th May, 1954 has been placed on the Table of the Sabha today in reply to Unstarred Question No 2497. This scheme of additional or supplementary licences was withdrawn in January-June, 1957 licensing period. As a result of representations, however, during the October, 1957-March, 1958 period, a provision was again made in that period for the grant of supplementary licences to Established Importers equal to 75% of the aggregate face value of the quota licences for S. Nos. 303/IV and

305/IV, vide Public Notice No. 4-ITC (PN)/58, dated the 7th January, 1958. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 59]. During the licensing period April-September, 1958, this provision was equal to 50% of the face value of the quota licences, vide Public Notice No. 32-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 6th May, 1958. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 59]. The provision has been withdrawn since October, 1958—March, 1959 licensing period.

It may be mentioned here that duplicate licences are issued in bona-fide cases where the original licence is lost or misplaced, in terms of paras. 1-3 of Chapter IV of the Hand Book of Rules and Procedures.

(b) Detailed particulars of such licences issued are available in the Weekly Bulletins of Import and Export Trade Control published during the relevant periods, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Import of Photographic Goods

2499. Shri M. Khuda Bakhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one licence was issued for the import of photographic goods falling under Serial Nos. 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule to some firms for the same period, same currency area and same serial number for the period January to June, 1954;

(b) if so, the full particulars thereof; and

(c) the authority under which such import licences were issued?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to additional or supplementary licences issued for the import of photographic goods. These were granted in pursuance of the import policy announced in the Public Notice No. 47-ITC(PN)/54, dated the 11th May, 1954, a copy of which has been placed

on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2497 today. Detailed particulars of such licences issued are available in the Weekly Bulletins of Import and Export Trade Control published by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Copies of the Bulletins are available in the Parliament Library.

Import of Photographic Goods

2500. Shri M. Khuda Bakhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of licences granted and imports made of photographic goods falling under serial Nos. 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule separately, half-yearly licensing period-wise and from different currency areas, from January—June 1945 to the last licensing period;

(b) the number of importing firms who made those imports for both items separately, licensing period-wise as above; and

(c) the amount of import licences granted against D.G.S. & D. and Railway Contracts to Actual Users and as RAW MATERIALS, for items falling under serial Nos. 303 and 305, half-yearly licensing period-wise as above from January/June 1945 to the last licensing period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Statistics pertaining to import licensing prior to the year 1948 are not available. A statement showing currency-wise number and value of import licences granted for photographic goods falling under S. Nos. 303/IV and 305/IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule during the licensing periods January-June, 1948 to October, 58-March, 58 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV annexure No. 60]. It may be stated that the statistics relating to the number of import licences granted are available only from the year 1951 onwards. The information relating to the amount of import licences

granted for Photographic goods against D G S. & D and Railway contracts to Actual Users and as Raw Materials is being maintained separately from January-June, 1957 licensing period onwards and has been incorporated in the statement [See Appendix IV, annexure No 60]

Actual import figures of photographic goods for the years prior to 1957 are not separately available as the items were not specifically shown in the old Import Trade Classification which was in force upto the 31st December, 1956. A statement showing the currency-area-wise import figures of photographic goods for the years 1957 to 1959 (January-May) is also laid on the Table [See Appendix, IV, annexure No 60]. It may be added that actual import figures corresponding to licences granted are not available.

Import of Photographic Goods

2501. Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that any *ex-gratia* licences for the import of photographic materials falling under serial Nos 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule were granted during the licensing periods January-June, 1956 to April/September, 1958,

(b) if so, the full particulars thereof, and

(c) the authority under which such import licences were allowed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Detailed particulars of such licences issued are available in the Weekly Bulletins of the Import and Export Trade Control for the relevant periods, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) *Ex-gratia* licences are sometimes granted against applications received in the periods which could not

be disposed of for one reason or the other in the same period or which were once rejected but restored subsequently on appeal and where it is established that laches for delay were on the part of licensing authorities and the applications could not be finalised or were wrongly rejected.

Import of Photographic Goods

2502. Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is insisting on issue of minimum-value licences of Rs 2,500 for Serial Nos 303 and 305 of Part IV in spite of several requests for the removal of the clause by photographic associations from all over India who have pointed out that such imposition has brought about illegal trading in import licences, by *non-bona fide* traders who are now in a position to get a licence for Rs 2,500 even on a stray performance of Rs 101 compared to a regular performance of Rs 1 lakh by a *bona fide* importer, and

(b) whether the Government intend to take any restrictive measure to stop this trading of licences in photographic goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The minimum value limit for the grant of quota licences for photographic sensitised materials has been fixed with a view to relieve shortage of these goods in the country and to give incentive to the small Established Importers to establish themselves in this line. The Government have no information regarding the alleged trafficking in quota licences for photographic materials. If any cases of trafficking in import licences come to the notice of the Government, suitable penalties as provided for in the Import and Export Control Act 1947 are imposed on the firms or the individuals concerned.

(b) Does not arise

Import of Photographic Goods

2503. Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some firms who had not received any licence during or before the basic period ending 1955-56 were granted import licences for photographic materials falling under serial Nos. 303 and 305 of Part IV of Import Trade Control Schedule after the expiry of the basic period, 1955-56;

(b) if so, the full particulars of the firms and the licences granted;

(c) the authority under which they were granted licences for January/June, 1957 licensing period and thereafter;

(d) whether these firms and individuals had undergone some constitutional changes or whether any transfer of quotas was involved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e) It is not possible to give precise reply to the question unless the names of the firms the Hon'ble Member has in mind are specified

Import of Photographic Goods

2504. Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some ad hoc licences for the import of photographic materials falling under serial Nos 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule were granted during April, 1959;

(b) if so, the particulars of the firms and the licences granted;

(c) the authority under which these licences were granted;

(d) how many of the parties to whom ad hoc licences had been granted during 1959 had past experience in importing photo-goods;

(e) whether any applications for such ad hoc licences from long established importers of these items with considerable regular imports were rejected at the same time; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing particulars of licences issued for S. Nos 303/IV and 305/IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule during April 1959 is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 61]

(c) The licences were granted on merits of each case.

(d) The information asked for is not available

(e) and (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Import of Photographic Goods

2505 Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an importer can apply and obtain import licences in more than one capacity, viz Established Importers, Actual Users or New Comers;

(b) whether an importer having more than one office can apply and obtain import licences from different ports for the same item in the same period as New Comers or as Established Importers from one port and as New Comers from another;

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, whether it is a fact that some firms are still being granted licences on the basis of quotas established against imports made on such irregularly obtained licences; and

(d) if so, the particulars of such firms who have been granted such licences for the import of photographic goods falling under serial Nos 303 and 305 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule separately, half-yearly, licensing period-wise during January/June, 1952 to the last licensing period?

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

(c) and (d). It is not possible to furnish any precise information. If the Hon'ble Member mentions any specific cases, they could be investigated.

Firing by Pakistanis

2505-A. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the police guard at the Koteswara sea coast at Kutch was fired upon by a party of Pakistan intruders who tried to enter Indian territory at night in boats on the 28th August, 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): According to a preliminary report, Indian police opened fire on country craft sighted about 7 p.m. near Koteswar on 28th August, 1959, and fire was returned from the country craft. Further enquiries are proceeding.

Hindustan Commercial Corporation Ltd., Varanasi

2505-B. { Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
 { Shri Prabhu Narayan
 { Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there has been unauthorised alterations in the record relating to Hindustan Commercial Corporation Limited, Varanasi, in the office of Registrar of Companies, Kanpur?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The necessary enquiry is being made and information required will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Delhi Shops and Establishments Act

2505-C. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri Warior:
 { Shri Kodiyam:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand of Delhi Medical Association for granting exemption to doctors'

clinics from the operation of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government in this matter?

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

(b) The Act is administered by the Delhi Administration. They have considered the demand of the Delhi Medical Association several times and have granted exemption to doctors' clinics from certain provisions of the Act. The Association desire total exemption from the operation of the Act. It is intended to call representatives of workers and employers to settle the matter amicably.

12.18½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. SO 1809 dated the 13th August, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1602/59]

12.19 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha.

- (1) "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 7th September, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was

passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st 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 7th September, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Government Savings Certificates Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1959"
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-third to Thirty-seventh) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Eighth Session.

12.20½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SIXTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.20½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.20½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.21 hrs.

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1973

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to make a statement.

In reply to the second supplementary by Shri R. Narayanaswami regarding the setting up of a Cardamom Board, arising out of Starred Question No 1978 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd April, 1959, Shri Kanungo had stated that a decision had been taken more or less and the actual implementation would take a little time, not more than a month

The correct position is that a Study Group has been appointed to work out detailed proposals for the setting up of a Commodity Committee on spices and cashewnut and submit its recommendations in a month's time. Final decision in the matter and implementation of the decision will, however, take more time as State Governments etc., have to be formally consulted

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I just ask one question for getting clarification?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): How can he answer? He will not answer

Mr. Speaker: There are three hon Ministers

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is just a correction

Mr. Speaker: The hon Ministers must anticipate that, when they make such corrections some questions may be asked for getting clarification and if the hon Minister merely acts without further instructions, it is rather difficult (Interruptions)

Shri Tangamani: Two State Governments have to be consulted

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of taking away the time of the House?

An Hon. Member: You may direct them to do so in future

Mr. Speaker: I have already done so

Shri P. S. Naskar: The question may be put and the answer will be laid on the Table of the House

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this idea of setting up the Board has been taken up? What are the recommendations of this committee? In view of the fact that the State Governments to be consulted are mainly the two State Governments Madras and Kerala, why is there so much of delay?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The information will be laid on the Table of the House

Mr. Speaker: When the hon Ministers correct an answer, it is open to any hon Member to put a supplementary question arising out of the corrected answer. Therefore, if the hon Minister is unable to answer further questions, he could have asked me to put it off till tomorrow and I would have taken it up tomorrow. What is the meaning of merely saying something here and not being able to answer questions immediately arising out of it? How can I bring it up again tomorrow? The valuable right of the hon Member to put supplementary questions ought not to be taken away

12.24 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-THIRD REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

Sir, I beg to move

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th September, 1959"

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur). Sir, day before yesterday we pointed out to the serious situation in Bhakra. A model was shown to us but that does not console us. Why should we be deprived of a discussion?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of depriving anybody of a discussion. We are not able to find any time. (Interruptions) All the statements or whatever information the hon. Minister has, had been laid before the House. Mr. Slocum has come. Let us wait and see what further steps can be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are serious contradictions in the statements.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): May I know whether the Andhra-Madras Border Bill will be taken up during this session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not in this session, I am afraid.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee met and thought that it need not be taken up now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Sir, there have been so many contradictory statements made by the hon. Minister as also in the Press. We are very much concerned about the position in Bhakra. If anything more serious takes place—we hope it will not take place—the country and the general public will say Parliament did not even have a discussion on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Why not we substitute this discussion for some other discussion? I think we may consider this and allow some other discussion to give place to this discussion because there have been so many reports and it is a very serious matter. The discussion relating to the Orissa Mining Corporation will stand over till the next session. The discussion relating to the mishap at Bhakra will take its place.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, as far as I am concerned, I was intending to make a statement in this House.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Some Members of Parliament are going to Bhakra to see things personally. I think it is rather premature to discuss the affairs of Bhakra-Nangal. As was pointed out by the Minister himself, at present they are unable to give us more information or enlighten us with any further information.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the Minister.

Shri Mohammed Imam: When the model was shown to us, we asked the persons concerned to give us the facts and they said that they were unable to enlighten us any further at present and that we must be satisfied with whatever information we had got. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is physically present here. Let us hear him.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Sir, I was saying that as far as I am concerned, I intended to make a statement before the House adjourns the day after, about what has so far happened. As for the statements that appear outside this House and that are of a contradictory nature, we are not responsible because the most reliable information that could be had had been provided to this House from time to time since this mishap had happened. I have no objection to having a discussion but no useful purpose would be served by that. The available information has been placed before the House and I will place in the hands of the House further information.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I do not agree. I would allow a discussion tomorrow. It is a very serious matter and the public are anxious to know what exactly is happening. Whatever comes to the notice of hon. Members may be placed here and they may elicit explanation or clarification from the hon. Minister. He may make the statement which he wants to make or circulate it so that it may be useful.

[Mr. Speaker]

for the discussion or if he wants to withhold it till this comes up, let him do so. We shall have a discussion tomorrow. The other discussion will be postponed to the next session.

Shri Mohammed Imam: As many Members of Parliament are going there, we can have it on Friday.

Shri Goray (Poona): Some more information could be made available.

Mr. Speaker: I am able to follow the hon. Member. If, in the meanwhile, any hon. Member wants some clarification, he may pass on chits to the Table here and I will pass them on to the hon. Minister so that he could come prepared to answer all such doubts and difficulties that have arisen in the minds of the hon. Members.

Shri Goray: Yesterday, in the morning we were shown models of the site and other things and the hon. Minister had invited Shri Khosla who was the topmost engineer there. He gave an explanation of the whole thing. His whole narration—that is, whatever Shri Khosla told us should be made available to the Members of Parliament. If that narration is reduced to writing and if we are given a copy, it will be helpful in our discussions.

Mr. Speaker: The statement will include that also.

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: I do not know whether Shri Khosla is at present in Delhi. I shall have to send someone to Roorkee to bring that statement from him. I cannot say whether it will be available by 3 o'clock tomorrow when the discussion will be taking place. Whenever I receive it, I shall place it before this House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): All the statements that the Minister had made—there have been many—about this mishap should be circulated to the Members so that we can form a coherent picture.

Mr. Speaker: We may try to collect them all and circulate to the hon. Members as soon as possible. But we are going to have the discussion tomorrow.

Shri N. E. Muniswamy (Vellore): Sir, I want to make a submission. The week before the last, the Bill relating to the Madras-Andhra boundary was on the top in the Order Paper. Last week it disappeared and this week it has gone down below. I would like to know whether it will come up for discussion during this session so that at least those concerned with the area could come and watch the deliberations here.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is not going to be taken up in this session, partly due to want of time and partly due to the non-availability of certain maps which are to be placed before the House. We hope that before the next session, which this Bill will be taken up, those maps will be made available to hon. Members.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Till then the Madras-Andhra boundary will stay as it is.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th September, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): It must be, Sir, "subject to the modification suggested by you that there should be a discussion tomorrow".

Mr. Speaker: It becomes an order of the House. Of course, I am obliged to the hon. Member. It is subject to the modification proposed by me. It will be in the records that the adoption of the report is subject to this modification that instead of the discussion on the subject of mines tomorrow there will be a discussion on the accident at Bhakra. That is only a question of procedure.

12.31 hrs.

**TRAVANCORE-COCHIN VEHICLES
TAXATION (AMENDMENT AND
VALIDATION) BILL**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act, 1950, and to provide for certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration"

Sir, may I point out at the outset that the need for sponsoring this Bill is due to a decision of the Kerala High Court, where they have held that certain provisions in the Travancore-Cochin Act were *ultra vires*? I shall give a few facts in this connection. In 1950, the then Travancore Cochin legislature passed an Act known as the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act. In this Act, there were two provisions which have to be considered very carefully. This was a taxation measure. Section 3 of the Act was to the following effect

"Imposition of tax on vehicles
(1) Government may by notification in the Gazette from time to time direct that a tax shall be levied on every vehicle using any public road in the State,

(2) Notification issued under sub-section (1) shall specify the rates at which, and the year, half-year or the quarter for which the tax shall be levied"

The important portion in this respect is the proviso. The proviso was

"Provided that the rate shall not exceed the maxima specified in Schedule I in the case of motor vehicles and the maxima specified in Schedule III in the case of vehicles other than motor vehicles"

So it may be found that according to this proviso only the maximum rates had to be specified, and once they

had been specified, naturally, the taxes had to be below those maximum rates. But it will be found that in the same Act of 1950 there was another section, section 18 which read thus.

"Power of Government to amend Schedule I, II, or III-(1). Government may by notification in the Gazette amend, alter, add to, or cancel in part or the whole of Schedule I, II or III appended to this Act"

The House will kindly note this expression, the very wide expression that was used. They said that it was open to Government to alter, add to or cancel partly or wholly any of the Schedules I, II and III.

While the last Government was in power it felt the need to deal with these Schedules. Therefore, on 24th September, 1957 the last Ministry issued a notification enhancing the maximum rates in respect of certain types of motor vehicles mentioned in Schedule I under the belief that section 18 allowed them to power to enhance the rates even beyond the maximum rates that had been fixed in the Schedule. These new rates came into vogue on 1st October, 1957.

You will note kindly that as a result of this enhancement a lot of tax was collected. The rough figure that we have got in this respect is that about Rs 32 lakhs were collected by the then Government of Kerala in the light of this notification.

This matter was naturally taken up by certain aggrieved persons to the Kerala High Court. The Kerala High Court dealt with this specific question that was before them, viz, as to whether when section 3 laid down that in the notifications the maximum rates had to be mentioned it was open to the then legislature to add such wide or sweeping expressions like the ones that I have already pointed out. They, therefore, went through the various rulings and came to the conclusion that this particular notification by which the taxes had been enhanced was *ultra vires* and therefore was not

[Shri Datar]

of any operative effect. The Kerala High Court in their order stated as follows:

"As a result of the foregoing discussion, we quash the notification impugned as *ultra vires* the powers of Government, we also declare, that the delegation of power under Section 18(1) of the Act, to the extent that it authorises Government to fix rates in excess of the maxima prescribed in Schedules I and III of the Act as passed by the legislature, is bad in law, and is void and ineffectual."

This was, as I pointed out, in June 1959. Therefore a very anomalous situation arose before the former Ministry of Kerala.

Now, as I have already stated, about Rs 32 lakhs had been recovered under this particular notification. So far as the object of the then Kerala Ministry was concerned, their object was that the rates should be more or less uniform in all the three parts of the present Kerala State. This particular Act dealt with the Travancore part and the Cochin part because both these had been integrated into a Part B State, and when this Act was passed naturally it applied to the territories of the former Travancore-Cochin area. Subsequently, as you are aware, by the State Reorganisation Act the Malabar District was also added on and the new Kerala State was formed. In the Malabar area the rates were different, and therefore it was considered advisable to have more or less a uniform set of taxes so far as such instruments were concerned. The tax was levied on the basis of provision for seating accommodation and standing accommodation for passengers and goods vehicles. What they did was, they brought it to the level of the Malabar tax to a certain extent and to some extent the Malabar tax also was brought down. As I said, the object of the then Kerala Government was to

have more or less a uniform system of taxation so far as such motor vehicles were concerned. But, when under section 18 they acted by issuing a notification the matter went up to the Kerala High Court.

12.39 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

In the High Court it was found that when section 3 laid down a provision that maximum rates had to be mentioned it was not open to the legislature to have enacted section 18, much less for the State Government to have issued a notification in accordance with section 18. That was the difficulty felt by the former Kerala Government. Naturally, at the time when this particular judgment of the Kerala High Court was pronounced, it was not possible to have a meeting of the legislature because the legislature had been prorogued and therefore the Governor of Kerala issued an ordinance on 1st July, 1959 for two purposes. Firstly, to give it retrospective effect. In other words, the provisions of the proclamation that had been issued in 1957 were confirmed by the provisions of the ordinance so that to that extent they had a retrospective application also, and inasmuch as it was found that the system of taxation proposed in the proclamation was fairly satisfactory this ordinance also dealt with that aspect.

As you are aware, the Ministry there went out of office with effect from 1st August, 1959, and the legislative assembly has been dissolved. Under these circumstances, some further acts had to be taken, in view of the President's rule, by the Government of India. Therefore, what was done was that that particular ordinance was placed on the Table of this House and a Bill was also introduced on the principle or on the basis of the notification issued in 1957. That Bill was introduced a few days ago and today I am just placing before this House these points because, what was

done was necessary, and though section 18 was found to be *ultra vires* or unconstitutional, all the same, the object for which this particular notification had been brought was to have more or less a uniform scale of taxation not only in Travancore-Cochin but in the Malabar area of the Kerala State. For this purpose, the State had acted in the way in which it had done and it was absolutely essential, after the judgment of the Kerala High Court, to take immediate steps. I might point out that these steps were also taken by the former ministry in the Kerala State. Therefore, the Governor issued an ordinance on their advice. That ordinance naturally was placed before this House because further action could be taken in respect of legislation only by Parliament. That is the reason why I have brought forward this Bill. I am confident that it will meet with the approval of hon. Members of this House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act, 1950, and to provide for certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration".

There is an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. Is Shri Naldurgkar moving his amendment?

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th October, 1959".

Shri Datar: We shall take up the amendments after the consideration stage is over.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Naldurgkar's amendment is for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion. Therefore, that question will have to be considered.

Shri Naldurgkar: This Bill, though it is a small Bill, involves some legal and constitutional questions. According to section 3 of the main Act,

"Government may by notification in the official Gazette from time to time direct that a tax shall be levied on every vehicle using any public road in the State".

So, the tax to be levied is on every vehicle, and every vehicle even from outside using a public road in Kerala State has been taxed.

No differentiation has been made between commercial vehicles and other ordinary vehicles. That point is very essential, when we consider the constitutional point, Article 301 of the Constitution says that "trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free". For this purpose we will have to construe the words "shall be free". What does "shall be free" mean? The Chief Courts of Australia and America have held that the words "shall be free" means free from taxation.

Shri Datar: Which is the article of the Constitution that the hon. Member is referring to?

Shri Naldurgkar: Article 301. So, I have said, "shall be free" would mean free from taxation. Their Lordships of the Bombay High Court, (as reported at pages 14-17 of AIR 1956 Bombay-Justice Chagla and Justice Dixit) have also expressed the same opinion that:

"It seems to us that implicit in the conception of free trade is freedom from taxation".

Therefore, if it is the intention of the Act to impose taxation on commercial vehicles, I am afraid this Act will be *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

[Shri Naldurgkar]

I shall now refer to article 304(b) which says.

The Legislature of a State may by law—

(b) "impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest "

The proviso to this article reads as follows

"Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause (b) shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President"

Perhaps it will be argued on behalf of Government that a tax on a vehicle is not a tax on commerce, trade or intercourse. But I want to point out that while examining the pith and substance of any enactment we shall have to go to the root and see what all things will be affected thereby. If a tax is imposed on a commercial vehicle, no doubt commerce and trade and intercourse will be affected. While, therefore, considering this enactment, we will have to examine the pith and substance of the measure. That is to say, we will have to go to the root of the matter which is mainly affected by the amendment.

The same questions of Taxation arose before the Chief Court of Australia. Before I come to that, I want to point out again that article 301 of our Constitution is terminologically analogous to section 92 of the Australian Constitution.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Is the hon Member referring to the Supreme Court of Australia when he says the Chief Court of Australia? There is no Chief Court there.

Shri Naldurgkar: Yes. I am citing that case here.

Mr. Chairman: May I just understand the position? Under article 304(b), we are empowered, notwithstanding anything in article 301 or article 303, to "impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State", etc.

Shri Naldurgkar: I am referring to sub-clause (b).

Mr. Chairman: His point is whether it has received the assent of the President or not?

Shri Naldurgkar: Yes. The question that came up before the Chief Court of Australia, was as to whether the tax on commercial vehicles was tantamount to tax imposed on trade, commerce and intercourse?

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member will confine his remarks to 10 minutes because there are so many other hon Members who want to speak.

Shri Naldurgkar: I am quoting from page 130 of the *Australian Law Journal*, volume 29, May 1955 to April 1956. There is a mention of the relevant Acts which were considered.

"The Motor Vehicles Taxation Management Act 1949-51 and the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, 1951 are to be read and construed together (Tax Act section I (2))."

These are the relevant portions of the Act which were challenged.

"The Tax Act imposes a motor vehicle tax upon motor vehicles (other than those exempted) at the rates set out in or the sums ascertained in accordance with the schedule to the Act. It provides that the tax shall be paid in respect of every motor vehicle, the registration or the renewal of registration of which takes effect after the commencement of the

Act. Under the schedule, the tax is calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle (plus certain accessories). Additional tax is exacted where the motor vehicle has non-pneumatic tyres on all or any of its wheels. Motor vehicles with compression ignition engines pay tax at double rates (this is because they use oil fuel on which, unlike petrol, no tax is payable). It is necessary for any motor vehicle moving along a public street in New South Wales in order to cross the border in or out of New South Wales to be registered and pay the tax.

Held that Section 3(3) and the Third Schedule were invalid as contravening section 92 of the Constitution and that the Motor Vehicles Taxation Management Act, 1949-1951 and the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act could not validly apply in respect of vehicles used exclusively in and for the purposes of inter-State trade, commerce, or intercourse."

I have already stated that section 92 of the Australian Constitution is terminologically quite analogous to article 301 of our Constitution. There also the same question arose. Therefore, I am afraid that for an enactment under article 304(b) read with the proviso provided thereto if there is assent on behalf of the President for the introduction of such an enactment, all taxation that will be imposed on commercial vehicles shall be *ultra vires*.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member looked into the Bill? In the Bill itself, the President has given his assent.

Shri Naldurgkar: That is under article 117 and not under article 304. The subject matters of assent under the two articles are quite different. I can read out that article. Even though the President has given his assent under article 117, it cannot

validate the provisions of another article if assent is required thereunder. If assent under article 117 for Money Bill was sufficient, there was no necessity to repeat it for the purpose of article 304(b). The Proviso to article 304 says:

"Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause (b) shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President."

As the sanction of the President has not been taken under this article, I am afraid that the tax that will be imposed on commercial vehicles will be *ultra vires* of the Constitution and hence invalid. So, the present Bill, read with the principal Act, must clarify whether these taxes are to be imposed on commercial vehicles or not.

The second point is as to whether articles 301 and 304 apply to trade, commerce and intercourse within the State, because article 301 is wide enough. The words "throughout the territory of India"; also include all vehicles operating within the State. They are also covered by article 304 (b). I am quoting from page 360 of AIR, Patna, 1952: Justice Das (para 28) has said:

"The expression 'within that State' occurring in article 304(b) is wide enough to include freedom of trade within the State".

So, when any tax is imposed on any commercial vehicle operating within the limits of the State, still it is in contravention of articles 301 and 304 (b).

There is no specification of this matter as far as this Bill is concerned. I come to clause 3, which says:

"Notification II, No. TB2-14667/57/P.W. dated the 24th September, 1957, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the principal Act enhancing the rates of tax on certain vehicles, shall be deemed to

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have been issued under the principal Act, as amended by this Act, and to have come into force on the 1st day of October, 1957"

Notification II says

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act, 1950, the Government of Kerala hereby make the following amendments to Notification dated 20th July, 1950, published, in the Gazette dated 25th July, 1950, specifying the rates of taxes, namely "

After that, there is the specification of the taxes

I am afraid the present clause 3 is in contravention of the provisions of section 3 of the principal Act. Now there will be two contradictory provisions. Section 3 of the principal Act says

"(1) Government may by notification in the Gazette from time to time direct that a tax shall be levied on every vehicle using any public road in the State

(2) The notification issued under sub-section (1) shall specify the rates at which, and the year, half-year, or the quarter for which the tax shall be levied"

13 hrs.

I admit that as far as the notification is concerned, all the rates have been specified, but the other matters which are important ones have been omitted. So, the intention under section 3 of the Act is that the notification that is issued under this section must specify the rates at which tax shall be levied

It shall also specify the year, half year or quarter for which it shall be levied and shall be in force. Therefore, any notification that is issued under section 3 of the Act without complying with the provisions shall be, I think, illegal. In clause 3 there is no specification as to the year for which that notification is to be held valid. Therefore, I am afraid, that if clause 3 is allowed to be passed, it will be in contravention of the provisions of section 3. So, we have to take into account all these factors. It is very important to remember that once the provisions of this section were considered by the Kerala High Court and some of the provisions were held *ultra vires*. Therefore, there should not be repetition again of the same mistake. As the Bill is silent on the point whether it imposes taxation on commercial vehicles, that point should be clarified by the Minister. If again, according to clause 3, the notification is held valid, it will not be in compliance with the provisions of section 3. So, I am of the view that it is essential that the Bill should be published and opinions received on it so that opinions of the bar and the judges will be available to the House in order to enable the House to take a proper decision in this matter.

Shri Datar: May I point out that both the objections raised by the hon. Member are without any substance? So far as the question of publishing this Bill for eliciting public opinion is concerned, may I point out that when an Ordinance has been promulgated within a short period a Bill has to follow? That is the reason why this Bill has been placed before this hon. House, and if this Bill is not passed, if the matter is delayed, certain constitutional and financial difficulties also will arise and, therefore, the first part of the hon. Member's objection is entirely wrong and cannot be accepted.

So far as the second objection is concerned, may I point out that all the study that the hon. Member has made of the question is, in my opinion, rather wasted? Here we are governed by the Constitution. Articles 301 and 304(b) have to be read together. It is not merely article 301, because it is stated therein: "Subject to the other provisions of this Part", and in the same Part we have got article 304 which says: "impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade....." in respect of taxation. Here may I invite the hon. Member's attention to List No. II, item No. 57, where it is stated:

"Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III."

Secondly, he also stated something about the provisions of the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act. May I point out to him that when certain objections were taken before the Kerala High Court they were confined only to section 18 and not to any others? The hon. Member has placed before us certain rulings and certain provisions of an Australian Act and also certain rulings of what he has called the Chief Court of Australia. They are entirely irrelevant, so far as the present position is concerned. What was done by the former Travancore-Cochin Government was to have a taxation measure. Now, section 3 was perfectly all right, because it was essential that the maximum rate should be mentioned. But when certain powers, wider in aspect, and perhaps incompatible with the provisions of section 3, were introduced, naturally certain difficulties arose and, therefore, parties took the question to the Kerala High Court. This was the only question raised before the Kerala High Court and they came to the conclusion that the particular provision going beyond the maximum tax was entirely wrong. Therefore, I would

submit that what was done was perfectly right and, secondly, in view of the dissolution of the Kerala Legislative Assembly naturally all legislative matters have to be placed before the Parliament and, as you rightly pointed out, Madam, the President has given his consent to the sponsoring of this Bill. Therefore, I submit that this is a perfectly valid and constitutional measure.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Even if I am in perfect agreement with the hon. Minister that there is nothing illegal, both in regard to the Ordinance and also the Bill, I am a bit surprised with the way in which he put the defence to the condition raised by my hon. friend, Shri Naldurgkar. His own attitude and his contentions betray that he has not gone into the problem at all and that he has been dealing with this matter in a haphazard manner without knowing the subsequent happenings after the Ordinance has been issued. There is a reflection that after the Presidential proclamation was issued certain administrative arrangements that ought to be made have not been made so far and, therefore, the whole matter had to be brought before this House without going into the very details of it, which shows that the hon. Minister lacks advice as much as it could be possible under the circumstances. I am not in agreement at all with any of the contentions raised by my friend, both constitutional and legal, but they may be left open to show that arguments may be raised on both sides. As far as the constitutional validity of the Ordinance and Bill is concerned, they may be left to the courts of law to decide, as this House has never undertaken the responsibility of deciding intricate questions of law.

After the Ordinance was issued new grounds were raised by certain parties and writ applications—not one but a series of them, hundreds in all—were filed in the Kerala High Court and the

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High Court has issued stay orders in almost all the cases, staying the operation of the Ordinance, and till now the Government is prevented from collecting taxes from many motor vehicles owners. I am pointing this out because this has got a long, protracted and chequered history and when the original notification under section 3 was issued in 1957, stay orders were issued in more than hundred cases and when the case was finally decided after a delay of one and a half years by the High Court, after making the stay orders absolute, Government had to pay costs to all these petitioners, along with the additional burden in pursuance of the Ordinance of collecting huge arrears from these motor vehicle owners. The same owners who successfully conducted their petitions before the High Court have again gone before the High Court and filed writ applications and obtained stay orders. And I presume from the way the hon. Home Minister answered my hon. friend that he is unaware of the constitutional and legal grounds raised by the petitioners before the Kerala High Court on the basis of which the High Court found there was a *prima facie* case and issued stay orders on the writ applications. I may point out to the hon. Minister that when just about the 8th of June, 1959 the High Court passed an order, holding as *ultra vires* the power of the Government to issue a notification under section 3, copies of the order were applied for by the Government and, I presume, that it was Government's intention to take the matter before the Supreme Court for obtaining an authoritative decision. Some other trouble will arise out of this because the whole question of the legislature's power and also the power of the Government of delegated authority has been questioned before the High Court. The High Court went into the question of delegated powers of the Government and also the power of the legislature and said in those judgments that the legislature had exceeded the powers of delegation

under section 3 of the Act. That lacuna which has been found out by the High Court has not been made all right. What clause 3 here proposes to say is only about retrospective validation of the notification once issued.

I should like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the position will be if the present Government wants to enhance the rate of taxation still further because that does not end there and the original Act concedes the proposition that the whole position can be reviewed from time to time. The Government is given the power to amend or cancel the Schedule in the original Act. By this Act, validation is given to the particular notification issued by the Kerala Government. But if the Government wants to review the whole position either to amend or cancel the notification already issued when circumstances change the question arises: is any new provision added whereby the lacuna pointed out by the High Court on the writ applications made already removed? By this Bill, is the delegation of authority proposed made *intra vires*? That is, the powers of the legislature—the Parliament now—and also of the Government are they now made *intra vires*? An answer is called for on that particular point.

The second proposal, which I want to place before the hon. Minister, is regarding the question of collection of taxes from motor vehicles and also the policy that has to be pursued. As far as the private sector regarding motor vehicles is concerned, the Kerala Government had enunciated a policy. That policy was based upon the fact that they were not in agreement with the Central Government to form a transport corporation on the model that had been advised by the Central Government. The Kerala Government had its own reasons for not forming a transport corporation.

The State transport in the State is functioning quite properly, large revenues are coming in and the Govern-

ment is able to collect bigger revenues from the State transport itself and also certain limitations will be imposed by the formation of a motor transport corporation on going ahead with the policy of progressive nationalisation for the public sector. Now I find from the papers that talks are going on in Kerala in order to review the policy so far pursued by the Government of Kerala of not forming the transport corporation and maintaining the present integrated structure of State transport and also the private sector. I wish that the hon. Minister clears that rumour as also a serious apprehension in the minds of the people that the policy will be reviewed and shifted back to that of the formation of a public transport corporation in Kerala.

Thirdly, certain administrative measures had been introduced by the Kerala Government by forming a transport board in order to review policy. Certain other provisions have also been made. Now certain proposals have come before the Kerala Government that the Kerala Government is going to dissolve that transport board and also substitute direct administrative measures. That also is a point for which I require clarification from the hon. Minister.

In conclusion I want to point out to the hon. Minister that by bringing this Bill alone all the dangers inherent in the original Act, as has been disclosed by interested parties before the Kerala High Court, both in the series of writ petitions on which judgment has been delivered previously and the series of writ applications which are pending and on which stay orders have been issued, have not been removed. A comprehensive study of the constitutional implications of clause 3 of this Act and also of the delegated authority within the limits of the constitutional power will have to be reviewed by the Central Government now and a comprehensive Bill filling up all the lacunae in the original Act as disclosed by the High Court will have to be brought forward in this

House so that the very act of passing this legislation will not be frustrated by these interested parties by again approaching the High Court. I also require from the hon. Minister information as to whether he is aware that the High Court has admitted writ applications questioning the validity of the Ordinance and that stay orders have been issued. The presumption is that *prima facie* the High Court was satisfied about the illegality and the *ultra vires* nature of the Ordinance. How is the hon. Home Minister, after getting this Bill passed by this House, going to implement the provisions of this Bill because indirectly the whole power does not come into operation till the case has been decided? Therefore the matter whether the original judgment delivered by the Kerala High Court regarding the validity of sections 3 and 18 will have to be reviewed by the Government and whether it is advisable at this stage to take the whole matter to the Supreme Court for an authoritative ruling will also have to be looked into. If that is not done the whole purpose of enacting this legislation will be frustrated. Series of writ applications after writ applications will be pending before the Kerala High Court. As our past experience shows, on writ applications filed, I think, between the 20th and 25th January after the Ordinance and stay orders issued, the judgments will be delivered either in the year 1961 or in 1962. That is the delay involved that we have shown regarding the original writ applications. Till that time not a pie of revenue will be available from this because stay orders have been issued. Therefore we should not be content by getting this Bill passed by this House because it will be completely infructuous in the present state of affairs. Further research will have to be made and legal opinion sought as to whether it is advisable to take the original judgment of the Supreme Court and also bring about a comprehensive piece of legislation covering sections 3 and 18 so that it will be within the competence of the Parliament in its power

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to delegate and that both the Government and the legislature will have got the authority to delegate this power of either cancelling or amending or substituting the notification. I hope that the hon. Home Minister will spend some time on going into this matter so that the very purpose for which legislation is sought to be enacted in this Parliament will be fulfilled and the whole purpose will not be frustrated as also the State will not be deprived of the revenue as it has been deprived so far during the last two years of this particular revenue that has been sought here.

Shri Balasahab Patil (Miraj)
Madam Chairman, so far as this Bill is concerned, I have certain objections to raise. Just now one objection was raised, namely, that there are certain inherent defects as yet remaining there. It was indicated that under section 18 of the original Act of 1950 Government was given a delegated power by the legislature. The Kerala High Court came to the conclusion that under section 18 the delegation is *ultra vires* and therefore it set at nought the notification that was issued by the Government in 1957.

Now it is raised here that that power which originally was granted under section 18 must be made absolute by the legislature. That is put forth here. I am not in agreement with this proposal that has been made by my learned friend here, because so far as the matter before us is concerned it is the increase of taxation that was done by a notification by a previous Government and thereafter which was confirmed by an Ordinance issued in 1959. That is the short matter before us. The further thing is that an Act is going to be passed by Parliament where Kerala is represented by nine hon. Members only. A large section of the people which is always represented by M.L.A.'s is not present here. Therefore my submission to the Ministry will be that all shades of opinion and interests are not represented here and therefore it

is better for us if we stick to this matter only and not go ahead and say that section 18 shall be made absolute. That is my first submission.

Then I have objection, so far as this Bill is concerned, to section 3. Section 3 lays down that the notification that was issued in September, 1957 and the Ordinance—Ordinance No. 4 of 1959—that was promulgated by the Government of Kerala on the 9th July, 1959, is to be retrospective. We will go back again to the history of this Bill. The Bill was passed in 1950. It was in operation till 1957. In 1957 the Kerala Government on a certain date issued a notification by which it increased the rates. It was not according to the law. The High Court of Kerala has decided like that. Therefore it is now perfectly decided that the Government's action in issuing the notification was *ultra vires* and without legal effect. Whose mistake is it? Is it the mistake of the people who are affected by it or is it the mistake of the Government that it has been decided by the High Court—the highest tribunal of that State—that it was a mistake of the Government to issue a notification. Now, the people chose to go to the High Court, incurred expenditure and engaged pleaders. It seems something like 150 applications for writs have been made. Furthermore, the High Court has decided and given them even the expenses for that litigation.

Now, the Bill has been brought before us saying that this will apply retrospectively. It means that it is nullifying the whole efforts of the people, the aggrieved parties. Can we do like that? Suppose the Government makes a mistake and we go and move the High Court, which is our tribunal, and we succeed. Government comes and says: if you go to the High Court and if you are the successful party there, we will nullify the effect given by the High Court. That raises the question whether we should at all go to the High Courts for redressal of a grievance on account of certain mistake of the Government. That is the question before this people.

Therefore I submit here for the consideration of the hon. Minister that this is not fair. That means that we must not hereafter have any faith in our tribunals, in the High Courts. Whatever effect is given by the High Court will be nullified by this amendment. At the most I am prepared to say that from the date this Bill is introduced or from the date this Bill is passed into an Act these increased rates may come into force. But if you are going to make it retrospective, it will have a bad effect and we will lose faith in justice.

And the further thing is this. What is the justification for making it retrospective? They are going to lose some revenue. But the Government made a mistake. It was sought to be remedied by an ordinance of the Governor. And because the ordinance was retrospective, therefore we should also make it retrospective—that is rather a strange argument to put forth here. My submission is that it should not be made retrospective.

And sub-clause (2) of clause 3 is very strange. It says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, all taxes levied or collected . . . shall be deemed to be, and to have always been, validly levied or collected".

That means to say that in certain matters the jurisdiction of the High Court is taken away. It is better for the Government to say that. Why is the jurisdiction given and why are people allowed to go to the High Court and incur expenditure of money? That is the simple proposition that I put forward for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

I therefore say that so far as clause 2 of the Bill is concerned I have no objection. If they want to raise certain taxes, they may, in the interests of the State. But so far as clause 3 is concerned it should be deleted from the Bill, and the Bill may be passed into an Act with section 2 only. That is all that I have to say.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): We know the particular circumstances in which this Bill had to be introduced. Of course, I support the Bill. The argument of my hon. friend that the Bill is intended to invalidate, or rather overstep, the High Court judgment cannot be said to be wholly correct. The main finding of the High Court was only that the notification was invalid on the ground that it exceeded the permissible limit of delegation of legislative authority. That is the only thing found by the High Court. And as such, it cannot be said that this Bill in any way goes against the spirit of the High Court judgment.

Of course, as regards the taxation measure adopted by the Government they thought, because of section 3, that they could by a notification increase the taxation to any extent. That was found by the High Court to be wrong. So the taxes collected, and also the arrears of taxes, have somehow or other to be kept in the government exchequer. And so there is this Bill now before us.

When speaking about this Bill I have to mention one fact. My hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon was saying that some other provisions also should be amended and that the tax should rather be increased. My submission is that as far as the motor vehicles taxation in Kerala is concerned it is perhaps the highest in the whole of India. I may refer to the report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee which says (page 23):

"While the subject of taxation on motor transport was not specifically examined by the Committee, the weight of the evidence before it was that the cumulative burden of such taxes was unduly high and should be reduced to a level not exceeding 75 per cent. of the present incidence in the State of Madras as repeatedly recommended by the Government of India in the recent years."

In spite of this repeated recommendation by the Government of India the

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tax has been increased repeatedly in Travancore-Cochin and now in Malabar

If you take the incidence of taxation, not only this vehicles tax but all the incidence of taxation taken together, this is what we find from Appendix V attached to that report. In Kerala the amount of yearly tax levied on a goods vehicle of RLW of 9 tons is Rs 1,708 in the Malabar area and Rs 2,018 in the TC area. And the amount of yearly tax levied on a 40 seater stage carriage is Rs 4,800 in the Malabar area and Rs 6,000 in the TC area. This figure of Rs 4,800 prevalent in Malabar area we find in Madras, and the Government of India was giving directions to the State Governments that the tax should be reduced to 75 per cent of that. But in the TC area even at present it is Rs 6,000. In no other part of India do we find such heavy taxation both with respect to stage carriers and goods vehicles.

So my submission is that if these things have to be reviewed, then the incidence of taxation as far as these motor vehicles are concerned must be taken as a whole and then only what should be the vehicles tax should be fixed. In the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee's report they refer to that also, and I may just quote it here. They say

"Incidentally the Committee was repeatedly told by witnesses that some of the State Governments who justify an increase in their taxes on the ground that their rates are below 75 per cent of the Madras rates conveniently forget that it is the cumulative burden and not the vehicle tax one that should be within 75 per cent of the incidence in Madras. Thus, it appears that even in States where etc."

That is not relevant here

Therefore, when we pass this Bill, the heavy incidence of taxation must

be borne in mind. Of course, as far as the present is concerned I admit it is not for the Parliament to go into these matters. The State Government have done something and that is only being validated now.

I do not know what is the relevancy of the reference to the Transport Board and other things on a discussion of this Bill. It is true that the Planning Commission and the Central Government were asking the State Governments to form Transport Corporations in the different States and the Kerala Government refused to do that. They have got their own reasons. The reason which has come to my knowledge, as stated by the representatives of the Government there, was that if a Transport Corporation is formed, we will have to pay taxes to the Central Government as income-tax and so the revenues of the State will be reduced. That is the reason which has come to my knowledge. But there are ever so many benefits to be derived by forming a corporation. I am not now supporting the view whether it should be formed. There are ever so many benefits to be derived by the public if a corporation is formed. This Transport being run by the Government as a departmental affair, I submit, has led to so many inconveniences to the public, so many instances of corruption and all that. If an autonomous body like a corporation is formed, it will have its own benefits. My view is that that matter has to be gone into thoroughly and if found necessary we must have both the advantages and disadvantages and a corporation should be formed so that we may come in line with the other States in India. This is a matter of taxation also. The taxes in other States have to be looked into and there should be some similarity in that matter.

My hon. friend referred to some rumour that the Transport Board is going to be abolished and all that. I do not know what he means by that.

Under the Motor Vehicles Act, Transport boards, District boards and Central Boards are to be constituted and they are functioning in Kerala. They are functioning for a long time. I do not know how they are going to be abolished. These things are done, not under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, but under the Motor Vehicles Act. I do not think there can be any change made unless the Motor Vehicles Act is amended in this Parliament. It is a Central Act. As far as this Bill is concerned, I generally support it in the present circumstances. But, I again submit that the taxation is very heavy compared with other States and that it has to be reduced so as to bring it in conformity with the taxes prevailing in other parts of India.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) Madam Chairman, I do not want to go into the circumstances which have compelled the Governor to issue the Ordinance. It is well known that private bus operators have been in all ways avoiding the incidence of taxation and it is a feature common to all the private operators all over our country by a set of arrangements. It is easy also with another set of corrupt police officials to avoid the real incidence of taxation. Now that we are at the end of the debate, I do not want to go into the details. I should like to examine the judgment of the High Court which has made the Ordinance necessary.

Mr Chairman The hon Member may finish in ten minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar I shall try. I have read the judgment and on reading the judgment I am convinced that there was a case for moving the Supreme Court in appeal. I do not find the exact date on which the judgment was delivered. It is only printed as June, 1959. I do not know whether the Government of India had taken proper steps after taking over the administration in Kerala for finding out whether an appeal could be filed before the Supreme Court. If that was not possible, this is the only

remedy, because, I understand, it involved several lakhs of rupees as arrears.

On reading through the judgment, I must confess I was taken by surprise when their Lordships of the Kerala High Court have twisted, according to me, by an interpretation of certain provisions in a manner in which the financial interests of the State would be affected, while those of the private operators would be saved.

Shri Datar: Let not the hon Member say 'twisted'. He may put it in a mild way.

Mr. Chairman: I wish the hon. Member could change the word.

Shri Datar: He may use a milder word.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Unfortunately, I am bound to use words the meanings of which I know.

Shri Datar: He may use some milder word.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall convince you, because I have read the judgment on which their Lordships have placed reliance also, the judgments of the Supreme Court and certain judgments of the Calcutta High Court as also the Bombay High Court.

I could not escape feeling that it is not a fair judgment and I am entitled to make a fair comment on the judgment in this House also.

You will find that certain propositions have been formulated as calling for decision in this case. Their Lordships say

"The chief contention of the petitioners was, that the delegation of power to Government under section 18(1) of the Act 'to alter, add to, cancel in part or the whole of Schedule I, II or III' exceeded the permissible limits, and is invalid, and that the impugned notification is therefore ultra vires."

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

This is the main point which came before their Lordships for consideration.

Probably it was lost sight of that the original Act in which this provision existed was an enactment of the then Travancore-Cochin State which became an Act in 1950 before the commencement of the Constitution. I do not take that point at all. Is this the only instance where the legislature, whether it is the State legislature or the Central legislature, has delegated powers to an authority subordinate to that? Certainly not. We know, in this House, about the Sea Customs Act. What does the Sea Customs Act say? The Sea Customs Act has definitely given a similar power. Nobody questioned that. If I may be permitted to read the particular section of the Sea Customs Act, section 22, it reads thus:

"The Central Government may from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix for the purpose of levying duties, tariff values of any goods exported or imported by sea on which the customs duties are by law imposed and alter any such values fixed by any Tariff Act for the time being in force."

Does the Travancore-Cochin Act go beyond that? Here, the Central Government has passed an Act which empowers an authority subordinate to the legislature and upon it the power has been delegated, not merely to alter the rates of duty which may be arrived at after a calculation of the tariff values, but even when a specified rate is in force, even when Parliament is sitting, if the Central Government wants, according to this provision, the tariff values can be altered to the convenience of the situation, by the Central Government by publishing a notification. There are many instances. Because you have warned me about the time, I do not want to go into that. There are many instances where the legislatures, not

being able to find time for legislating on various details, have given such powers to certain subordinate bodies. This has to be considered.

I am afraid, the perspective of the learned Judges of the High Court of Kerala was not correct, while they were discussing this point, because, I find, the interest of the State has never come into the picture. Not a single word has been mentioned in the judgment about the possible loss that the Government may have to incur on account of the taxes not being collected as is provided for in the rules. It appears also that this point was agitated before their Lordships and certain decisions of the Supreme Court were brought to their attention. That was a decision of the Supreme Court reported in A.I.R. 1958, *Supreme Court* at page 909. I have it here with me. That is a judgment of Justice Venkatarama Aiyar. The learned Judge contended that this point did not precisely arise in that case. If you hear certain sentences, you will be convinced that there was no fitter case to be followed although the Judges say like this:

"If these cases do lay down a principle which is of application to the present case, there is no question that they must be followed by us; but we do not think that they do so."

It is based on this assumption that their Lordships have pronounced this judgment. What does Justice Venkatarama Aiyar say? He said:—this is from page 913 in the case *Banarsi Das V. State of M. P.*—para. 7—

"Now, the authorities are clear that it is not unconstitutional for the legislature to leave it to the executive to determine details relating to the working of taxation laws, such as the selection of persons on whom the tax is to be laid, the rates at which it is to be charged in respect of different classes of goods, and the like."

Justice Venkatarama Aiyar quotes with approval a judgment of the Privy Council also. It is a long portion and I do not want to read it. It says:

"It is argued that the tax in question has been imposed by the Governor and not by the legislature who alone had power to impose it. But, the duties levied under the Order-in-Council are really levied by the authority of the Act under which the Order is issued.

The Legislature has not parted with its perfect control over the Governor, and has the power, of course, at any moment, of withdrawing or altering the power which they have entrusted to him. In these circumstances, their Lordships are of opinion that the Judgment of the Supreme Court was wrong in declaring S. 133 of the Customs Regulation Act of 1879 to be beyond the power of the Legislature."

The reason why I am submitting is that throughout the judgment their Lordships maintain the case that something *ultra vires* has been provided for, that Government were not acting properly in charging an enhanced duty, that the legislature had given a power which could not be maintained because they had exceeded the powers and given such a power to a subordinate authority.

13.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

All these points, I submit, are very important for further consideration, because the mischief which may be occasioned from judgments like this will have very serious consequences to the State Government, because it relates to getting some money.

I have read the judgement over and over again, and I cannot find why the Government of India should not invoke the aid of the Supreme Court in annulling this judgment. If, as the

hon. Minister feels, it is not within time, then this is the only way. Nevertheless, I must say that the judgment pronounced in this matter, especially in the background of the case which was elaborated upon by my hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon, is a wrong judgment; it is not a judgment which should be left as such.

Shri Naldurgkar: That judgment has become final. No appeal has been preferred. Therefore, there should be no comment on that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is why the judgment has become final. I was requesting the hon. Minister to tell us whether at the proper time he had taken steps to prefer an appeal. Of course, now it is conclusive, and we have no other remedy but to pass an ordinance. But let there be no mistake; even in future the trouble will be repeated unless we are very clear about it. I feel that the matter is so serious that a reference to the Supreme Court is absolutely called for.

Shri Datar: The object of this Bill was absolutely a limited one. A judgment of the Kerala High Court held the notification issued by the former Ministry of Kerala to be unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. Now, the consequences that flow from such a decision should also be taken into account. This notification was issued in 1957, and in June, 1959, their Lordships of the Kerala High Court came to the conclusion that this particular notification was entirely *ultra vires*. The effect of such a declaration would be that all that has been collected or has to be collected or would be collected would be entirely invalid and *ultra vires*. Therefore, the consequences flowing from the decision of the Kerala High Court have to be taken into account, and they have been met by this Bill. Nothing more has been done.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May we have some idea of the amount involved?

Shri Datar: I have already stated in my opening remarks that it is Rs. 32 lakhs.

[Shri Datar]

All that we have sought to do is merely to validate what the previous Government in Kerala had done. My hon. friends opposite made certain points. But may I point out here that this is a heritage of my hon. friends' party's Government there? It is nothing more than that. We are doing absolutely nothing more than validating what they had done.

Under these circumstances, what we have done was the least that could be done in this respect. An hon. Member raised the question that there were a number of other writ petitions or other applications before the High Court, and that we ought to have taken into account all those circumstances, and all the pending applications or the applications that were going to be filed, and ought to have brought forward before this House what might be called a consolidated bill. Another hon. Member raised a larger question of policy also. One hon. Member had also contended that this Bill had the effect of nullifying what the High Court had done.

I may point out in this respect that so far as the functions of the judiciary are concerned, they have to administer the law; they have to interpret the law as it is; and if they come to a particular conclusion, then, naturally, that has to be accepted, subject to our right of appeal.

But, in this particular case, as I had stated, in June, 1959, a certain decision was given, and action had to be taken to validate what was declared to be invalid by the Kerala High Court. I am not at present aware whether an appeal is filed or is going to be filed. All the same, I may point out to my hon. friend that we need not use such expressions as 'twisting' so far as the arguments of the honourable judges of the High Court and Supreme Court are concerned. They are entitled to the view that they take. If the view is wrong.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: We are also entitled to criticise.

Shri Datar: we are entitled to go in appeal or revision or have recourse to whatever machinery is allowed to us. There is also another machinery, which we are taking recourse to here. Parliament is the supreme legislative body, and the Parliament is now also seized of the power of the State Government, because it is President's rule in the Kerala State. Therefore, whenever we find that a High Court has come to a conclusion that certain actions of the Government or certain actions of the State Legislature were wrong or were invalid, then, it is certainly open to Parliament without in any way affecting the dignity of the High Court or the judiciary, to correct the particular law and to validate a particular action that has been taken by the State Government. This is what we are doing.

My hon. friend dealt with the merits of the judgment of the Kerala High Court. It is perfectly possible to come to a different conclusion. But, after all, we as the administration had to take into account the effect of the judgment of the Kerala High Court, and provide for a proper remedy by which we can get out of this unconstitutional position.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If the Government of India were convinced that the judgment is correct, then what is the purpose of this Bill?

Shri Datar: I would not at this stage commit the Government of India or the administration to any particular view, because they have certain ways open, which they may or may not follow. Here, what we are anxious to do is to validate what has been stated to be invalid and to remedy the consequences of such non-validation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the judgment is by a judicial court, particularly, by the High Court or the Supreme Court, that is always correct, unless it is set aside.

Shri V P Nayar: That is always correct, unless it is modified by a higher authority. Here, they have not chosen to go in appeal, at the same time, they want to bring forward an ordinance which in effect nullifies the judgment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They submit to the judgment of the High Court, but if they feel that something else is to be done, then they have a right to remove whatever illegality or unconstitutionality was there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My only request was that Government should take courage in both hands and say that they feel that the judgment of the High Court is not correct.

Shri Datar: Government always take courage. In fact, we were charged two days ago for having taken courage in our hands and brought the Kerala Government under the President's administration.

Shri V P Nayar: That is not courage.

Shri Datar: I am submitting that what we have done is absolutely essential. So far as the larger questions are concerned, I would submit, they are beyond the purview of the limited object of this particular Bill, where we are treading on the same ground as the last Ministry had done, and we are keeping things as they are; and larger questions of policy will be decided as and when they arise.

There is just one more small point that was raised by an hon. Member. In Schedule I we have mentioned the maximum quarterly tax, and within that maximum quarterly tax, taxes are to be imposed. What we had done was in terms of the ordinance, which action was for the purpose of validating what had been done by the notification in 1957.

Therefore, I submit that what we have done is perfectly correct. It does not in any way affect the dignity of the High Court because so far as the Legislature is concerned,

this House is supreme and it is open to this House to make such changes as are necessary, specially when a particular interpretation has been placed upon it by a High Court. That is the reason why this Bill has been sponsored.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to the motion for consideration which I shall put to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th October, 1959."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act, 1950, and to provide for certain other connected matters be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments that have been tabled are all not in order. Therefore, I shall put all the clauses together to the vote of the House.

Shri Naldurgkar: I do not want to move amendments Nos 2 and 3, but I am moving amendment No 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not connected with the subject-matter. His amendment says for 'Travancore-Cochin' insert 'Inter-State'. That has nothing to do with this Bill.

Therefore, that would not be in order.

The question is

"That clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have only one observation to make. I think one hon. Member, Shri Maniyangadan, said that the rates were very high. In fact, the Madras rates are supposed to be higher. The Madras rates were imposed on the Malabar side formerly. When this Act was extended to Malabar, it got a reduction of Rs 5. Then how can it be said that the incidence of tax is higher?

Shri Maniyangadan: I was speaking of the total incidence of taxation on motor vehicles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The incidence of taxation in some parts of the State was raised; in some other parts, it was brought down.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is the point.

Shri Warior: I am coming to that. He is very impatient. In the Travancore-Cochin area it has been enhanced by Rs. 5. That is true. But what is the actual position? Let us take first the buses. After the buses have reaped the full benefit, they are condemned by the authorities, when they are condemned, they are changed into trucks and lorries. The truck and lorry traffic is taking the cream of the revenue which would otherwise go to the railways. The entire passenger and cargo traffic is now almost monopolised by them. As far as the South is concerned, there are four or five concerns who have monopolised the traffic and are making huge profits. The amount of corruption prevalent among them is notorious. If we ask for Re. 1 of a bus-owner to ply a single bus on one route, he will pay as much as the value of the bus to the authorities.

There is so much profit made by the conversion of the motor spirit engines into diesel engines.

Kerala has a particular problem which is unlike in other States. There the density of population is so much and the population is so congested that it has become a notorious affair. Every bus which has to ply with 20 or 25 people usually takes 50 people. So my contention is that there must be more enhanced taxation on the buses, thereby providing as much revenue for the purpose of expanding the traffic more and more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means they will carry still more people?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Now they surreptitiously do it. Let it be legalised.

Shri Warior: We must break the monopoly of these people who are earning huge profits, by heavier taxation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It must be shared!

Shri Warior: These people have been evading taxes not only now but before. Even now, as Shri Narayan ankutty Menon said, they have applied for a writ to the High Court against this Ordinance. I do not know how far this Bill will give the necessary power to Government to impose taxation. They know so many dubious methods, legal and illegal, to dodge the taxation authorities.

So my appeal to the Government is to examine this point and seek the advice of the Law Ministry in this respect if they have not already done so. I think they must have done so; if not, they must consult the Law Ministry and bring forward proper legislation immediately to check the methods by which these people evade taxation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

11.55 hrs

**MOTION RE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC
MINORITIES—contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The House will now proceed with further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Datar on the 8th September regarding the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 3th May 1959, together with the two amendments moved thereon

Shri Panigrahi may continue his speech

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) Mr Deputy-Speaker, yesterday I was trying to explain as to how this special officer, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities had failed to discharge his duties properly in so far as the safeguarding of the rights of the minorities was concerned. We shall judge the success of the Commissioner by seeing whether his appointment has created confidence in the minds of the linguistic minorities

If we go through the Report, we will find that many of the linguistic minorities in the different States do not even know of the creation of this post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. So the Government must have taken adequate steps to inform the different linguistic minorities in the different States about the creation of this post so that they would have been in a position to send petitions direct to the Commissioner. But in many places in many States, the linguistic minorities do not yet know that for safeguarding their interests the post of a Commissioner has been created.

If we go through the Report, we will find that there is a measure of complacency in it. The Commissioner has taken many things for granted. The States may not reply quickly. There may be difficulties in the way of the States replying. Those States

which do not reply may be in a difficult position to reply. All these things the Commissioner has taken for granted, whereas he has been specifically asked to investigate the difficulties of the linguistic minorities.

We will also find in the Report an attitude of helplessness. When the hon Minister spoke, he said that steps were being taken to see that the interests of the linguistic minorities were safeguarded. Yesterday I was trying to point out that the Oriya-speaking people in the district of Singbhum and in Saraikella and Kherwa in Bihar and the Urdu-speaking people in Delhi, Bihar and UP are undergoing serious hardships. Yesterday my hon friend, Shri Harvan, from UP pointed out that the Urdu-speaking minorities are also suffering in UP.

14 Hrs.

But, I would like to appreciate the act of the Commissioner in one instance. A news item appeared in the Statesman of the 11th March, 1958 regarding some difficulties of the Telugu-speaking minorities of Parla-kimedi in Orissa. The promptness with which the Commissioner acted is amazing. The newspaper report appeared on the 11th March, 1958; and, on 12th March, 1958, immediately, the Commissioner made an enquiry from the Orissa Government to know what was happening. I appreciate the promptness with which he acted. I only wish that this promptness should have been extended to all such cases where the linguistic minorities such as the Oryias and the Bengalis are suffering in Bihar and other places.

What about the complaints of the linguistic minorities of those places? Have they received the attention of the Commissioner? Does the Commissioner read the newspapers which are published in Orissa also or the newspapers which are published outside Orissa—in Bengal—which narrate

[Shri Panigrahi]

the difficulties of the linguistic minorities in those areas? I think the Commissioner should also go through those reports as he cared to go through the report which appeared in the Statesman.

With regard to the limitations of the Commissioner I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that he is invested with more statutory power and authority. At present, the Commissioner feels as if he is obliged only to send reports and to make enquiries by post—sometimes he prefers to go to some places also. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that like the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities should be vested with certain more statutory powers so that he can really safeguard the interests of the linguistic minorities.

One more point, and I will finish. With regard to the different safeguards which have been provided by the Constitution and which have been suggested by the States Reorganisation Commission, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many of them are really being implemented in the different States. Yesterday I narrated the safeguards and the hon. Minister also pointed them out in his preliminary observations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many of them are being implemented in Bihar or in other States where the linguistic minorities are suffering.

If we can get such a statement, at least we will be in a position to see whether something is being done practically to implement all these safeguards. If the safeguards are not being implemented, we may be able to know what are the difficulties in the way. In the reports, in subsequent years, we would like to know all these details—how many schools are there in those areas, how many

students are attending, how many are receiving aid and so on. All these details should be placed before us so that the linguistic minorities may be really satisfied that something is being done. Then this office of the Special Commissioner will create confidence in the minds of the linguistic minorities and there will be no trouble.

In the end, I would submit that the hon. Minister should see whether the Special Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities could not be invested with more statutory powers so that the linguistic minorities might feel assured that their interests will be safeguarded.

श्री सु० हि० रहमान (प्रमोदा) :
बोहतरिम डिप्टी सचिव साहब, इस वक्त हमारे सामने अकालीयती जुवानों के कमिशनर को रिपोर्ट मौजूद है। जहाँ तक कमिशनर साहब ने मेहनत करवाई है और अकालीयती जुवानों के बारे में जो कुछ लिखा है, वह एक हद तक काबिले तारीफ है। लेकिन इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट अपने एक तद में नाकाम है, मायूसक है और गैर मुतामिल है। क्यों? इसलिये कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को पालिसी के अंतर्गत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जुवान के मसले में, तालिम के बारे में, इस्तदाई तालिम, सानवी तालिम, युनिवर्सिटी तालिम के बारे में—बहुत कुछ जानता है, उन को मालूम है, इसलिये वे बुद भी उस पर अमल कर सकती हैं। फिर क्यों इस बात को जरूरत पेश आई कि एत कमिशनर अकालीयती जुवानों के लिये मुकदर किया जाय? इस का बैकग्राउंड और पसे-मन्जर यह है कि जिस वक्त स्टेट्स के री-आर्गनाइजेशन के बारे में बहस थी और इस सिलसिले में एक कमीशन हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम इस्वीयों में बस कर रखा था, उस वक्त अकालीयती जुवानों के मुदायों ने—उर्दू के हामियों और दूसरी अकालीयती जुवानों के हामियों ने—इस वक्त

की कोशिश की थीर यह मुतालिबा किया कि धमती तीर पर हमारी अकलीयती जुमानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरकी मिलने के लिये, थीर उस के सेरगाईज हासिल होने के लिये एक कमिशनर मुकरर किया जाय। इस बिना पर जुलाई, १९५७ में कमिशनर का तकरूर हुआ थीर भाज सितम्बर, १९५६ में हमारे सामने उसकी पहली रिपोर्ट पेश है।

इस रिपोर्ट में जो सवालनामा थीर उस के जवाबात दर्ज हैं, उन से यह अन्दाजा होता है कि बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों ने महज खानापूरी की है थीर कोई बाजेह तीर पर यह नहीं दिखाया कि उनके यहा जहा-जहा लिसानी अकलाये हैं, उन के बारे में धमती तीर पर क्या धाम किया जा रहा है, क्या इकदामात भिरे जा रहे हैं। यह बांज खास तीर पर नाट करने के काबिल हैं। मैं यह धज करना चाहता हूं कि कमिशनर साहब का रिपोर्ट सिफ़ जायजा लेने के लिये नहीं था। जायजे से आगे यह इप बात का भी भाबित करने कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों में जहा जहा इस बारे में धमती थी, उस के मुतालिब कमिशनर साहब ने क्या कि १ थीर उस के लीजे के तीर पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों को जानिब से कोई इकदामात हूरे या नहीं। इसी तरीके से दूसरे मामलात में भी खास तीर पर तवज्जह देने का जरूरत थी, ताकि यह बात बाजेह हो जाय कि कौन स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी के मातहत अकलीयती जुमानों का सही इकूक दे रही है थीर तमाम इकूक धमती तीर पर संजाम पा रहे हैं या नहीं। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जहा तक बाज स्टेट्स के एलानात का ताल्लुक है, वे बहुत खुशनुमा मालूम होते हैं। लेकिन सवाल सिफ़ एलानात करने का नहीं है सवाल यह है कि उन एलानात के मुताबिक धमती तीर पर क्या हुता है।

इस सिलसिले में मैं खास तीर पर कहना कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुतालिब, जहां उर्दू को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पनपने की गुजायश होनी चाहिये थी, इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत ही मायूसकुन नतीजा दिखाया गया है थीर जो सगरा हमारे सामने आया है, उसको हम जिस हद तक भी मायूस हुन कारण दें, वह बजा थीर दुस्त है। वहा १९५३ में वह तय कर दिया गया कि यहा पर हर शक्स की जवान हिन्दी है। इस के नतीजे में उर्दू के हमदवों ने खाम तीर पर थीर जा दूसरी अकलीयती जुमानों के मानने वाले थे, उन्होंने एहतजाज थीर प्रोटेस्ट किया थीर कहा कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये था, इस लिये कि जब हमारे विधान में, कास्टोव्यूशन में, दस्तुर में दफा ३५० अलिफ में यह बात साफ है कि हर पढ़ने वाले को इन्तदाई तालीम अपनी मदर-टग में अपनी मादरी जुवान में देनी चाहिये। ना किस् तरीके से यह कहा जा सकता है कि ५० पी० में हर शक्स की मादरी जुवान थीर मदर-टग हिन्दी है? इस बिना पर नतीजा यह निकाना कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एलान हुआ कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सरकारी तीर पर इस बारे में फैसला किया जाये, बल्कि इस का मदर थीर मयार तुम्बा थीर उन के गाजियन्ज पर होगा—अगर तुम्बा के गाजियन्ज यह कहें हैं कि उन के बच्चों का मादरी जुवान उर्दू है, तो उन की जुवान उर्दू ही तस्वीम की जायगी थीर सरकारी एलान के मुताबिक हर एक की जुवान का हिन्दी नहीं करार दिया जायगा। यह बात जरूरी थी कि कमिशनर साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बात साबित कर दें कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक जो खुर-खाल रहा है, उसके मुताबिक जहा तक इन्तदाई दर्जे थीर प्राइमरी दर्जे का ताल्लुक है, उस में उर्दू ही मदर-टग थीर मादरी जुवान का है संयत से मोडियम आफ इन्ट्रक्शन—जरिया तालीम—रही है या नहीं। इस बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कोई तकलील—कोई डीटेल्—नहीं दी

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

गई है और इस से यह पता नहीं चलता कि १९५३ के एलान के बाद क्या कदम घा- बढ़ाया गया है—भाया उर्दू को जरिया- तालीम करार दिया गया है या नहीं और अगर दिया गया है, तो कितने स्कूलों में, कितनी जगहों पर आज उर्दू मीडियम की हैसियत से इस्तेमाल होती है। यह कह देना ही काफ़ी नहीं है कि उर्दू पढ़ाई जाती है। सवाल यह है कि मादरी जुबान की हैसियत से उस को जरिया-तालीम बनाया गया है या नहीं और अगर बनाया गया है, तो कितने अखला में बनाया गया है। जिन अखला के बारे में चीफ़ मिनिस्टर, उत्तर प्रदेश ने एलानात किये थे क्या यह साबित हो सकेगा कि उन जगहों में आज बड़ी फ़राहदिली के साथ स्कूलों में मादरी जुबान की हैसियत से उर्दू पढ़ाई जाती है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, यह बाक़्या नहीं है। अभी तक इस मामले में मायूसी ही मायूसी है। इलानात जरूर है सुशकुन और यह भी गनीमत है कि जिस रियासत की तरफ़ से ये एलानात नहीं होते थे और जहाँ उर्दू को कोई जुबान तस्लीम नहीं किया जाता था, वहाँ उस को एक जुबान तस्लीम कर के उस के लिये अखला मुकर्रर किये गये हैं। लेकिन इस बख्त वहाँ क्या कैफियत है, इसका कोई ज़िक्र कमिश्नर साहब ने नहीं किया है। उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि वहाँ सानबी मदारस में—मिडिल स्कूलों में—सानबी तालीम के सिलसिले में उसके लिये क्या क्या सट्टलियतें बहम पहुँचाई गई हैं। उन्होंने यह भी नहीं बताया कि वहाँ पर उर्दू की निसाब की किताबें भी मौजूद हैं या नहीं, क्योंकि जब तक उर्दू की तालीम के लिये निसाब की किताबें ही मौजूद न हों, वह तालीम नहीं दी जा सकती है। इस रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में कोई तफ़्तीलात नहीं दी गई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्दू की निसाब की—कोर्स की—किताबें भी मौजूद हैं या नहीं, हालांकि पिछले बार, पांच,

छः बरस ऐसे गुज़र चुके हैं, जिन में उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्दू की निसाब की किताबें मौजूद नहीं थी, नहीं छपती थी, नहीं छाया होती थी। सवाल यह है कि किस तरह बच्चे अपनी मादरी जुबान में तालीम हासिल कर सकेंगे, अगर निसाब-तालीम—क्युरि-कलम कोर्स—के मुताबिक किताबें छाया न होंगी, मौजूद नहीं होंगी। यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि उस्तादों की तरबियत के लिये ट्रेनिंग का क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है, जिस से उर्दू की तालीम में उस्ताद बे सकें। यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि किन-किन इलाकों में गवर्नमेंट के रिफ़ाई उर्दू में रखे जाते हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, इस मामले में तरक्की सिक़र और ख़ीरो ही होगी—इसके भाये उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में नहीं कहा जायगा। दूसरे दर्जे में बिहार शामिल है। तीसरे दर्जे में दिल्ली भी शामिल है और फिर पंजाब का कुछ हिस्सा भी शामिल है। इन तमाम इलाकों के बारे में ये तमाम तफ़्ती-लात हमारे सामने नहीं हैं। यह भी हमारे सामने नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्दू में दरखास्तें कुबूल की जाती हैं या नहीं क्योंकि इससे पहले हाई कोर्ट के एक जब का फैसला हो चुका था कि चूकि असेम्बली में यह तजवीज़ मंज़ूर हो चुकी है कि यहां की जुबान सिफ़ हिन्दी है, इसलिये किसी को यह हक नहीं पढ़ूँता कि वह उर्दू में कोई दरखास्त दे। उसके बाद इस सिलसिले में तब्दीली हुई और कमिश्नर साहब इस लिये मुकर्रर किये गये हैं कि वह तब्दीली को देखें कि कोई छातिर-ज्वाह नतीबा हुआ है या नहीं। इसलिये हमें मायूस होना चाहिये कि जब से कमिश्नर साहब मुकर्रर हुये हैं और माहगारिदों सेवेबिफ़ को सेफ़गारबिफ़ दिये गये हैं, उन्हें क्या वे दरखास्तें उर्दू में कुबूल की जाती हैं या नहीं। यह भी नहीं बतलाया गया कि कितने एलानात हुक्मश के ऐसे हैं, जहाँ उर्दू

इम्पार्ट एनालास है, जो कि उर्दू में साया किये गये । मैं मैजूर स्टेट, माइनर स्टेट और बम्बई को बम्बई—मुबारकबाद हुआ कि उन्होंने इस बारे में अच्छे इकदामात किये हैं । काश, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, बिहार, पंजाब, राजस्थान और अन्य प्रदेश भी कबय बढ़ाते और जिस जिस हैसियत से उर्दू का हक उन स्टेट्स में है, उस हैसियत से वहां उस को तरक्की होती । और जहां तक सलूनियतो का तात्पर्य है उन स्टेट्स के अन्दर जंको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सलूनियतें मिलती हैं या नहीं, ये तमाम बातें ऐसी हैं जिनका मैं समझता हू कि रिपोर्ट में तकसीस के साथ जिक्र नहीं है । इस बिना पर मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि अगर कमिशनर माइनर की तफर्ररी इस जगह से हुई है कि वह इन सब चीजों को देखें तो अगर इस कोताही को कमिशनर साहब पूरा नहीं कर सके तो हमारे होम मिनिस्टर और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की होम मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज है कि वह ऐसे इकदामात जो हैं उन सब का जिक्र करे और जब उस रिपोर्ट को यहा पेश किया जायें तो कम से कम जो पुकार यहा पर उर्दू, तेलुगू, बंगरह दूसरी अकमिनिती बजानो के बारे में की जाती है, जो मुतासिबात पेश किये जाते हैं, रिपोर्ट में उन तमाम प्रोटेस्ट्स, तमाम तफर्ररीयों को साथ-साथ शामिल किया जाये ताकि सदर जमहूरिया और फरमायें और इसाफ करें और बताये कि किस तरह से इन स्टेट्स में आइन्दा कमिशनर साहब को अपना हक भदा करना है, झूटी भदा करनी है, फर्ज भदा करना है और किस तरह से माइनारेटीज की बजानो को सेफगाई और उनके हकूक मिल सकते हैं । इन जमलात के साथ मैं पुरजोर गुजारिश करूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करें, और सिर्फ इतना खुश करने के लिये रिपोर्ट हमें न दिखायें कि इस किस्म के ऐलानात हुये हैं, इस किस्म का तजकारा हुआ है । खयाल यह है कि जो इकदामात उठाये गये हैं, वे इकदामात क्या हैं, उनकी डिटेल्स क्या हैं, उनकी तकसीलात क्या हैं

और अमली तौर पर प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर उनके मुतासिलक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने क्या क्या किया है, खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश ने, बिहार ने, दिल्ली ने और पंजाब ने ।

[असली - अहि - رحمان (امروها)
مستعمل قلمی سہیگر صاحب - اس وقت ہمارے سامنے اقلیتی زبانوں کے کمشنر کی رپورٹ موجود ہے - جہاں تک کمشنر صاحب نے مختلف فرمائی ہے اور اقلیتی زبانوں کے بارے میں جو کچھ لکھا ہے وہ ایک حد تک قابل توجہ ہے - لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ کہنے پر مجبور ہوں کہ یہ رپورٹ اپنے مقصد میں ناکام ہے - مایوس کن ہے اور فہم مکمل ہے - کہوں - اس لئے کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی پالیسی کے ماتحت تعلیم گورنمنٹس زبان کے مسئلے میں - تعلیم کے بارے میں - ابتدائی تعلیم - ثانوی تعلیم - یونیورسٹی تعلیم کے بارے میں بہت کچھ جانتی ہیں - ان کو معلومات ہیں اس لئے وہ خود بھی اس پر عمل کر سکتی ہیں یہ کہوں اس بات کی ضرورت نہیں آئی کہ کمشنر اقلیتی زبانوں کے لئے مقرر کیا جائے اس کا یہ ایک گراؤنڈ اور پس منظر یہ ہے کہ جس وقت سٹوڈنٹس کے ری آرگنائزیشن کے بارے میں بحث تھی اور اس سلسلہ میں ایک کمیشن هندوستان کے مختلف حصوں میں گشت کر رہا تھا - اس وقت اقلیتی زبانوں کے

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

نہ لکھدوں نے۔ اردو کے حامیوں اور دوسری اقلیتی زبانوں کے حامیوں نے۔ اس بات کی کوشش کی اور مطالبہ کیا کہ عملی طور پر ہماری اقلیتی زبانوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ ترقی ملنے کہلئے اور اسکے سیف گرتز حاصل ہونے کے لئے ایک کمشنر مقرر کیا جاوے۔ اس بلا پر جولائی ۱۹۵۷ میں کمشنر کا تقرر ہوا اور آج ستمبر ۱۹۵۹ میں ہمارے سامنے اسکی پہلی رپورٹ ہے۔

اس رپورٹ میں جو سوال نامہ اور اس کے جوابات درج ہیں۔ ان سے یہ اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ بہت سی سنگت گورنمنٹوں نے محض خالہ پوری کی ہے اور کوئی واضح طور پر یہ نہیں دکھایا کہ انکے یہاں جہاں جہاں لسانی اقلیتیں ہیں ان کے بارے میں عملی طور پر کیا کام کیا جا رہا ہے۔ کیا اقدامات کئے جا رہے ہیں۔ یہ چیز خاص طور پر نوٹ کرنے کے قابل ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کمشنر صاحب کی رپورٹ صرف جائزہ لینے کے لئے نہیں تھی۔ جائزے سے آگے وہ اس بات کو بھی ثابت کرتے کہ سنگت گورنمنٹوں میں جہاں جہاں اس بارے میں کمی تھی اس کے متعلق کمشنر صاحب نے کہا تھا اور اس کے نتیجہ کے طور پر سنگت گورنمنٹوں کی جانب سے کوئی اقدامات ہوئے ہیں یا نہیں۔ اس طریقہ سے دوسرے معاملات میں بھی خاص طور پر توجہ دینے کی ضرورت تھی تاکہ یہ

بات واضح ہو جاتی کہ کون سنگت گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی پالیسی کے ماتحت اقلیتی زبانوں کو صحیح حقوق دے رہی ہیں اور وہ تمام حقوق عملی طور پر انجام پا رہے ہیں یا نہیں۔ اس میں دوئی شک نہیں کہ جہاں تک بعض سنگتس کے اعلانات کا تعلق ہے وہ بہت خواہ کن معلوم ہوتے ہیں۔ لیکن سوال صرف اعلانات کرنے کا نہیں ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ ان اعلانات کے مطابق عملی طور پر کیا ہوتا ہے۔

اس سلسلے میں میں خاص طور پر کہونگا کہ اتر پردیش کے متعلق۔ جہاں اردو کو زیادہ سے زیادہ پلھنے کی کوشش ہوئی چاہئے تھی۔ اس رپورٹ میں بہت ہی مایوس کن نتیجہ دکھایا گیا ہے اور جو ثمرہ ہمارے سامنے آیا ہے اس کو ہم جس حد تک بھی مایوس کن قرار دیں۔ وہ بچا اور درست ہے۔ وہاں ۱۹۵۳ میں یہ طے کر دیا گیا کہ وہاں پر ہر شخص کی زبان ہندی ہے۔ اس کے نتیجہ میں اردو کے ہمدردوں نے خاص طور پر اور جو دوسری اقلیتی زبانوں کے ماننے والے تھے۔ انہوں نے احتجاج اور پرتہست کیا اور کہا کہ ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے تھا۔ اس لئے کہ جب ہمارے ودھان میں - کانسٹیٹوشن میں - دستور میں دفعہ ۳۵۰ - الف میں یہ بات صاف

ہے کہ ہر پوچھنے والے کو ابتدائی تعلیم
 اپنی مدر تلگ میں - اپنی مادری
 زبان میں دیلی چاہئے - تو کس
 طریقے سے یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ
 ہو - پی - میں ہر شخص کی مادری
 زبان اور مدر تلگ ہندی ہے - اس
 بنا پر نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ گورنمنٹ کی
 طرف سے اعلان ہوا کہ یہ ضروری نہیں
 ہے کہ سرکاری طور پر اس بارے میں
 فیصلہ کیا جائے - بلکہ اس کا مدار
 اور معیار طلباء اور ان کے گارجھنز پر
 ہوگا - اگر طلباء نے گارجھنز کہتے ہیں
 کہ ان کے بچوں کی مادری زبان
 اردو ہے تو ان کی زبان اردو ہی
 تسلیم کی جائیگی اور سرکاری اعلان
 کے مطابق ہر ایک کی زبان کو
 ہندی نہیں قرار دیا جائے گا - یہ
 بات ضروری نہیں کہ کمشنر صاحب
 اپنی رپورٹ میں یہ بات ثابت کر دیتے
 اتر پردیش میں اب تک جو
 صورت حال رہی ہے اس کے مطابق
 جہاں تک ابتدائی درجے اور یونیورسٹی
 درجے کا تعلق ہے اس میں اردو ہی
 مدر تلگ اور مادری زبان کی
 حیثیت سے سہیتیم آف انسٹرکشن -
 ذریعہ تعلیم - رہی ہے یا نہیں - اس
 بارے میں اس رپورٹ میں کوئی
 تفصیل - کوئی تخیل نہیں دی گئی
 ہے اور اس سے یہ پتہ نہیں چلتا کہ
 ۱۹۵۳ کے اعلان کے بعد کیا قدم اٹھے
 ہوئے ہیں - آیا اردو کو ذریعہ

تعلیم قرار دیا گیا ہے یا نہیں اور اگر
 دیا گیا ہے تو کتنے سکولوں میں -
 کتنی جگہوں پر آج اردو سہیتیم کی
 حیثیت سے استعمال ہوئی ہے - یہ
 کہہ دینا ہی کافی نہیں ہے کہ اردو
 پوچھائی جاتی ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ
 مادری زبان کی حیثیت سے اس کو
 ذریعہ تعلیم بلایا گیا ہے یا نہیں اور
 اگر بلایا گیا ہے تو کن اضلاع میں
 بلایا گیا ہے - جن اضلاع کے بارے
 میں چیف منسٹر اتر پردیش نے
 اعلانات کئے تھے - کیا یہ ثابت کیا
 جا سکتا کہ ان جگہوں میں آج
 بڑی فلاحدلی کے ساتھ سکولوں میں
 مادری زبان کی حیثیت سے اردو
 پوچھائی جاتی ہے - جہاں تک میں
 سمجھتا ہوں یہ واقعہ نہیں ہے -
 ابھی تک اس معاملے میں مایوسی
 ہی مایوسی ہے - اعلانات ضرور ہیں
 خوشکن اور یہ بھی فلیمت ہے کہ
 جس ریاست کی طرف سے یہ اعلانات
 نہیں ہوتے تھے اور جہاں اردو کو
 کوئی زبان تسلیم نہیں کیا جاتا تھا
 وہاں اس کو ایک زبان تسلیم کر کے
 اس کے لئے اضلاع مقرر کئے گئے ہیں -
 لیکن اس وقت وہاں کیا گھنیت ہے
 اس کا کوئی ذکر کمشنر صاحب نے
 نہیں کیا ہے - انہوں نے یہ نہیں
 بتایا کہ وہاں کتنی مدارس میں
 مڈل اسکولوں میں - ثانوی تعلیم کے
 سلسلے میں اس کے لئے کیا کیا
 سہولتیں ہم پہنچائی گئی ہیں -

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

انہوں نے یہ بھی نہیں بتایا کہ وہاں پر اردو کی نصاب کی کتابیں بھی موجود ہیں یا نہیں۔ کیونکہ جب تک اردو کی تعلیم کے لئے نصاب کی کتابیں ہی موجود نہ ہوں وہ تعلیم نہیں دی جا سکتی ہے۔ اس رپورٹ میں اس بارے میں کوئی تفصیلات نہیں دی گئی ہیں کہ اتر پردیش میں اردو کی نصاب کی - کورس کی کتابیں بھی موجود ہیں یا نہیں۔ حالانکہ پچھلے چار - پانچ - چھ برس ایسے گذر چکے ہیں جن میں اتر پردیش میں اردو کی نصاب کی کتابیں موجود نہیں تھیں۔ نہیں چھٹی نہیں - نہیں شائع ہوتی نہیں - سوال یہ ہے کہ کس طرح بچہ اپنی مادری زبان میں تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں اگر نصاب تعلیم - کیوریکلیم - کورس - کے مطابق کتابیں شائع نہ ہونگی نہ ہونگی - یہ بھی نہیں بتایا گیا ہے کہ استاذوں کی تربیت کے لئے ٹریننگ کا کیا انتظام کیا گیا ہے جس سے اردو کی تعلیم وہ استاذ دے سکیں - یہ بھی نہیں بتایا گیا ہے کہ کن کن علاقوں میں گورنمنٹ کے رکارڈ اردو میں رکھے جاتے ہیں - جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ہوں اس معاملے میں ترقی صفر اور زہرو ہی ہوگی - اس سے آگے اتر پردیش کے بارے میں نہیں کہا جاتا - دوسرے درجے میں بہار

شامل ہے - تیسرے درجے میں دہلی بھی ہے اور پھر پنجاب کا کچھ حصہ بھی شامل ہے - ان تمام علاقوں کے بارے میں یہ تمام تفصیلات ہمارے سامنے نہیں ہیں - یہ بھی ہمارے سامنے نہیں ہے کہ اتر پردیش میں اردو میں درخواستیں قبول کی جاتی ہیں یا نہیں - کیونکہ اس سے پہلے ہائی کورٹ کے ایک جج کا فیصلہ ہو چکا تھا کہ چونکہ اسمبلی میں یہ تجویز منظور ہو چکی ہے کہ یہاں کی زبان صرف ہندی ہے اس لئے کسی کو یہ حق نہیں پہنچتا کہ وہ وہو میں کوئی درخواست دیں - اس کے بعد اس سلسلے میں تبدیلی ہوئی اور کمشنر صاحب اس لئے مقرر کئے گئے ہیں کہ وہ اس تبدیلی کو دیکھیں کہ کوئی خاطر خواہ نتیجہ ہوا ہے یا نہیں - اس لئے ہمیں معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ جب سے کمشنر صاحب مقرر ہوئے ہیں اور ملازماتی لیگکمیٹیز کو سیفکارٹرز دیئے گئے ہیں - اس وقت سے درخواستیں اردو میں قبول کی جاتی ہیں یا نہیں - یہ بھی نہیں بتایا گیا کہ کئی ایفائنٹ حکومت کے ایسے ہیں - جو بہت اہمیت اہانت اہانت ہیں - چونکہ اردو میں شائع کئے گئے - میں میسور سکھت - آندھرا سکھت اور بمبئی سکھت کو بدھائی - مہارکھا ہوتا کہ انہوں نے اس بارے میں

اچھے اقدامات کئے ہیں۔ کھی -
اگر پودیشی - دلی - بہار - پنجاب -
راجستھان اور مدھیہ پودیشی بھی قدم
بڑھاتے اور جس جس حد تک
آردو کا حق ان سٹیٹس میں ہے -
اس حد تک سے وہاں اس کو ترقی
ہوتی - اور جہاں تک سہولتوں کا تعلق
ہے ان سٹیٹس کے اندر ان کو زیادہ سے
زیادہ سہولتیں ملتی ہیں یا نہیں -
یہ تمام باتیں ایسی ہیں جن کا میں
سمجھتا ہوں کہ رپورٹ میں تفصیل
کے ساتھ ذکر نہیں ہے - اس بنا پر
میں یہ ضرور کہوں گا کہ اگر کمشنر
صاحب کی تقرری اس فرض سے ہوئی
ہے کہ وہ ان سب چیزوں کو دیکھیں تو
اگر اس کوتاہی کو کمشنر صاحب پورا
نہیں کر سکے تو ہمارے موم مڈسٹر اور
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی موم مڈسٹری کا
فرض ہے کہ وہ ایسے اقدامات جو میں
ان سب کا ذکر کرے اور جب اس
رپورٹ کو یہاں پیش کیا جائے تو کم سے
کم جو پتہ یہاں پر اردو - تیلگو وغیرہ
دوسری اقلیتی زبانوں کے بارے میں
کی جاتی ہے جو مطالبات پیش کئے
جاتے ہیں رپورٹ میں ان تمام
پروٹسٹس - تمام تقریروں کے ساتھ
ساتھ شامل کیا جائے تاکہ صدر جمہوریہ
غور فرمائیں اور انصاف کریں اور
بتائیں کہ کس طرح سے ان سٹیٹس
میں آئینہ کمشنر صاحب کو اپنا حق
ادا کرنا ہے - قیوتی ادا کرنی ہے فرض
ادا کرنا ہے اور کس طرح سے مطالبات

کی زبانوں کو سہولت اور ان کے حقوق
مل سکتے ہیں - ان جملات کے ساتھ
میں پزور گزارش کروں گا کہ مڈسٹر
صاحب اس پر غور کریں اور صرف اتنا
خوش کرنے کے لئے رپورٹ ہمیں نہ
دیکھیں کہ اس قسم کے اعلانات ہوئے
ہیں اس قسم کا تذکرہ ہوا ہے - سولل
یہ ہے کہ جو اقدامات اٹھائے گئے ہیں
وہ اقدامات کیا ہیں - انکی قہقہہ
کیا ہیں ان کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں اور
علی طور پر پریگنٹیکل طور پر ان کے
متعلق سٹیٹ گورنمنٹس نے کیا کیا ہے
خاص طور پر اگر پودیشی نے بہار نے
دلی نے اور پنجاب نے -]

श्री भक्त बर्बन (गढ़वाल) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों के कमिशनर
महोदय ने अपनी जो पहली रिपोर्ट वासन
के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की है, उसके लिये मैं उनको
हादिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। राज्यो
के पुनर्गठन के बाद पिछले दिनों संविधान
की धारा ३५० में जो संशोधन किया गया था
उसके अन्तर्गत कमिशनर की नियुक्ति हुई
और पिछले एक वर्ष के अन्दर सारे देश की
समस्याओं की ओर उन्होंने जो अपना ध्यान
केन्द्रित किया, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये
बे हम सब की बधाई के पात्र हैं।

यहाँ पर बहुत से माननीय मित्रों ने
अभी तक जो आलोचनाएँ की हैं, उनसे यह
सिद्ध होता है कि उन्हें इस वास्ते इत्मीनान
नहीं हुआ है कि कमिशनर महोदय बहुत
आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं और उनको और आगे
बढ़ना चाहिये था और जो अभी भी बहुत
सी कठिनाइयाँ हमारे अल्पसंख्यकों की रही
हैं उनके निराकरण का उन्हें सपाय करना
चाहिये था।

[श्री भक्त वर्तन]

अभी मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री मु० हि० रहमान जी बोल रहे थे और उन्होंने भी इस ओर इशारा किया। लेकिन मैं इस बारे में बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमिशनर महोदय की सबसे प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट है, अभी उन्होंने एक प्रकार से स्थिति का अध्ययन किया है, उसका जायजा लिया है, और अगली रिपोर्ट में, मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है, कि वे समस्याओं की गहराई से अध्ययन करके उत्प्रेषण करेंगे और उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठावेंगे और तब स्थिति में, हालात में बहुत सा सुधार हो सकेगा।

मैं कमिशनर महोदय की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में सीधे कुछ बातें रखने से पहले अपने बुनियादी विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। राज्यों के पुनर्गठन से जैसी कि आशंका थी, भाषा सम्बन्धी विवाद सब जगह उठ खड़े हुए और यह एक प्रकार से अनिवार्य भी था। लेकिन मेरा अपना ख्याल यह है कि अभी भी हमारे देश के कर्गबारी की यह सोचना चाहिए कि क्या कोई ऐसा कदम उठाया जा सकता है जिसके द्वारा इन अल्पसंख्यकों की संख्या कम से कम कर दी जाय। वैसे तो अगर भाषा के आधार पर सब प्रान्त बन भी जाते हैं, उसके बाद भी मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरी भाषायें बोलने वाले अल्पसंख्यक लोग रह ही जायेंगे। हमारे देश में, यह बड़ा सौभाग्य की बात है, कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास इत्यादि इतने बड़े बड़े शहर हैं, चाहे एक भाषा के प्रान्तों के अन्दर स्थित हैं फिर भी उनमें एक नहीं बल्कि हमारे देश के लगभग १४ या २० या २५ जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, उनकी बोलने वाले भाई रहते हैं और इस प्रकार से वे एकता का स्वरूप हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि बहुत से हमारे लोगों के अन्दर इस बारे में मतभेद

हो सकते हैं लेकिन मेरा खयाल यह है कि राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनको एक ताजिकल कारागरी यह होनी भी कि जो इस तरह के सीमा सम्बन्धी विवाद हैं जो कि भाषा पर आधारित हैं उनके बारे में सीमा आयोग की नियुक्ति की जाती और फिर बारोकी से उनका अध्ययन करके वास्तव में जिनको सहूलियाएँ जिन इलाकों में होती, जो जिस भाषा को बोलने वाले हैं, उनको उन प्रान्तों में जोड़ दिया जाता, तो देश का कोई नुकसान न होता। मद्रास और आन्ध्र की सरकारों ने पाटस्कर एवांच को स्वीकार करके जो आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया है उसे दूसरे प्रान्तों के अन्दर भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए, विशेषकर बम्बई और मैसूर के बीच जो बड़ा कटु विवाद चल रहा है, उसको निपटाने के लिये अगर वैसी व्यवस्था की जाय तब मुझे अशा है कि यह समस्या सुलझाई जा सकती है और कुछ ही दिनों में मैं जो कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो गई हैं, उनका बहुत कुछ हल किया जा सकता है।

आज हमारे आदरणीय श्री हिफज्जत रहमान साहब ने उर्दू के सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ विचार रखे। उन्होंने जिन सयन भाषा का, मुलायम भाषा का प्रयोग किया, उसके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन कल जब श्री असार हरवानी साहब भाषण दे रहे थे, उनके जोशो-खरोश को देख करके मुझे कुछ आश्चर्य हुआ। उन्होंने कल कहा कि पन्द्रह वर्ष से वह हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के सदस्य हैं और उसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से अपनी बातों की बकालत की उससे मुझे न केवल आश्चर्य हुआ बल्कि दुःख भी हुआ।

आप जानते ही हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि कुछ वर्ष पहले अंजुमन-ए-तरक्की-ए-उर्दू की ओर से राष्ट्रपति जी की सेवा में इस आक्षेप का प्रविषेदन बिना गया था कि उर्दू को सीन

चार प्रान्तों की दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषा, आफिशियल रीजनल लैंग्वेज घोषित कर दिया जाय। इस पर काफ़ी विचार हुआ और उस विचार विमर्श के बाद गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से १४ जुलाई, १९५८ को जो प्रेस नोट जारी किया गया उसमें कुछ इशारे किये गये, कुछ दिशाये बताई गई कि किस प्रकार से हम लोग उर्दू भाषा के बोलने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी कठिनाइयों को कम कर सकते हैं। उसमें एक सिद्धान्त अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया। हम उर्दू के प्रति आदर रखते हैं हम उर्दू को संस्कृत के समान ऊँचा पद देना चाहते हैं। दाग, गालिब, इकबाल, अकबर इलाहाबादी जोश मलीहाबादी, बिस्मिल इलाहाबादी, ये पाँच सात नाम ऐसे हैं जो कि हमारे साहित्य में, भारत भर के साहित्य में अपना स्थान रखते हैं और चाहे उर्दू के बोलने वाले और लिखने वालों की संख्या कुछ घटती चली जाय, जो कि स्वाभाविक भी है, बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में, फिर भी इन्हें बड़े साहित्य कारों के प्रति जो सम्मान है, वह कभी कम नहीं होगा। लेकिन हम अपने देश के राज-काज में और व्यवहार में किस तरीके से उर्दू का प्रयोग करें, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। पिछले दिनों जो प्रतिवेदन दिया गया था कि उर्दू को दिल्ली में उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में और पंजाब में दूसरी राजभाषा घोषित किया जाय, उस पर केन्द्र की सरकार ने अपना अन्तिम निर्णय दे दिया।

स्टेट्स रिफ़ॉर्मेशन कमिशन ने यह निश्चित रूप से कह दिया था कि जिस किसी प्रान्त में कम से कम ३० प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक किसी भाषा के बोलने वाले लोग हों तब उस भाषा को सरकार मान्यता दे अन्यथा नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् १९५१ की जनगणना के हिसाब से ७६ ८ लोगों ने अपने आपको हिन्दी भाषी लिखाया, हिन्दी भाषा बोलने वाला लिखाया, १०.७ ने अपनी भाषा हिन्दुस्तानी कहाई, और ६ ८ ने उर्दू बताई।

इनके अलावा जो २ ७ रहे उन्होंने जैसे कि गढ़वाल जिले के रहने वाले कुछ लोगों ने अपनी भाषा गढ़वाली, कुछ ने कुमायूनी, और कुछ ने नेपाली लिखाई—ये भाषायें भी हिन्दी की उपभाषाएँ हैं, इसलिये उन्हें हमें हिन्दी के अन्दर ही जोड़ना पड़ेगा। इस कसौटी पर भी उर्दू का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में वह दूसरी भाषा का स्वरूप नहीं ले सकती है, दूसरी भाषा नहीं बन सकती है। हा, उसे जो सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें, वे जरूर मिलें।

पिछले दिनों अजुमन-ए-तरक्की-ए-उर्दू ने जो प्रतिवेदन दिया था और होम मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से जो प्रेस नोट निकाला गया, उसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है —

"The Press Note was welcomed by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu as having substantially met their demands"

मोटे तौर से उनकी मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है और अब उनकी जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उनके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मौलाना हि० रहमान साहब यहाँ मौजूद हैं, उनको याद दिलाया कि जब पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी जो कि आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के बारे में बनाई गई थी, उसमें यह मावाल उठाया गया उस वक़्त उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि अगर प्रेस नोट पर पूरे तौर से अमल किया जाय और उसको राज भाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट में सम्मिलित कर दिया जाय तो उनको सतोष हो जायेगा। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी अन्सार हरबानी साहब ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि उर्दू को दूसरी भाषा के रूप में घोषित किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उन्होंने बेमौका राग अलापा है और अगर वह शान्ति के साथ और सजीवनी के साथ इस पर पुनः विचार करे तो मुझे अशा है कि वे खुद अपने विचार पर दृढ़ नहीं रहेंगे।

श्री मु० हि० रहमान : मैं गुबारिख करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक अजुमन-ए-

[बी नू० हि० रहमान]

सरकारी-ए-उर्दू का ताल्लुक है, उसका मुताबिका बाकई में अब भी यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्दू को दूसरी सरकारी जवान कबूल किया जाये ।

[عربی ہم - ایچ - رحمان - میں]
گزارہی کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک
الچھن ترکی اردو کا تعلق ہے اس کا
مطالبہ واقعی میں اب بھی یہ ہے کہ
اتر پردیش میں اردو کو دوسری سرکاری
زبان قبول کیا جائے -

बीमती सहोबरा बाई शाय (सागर-
रक्षित-प्रनुसूचित जातियां) लेकिन
बुध्दिक यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जितनी
हिन्दी बोली जाती है उतनी उर्दू नहीं बोली
जाती ।

बी अक्षत बर्लान : मैं निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि अंजुमन-ए-सरकारी-ए-उर्दू की
स्थापना ही इसलिये हुई है कि वह उर्दू को
दूसरी राजभाषा घोषित करवाये ।

लेकिन जहां तक हमारे मौलाना साहब के
कस का सवाल था, मैंने जहां तक उसको
समझा, संसदीय समिति में भी उन्होंने इस
बात को कबूल किया कि होम मिनिस्ट्री वे
जो सर्कुलर निकाला है, अगर उस पर पूरी
तरह से असल हो तो फिलहाल कम से कम
इस्तीफा हो जाता है और उस सिलसिले में
अगले बढ़ा जा सकता है । मतलब यह है कि वह
अपनी बुनियादी मांग पर ज्यादा दृढ़ नहीं
हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता
हूँ ।

अब इसमें जो पांच बातें बतलाई गई हैं
और उसके साथ उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो
जवाब दिया है कि हम पहले से उस पर असल
कर रहे हैं— एक जबह पर उन्होंने इस
विषय में बहुत स्थिति बतलाई है—उसकी

और मैं मौलाना साहब और दूसरे साथियों
का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ
उन्होंने लिखा है :

"Orders of the Government
have not been followed in the
spirit by some people in their
enthusiasm for what they con-
sidered to be the cause of Hindi."

यानी कहीं-कहीं पर अधिकारियों ने राज्य
सरकार के आदेशों का पालन पूरी तरह से
नहीं किया । लेकिन वह धागे लिखते हैं

"It is also probably true, on
the other hand, that certain pro-
tagonists of Urdu have at
times made mountains out of
mole-hills and come forward with
complaints for which there is no
genuine basis."

अर्थात् तिल का ताड़ बनाने के लिये भी कभी
कभी उर्दू वालों की तरफ से शिकायत की
गई है । एक बात का बतगड किया गया,
यह इसका दूसरा पहलू है । जहां कुछ सरकारी
कर्मचारियों ने सरकारी आदेशों का पूरी
तरह से पालन नहीं किया वहां जो उर्दू के
पक्ष, वाले थे उन्होंने भी बात का बतगड
करने की कोशिश की । यानी दोनों तरफ
से यह बात थी ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में हिन्दी वालों की
तरफ से शिकायत यह है कि अभी तक भी
यद्यपि मन् १९५१ में हिन्दी को उत्तर प्रदेश
की राजभाषा घोषित किया गया था लेकिन
अभी तक भी उस पर कोई असल उत्तर प्रदेश
में नहीं हो पाया है । मैं आपको बतलाऊँ
कि अभी यहां पर अदालती भाषा का जिक्र
किया गया । मेरे पास एक धलबार है
बदाम का "बेतना" नाम का, जिस में बहुत
के जिला जज साहब ने एक इस्तहज़ा प्रकटित

किया है यह हिन्दी में प्रकाशित हुआ है
लेकिन इसकी भाषा जरा देखिये

“ब अदालत श्री भार० एस० भार्गवा,
जिला जज, बदायूँ

मुक्तकरका न० ४० सन् ५६
हर न्यास व ग्राम

इसतहाज मजरिया अदालत जजी बदायूँ
मुकाम बदायूँ

दरखास्त मुसम्मा शान्तीदेवी व गोमती
देवी ने बास्ते हसूल सर्टीफिकेट वसूल जर
कर्जा व किरासत हाय याफतनी मुसम्मा
बलेश्वरन्याल मुतवफका शीहर”
फिर कहते हैं तारीख मुकरंरह
हाजिर हो कर उज्ज अपना पेश करे। दर-
मूरत इनकजाय तारीख मजकूर के फिर
उज्ज किसी का न सुना जायगा और हुक्म
मुनालिब निस्बान दरखास्त मजकूर के
मादिर होगा।”

इसमें कौनसा शब्द हिन्दी का है बतला-
इये ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उर्दू बाज बक्त
ऐसी मकील हो जाती है कि शायद उर्दू वाले
भी उसको पूरी तरह में समझ न कर सकें।
मैं उस जिसे गडबाल का रहने वाला
हूँ जहाँ ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने में भी
हिन्दी में अदालत का कार्य होता था और
देवनागरी लिपि में होता था। लेकिन
वहाँ आज भी जो समन जाते हैं, जिन्हें हम
हिन्दी में अज्ञानपत्र कहते हैं और जिनके
द्वारा वादी और प्रतिवादी को बुलाया जाना
है, उनका शीर्षक होता है

‘समन व गरज इन्फिसाल मुकदमा’

यानी मुकदमा का फैसला करने के
निये समन दिया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन
यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय जो परि-
वर्तन हुआ है उस को हमें भाषा का परि-
वर्तन नहीं बल्कि लिपि का परिवर्तन कह
सकते हैं। लिपि जरूर देवनागरी अपना

ली गई है। जो कुछ भी वहाँ प्रकाशित
हो रहा है वह जरूर देवनागरी लिपि में
हो रहा है, और उसमें ऐतराज की गुंजाइश
नहीं है, लेकिन अदालतों की भाषा बुनियादी-
तौर से फारसी और उर्दू मिश्रित चल रही
है, जिसके प्रति आज विद्रोह है। इसलिये
मैं उर्दू वालों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ
कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कमिशनर
महोदय की प्रस्तावना का जो उत्तर दिया है
उसमें बतलाया गया है कि हम मच्चाई के
माथे जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की विज्ञप्ति है
उस पर चलने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। कुछ
बीजों में हमने कमियाँ महसूस की हैं, उन
की ओर हमने सरकारी अधिकारियों का
ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। तो मेरा खयाल
है कि जब दूसरी रिपोर्ट आयेगी तो सब
मदत्यों को यकीन हो जायेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश
सरकार हिन्दी को प्रधानता देते हुये भी
उर्दू को किसी तरह कोई धक्का नहीं पहुँ-
चाना चाहती और उस पर पूरी तरह से
अमल करना चाहती है।

मैं यहाँ पर इस विषय को समाप्त करने
से पहले श्री अन्सार हुरबानी की इस बात की
और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता
हूँ जब कि उन्होंने हिन्दी की कठिनाता की ओर
ध्यान आकर्षित किया और जो हिन्दी का
अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप है उस पर भी आक्षेप
करने का दुःसाहस किया। उन्होंने एक तरह
से मजाक उड़ाते हुए कहा कि किस तरह से
हिन्दी भाषा को क्लिष्ट बनाया जा रहा है।
उन्होंने “ससद्” और “सचिवालय” इस तरह
के शब्दों का उल्लेख किया और बतलाया कि
दिल्ली की ग्राम जनता उनसे पूरी तौर से
परिचित नहीं है और जब यह नाम लिये जाते
हैं तो वे उनको समझ नहीं पाते हैं। मैं निवेदन
करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दी एक मोड़
पर लड़ी है और उस को दो तरफ से लीचा
जा रहा है। बहुत से लोग, जिन में से एक मैं
भी हूँ, हिन्दी को सरल बनाने के पक्ष में हूँ,
लेकिन मैं इस तरह से उसे सरल करने के

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

पक्ष में नहीं हूँ जैसे कि पिछले वर्षों में डा० रघुवीर की हिन्दी के विरोधियों ने एक नई 'हिन्दी का निर्माण करने की कोशिश की, जिसमें (कैबिनेट) मंत्रिमंडल का अनुवाद किया गया "बिचबिन्दी खोली"। ऐसे भ्रष्ट और भ्रष्टपट्टे शब्द बनाने की कोशिश की गई, सरसता के नाम पर ऐसी गडन्त करने की कोशिश की गई जो कि हास्यास्पद थी। हम इतनी दूरी तक नहीं जाना चाहते।

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो हमारे सचि-
वान में आदेश मिला है कि हम हिन्दी को
सारे देश की भाषा बनाना चाहते हैं और उसे
सब भाषाओं के समीप लाना चाहते हैं, उस
के सदर्भ में क्या किया जाय ? उसको ध्यान
से देखिये कि हम कैसे ला सकते हैं। भारत
की जितनी भाषायें हैं अधिकांश वे
संस्कृत की पुनिया हैं और जितनी दक्षिण की
भाषायें हैं उन में संस्कृत शब्दों का काफी
प्रतिशत या पर सेन्टेज है, उन की बहुलता है,
केवल तामिल को छोड़ कर, हालांकि तामिल
पर भी संस्कृत का प्रभाव पड़ा है, इस में
सन्देह नहीं। इस दृष्टिकोण से अगर हम
हिन्दी को अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप देना चाहते
हैं तो इस के सिवा कोई चारा नहीं है कि हम
संस्कृत शब्दों को उस में ले, कठिन शब्दों
को छोड़ कर, ताकि जो अन्य भाषाओं के लोग
हैं, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लोग हैं, वे उस को
अच्छी तरह समझ सकें।

श्री राजभाषा समिति का प्रतिवेदन
हमारे सामने था, और आज राज्य सभा में
उस पर विचार हो रहा है। कल श्री पणिकर
साहब ने, जो कि हमारे देश में दक्षिणी
भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी के एक महानतम विद्वान
समझे जाते हैं स्वयम् बड़ा पर भाषण देते हुए
इस बात को बतलाया कि अगर हमें
हिन्दी को अखिल भारतीय-स्वरूप देना है तो
उसकी आधारशिला हमें संस्कृत पर रखनी
होगी इस के सिवा कोई चारा नहीं है अगर हम
उसे अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप देना चाहते हैं

और दूसरी भाषाओं के नजदीक लाना चाहते
हैं ताकि सब लोग उसे समझ सकें। इस का
और कोई उपाय नहीं रह जाता है। इसलिये
अगर कहीं पर थोड़ी बहुत क्लिष्टता आती
है तो इस के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये क्योंकि
आप सोचिये कि भाषा क्या है। भाषा भावों
की अभिव्यक्ति शक्ति है, उन का मीडियम
आफ एक्सप्रेसन है।

श्री यादव (बाराबकी) इस को भी
समझा दीजिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैंने कहा मीडियम आफ
एक्सप्रेसन। उसको प्रकट करने का एक तरीका
है। भाव अगर सरल होगा तो भाषा अपने
आप सरल होगी। अगर भाव कठिन होगा
गम्भीर होगा तो भाषा अपने आप कठिन होगी।
साइस के विचारों को हम सरल भाषा में कभी
प्रकट नहीं कर सकते, हम फिलौसफी, दर्शन-
शास्त्र के विचारों को सरल भाषा में नहीं
प्रकट कर सकेंगे। अगर बोल चाल की भाषा
राजकाज की भाषा जितनी सरल हो सके,
उतनी हो। इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी
चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अधिक
समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं कमिश्नर महोदय
को उन के इस कार्य के लिये हृदय से धन्यवाद
देता हूँ, बधाई देता हूँ, यह निवेदन
करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के विकास के
हिन्दी के राज-भाषा होने के प्रश्न को हमें
इस दृष्टिकोण से नहीं लेना चाहिये कि उस
का बुरा असर उर्दू पर या दूसरी भाषाओं
पर पड़ेगा, बल्कि इस प्रकार सोचना चाहिये
कि सभी भाषाओं के विकास के साथ हिन्दी
की उन्नति होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य
समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Geray (Poona): Mr. Deputy-
Speaker, Sir, this House is called upon

to take note of the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. This report assumes a special significance because this is the first time that the Commissioner has submitted his report to the House. It assumes a special significance also because the Commissioner has been functioning as the special officer appointed by the President under article 350B of our Constitution. This article was introduced by an amendment of the Constitution because the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended that such an officer would be necessary to safeguard and look after the interests of the linguistic minorities even after the reorganisation of States

So far as this report is concerned, it is very difficult to congratulate the Commissioner because this report is a sort of patchwork. It is sketchy and all that he has done is to put together the various circulars that he had forwarded to the State Governments and their replies. In a way, we ought to sympathise with the Commissioner also because the work that has been entrusted to him is very difficult. After the reorganisation of the States, many sore spots have been left over the body politic of India. Had his work been confined only to cultural or linguistic activities I suppose he might have succeeded better. In many places you will find that these linguistic problems have assumed a political aspect, and as soon as a particular problem takes on a political complexion, I think it becomes very difficult, and perhaps uncharitable also, to expect that the Commissioner, armed as he is with such meagre powers, could do anything

The Commissioner has written to the various Governments and has collected their answers for our perusal. Some of the States have not even cared to answer in detail. It is very surprising that in this report we do not find his criticisms or his observations or his recommendations as to how the future work should be done

or planned and how those States which proved to be recalcitrant should be brought to book.

You will find that this problem is not confined to one State at all. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Bombay—almost in every major State you will find this problem existing. I would like to submit that this problem is likely to grow. It will grow because, in the first instance, this reorganisation has not been done on a proper, scientific basis. I would not like to dwell upon the points which my hon. colleagues have already dealt with, but I would only say that if the principles that have been put forward by Shri Pataskar were to be followed throughout India, this problem would at once shrink in its size. The States Reorganisation Commission had to say that even after the reorganisation large belts of territory which were bilingual would remain. I do not know why such large belts should be allowed to exist. Of course, I am quite sure that even if we take all the care in the world we cannot draw a line by which we can say that those who belong to a particular language will be segregated from others who belong to another language. That is not possible. But what I am pleading is that if sufficient care had been taken and certain basic principles had been enunciated and followed, then this problem would have become smaller. It would have then been possible for the Commissioner to handle the problem as a linguistic problem and not as a political problem.

Take, for instance, the problem as it exists today in Mysore. There is a big enclave of Marathi-speaking people in Mysore and those people are saying that they are not being treated fairly or with justice. The Mysore State says that it is doing everything for them. But the Mysore State which is saying this in respect of the Marathi-speaking people will be complaining about the Kerala Government so far as Kasargod is

[Shri Goray]

concerned. This is what is happening. If they had taken the village as a unit, then I think it would have been possible to draw more rational boundaries or a more rational scheme of boundaries and it would have been possible to make this problem a really linguistic problem, a problem of linguistic minorities. That has not been done.

I would like to point out another thing. This problem is likely to crop up in the bigger industrial towns that are coming into being. Take, for instance, the steel cities of Rourkela and Bhilai and Jamshedpur and other big cities that are likely to come. It will never happen that only the people speaking the particular language of the State in which a particular industry happens to be developed will be employed in such cities. From all corners of India people will be coming there. People speaking Punjabi, Assamese, Marathi, Telugu, etc. will be coming there and for the welfare of these people and their children, to safeguard their services, we shall have to take certain steps. It is not enough that that particular language is mentioned in the eighth schedule. Just now my friend from U.P. was saying that Urdu is not getting proper encouragement and the proper place it deserves. Now Urdu happens to be one of the languages mentioned in the eighth schedule, as also Marathi and Oriya. But in spite of the fact that all these languages are mentioned in the eighth schedule, you find they are asking for protection and the language which has no place in the eighth schedule—English for instance—does not ask for protection. In spite of the fact that we are trying to eliminate English and give more and more prominence to Hindi.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): The less you ask for it, the more you get it.

Shri Goray: I am drawing attention to this paradox that in spite of

the fact that all these languages are mentioned in the eighth schedule—we say these are all national languages—these national languages have to ask for protection, when they happen to be spoken in some other State.

So, my submission is either you will have to scrap this office of the Commissioner or you will have to give him more powers. Otherwise you will find that this high officer will only be submitting his report and nothing will be done about it. Yesterday, while initiating the debate, the hon. Minister was always confusing the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with the Commissioner for Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes. I thought that there was some significance in it, because both the Commissioners are suffering the same fate. Nobody listens to their recommendations. They go about making certain recommendations. We take note of it, discuss their reports and there the matter ends. If this Commissioner's report is really to be worth anything, I think next time when he reports, he should be able to report with more powers.

It is my feeling that it is not the Commissioner who deserves the censure, but it is the Home Ministry which deserves it, because after all, he is their limb and I do not think the Home Ministry is putting its heart into what it is doing in this respect. The zonal council is there. What is it doing? It is just one more instrument which is allowed to remain idle. We had expected so many things out of this. But it hardly meets and if it meets, it discusses only those problems which are very easy to solve. All the difficult problems are shelved. So, whether it is the zonal council or the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, unless we invest them with more powers, it will not be possible to implement their recommendations and it will not be possible to create that sense of confidence

among the linguistic minorities in the various States that they will get justice.

Take the case of Urdu, for instance. I do not think they are asking for the moon. But even their demands, which are very logical and modest are not met. I do not know exactly what is happening in U.P., but in other States, they have their grievances. These grievances must be looked into. The Commissioner must be authorised to go into them deeper and to come to certain conclusions, which should be implemented, which the State Governments should be made to implement. Otherwise, he only writes, receives a reply and nothing else happens.

So, I would say that this special officer appointed by the President must be treated with more respect and invested with more powers. When we amended the Constitution and provided that the President will appoint a special officer, there must have been some meaning in it. It was not just a sop. When the States Reorganisation Commission considered this whole question, there were two or three alternatives. One was to have a special Ministry. The other was to invest the Governors with more power. Just as in the NEFA area, the Governor is looking after the welfare of the tribals on behalf of the President, it was suggested similar powers should be given to the Governors. But these two recommendations were not to the liking of the States Reorganisation Commission. But they understood the gravity of the situation. That was why we introduced article 350B in the Constitution and we empowered the President to appoint a special officer. But what happens to the recommendations of this special officer, who functions almost as a sort of representative of the President?

Before concluding, I must say, either you scrap this office or give more powers to him. Yesterday the

Minister said the Commissioner is a very big officer and he deserves our congratulations because he is taking so much trouble for us, etc. But it is no use congratulating him if his recommendations and his office do not get the respect that they deserve. So, I would ask the Minister to look into it deeper. This question will be with us for a long time to come, because it is essentially a question of emotional integration and this emotional integration will not be achieved within 5 or 10 years. It will take a longer time. Therefore, if this question is going to remain with us for a long time and likely to prove explosive if it is not attended to immediately, I would request him to go deeper into it. Let the Commissioner be given more powers and whatever his recommendations are, let us devise a machinery by which we can put them into effect.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the beginning, I should say that I am not happy over this particular expression 'linguistic minorities'. The problem in India has been the problem of minorities, at times with disastrous results in politics as well as in society. So, we ought to be careful that we do not go on increasing minorities. If we proceed in that way, one day we shall come to a stage when India will become a land of minorities and the wood will be lost for the trees.

Already we have got religious minorities, communal minorities, caste minorities, tribal minorities, etc. and the S.R.C. has created this linguistic minority. If we go on adding to the minorities, we are bound to find ourselves in trouble some day.

Shri N. E. Muniswamy (Vellore): Different nomenclatures are given to different categories

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Yes. But the word 'minority' has a significance in Indian history, which ought not to be forgotten and also the result which it has in politics as well as in society.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya].

That is my point. The question will be put to me as to what the expression should be. I find in the S.R.C. report, that particular chapter begins with the heading "Safeguards for linguistic groups". I thought that was a good expression. They began with that, but subsequently changed it. When the Home Ministry drafted its resolution on that particular chapter, they used the expression "minor language groups". I believe that was a proper expression and that should have been used in this report as well as in the Constitution. But somehow it was overlooked. In article 350A, it has become "linguistic minority groups". The Government of India memorandum puts the expression as "minor language groups". But, somehow, when that particular article was drafted for the Constitution this expression was not put in and this was changed into "linguistic minority groups". And what do we find in this report? The Commissioner has advanced further. He has used the expression "linguistic minorities". So, evolution is proceeding towards the creation of a new minority in the Indian body politic. That is my apprehension. More than that, on page 46, I am very apprehensive to find that he had used the words "minority communities". The less that word is used in this context, the better. Why should the expression "minority community" come in the matter of discussion over the protection of languages? If that expression is used, just ponder over the number of minority communities that will be in India. Bengalis will be a minority in Bihar, Assam and U.P. Biharis will be a minority community in other places. A Marathi will be a minority community in all the different States. If the expression "minority community" is allowed to be used in this context, there will be no end to the number of minorities which we shall be having in India. So, I would suggest to the Home Ministry, as well as to the Commissioner, that this expression should be discarded and,

if possible, in drafting future reports the expression that was used in the Memorandum of the Home Ministry—"minor language groups"—should be stuck to, and the report should be the report of "the Commissioner for minor language groups" and not "the Commissioner for linguistic minorities". That is my first submission. Of course, I do not deny the problem of language. The problem of language is there.

The next point that I should like to stress upon is that the question of language should not be mixed up with the question of culture, as has been done in this Report. I find from the particular chapter of the S.R.C. report that the S.R.C. does not raise the question of culture; it discusses only the question of protection for languages and the word "culture" is used only in two places in that chapter. That is not there in the Constitution also. But this Linguistic Minority Report has mixed up the question of culture with the question of protection of languages. That should also be avoided.

I would maintain that at least in India difference in language does not lead to difference in culture. Here we are meeting and we are coming from so many States. I will say that though we may be differing in languages we do not necessarily differ in culture. My friends from Kerala come from one extreme point in India. Though we may be differing in many other things....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Nothing. We are in agreement with everything.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I hinted only at the political difference but I did not wish to bring it out.

We do not differ in culture. The culture that prevails in Kanyakumari is the same as the culture that prevails in Dakshineswar on the bank of the Ganges. We have inherited

the Indian culture that extends from Kamrup to Kanyakumari and Kashmir. So, the question of culture should not be mixed up with the question of difference in languages. India is one unit, administratively and culturally and it should be looked upon as such. Gandhiji was accepted in the world as the embodiment of Indian culture. Whose culture did he represent—mine or Shri Goray's or yours or Shri Datar's? He must have been the representative of the entire Indian culture and that culture is one. Rabindranath Tagore went to different countries times without number, as the cultural ambassador of India. What culture did he represent? Not the culture of Bengal or Andhra or Gujarat or Kerala, but the culture of India as a whole. Shri Nehru is the representative of Indian culture. Whose culture does he represent—U.P., Madras or Andhra? Then again, our Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, goes out to the world and is accepted as a messenger of Indian culture. What culture does he represent? Certainly, not the culture of Telengana or Andhra or Tamil. It is one embodiment of Indian culture which is represented by all these personalities whom I have named here. That point should be borne in mind. So, my humble and importunate submission is, not to mix up the question of culture with the question of language. Language is a definite thing and definite steps may be taken for its protection. Culture is a matter of refinement and that would lead us to a stage where the question of definition or the question of description might differ and different opinions might arise. Here I might also mention the name of Maulana Azad. Maulana Azad was regarded as a man of the highest refinement and culture. We in Bengal claim, as much as I believe the people in U.P. or Punjab that he.... (Interruptions). He belonged to Bengal. In fact, he used to say that he was a Bengali.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He was an Indian.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That is the point which I want to bring out. These great personalities of India represent one culture, and that is the Indian culture. Call it a composite culture, if you like, as is done in Article 351 of our Constitution—but there is one composite culture.

So, the Home Ministry should bring home to the Commissioner for "minor language groups" that he should not go into the question of culture. He should confine himself only to the question of how the linguistic groups can have protection in different States and how they could have their own mother tongue used in different spheres of their lives. That is my second point.

In this connection, I might mention another point which is a sore point with me. At times I find our land described as a sub-continent. I do not feel any pleasure in thinking that I am the inhabitant of a sub-continent. I am the inhabitant of a country, India is a country. That expression was used, was invented, by designing persons who wanted to break up India. So, the use of what expression should be abandoned altogether. India is one country. We are the inhabitants of that country. There is no pleasure in thinking that I am the inhabitant of a sub-continent. May be, it is described so when compared with Europe. Whatever that may be, my country is my country and not a sub-continent.

Then I come to the third point, and that is: where are the needs for protection of the languages in different States? There are three stages where protection is needed. One is in the medium of instruction. In the field of education the minor language groups require protection. Secondly, in the field of official language these minor language groups require protection. The third one is in the matter of examination for public services. There also the minor language groups in different States require protection. If protection is afforded

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in these three fields, in the field of education, in the field of official language and in the field of examination for public services, I believe the grievances which are being voiced in this House will be met and solutions would be found out much earlier than Shri Goray expects them to have. Speaking for myself, in the Eastern zone (as the Report has stated) there are large tracts of Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar and in Assam. We wanted to have them incorporated in Bengal, which has not been done.

15 hrs

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now you have come to the real point.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: We feel that they require protection. (Inter-ruption) I have begun with the proposition that the languages require protection. I stick to that to the end of the debate and to the end of my speech. I shall end by that. Just as Shri Panigrahi was stating about certain languages. In any case if protection is to be afforded which is the way and which is the agency which would do it? The Commissioner, I find, has asked the State Governments to keep a watch on their officers. But the question is: who will keep a watch on the State Governments themselves?

This thing occurred to the States' Re-organisation Commission as well and even in the Government of India memorandum I have not overlooked it. In concluding the memorandum the Home Ministry has quoted a very relevant passage from the States' Re-organisation Commission's Report. The passage is this:

"We wish to emphasise that no guarantees can secure a minority against every kind of discriminatory policy of a State Government. Governmental activity at State level affects virtually every sphere of a person's life and a democratic government must

reflect the moral and political standards of the people. Therefore, if the dominant group is hostile to the minorities, the lot of minorities is bound to become un-enviable. There can be no substitute for a sense of fair play on the part of the majority and a corresponding obligation on the part of the minorities to fit themselves in as elements vital to the integrated and ordered progress of the State."

I only wish that there should be realisation of this obligation of the majority and there should be realisation of the duty of the minority to fit itself into an integrated state of social and political life of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further discussion on this motion will be taken up the next day. The House shall now take up the next item.

15.53 hrs

MOTION RE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Shri Narayanaankutty Menon
(Mukandapuram) Mr Deputy
Speaker, Sir, I beg to move

That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year, 1958-59, along with the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 14th August, 1959.

In May, 1958, when we were discussing the previous report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation the hon. Labour Minister painted on the canvas a rosy picture of the state of affairs to come, winding up the discussion which was full of concrete suggestions and friendly criticisms. Today when we look at that canvas

that he painted the whole rosy picture has not only faded away completely but the canvas has become so moth-eaten and truncated that nothing is left of all the promises that he had made in 1958 about the improvements to be effected in the Corporation

It is a painful duty for me today, when reviewing the work of last year of the Corporation, also to take into account the happenings since the Act was passed in 1948 when a new vista was opened before the Indian working class guaranteeing them a system of social security which was by stages to develop a measure of protection from the cradle to the grave. Even though the Act was actually begun to be implemented in 1952, a proposal was incorporated in the Second Five Year Plan that by the end of the Plan about twenty lakhs of workers will be covered by the scheme. When we are just nearing the penultimate year of the Second Five-Year Plan it is a sorrowful state of affairs to reveal that only less than thirteen lakhs of workers have already been covered by the scheme and speaking of the benefits to be conferred on the families only a very negligible number of families have so far been covered and that too in areas where very meagre sections of the workers have been covered by the scheme.

You will be surprised to know, Sir, that this social security benefit organisation is making more percentage of profit a year by amassing reserves than actually the State Trading Corporation of India—a commercial concern—is making. We are at a loss to understand why so much of reserve is being built up as profits and when the Corporation is going to utilise these reserves for the benefit of the workers.

When the revenue of the ESIC is actually analysed we find that contrary to the intentions of the original Act the main burden of contribution has been put upon the heads of the workers by means of expropriatory legislation and at the same time the

statutory burden put upon the employers by and large step by step, has been condoned and only a very small percentage of what they actually should pay is being collected from them. The accounts will reveal that the contribution from the workers is meeting the entire expenses as far as the social benefits to the workers are concerned. Even out of that the Corporation is making profits.

15 07 hrs

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair.]

According to the original Act the workers are to pay 2.5 per cent of the wages and the maximum contribution that the employer should pay is 5 per cent of the total wage bill. Now the workers are paying 2.5 per cent, the maximum contribution which they should pay, while the employers are paying only 1.2 per cent of the wage bill in implemented areas and 75 per cent in non-implemented areas. After a long time, when the workers began to pay the full bill, all parties represented in the Corporation unanimously agreed that the employers' contribution in this particular respect should be increased and the main burden of social security which they are morally and also statutorily bound to meet should be met by the employers and the employers' contribution should be increased to 5 per cent. At whose instance, we are at a loss to understand, and without any reasonable and cogent explanation, arbitrarily against the unanimous decision of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, has the Corporation not so far taken any step to increase the contribution of the employers? Even now the employers are paying a far lesser amount than the workers are paying at 2.5 per cent of the total wage bill. It is a sorrowful state of affairs that when a very benevolent social security name is given to this Corporation, for the total expenses of the Corporation the working classes have to bear the main burden and when the employers are morally bound to pay

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they are paying, I think, a very insignificant amount

Coming to the other contributor, that is, the State Governments, I may say that the State Governments are paying only one-eighth of the total expenditure. That too comes only as a very insignificant amount. The Central Government is not paying a single pie to this even though it is posed that under State auspices a new social benefit scheme is inaugurated. In short, the workers are now paying from their wages what the Corporation is spending and what they are getting today in terms of social security is only whatever is deducted from their wages. This happens when the industries the norms laid down by the Indian Labour Conference for the fixation of minimum wages. In many industries the norms laid down by the Nam Tal Labour Conference have never been followed. In a majority of the industries, for the fixation of minimum wages even in those areas the workers are to pay this 2.5 per cent. Even for the social security the workers will have to pay from their meagre wages. That is the state of affairs in which the Corporation is being run today.

In 1955-56 the workers' contribution amounted to Rs. 2.39 crores and the employers' contribution to Rs. 2.25 crores. In 1956-57 it was Rs. 3.22 crores from the workers and Rs. 2.39 crores from the employers. In 1957-58, it is Rs. 3.52 crores from the workers and Rs. 2.83 crores from the employers. In 1958-59 it is Rs. 3.81 crores from the workers and Rs. 2.90 crores from the employers. Thus, you will realise that in many centres where the employers used to take the responsibility of paying for the social security and benefits in terms of medical help, now they are completely absolved of their liabilities to pay any money as far as the social security and benefits are concerned. Even then the employer is allowed to pay only a very small

portion of the total wage bill. Therefore, the sum total of the working reveals that in many places where employers used to give good medical benefits the employers are given a complete holiday, as far as the expenses are concerned a relief is given to them, and the additional burden is put on the workers in order to get the same benefit that the employers used to give. I ask the hon. Minister what is the difficulty for the Government in order to implement the full statutory obligation that the employer should pay five per cent of the total wages, in spite of the fact that the Corporation has decided it? I hope the hon. Minister will tell the House from which quarters the opposition comes and what are the cogent reasons why, in spite of the fact that the employers have agreed to it they are still refusing to pay it while the worker is paying the complete statutory maximum that he should pay his contribution.

During the first seven years of the working of the Corporation the workers have paid Rs. 10.78 crores from their wages, and the cost of the total benefit that has been given to them during the first seven years comes to the tune of Rs. 8.28 crores. That means, in short, that the workers are not given the total benefits from the Corporation even to the extent of the wages that have been paid by them as their contribution to the Employees' State Insurance scheme.

When that state of affairs continues on the other side the Corporation is building up huge reserves. The purpose of these reserves, the overwhelming tune of which is never earmarked for a particular purpose, the reason why the reserves are being built up is left for us to guess. The Corporation has now got reserves to the tune of Rs. 14 crores. There is another reserve fund which comes to Rs. 13 lakhs which is for a specific purpose namely for dependants' benefits, and a permanent disablement fund of Rs. 41.72 lakhs. Along with these

expenses, when the workers are not paid in terms of medical benefits and cash benefits even to the extent of what they pay, the administrative expenses of the Corporation are mounting up year after year. The per capita expense even has increased this particular year, and a cogent explanation is required why in the face of the unsatisfactory administration of the Employees Insurance scheme in almost all the centres, the administrative expenses are going up year after year. The hon. Minister should tell this House on what particular count the administrative expenses are going up year after year. After the discussion last time, is there any improvement in the state of affairs? I am very sorry to submit before the House that there is absolutely no improvement in any quarter on the basis of which criticisms were levelled in this House last time. But things have deteriorated to a great extent.

In 1957-58 the workers have contributed Rs. 3.52 crores and the employers have contributed Rs. 2.83 crores. The proportion undergoes and suffers a decrease. As interest the Corporation has Rs. 31 lakhs. The cash benefits in that particular year which the workmen got come to the tune of Rs. 2.1 crores. For medical benefits given by the State Government the Corporation has given Rs. 1.61 crores, inclusive of arrear bills for the previous years. And the administrative expenses for that particular year come to Rs. 61 lakhs.

In 1958-59 the workers paid Rs. 3.81 crores, the employers paid Rs. 2.9 crores and the other income was Rs. 0.51 crores. And in this year also, that is 1958-59, a net saving of Rs. 2.3 crores has been made by the Corporation.

Now, analysing the financial position of this Corporation, this Corporation has got financial capacity, including the reserve funds that stand as a future guarantee, to give far better benefits to the workmen concerned. In proportion to the financial capacity of the Corporation the benefits which

the Corporation is giving today could be termed as completely negligible.

I may point out one or two instances. Now, generally cash benefits are given in case of sickness, for 56 days. In the case of TB one quarter of the wages is given after this period of time. Now, can we satisfy ourselves, as far as the primary needs of the workmen are concerned, when they are not even getting a minimum wage and from their wages alone you are taking so much amount of money and when you are not giving back the workers the benefit equivalent of the money that you are taking away from them, whether a workman could just pull on, as far as security is concerned, with the meagre thing that you are providing? What will a workman do after 56 days of illness? Because even in normal cases, as statistics reveal, a workman can fall ill after 56 days also. While you are taking the wages, you are not giving him anything after 56 days. What is the workman supposed to do? And you dare call it a social security scheme where in case of illness even after that time the workman is not protected by means of any benefits.

And the scheme of extending these benefits to their families, the operation of that scheme is a miserable failure. The majority of the workers who are covered by this scheme, when more money is extracted by the Corporation, are those in centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras. The Employees State Insurance Corporation in a very dubious way thought of extending family benefits to such centres like Bangalore where the workmen are not concentrated and where large numbers of workmen are not insured, so that they can just try the scheme where only a limited number of families will be there because only a small number of workmen are covered in those centres. What is the explanation of the Corporation for not trying this experiment of introducing the benefits to the families of the workers in centres like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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where the demand is greater and the justification is greater for the workmen's families to be protected, because in the cities the incidence of illness, according to statistics, is the highest? In the cities, compared to the cost of living index, the workman's income is lesser and the cost of medical treatment, including that of his family, is higher. Is there not a justification for introducing the scheme for family benefits in centres like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras? What is the explanation to get these benefits introduced in comparatively smaller centres like Bangalore and other places? In spite of the assurance that the hon. Minister has given last time that this scheme would be extended to the families also in principal centres, this kind of experiment in these meagre centres is proposed to be done which should not be tolerated, and the Corporation should take immediate steps to introduce the coverage of family benefits at least in important centres like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay before the next year runs out.

But as far as the budget is concerned, rosy pictures are painted. When the actual estimates come, the Corporation is unable to spend the money allotted in the budget or they do not want to spend, and at the year-end the money is reverted to reserves because the money is not spent. We demand an assurance from the hon. Minister that this guarantee that he has given of extending these benefits should immediately be implemented in centres like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the family benefits should be extended to all the workers covered, before the period of the Second Five Year Plan runs out.

Both in the case of extension of these benefits to the families and also reservation of beds and many other respects we find in the report that a sombre note has been struck, because the State Governments in many places either refuse to co-operate or there is lack of co-operation. Two years back when I raised this subject, the

hon. Minister assured us, "You cannot positively state that there is obstruction from the State Governments, but there might be lack of co-ordination." And he said that in the immediate future, because the Labour Conference at Naini Tal was to come at that time, the matter would be elaborately discussed and all differences of opinion thrashed out. But in spite of the Naini Tal Labour Conference, in spite of the Madras Labour Conference, in spite of the fact that two years have run out, we are not finding even an iota of agreement between certain State Governments. And from the report it is amply clear that mainly the State Governments of Bombay and Bengal are standing in the way of introduction of family benefits in these centres. And the Central Government and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation have made unconditional surrenders whenever the dictates from the State Governments have come.

I want to put forcibly that the Labour Minister here should act, and he should act forcibly, because for the last five years he has been playing into the hands of the State Governments and whenever the State Governments try to sing a song to the effect "Reduce the contribution of the State Government, we are not prepared to reserve beds", as Dr B. C. Roy says in Calcutta, or that "We are not going to give steel and cement to the hospitals" as they say in Bombay, they just keep quiet. This sort of playing into the hands of the State Governments and the State Governments coming as an obstruction in the way of the implementation of the scheme should not be tolerated, and the Labour Minister today at least should take a firm stand that the State Governments should fall in line. And if they refuse to fall in line I hope there are ample instruments in the hands of the Central Ministers and the Central Government to teach a lesson to the State Governments that they should behave in the interests of the workers and fall in line with the Central Government's policy.

Coming to the question of hospitals, it is a miserable case as well. According to the Corporation's own calculation, about 2,400 beds ought to be reserved for the 13 lakh workers who are covered by the scheme. Now, the total number of beds reserved upto-date comes to a little less than 1,800. Still, there is a deficiency of 600 beds to be reserved as far as those who are covered are concerned. What is the explanation? I find that the West Bengal Government have stated that they are not prepared to reserve beds, because beds are not there. What is the answer of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the hon. Minister? If the State Government in Calcutta says that adequate number of beds could not be found in the hospitals in Calcutta, the only alternative to the Corporation is to go and build its hospitals. What steps has the Government taken to build hospitals?

When about 3 lakhs are covered in Bombay, you should have three hospitals in Bombay. What steps have been taken? For two hospitals nothing has been done. In spite of repeated demands, in spite of assurance given by the hon. Minister two years ago that the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial hospital is being constructed at Parel, no hospital has risen over the ground. The excuse is lack of steel and cement for this hospital. You have collected the workers' money in your pocket. That money has to be spent for hospital for the workers. Five years have passed. The reserve fund has accumulated. But, you cannot find cement and steel for the workers' hospital in Bombay. I invite the hon. Minister of Labour to come along with me to the streets of Bombay and see mansion after mansion rising with steel from the blackmarket and cement in the blackmarket. How so much of steel and cement has been made available to the millionaires in Bombay. Including Parel, in Malabar Hill, Hornby Road, lots of big mansions and skyscrapers come up for private individuals? If

cement and steel are available to them, why should not the Central Government see that for this Mahatma Gandhi Memorial hospital, at least a small quantity of steel and cement is made available? I do not think the hon. Minister could face the House and say, the Central Government could not get a few tons of steel and cement for the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial hospital. Five years have passed. I also demand an explanation. He cannot plead financial disability, because a large money is there. What are the real difficulties for this Bombay hospital? When are you going to build the two other hospitals? Is it with the same pace, is it with the same stress, is it with the same speed of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial hospital that you are going to build the other two hospitals in Bombay?

No steps have been taken for the Calcutta hospital. There is everywhere inadequacy of beds which have been prescribed in a most conservative manner by the Corporation. I have got my own experience of the difficulties of the insured workers. An ordinary tax-paying citizen has got a fundamental right to go to a public hospital and get medicine. When an insured worker goes there, he is a man wanted by nobody. The Government hospital doctor says, you are an insured person you have the E.S.I.C. hospitals. When he goes there, there is no medicine. The scheduled medicines are not obtainable. Penicillin is not available. Streptomycin is not obtainable. There is no alternative treatment for these people also. The poor worker, after paying hard cash out of his minimum wages, goes there. He does not get medicines. He is an unwanted figure in any Government hospital. That is the situation as far as the insured workers are concerned. When they go to the public hospitals, they are not attended to. If he had been even an ordinary citizen who does not pay anything out of the wages, he can get a better treatment in the hospitals. There is somebody to look after him, because

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the hospital is responsible. Now, the hospital is not responsible. A sort of conflict develops between the workers insured with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation on the one hand and medical practitioners on the other. A regular cold war goes on, of which the poor victim is the worker who pays from his pocket for the benefit that he is to get.

On the other hand, before the Act came into force before he was covered by the scheme, at least he got some ordinary medicine from his employer. Now, the employer says, you have the scheme, I am paying for the scheme. don't come here. Even ordinary things are not available in the factory. When he goes to the hospital, he is told you are a privileged person, you have the ESIC hospital. When he goes there the doctor says, 'I can't do any thing because of the delay in getting medicines I do not get penicillin, this and that. Where has the worker to go? There are hundreds of instances. The workers do not get treatment for the mere reason for the mere crime of agreeing to join the Employees' State Insurance scheme.

What are you doing as far as the beds are concerned? Can you honestly say—I am putting this question to the hon. Labour Minister—that at least a majority of the workers who have been covered by your scheme are getting reasonable average treatment in any of the hospitals in Bombay, Calcutta and other centres? I can say from my experience. They are not getting. Therefore immediate arrangements will have to be made in order to reserve the minimum number of beds which have been prescribed on a conservative analysis by the ESIC. Simultaneously before this year runs out, the hon. Minister will have to make provision for the building of hospitals. Hospitals are required especially in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. He should not come before this House like this because it is a shameful

thing for a Central Minister to come before this House and say that he could not get ten tons of steel and ten tons of cement when steel and cement flow like water in the streets of the capital cities for skyscrapers and mansions. I hope he will not come before this House and say that. We are surprised when we read in this report that the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital could not be built because steel and cement are not available. From our experience in many cities, just in front of our eyes private buildings are going up over night as prefabricated buildings. Really tears come down the eyes of workers that when we are paying for this this Government is not able to get even some steel for building hospitals even after our payment. Is it not a shameful state of affairs?

Therefore I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that that lethargy of the ESIC for the last three years and also the criminal negligence of the Ministry in not putting the Corporation in order and in not pulling up the Chief Ministers for not reserving the beds, will not happen this year and that before this year 1959-60 runs out at least construction will start of the hospitals in Madras, and Calcutta and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial hospital construction will be finalised and the reservation of beds will be made even according to the conservative estimate made by the Corporation itself.

Analysing the total income and expenditure.

Mr. Chairman. Just a minute. I will have to ascertain how many Members are willing to speak. Four or five please send in your names.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon. So much regarding the benefits from the Corporation. When the Second Five Year Plan is about to run out, when such a promise is given to the

workers, when the workers are paying so much, is it not a thing that the hon. Labour Minister should sit down and ponder that what we are giving in 1959, in the midst of the Second Five Year Plan, after getting the workers' money, is not even in consonance with the recommendations that have been made in 1931 when British imperialism was ruling here, when the Whitely Commission reported? The Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry in 1937 recommended, even though the colonial economy prevailed here and the British satrap was ruling here, far better facilities than you are giving under this scheme today. Therefore, a specific case is made out for improvements and also additions to the benefits that are given to the workers. The Corporation can afford it. The Corporation has adequate financial stability.

Then, I come to the other question in many centres, as I have pointed out, it is impossible for the workers to pay so much contribution from their wages. Their wages are not even in consonance with the minimum wages laid down by you alone. Before you see that that policy that was accepted in the Indian Labour Conference is implemented, in fixing minimum wages in many industries, there is a case for reduction in the workers' contribution to this particular scheme. The workers should not be fleeced like this. The workers should not be asked to bear the burden of the entire benefits. It is for the employers to bear the burden. You will have to see before the next year that the employers' contribution is increased to 5 per cent, the statutory maximum and the workers' contribution is reduced. Make the employers to pay more for the social security scheme at least 50 per cent that you are giving because the employers are bound to pay.

Before I come to the actual administration, I may point out that only 12 lakhs of workers are covered

now by this scheme. 20 lakhs of workers have to be covered. And I would submit that immediate steps have to be taken to cover the entire workers, at least before the Second Plan runs out; this scheme should be extended in order that all the 20 lakhs of workers will be covered by this scheme.

Now, coming to the administration, I may point out that this corporation which runs with the money of the workers mainly has not got enough workers' representatives in it. The workers are in a very deplorable minority there. Even when there is minority representation of workers, discrimination is shown against certain trade unions. In many centres, where the AITUC represents the majority of the workers in the standing committees of the corporation they are purposely excluded; and there are many standing committees of the corporation where the representatives of the AITUC are not taken in.

Sir, allegations are made that when the Communist Party formed the Government in Kerala, they were functioning in partisan interests, and that party functioning was there. I would like to ask whether there is any committee which has been formed by the Kerala Government where equal representation has not been given to the AITUC workers and the INTUC workers? Take, for example, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation working under their auspices. In many vital standing committees which are deciding about the fate of the workers and the benefits to be given to the workers, the AITUC is purposely excluded. I can point out many standing committees where the AITUC has not been given representation. I would submit that generally, the vital representation of the workers, to whatever trade union they may belong, should be increased in this corporation, and this corporation should be run by the workers mainly and not by the officers and

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

the State Governments who are against this. The workers' representation should be generally increased, and according to the membership which is accepted by the hon. Minister, proportional representation should be given to the different trade union organisations, and such sort of discrimination should not be practised in the standing committees and also the regional boards of the corporation.

The hon. Minister assured us last time that the whole matter would be discussed in the Indian Labour Conference. It was discussed, and then a study group was appointed in order to recommend standardised forms of social security. I wish to tell the hon. Minister that at least the AITUC is not agreeable to the implementation of the recommendations of the study group because a new method of changing the provident fund scheme to a pension scheme and an integrated social security scheme is envisaged in the study group's report. That at least cannot be accepted even in principle, when this deplorable state of affairs is there as far as the Employees' State Insurance scheme is concerned. We are prepared to accept an integrated social security scheme provided Government are prepared to fulfil their promises as contemplated in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and provided they are able to convince the workers of the AITUC as well as the INTUC and all sections of the working classes that the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be worked properly and this corporation will be a useful organisation for them. Until the promises held out by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Minister are made realistic and the workers get the satisfaction that these promises would be fulfilled, it would be a dangerous step to talk of the pension scheme and the integrated social security scheme. Therefore, I would appeal

to the hon. Minister to stay their scheme for the time being. Let us put this house in order. Let the workers get the benefits to which they are entitled under this scheme, until they get the benefits, until this house is put in order, let us not think of new schemes.

I know that the hon. Minister has got so many ideas. He is a well-meaning person. He goes on speaking, and he has got good intentions; and he has got the desire that things should be set right. But his desire is just like cotton in the wind, because the moment it is expressed, it is immediately thrown away. The hon. Minister has got an idea of introducing a scheme to give yoga practice to the workers, or yoga training in order to improve their health. However much I may like the yoga scheme, and however much I may appreciate the hon. Minister's allegiance to this scheme, I want to warn the hon. Minister that it will be a fatal step if he introduces this yoga training among the workers, because as far as the yoga theory is concerned, yoga cannot be practised by the majority of the workers, because as the report says 50 per cent of them are suffering from anaemia, and a person with anaemia cannot practise yoga, because the weak heart will immediately flop off the moment he starts *yogabhyasa*. Therefore, I may tell the hon. Minister before he starts this yoga business, even though he has very good intentions, that this is not time to start it. Let us put the workers on an average healthy basis, let us give them some medicines, let us cure their diseases, let us cure the tuberculosis patients of their diseases first, and then we can think of starting this yoga practice, and then it will work very well.

Here I might submit that the AITUC, from the very beginning, have assured their unconditional support to Government and the

Employees' State Insurance Corporation, because we believe firmly that this is a step in the right direction, and we should co-operate with Government and the hon Minister at the helm. But we have waited for these seven years, and the experience that we have got is one of total disregard of the workers' opinions, total discrimination, as far as the AITUC is concerned, breaches of promises year after year, and non-fulfilment of even the fundamental and basic things that have to be done. In the light of this, it is impossible for the AITUC, it is impossible for the workers who have signed a form for joining this, in order to co-operate fully, I may tell the hon Minister that the goodwill and co-operation that has come from the workers will have to be retained, and if that is to be done, then things will have to take a considerable turn, they will have to undergo a considerable change. All the promises and desires of the hon Minister will have to be made realistic.

As a result of the discussion on this report which has not shown even an inch of progress as compared with the last year's report, I hope the hon Minister will take personal care and also take some firm measures to see that the obstruction of the State Governments is removed immediately, that the obstruction of the bureaucracy is removed immediately, and also the delay regarding the hospital benefits etc. will be removed immediately and steps will be taken for that purpose immediately. I hope the hon Minister will spend some time over this and see that this great task that we have taken of providing a vista of social security as far as the working classes are concerned, is not shattered to pieces because of frustration in the minds of the workers and because of the shattering of the confidence of the workers. I hope the confidence of the workers in this scheme will be built up and not shattered to pieces, because when once this confidence is shattered to

pieces, it will be very difficult to bring back that confidence. Therefore, I make an appeal to the hon. Minister that let this confidence and let this goodwill not be frustrated by this kind of action. It is only when we retain the confidence and support of the working classes that we shall be able to make this scheme a success and also be in a position to assure the entire working classes of the social security scheme which is to come in the near or distant future, a scheme of social security from the cradle to the grave.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): My hon friend has ended on a wrong note, namely the grave.

Mr Chairman Motion moved

"That this House, takes note of the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year, 1958-59, along with the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 14th August, 1959".

Shri Oza (Zalawad) To a certain extent, I share the feelings of anxiety expressed by the previous speaker. I can also appreciate his impatience about certain things, so far as the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is concerned. It is true that we must at once concede that things are not running in as perfect a manner as they should. At the same time, I do not at all subscribe to the dismal views that he has expressed with all the vehemence at his command.

He has drawn a very dark picture about the various aspects of the scheme. I was wondering how he had gathered this picture. I thought that he would refer to the implementation of the scheme in the area from which he is hailing in Kerala and

[Shri Oza]

enlighten us about his day-to-day experiences. But, contrary to my expectation, he reverted to West Bengal for which my hon. friends opposite nowadays particularly have cultivated some love, and tried to run down that Government, and I think, not justifiably.

As I said, I entirely agree that we must all be concerned over the proper implementation of this scheme. As has been stated, this is a welfare measure; we have been saying in season and out of season that ours is a welfare State, and we ultimately aim at giving security to the weaker sections of the community from the cradle to the grave, consistent with our resources.

Therefore, it is but proper that all of us should take keen interest in the implementation of this scheme which is the first of its type to be implemented in this country. As the previous speaker has said, we started this scheme in 1952. Six years have passed. This scheme has not only to expand—as we have laid down in the Second Five Year Plan, we have to cover a working population of nearly 20 lakhs people by the end of the Second Plan—but we have also to see that the various benefits accrue to the wage-earners as envisaged under the Act and the scheme as a whole. So we have to be very careful about the implementation of this scheme.

As is well known, this scheme broadly runs into two parts—what are called cash benefits and what are called medical benefits. Under the Act, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is directly concerned with the cash benefits. It is its sole job to see that these cash benefits are given in time to those who are entitled to them. So far as the medi-

cal benefits are concerned, this responsibility has been cast, under the Act, on the various States, in the areas in which this scheme is to be implemented. So in a way we have a sort of diarchy, a sort of dual system. I admit that I do not feel myself wholly happy about this system. I am of the view that sooner or later, we shall have to find out a more unified system under which better co-ordination and co-operation can be evolved.

My hon. friend was condemning certain parts of the scheme. I will take certain aspects one by one. Let us talk about the cash benefit—the administrative side of it. I think he could not quote any concrete example in support of his argument. If anything is to be quoted, I would immediately say that from my personal experience of the implementation of this scheme concerning cash benefits, I can say that the system has been very much streamlined. The administration has toned up and now the wage-earners are getting the cash benefits with the least delay. We had a sort of sample check. A sample survey was made when some local officers were examined, and it was seen that in most of the cases, the wage-earners got their cash benefits within a week. If it was not possible in a very small percentage of cases to give the cash benefits to the wage-earners within a week, it was not solely because there was something wrong with the administration—delay, lethargy or red-tapism—but there was some error which had crept in in the filling up of the form or giving proper and adequate facts which ought to be given. It was partly because of that also.

We also know, as the Report says, that in order to facilitate quick payment to the wage-earners of the cash benefits, so many local offices and branch offices have been opened. The card system has also been reviewed. Now the cards are not to be sent to the chief office, but are kept at the

local offices. Therefore, as soon as a wage-earner goes with an application the benefit is given with the least delay. The Corporation is from time to time checking up the administration in order to find out what are the delays, why they occur and what should be done to remove them as quickly as possible. So I do not think we can say that so far as the cash benefits are concerned, now there are very great difficulties. Of course as I said, things can still be improved and the Corporation is very much vigilant to see that what little difficulties still exist are removed as soon as possible.

So far as medical benefits are concerned, it was complained that when the insured person went to the medical practitioner, the latter said 'I have not got the medicine. I cannot give it.' That statement of the speaker revealed his ignorance about the implementation of the scheme. There are certain special drugs which the medical practitioners are not supposed to give, because under the scheme they have got chemists and druggists and there is an arrangement whereby as soon as the medical practitioners certify that the patients are in need of some special drugs, they can simply send the patients to the chemists and there they get the medicines that are needed. It is not for the medical practitioners to give all the medicines required—the specialised medicines. It is for the chemists and druggists approved under the scheme to give such medicines.

I was associated with a team which inspected so many dispensaries and clinics and I can say that the boot is on the other leg. We came across many insured persons. We put them queries and we found that they had very few complaints about the non-supply of special drugs. On the contrary on checking up, we found that there was some misuse—I do not say it was on a large scale. That has to be checked so that special drugs are not wasted away and do not find their

way to places where they are not required.

So as I said, it is not that the scheme is running absolutely according to what we should expect it to run. After all human agencies have a very large part to play in this. So long as human agencies are imperfect and certain standards are not achieved there are bound to be some difficulties here and there. But it is not necessary to paint such a dismal picture as my hon friend the previous speaker did. On the contrary, I can repeat what I said on a previous occasion and read a few lines from the First Quinquennial Valuation of the ESI. It is the report of an impartial expert who has scrutinised the implementation of the scheme very closely without any fear or favour. This is what the valuer has to say:

It is most gratifying to observe that the experience of the Scheme up to now has been so satisfactory that within a few years after the introduction of the Scheme one can confidently look forward to the release of a substantial portion of the contribution income for being utilised for extension of yet another benefit.

So he confidently looks forward to the extension of these benefits to larger and larger sections of society and in a more and more improved manner. So I do not think there is any reason to draw a very dismal and dark picture about the implementation of the scheme.

The hon Member was referring to large reserves that had been built up. It is true that at present we have nearly Rs 13 crores or so. At the same time, if he went through the Report he would have found out how these reserves had been built up. It is not that they want this Corporation to profiteer. The reserves had been built up because of certain assumptions about morbidity, disabilities, maternity occurrences etc. having been revised on the basis of the

[Shri Oza]

valuation report. I will take one instance. The sickness benefit period, according to the original basis, was 16 days; according to the actuary's basis, it was brought down to 12 days and now it is assumed that it might be reduced to 8 days. We had no experience of the implementation of the scheme. We had to make certain assumptions about morbidity and so on. In such a vast country with so many working-class people thrown about here and there in so many cities, it was not possible to be very accurate about certain assumptions. So certain assumptions which were originally made were rather on the high side; experience has taught us that they should be lower. Therefore, these reserves have been built up.

Also, we need not be complacent at all about the reserves, because, as has been pointed out in the Report and also by the Actuary, if this scheme is extended to the family members, most of the reserves will be utilised. Therefore, the Actuary has also suggested that the employers' contribution should be stepped up. This matter is also under the active consideration of Government. I would suggest to Government that without being any more complacent, they should take into consideration this proposal of stepping up the contribution of the employers because ... (Interruptions).

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Corporation decided not to increase.

Shri Oza: It is not yet decided; they have taken into consideration the valuer's report; and now it is for the Government to step up the contribution. That is my impression. I speak subject to correction. (Interruptions). But, anyway, the time has come when we should rather think of raising the contribution of the employers to a certain extent. There is no doubt about it because the valuer has also said that we cannot afford to remain complacent. If we remain complacent all the reserves would be eaten up

and the scheme would become unworkable. That will be taken care of, I think, by the proper authority at the proper time.

It is true that families are not covered as we desired. There are so many difficulties about capitation fees etc. We have to calculate them with the State Government's—what fees are to be given to the medical practitioners and in what manner etc. They have agreed that in the larger cities the capitation fees should be a particular amount, say, Rs. 15.50 and in the mofussil a certain amount and all that. I think we will go ahead step by step and cover the families also. The target we have put in to be covered by the end of the Second Five Year Plan is 20 lakhs of people and I do not think it will be difficult because we have already covered nearly 14½ lakhs. Ahmedabad is coming with a working population of nearly 2 lakhs of people and other industrial centres are also coming. I am sure that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan we would cover a larger number of working classes.

Then, about the hospitals. It is true that we have not been able to provide hospital facilities to the degree we ought to. There are so many difficulties—not only the difficulties of steel and cement as was pointed out. That was only a temporary difficulty. It is not that the construction of these hospitals is held up because there is no steel or cement for all times to come. Only for a particular time steel and cement could not be had. Lands have to be acquired at proper places so that they can be within the reach of the industrial workers. All these things have to be looked into in co-ordination with the State Governments and it takes time. That was not the only thing as was pointed out by the previous speaker. It was only a temporary difficulty and I think that also has been overcome.

I will just revert to the families again. It is very difficult to go ahead

with the coverage of families. As was pointed out, we have not covered the families even in Bombay and Calcutta. It is true. Take the case of the technical personnel, the number of doctors that would be required and the prominent places to house all these dispensaries. All these things have to be looked into. But, still, our Corporation is quite alert on this point and it is trying to go ahead with the implementation, as far as the families are concerned.

Sir, I was submitting for the consideration of the House that it is no use taking a dark and dismal view about the implementation of the scheme. On the whole, this scheme is going on very well, not as pointed out by the representative of the Corporation or by the hon. Minister or by the officers, but by an impartial expert from whose report I just now read an extract.

So, I would urge on the hon. Members to cooperate in the implementation of scheme and find out what are the difficulties and bring them to the notice of the authorities immediately concerned. There are regional boards and there are local committees also. Wherever there are no local committees they will be coming up. If we try to tackle all these problems and all these difficulties at the appropriate level and in time, I think, we will be helping the implementation of this scheme, and seeing that the benefits accrue to the working classes in the manner which was envisaged by the scheme.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Mr Chairman, Sir, I have read with interest the report of E.S.I.C. I would like to know from the hon. Minister certain things about this scheme.

I come from a place called Kanpur where the scheme was first implemented; and the hon. Prime Minister inaugurated it on the 24th February, 1952. I remember how the cheering workers on that particular day heaved a sigh of relief when the scheme was

introduced there. I have no intention to criticise the Ministry or the Minister for not having rectified certain defects. Had they known that there are certain minor defects they would have been rectified.

But what is the reaction of the workers today? I may say it in just a word. It is just like a chewing gum. It was very sweet in 1952. Then, after that, it has lost its sweetness. We go on chewing it because we have paid for it. It only gives us some breath. That is why we are still interested in this scheme.

I am surprised to read and know from the hon. Members and from the Minister concerned that, though this scheme was implemented on the 24th February, 1952 in Kanpur, still Kanpur is a place where the family members are not treated under this scheme. I would like to know the reason for it from the hon. Minister. Does he think that the workers in Kanpur have no families? Kanpur is such a place where the incidence of T. B. is, I am told, the highest in the country. Kanpur is a place where they were waiting for a medical college and patients are just rotting in the streets. There is an immediate need to extend this concession to the families of the workers.

I am glad that I was informed by the Regional Director at Kanpur, Shri Natesan, that land has been acquired. I was very happy to know that at least the land has been acquired. I am eager to see the foundation-stone of the hospital laid. (Interruptions) I am eager because right from 1957, right from the date I am in Parliament, I have been told by the hon. Minister for Scientific Research that the land for the Northern India Technological Institute has been acquired. So, I want to know, whether after acquiring the land, when the hospital is going to be constructed.

We wanted a separate T.B. department in the Kanpur Medical College

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

exclusively for the workers. We were told that the E.S.I. will have a hospital in Kanpur. So, I would like to know the definite date, the month or the year in which this hospital is to be constructed. I should also like to know why the family members are also ignored in this connection.

What is the definition of a family? The Britishers gave the definition during their time to include wife and legitimate children. So the mothers and others will not be covered under that. I sincerely want that the definition of family should be changed. Even if the wife of a worker is not treated in those dispensaries how do you expect the worker to give his best for production? If he cannot treat his ailing son, how can he work? These are the two difficulties in Kanpur.

16 hrs.

The third difficulty is about the dispensaries. I was told the mixtures were very good. My hon. friend Shri Menon has said so nicely that the special medicines were not available. We sometimes get penicillin but people are asked to go to the bazaar and get streptomycin and other medicines. Of course mixtures are there. I am not against these. But what is in that? We do not know. I have come to know that there are certain mixtures which can cure all the diseases. The doctors working in these dispensaries are also ill-paid and ill-clad as also the employees there. The compounders and the dressers and others are also ill-paid and ill-clad. I do not think the dispensary will improve unless their status and salaries are improved. I do not accuse them that they are so negligent. If a doctor there gets a good job, he will leave this dispensary. The director cannot do anything. The regional director, with all his good intentions, cannot help it because the doctors are not getting the required incentive to work.

My friend has said something about the hospitals in Calcutta and Bombay.

What is happening in Calcutta where people are so much against this scheme? It requires a thorough investigation. The workers throughout the country welcomed this scheme thinking that it was a step towards social security. Why are they opposed to this scheme in Calcutta? The Chief Minister of West Bengal, I am told, has categorically said that there would be no hospital. The Chief Minister of West Bengal is known to us all. Whether it is rice or medicine, he must have his own say in the matter. With the sort of rice available in Bengal

Mr. Chairman: I do not think the hon. Member is relevant. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only referring to the medicinal aspect of it. With this rice, people will grow more sick. The hospitals are full. There is no hospital by the E.S.I. Corporation. The only remedy left is just to sleep on the pavement and curse that Government and this Government. I feel that a commission should be appointed to see what is happening there. The dispensaries are not functioning. What is wrong with this scheme? I know the good intentions of the hon. Minister. Sometimes his approaches to the problem, though real to him, are unreal to those who have to implement it. The employers must increase their contribution. Instead of increasing the contribution, what do they do? In Kanpur, there are many employers who are not paying a single pie. The Kanpur mill magnates are not paying income-tax, are not paying sales-tax, are not paying Estate Duty, are not paying anything. The other day we came to know in the House that Rs. 4.86 crores was due from them. You can know what is happening in Kanpur. It is a dangerous place but you cannot blow it off. The whole difficulty is that they are getting much more money from them. I do not suspect the good intentions of the hon. Minister. My friend has mentioned about the yogic practices. If a hungry man does *Sirasan*, he will collapse. . . .

An Hon. Member: There will be no hunger.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There will be nobody to look after his family. Yogic things are good. But before they are asked to do them, let our Government invent some good tablet by which people will not feel hungry. One tablet in the morning and no hunger—there will be no food problem and all sorts of *asanas* could be done. I am not opposed to *asanas*; I am not used to them. If people are interested in them, let them do the *asanas*. But in my constituency, in Kanpur, there are some workers who come from Arrah and Buxar. They were wrestlers in 1949 and 1950. Today they are skeletons. It is due to malnutrition, due to deficiency in calcium and other vitamins. It has become absolutely essential that this scheme should be implemented in a way that people get enough help. They should not feel disgusted about this scheme.

In Kanpur, we must know the date on which the hospital is to be constructed. If there is no person available for laying a foundation stone, I offer myself. Please have it. At least, the foundation stone will console the people for sometime.

An Hon. Member: Then, there will be no construction.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know whether the land acquired is disputed land or not. They should see that they do not acquire disputed land as had been done by Shri Humayun Kabir. Whenever we go to that land, the peasants come to us and say, if you touch it, your head will be broken. You have got Rs 14 crores with you and so you can give red-hot priority. Consider it as the core of your E.S.I. scheme and please see that hospitals are built.

Secondly, the service conditions of the doctors and other employees of the dispensaries should improve. If necessary, let there be an enquiry. My hon. friend thought he was replying on behalf of the Minister. He must know things when he goes back

to the workers. For instance, the electricity supply workers of Kanpur were not provided with introduction cards. They had to walk all the distance of 3½ miles in the form of demonstration to say that introduction cards were not provided to them. I was expecting a lathi-charge in Kanpur. But fortunately, Mr. Natesan is a good man and a gentleman. He came out and he met us and gave us water too. So, you will have to see that merely for having introduction cards, people need not go to the extent of staging demonstration. There are certain employees in Kanpur who say that the scheme will not work. They were standing for it and said that they would give all co-operation. They say it will not work unless proper representation is not given to all those big organisations of the country. As Shri Menon has said, we will have to think twice before we ask for their co-operation. When we ask them to co-operate, they ask: "What is the benefit we derive?" You may say: "You get mixture" but they will say: "Thanks to the mixture." They will not co-operate. Therefore, my earnest appeal to the Minister is, kindly give some time to this. You have appointed committees after committees, but with no result. In the committees I have seen—with due apologies, due respect to the members of the committees—that minutes are recorded, not hours and days, with the result that everything is lost. If you do not appoint a committee which will give you the real picture of the whole thing, the whole scheme will be in danger. People are losing faith in this scheme; otherwise, what is the reason that even today when the industrial population, the organised labour is nearly one crore in the country, only 15,87,000—nearly 16 lakhs—people are insured? Do you think they do not want to be insured? They want to be insured, but the whole difficulty is that they are not deriving the benefit. As I told you, Sir, it was sweet in 1952, but unfortunately it has lost its sweetness and people are just chewing it because they have paid for it and it gives them some breath.

श्री राय सिंह भाई बर्वा (निवाड) :
सभापति महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में
हाउस के अन्दर जो डिसकशन चल रहा है
उसे मैंने सुना है और रिपोर्ट को भी देखा है।
अब श्रीमन् एक बात में यह निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि किसी चीज को कागज पर देखने
से और उस बात को किसी से मौखिक सुनने
में और उसी चीज को जा कर देखने से और
उसी चीज को निजी अनुभव लेने से, चारों में
बड़ा फर्क होता है। अब जिसे इस स्कीम का
अनुभव हो रहा है उसका फायदा ले रहा है
वह हम देखेंगे तो असली रूप हमारे सामने
नहीं आ सकेगा और उसी चीज को हम कागज
पर रखेंगे तो उस में बहुत फर्क पड़ जायगा
और जब कहने बैठेंगे तो और भी अन्तर पड़
जायगा।

जहाँ तक इस स्कीम का सवाल है जब मैं
इस स्कीम को प्रथम हिन्दुस्तान में लागू किया
गया तब से इस से मेरा थोड़ा बहुत सम्बन्ध
रहा है और आज भी काफी अरसे से इस स्कीम
का फायदा अधिक मेहनतकशों को मिले
यह मैंने अपना एक नियम और धर्म बना
लिया है। क्योंकि श्रीमन्, अनुभव में मैं
यह देखता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह स्कीम मेहनत-
कश गरीब वर्ग में लागू करके एक बड़ा जबर्दस्त
कदम उठाया है और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि
इस स्कीम के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब वर्ग
और मेहनतकश लोगों में से कितनों को ही
इस स्कीम में नई जिन्दगी प्राप्त हुई है और
यह मेरा निजी अनुभव भी है।

मेरे मित्र एक कम्युनिस्ट भाई ने जा
बिरोध किया वह भी इस तरीके से बिरोध
किया कि न मालूम क्या हो रहा है, मानो आग
लग रही है और उसको बुझाने का कोई साधन
नहीं और समुद्र में पानी सूख गया है। मैं
निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कहना बड़ा
आसान है। आपने कह दिया कि इस स्कीम
को मर्जी मुआफिक लागू करने के लिये स्टेट
गवर्नमेंट्स को मजबूर करना चाहिये कि वह
कैसे इस स्कीम को लागू करे। लेकिन क्या मैं

बड़ी निश्चिन्ता से अपने उन कम्युनिस्ट मित्र में
पूछ सकता हूँ कि उनकी केरल गवर्नमेंट ने ही
आखिर इतने दिनों तक क्या किया ? उन्होंने
केरल के अन्दर अपनी मेम्बरशिप ३ लाख
बताई। अब ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के अनुसार
वही जितनी इनकी यूनियन्स रजिस्टर्ड हुई है
उनकी मेम्बरशिप क्या है ? केरल में ३ लाख
की हमारी मेम्बरशिप है। अब मैं अपने उन
मित्रों से यह कहूँ कि यदि आप इस स्कीम को
सहयोग दे रहे हैं तो फिर ३ लाख न सही थ्रेड
लाख मजदूरों पर ही लागू करते या कम धन
कम ७५ हजार के ऊपर ही लागू करते। अब
कह देना बड़ा आसान हो गया है कि क्योंकि
वहाँ केरल में जो आपकी गवर्नमेंट थी और
आपकी ट्रेड यूनियन और आप जो यह सांगें
बाते करते हैं तो आपने ही क्यों नहीं उसे लागू
किया ? बड़ी मुश्किल से कोई ३२ या ३४
हजार श्रमिक केरल राज्य के इस स्कीम में
अन्दर लाये गये हैं। लेकिन यहाँ हाउस में
बातें ऐसी करते हैं कि अगर इनके हाथ में
हो तो पता नहीं क्या कर डालते। लेकिन श्रीमान
हकीकत तो यह है कि पूत के पैर पालने में ही
दिखाई दे जाते हैं। अब उनकी ओर से यह
कहा गया कि इस स्कीम पर फैमिली
वालों को क्यों फायदा नहीं मिलता तो उस
लिए मेरा तो कहना यह है कि अगर ए० भी
कुटुम्ब या फैमिली को इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत
केरल में दाखिल कर लिया होता तो हम कहें
कि भाई यह जो कहते हैं उस पर स्वयं
अमल भी करते हैं। अब मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट
भाइयों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपने
तो केरल में फैमिलीज को इस स्कीम के अन्दर
शामिल नहीं किया लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में
हमारी कोशिश से फैमिलीज को इस स्कीम के
अन्तर्गत ले आया गया है और उनको इस स्कीम
का फायदा मिल रहा है। अब यह गवर्नमेंट
ट्रेड यूनियन्स, समाजसेवी लोगों और
एम्प्लायर्स सबका धर्म हो जाता है कि मजदूरों
को और उनके परिवार वालों को इस स्कीम
का फायदा दिलाया जाय। यह स्कीम मज-
दूरों को जीवन दान देने वाली है और इसका

केवल फायदा मजदूरों को ही नहीं मिलता है बल्कि इस स्कीम के लागू होने से उस प्रदेश के मजदूरों के भलाबा बाकी जनता को भी इस से फायदा मिला है क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट ने हेल्थ विभाग के अन्दर अपना बजट सारे प्रदेश के हिसाब से बनाया लेकिन जब मजदूर क्लास इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कवर हो गया तो उसका खर्चा तो यह विभाग उठा रहा है और वह उनका बजट है। उसका फायदा दूसरे लोगों को मिल गया और उनको ज्यादा फायदा मिल गया। अगर चारों जने इस स्कीम को कामयाब बना लें तो काफी फायदा हो।

मैं अपने उन कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे यहाँ बलिये जहाँ कि यह स्कीम फैमिलीज के अन्दर लागू है। मैं उन कुटुम्बों की जबानी अपने कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्रों के सामने कहलवा सकता हूँ कि दरममल में इस स्कीम से उन्हें फायदा हुआ है। उनके कर्जों का बोझ कम हुआ है और उन पर कर्जा होना बंद हो गया है। अधिकतर मजदूर इस कर्जों रूपी बीमारी से ग्रसित रहा करते थे और जो कि उन के लिये टी० बी० जैसी बीमारी सिद्ध होती थी कि जिस में एक दफे मुक्तिला हा जाने के बाद उम में छटकारा मिलना कठिन हा जाता है, उस कर्जों की बीमारी से उनको काफी हद तक छटकारा मिलने में मदद मिली।

अब यह जो कारपोरेशन के पास रिजर्व फंड रखने की बात है सो मेरे खयाल में उचित ही है। अब उन श्रमिकों पर जिन पर कि यह स्कीम लागू है उन श्रमिकों की जितनी रकम कटती है उसकी डबल रकम एम्प्लायर को मिलानी होती है और गवर्नमेंट का उम में हिस्सा होता है। इस टोटल रकम को जोड़ने के भलाबा और भी बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन के ऊपर और भी ज्यादा रकम खर्च की जाती है। अब एक्जुज धामदनी किसी बंगह पर बर्कर की मालिक, गवर्नमेंट और मजदूर का हिस्सा मिला कर हम यह मान

लेते हैं कि ३ रुपये हैं तो श्रीमन् साढ़े ३ रुपये खर्च धायेगा और ऐसे भी स्थान हैं जहाँ कि ४ रुपये खर्चा धायेगा। बहुत सी जगह ऐसी भी हैं जहाँ कि यह स्कीम हाला कि लागू नहीं है और वहाँ में एम्प्लायर्स का हिस्सा काटा जा रहा है। वहाँ पर यह स्कीम लागू नहीं है लेकिन एम्प्लायर्स में उनका हिस्सा बराबर वसूल किया जा रहा है और मजदूरों से वसूल नहीं किया जा रहा है तो ऐसी हालत में रिजर्व फंड का होना एक स्वाभाविक बात है क्योंकि एम्प्लायर्स से तो गवर्नमेंट वसूल कर रही है लेकिन मजदूरों से वसूल नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर यह स्कीम लागू नहीं की है लेकिन उनकी योजना के अन्दर है तो ऐसी हालत में कारपोरेशन के पास रिजर्व फंड रहना जरूरी है और उचित है क्योंकि प्रापका उद्देश्य उसे दिवालिवा बनाने का तो नहीं।

प्राज हमारे श्रमिकों को हर जगह पर जरा कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है और कठिनाई यह है कि हमारे श्रमिकों को जहाँ पर यह स्कीम लागू की गई है ग्राम जनता के लिये जो अस्पताल हैं ग्राम जनता जहाँ दाखिल होती है वही पर श्रमिकों को भी दाखिल किया जाता है और जाहिर है कि उन्हें वहाँ दाखिल होने में जितना फायदा मिलना चाहिये उतना फायदा वहाँ पर नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए जरूरी है कि सस्था के हिसाब से जो बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल सेटर्स हैं वहाँ पर इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा इस स्कीम के जरिए अस्पताल बनवाने चाहिए और मजदूरों का इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जहाँ इलाज सुचारु रूप से हो सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने योजना बनाई है और गवर्नमेंट का सारा काम चल रहा है।

श्रीमन् मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मित्रों ने हालाकि एक विरोध की बात बताई लेकिन अगर हम फीगर्स देखें तो हम पायेंगे कि हम बराबर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और इसको सबूत यह है कि जहाँ पर यह स्कीम लागू

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

नहीं हुई है और जहाँ पर यह वर्कमेन कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट लागू है वहाँ के श्रमिक भी यह कह रहे हैं कि हमें भी इस स्कीम का फायदा मिलना चाहिए और इस स्कीम को हमारे यहाँ भी लागू कर दिया जाय। यह एक बड़ी चीज है क्योंकि वर्कमेन कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत जिन आदमियों की चोट घा जाती है तो उनको मुआवजा मिलता तो है लेकिन काफी परेशानी और कठिनाइयों के बाद कही जाकर मिल पाता है लेकिन अगर ट्रेड यूनियन जाग्रत हो और उन्होंने इस स्कीम में अपना योगदान दिया हो तो उन्हें इसका बेनीफिट भी आसानी से मिल सकता है। आज तो यह हो रहा है कि अगर एक मजदूर साल में ४५ दिन तक बीमार रहता है तो इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उसका इलाज तो होता ही है, अगर वह डाक्टर से मर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त कर ले तो उसको आधा बेतन और डिस्चार्ज एलाउंस भी घर बैठे मिलता है। वर्कमेन्स कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत दवा भी नहीं मिलती बर्निफिट भी बहुत देर। मिलता है और अगर कोई आदमी मर जाए तो उस के लिए कफन और लकड़ी की भी चिन्ता हो जाती है। आज तो यह हो रहा है कि मजदूर का एक पैसा ज्यादा न कटते हुए— जो उसका पहले कटता था वही कट रहा है— उसके बच्चे, बीबी, माता और पिता का भी इलाज हो रहा है। यह अच्छी चीज नहीं है और हमें इसकी कद्र करनी चाहिये। और इसमें सहाय्य देना चाहिए। ऐसा लोकमत नहीं बनाना चाहिए कि बड़ा गजब हो रहा है खजाना भरा जा रहा है और मजदूरों को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। जहाँ खुद की गवर्नमेंट होती है वहाँ तो कुछ भी नहीं होता। ऐसी हालत में यह कहना अच्छा नहीं लगता। मुझे इसीलिए बोलना पड़ा, कि मेरे मित्र कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जो कहो सो करो, और अगर उसकी शक्ति नहीं है तो चुपचाप बैठो या जो दूसरे करते हैं उस में सहयोग दो। तो मैं इस रिपोर्ट

से संतोष व्यक्त करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ वर्कमेन्स कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट लागू है वहाँ भी इस स्कीम को बढ़ावा जाए और लागू किया जाये।

साथ ही साथ जो दोष हैं उनको भी मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ ताकि मंत्री महोदय यह न समझ लें कि मैं सामन वाले का विरोध करता हूँ और उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। मैंने भटियायी का काम कभी नहीं किया। जो चीज है उसको मैं साफ-साफ आपके सामने रख देना चाहता हूँ। आज यह बड़ी अच्छी चीज चल रही है और इससे मजदूरों का फायदा मिल रहा है और उनके साथ साथ देश की दूसरी जनता को भी इस स्कीम से फायदा मिल रहा है। लेकिन कुछ एम्प्लायर इस प्रकार के भी हैं कि जो रकम मजदूरों की काटते हैं उसको जमा नहीं कराते और उसका बँकिंग कपीटल के रूप में उपयोग करते हैं जिसके कारण श्रमिकों को इस स्कीम का फायदा नहीं मिलता बल्कि अगर एग्जी डेट के कारण मृत्यु भी हो जाती है तो मुआवजा भी नहीं मिलता। यह देखने की जरूरत है, यह मोचने की जरूरत है और ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि श्रमिकों की जो रकम एम्प्लायर काटता है उस का हफ्ते के अन्दर जमा कराये। इस कमी के कारण आज मजदूरों को इस स्कीम का फायदा नहीं मिल पाता क्योंकि जब वह आपने विभाग के पास जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि अभी तो तुम्हारा कार्ड ही नहीं मिला मालिक का हिस्सा तो भ्रमण अभी ना तुम्हारा हिस्सा भी नहीं आया, इसलिये तुमको स्कीम का फायदा नहीं मिल सकता। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि मजदूर डाक्टर को बुद्धता फिरे और अधिकारियों को बुद्धता फिरे। यह जिम्मे-

दारी गवर्नमेंट की होनी चाहिये जिसने यह स्कीम लागू की है। मजदूर की जिन्दगी की, उसकी तन्दुस्ती की और उसके नुस्तान की जबाबदारी सरकार पर है और सरकार का इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट ने इस आशा से यह स्कीम चलायी है कि मजदूर को फायदा मिलेगा। कारखाने चलाने के लिये यह स्कीम लागू नहीं की गई है। आज ऐसे ऐसे कारखाने हैं जिनमें कि मजदूरों की इस रकम को, दो दो तीन तीन लाख की रकम को बैंकिंग कंपीटल में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और बेचारे मजदूरों को फायदा नहीं मिलता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक आध का नाम ले लीजिये।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्षा नाम लेना अच्छा नहीं है। अपने को यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि अगर हम सामने वाले की इज्जत लेंगे तो हमारी भी इज्जत जामे वाली है। यह ठीक नहीं है। जो मैं न कहता है उसको मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह जानते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास तो ऐसे लोगो की लिस्ट होगी।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस स्कीम में आपको अच्छे डाक्टर और लेडी डाक्टर रखने चाहिये बाहे आपको आपको ज्यादा बेतन क्यों न देना पड़े। मुझे ज्यादा बेतन में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इसमें काम करने वाले डाक्टर ईमानदार हों, मेहनती हों और मेवा भावी हों। यह तो हम एक सोशल वेल्फेयर के लिये काम कर रहे हैं। इसमें तो सब का सहयोग चाहिये। आज कहा जाता है कि आपके बेतन को दर इतनी कम है कि अच्छे डाक्टर नहीं मिलते। मेडीकल कालिज से जो लड़के ताजे निकलते हैं वे स्टेट इन्सुरेंस डिस्पेंसरी में दाखिल होते हैं और अनुभव प्राप्त करते हैं। जैसी वह दवा

देते हैं बंसी तो हम भी दो चार दिन सीख कर दे सकते हैं। आपके यहां तो दवा का एक स्टैंडर्ड है कि किसे किस बीमारी में क्या देना है। आज हो यह रहा है कि पहले तो डाक्टर और लेडी डाक्टर मिलते नहीं और अगर मिल भी जाते हैं तो काम में उनकी दिलचस्पी नहीं होती क्योंकि वह सोचते हैं कि हमारे भागों के लिये कोई चीज नहीं है। उनको प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस एलाउड नहीं है। यह तो अच्छा है क्योंकि अगर उनको प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस एलाउड होगी तो यह सारी स्कीम ही नाकामयाब हो जायेगी। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हमको इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत रिटायर्ड डाक्टर रखने चाहिये, हमें नौजवान नहीं चाहिये, हमें तो बूढ़े और अनुभवी डाक्टर चाहिये। साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग में लेडी डाक्टरों की बहुत कमी है। जब आपने फैमिली को कवर किया है तो लेडी डाक्टर के बिना काम चल ही नहीं सकता। इसके अलावा एम्बुलेंस कार की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आज बहुत ही जगहा में इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया को डिफाइन करना कठिन है। बड़े बड़े शहरों में मजदूर दूर दूर तक रहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि लेडी डाक्टर और एम्बुलेंस की व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

16.27 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अगर आपने इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था कर दी तो आज जो हालान है उससे बहुत ज्यादा अच्छी हालत हो सकती है।

आज बहुत ही जगह ऐसी है जहां कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी नहीं बनी है। वहां यह समिति बनानी चाहिये। लेकिन जहां आपने फैमिलीज को कवर किया है वहां के बारे में मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पहले हमने हेल्थ विभाग से

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

मिल कर कुछ डिस्पेंसरियां कायम कीं और इनको लेकर एरियाज में चलाया। उनसे अधिको की फेमिलीज को फायदा मिलता था। लेकिन जिस दिन से आपने यह ऐलान किया कि हमने फेमिलीज को कवर कर लिया है उस दिन से बड़े डिस्पीन्सरीज बन्द हो गयी हैं। लेकिन जो आपने स्कीम चलायी है उसमें जो दवा एक को मिलती है वह दूसरे को नहीं मिलती। यह तो बड़े मानता हू कि फेमिली का केस बेंनिफिट न मिले, लेकिन जहाँ तक इलाज की सवाल है, मेरा निवेदन है कि जो इलाज की सुविधा श्रमिक को मिलती है वही उसकी फेमिली को भी मिलनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हू। जहाँ पर रेयन यार्न के कारखाने हैं जैसे कि नागदा में है, कल्याण में है और केरल में है, उन कारखानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की ज्ञान इन्द्रिया विभिन्न पद जाती हैं। जैसे सुनना, सूचना देखना। आपने जो इस स्कीम में दवाओं की लिस्ट तैयार की है वे दवायें इन जगहों के श्रमिकों के लिये उपयोगी नहीं होती। इसलिये जिन स्थानों में इस तरह के कारखाने हैं वहाँ की आवश्यकता को देख कर और सारी परिस्थितियों को देख कर और उन पर विचार करके विशेष सुविधा करने चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट पर सतोष व्यक्त करता हू।

Shri K N Pandey (Hata): While, my hon friend, Shri Menon, was speaking I heard him referring to certain points. One point that he raised was about the contribution and he said that the employer pays a lesser amount than the worker. In other words, he urged that the payment made by the workers is rather higher. So, he said that the workers should not be required to pay that much and

that they should get higher benefits than what they now get under the Act. Here I may state that I have attended many meetings of the Corporation. I have heard similar arguments from the side of the employers also. They also say that as the Corporation had collected huge amounts from them, they should not be asked to pay any further sums.

Then there was a pressing demand from the side of the workers that the benefits should be extended to their families also. So far as Kanpur in U.P. is concerned, it has been decided to extend the benefits to the families also. Recently the scheme was extended to Modinagar and other places in U.P. and there the families of the employees also are getting the benefits of this scheme.

The other point that he raised was about the hardship experienced by the employees. I have no doubt that the scheme is very good, and the hardship is not so much as is sought to be made out here. Especially, Kanpur has been mentioned in this connection. There I have seen the workers attending the hospitals and the benefits that are given to them. The only complaint there is that the accommodation is short that the patients who go for medicine have to wait and as the space is short there is suffocation. I have already raised this point before the Corporation. Now there is a plan to have bigger accommodation in the hospital to provide more facilities to the employees. This is a point which is being mentioned for the last two or three years. So, the only request from my side is that the matter should be expedited so that the discontent among the employees on this score may be removed.

The other point raised by him was about defaults in payment of contribution in Kanpur where the scheme is already in operation. Recently, in

the regional meeting at Lucknow, this point was raised and an assurance was given from the side of the Corporation, and also from the side of the Government, that for the workers who have already paid their contribution, even though cards are not being issued to them because the money has not been deposited with the Government, their claims will not be forfeited and they will not be deprived of those facilities which an insured worker is entitled to get. So, there also the position is not as grave as has been mentioned here.

I have been acquainted with the work of this Corporation since the time it was introduced in this country. I know that it has done very good service. Maybe there is some slackness in the office or in some officer. But that can be corrected. The scheme is so much beneficial and so much welcomed by the workers that if there is any slackness on the part of the officers, I am sure the hon. Minister will take notice of it and take steps to remove it. But for that, the whole working of the Corporation is good and it is praised by the workers. So, I do not know the ground for bringing such complaints before the House.

I, therefore, support the report in toto. I only request the Ministry that if there is any complaint or if there is a slight conflict, due notice should be taken and the same should be removed.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Shri Elias

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Member .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did not expect that he would be called because he had closed all his files.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He stood up so many times that he got disappointed.

Shri Muhammed Elias: All the time, I was disappointed.

Just now one of the hon. Members from the other side was speaking

about co-operation from our side regarding the E.S.I.C. scheme. He wanted to say that we have not given our co-operation to make this scheme a success. But before making this statement, he should have enquired from his friends in West Bengal as to how they ran away when the scheme was being introduced at that time. It was very difficult to explain to the workers that the scheme will be a good thing and that it would be a very useful thing for them. But they did not take this trouble and we, the A.I.T.U.C., had to take this trouble. We had to go to every factory with the officers of the Corporation to explain it to the workers and to persuade them to accept this scheme. We had great hopes that it would really be a very great scheme for the benefit of the workers but now we are absolutely disappointed so far as West Bengal is concerned.

There is tremendous discontent among the workers because of the day to day and untold sufferings which they are facing. They had never faced this suffering before the scheme was introduced. I have not got much time to explain all those sufferings. But I want to say one or two things. First of all, my hon. friends have said about medical benefits as to how complicated a thing it is to get medical treatment from the panel doctors, from the specialists and from the hospitals. If any specialist prescribes any costly medicine which is in the schedule, that is not available in the chemist's shop. If any costly medicine is prescribed by the hospital that has to be bought by the workers themselves to get themselves treated. These things happen almost in 90 per cent cases.

In the case of accident, before this scheme was introduced the employers used to take the entire responsibility. But now, if any accident occurs in any factory, the employers do not take any responsibility of sending the worker to the hospital. They keep the worker lying on the floor and will just telephone the Corporation's office or the panel doctor. The panel

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doctors do not come. The hospitals do not send any ambulance. Many workers who met with such accidents died without any treatment, such as, in Shalimar Paint Works. One very young worker of 25 years of age fell down from the roof while he was working on the roof repairing the electric line. For six hours, the employers tried their best to call the panel doctor but the panel doctor did not come. The ambulance did not come and after six hours, the Company sent their man to the hospital. At ten o'clock in the night, the worker died. He did not get any treatment for the internal haemorrhage that was there. He died without any treatment.

In Braithwaite factory, one worker met with an accident and his leg was cut. The ambulance did not come. Then, the workers had to strike work and the employee was sent by a private car to the hospital. The next day the hospital authorities sent back the worker without treating him. The workers had to strike work again. They staged demonstrations before the Corporation's Head Office and then the worker was sent to the hospital. I can give numerous examples like this showing how the workers are facing difficulties every day with regard to their treatment.

For TB patients, we have got in West Bengal only 150 beds. On the waiting list about two months ago, there were more than 400 TB patients. About 90 per cent of those patients need hospitalisation. But the Corporation cannot provide any hospitalisation for these TB patients, and many of them—we have got a list of them—have died without receiving adequate treatment.

With regard to cash benefits in the report, it has been stated that arrangements have been made to send the cash benefits to the worker's house or the factory. But in West Bengal, the workers have to go to take their cash benefits from the local office. If any workers suffer for ten or fifteen days or six or eight days, to take their

eight days' cash benefits they have to go to the local office not less than ten days. Everyday, whenever they go they will be told that the head office has not sent it.

Shri Oza: If he says in writing that "I want it by money order", it is sent by money order.

Shri Muhammed Elias: The workers make the request, but their cash benefits are not sent to them or to the factories, they have to go three, four or five or even ten days for getting the cash benefits from the local office. I know all these things in detail, I need not be advised by hon. Members that cash benefit is sent by money order. It is not so.

With regard to the benefits for disabled persons, that also takes too much time. Suppose a man has met with an accident, has lost his hand or fingers. Before this scheme was introduced, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the worker used to get more. But now, we find that after many examinations by the medical board, the worker gets less than what he used to get under the Workmen's Compensation Act. And it takes six months, one year, or thirteen or fourteen months to get the benefits for a disabled person.

Then, there is the question of dependants' benefits. Here they make so many enquiries before giving the benefits to the dependants. It takes more than two years in some cases, which I know very well personally. The process is such that they have to face tremendous difficulties for having their dependants' benefits.

As regards patients who suffer from cancer or any tooth trouble, there is no provision in the scheme for their treatment. One cancer patient has been coming to my house for the last six months, he has been going to the Corporation's head office for the last four or five months, but there is no arrangement for any treatment of the cancer patient. There are such

patients, four or five, and they have not yet been able to get any treatment from the E.S.I. Corporation. Similar is the position with regard to tooth and other cases.

So, what is the use of the workers contributing to the scheme if they do not get any benefits? In the hospital where the Corporation reserves bed, the doctors, as was mentioned by my hon friend, Shri Narayanankutty Menon, do not take any care. Therefore, in many places—in two hospitals, so far as my knowledge goes—the workers from hospitals had to submit a memorandum, and the copies of the memorandum have been sent to the Labour Ministry. But up till now, nothing has been done.

So, my humble submission to the Labour Ministry is that something must be done to remedy these things. As my hon friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, has stated the most worthless State Government is the West Bengal Government. They are opposed to every progressive step. What is the harm to the West Bengal Government, I cannot understand, if the workers get a little bit of benefit out of this E.S.I. Corporation? Workers are the real builders of the country and they are suffering in spite of contributing from their wages to the scheme. Rs 14 crores have been reserved, but the Government cannot spend the money for the treatment of the workers. Here, it has been mentioned in the report that the West Bengal Government was opposed to construct any hospital and the Central Government is trying to persuade them to construct a hospital. We want to know what concrete steps are being taken against the West Bengal Government for not constructing the hospitals. If hospitals are not constructed, there will be no meaning to this scheme, and there will be no meaning for the workers to contribute to this scheme.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The West Bengal Government must be getting enough kicks there. We should not send them more from our side not from here.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is in the report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be in the report.

Shri Muhammed Elias: In the report, it has been mentioned that some legal action has been taken against 450 employers who committed default in paying their contribution. I can say these employers have not paid their own contribution to the scheme. There are many employers who have swallowed the contributions which have been paid by the workers and no action has been taken against those employers who swallowed the money deducted from the wages of the workers. This must be looked into and proper action must be taken against those employers.

We have submitted in the course of discussions in the Informal Consultative Committee meetings more than 40 items of detailed things for mitigating the difficulties of the workers. Up till now, we have not got any replies from the Government. The All India Trade Union Congress has submitted many memoranda, many demands. Four major demands have been placed. Immediately 50 per cent of the contributions must be reduced. They have submitted that immediately hospitals should be constructed, that the scheme should be extended to the families, that the machinery should be democratised, and proper representation should be given in the Corporation and that the A.I.T.U.C. representatives should be taken proportionately as the INTUC representatives.

Now, we find in West Bengal, the Corporation has issued a circular instructing all the local officers not to take any advice of the Trade unions. If the Corporation's attitude is so, the scheme cannot be good. If the Trade union leaders go to the local offices or to the Corporation offices to make any representation or they go in deputation, authorities of Corporation do not

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pay any heed. They have said that they are not going to hear anything from the trade unions. At the time when the scheme was being introduced, we gave our full co-operation. Now Corporation authorities are not intending to take any co-operation from us. If this is the way in which the Corporation wants to work, then, the scheme must be a failure. It cannot work properly. We find that in the demonstrations which have been made by the workers throughout India, especially on the 3rd of March, throughout West Bengal and in every area, the workers have demanded four major demands and said that if these demands are not conceded by the Government, we shall withdraw our co-operation and we shall go up to strike if our contribution is deducted by the employers. I can warn the Government. If the Government does not pay any heed to the demands of the workers in West Bengal, so far as West Bengal is concerned, there will be a tremendous movement by the workers against the employers and the Government. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to say something about the working of the Corporation especially in West Bengal.

Another thing that I wish to point out is about the staff. In West Bengal, we know very well that the Corporation is under-staffed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member shall not withdraw his co-operation from the Chair.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I shall finish in two minutes.

The employees of the Corporation have formed one organisation, one union and they wanted to register it under the Indian Trade Union Registration Act. But, the Central Government has intervened and they have not allowed the employees to register their union. The case is still pending

in the High Court. I would request the Government to allow the employees to form their organisations under the Trade Unions Registration Act and they should be allowed to get their demands through peaceful and legal methods. If this is not done, there will be also discontent among the employees who are working for the workers under the Corporation.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ यह बतलाने की कोशिश की गई कि एम्प्लॉयीज स्टेट इन्सुरेंस स्कीम की तहत जो काम चल रहा है वह शायद इस ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है जिस से कि वर्कर्स को उस के भन्वर एक्साइट हो सके। यह भी बताने की कोशिश की गई है कि जितना वर्कर देते हैं उतना उन को फायदा नहीं मिलता है। वर्कर्स का जो कंट्रीब्यूशन है वह २ करोड़, ६० लाख, २४ हजार, ८० रुपये और ६२ नये पैसे हैं। इसके मुकाबले में उन को जो कंस या दूसरी शक्ल के भन्वर बेनिफिट्स दिये गये वह ४ करोड़, १५ लाख, १५ हजार, ८४५ रु०, ३७ नये पैसे हैं। इस से साफ जाहिर है कि मेनन साहब ने जो दिखाने की कोशिश की कि वर्कर्स जो देते हैं उन को उतना भी नहीं मिलता है, यह बात सही नहीं है।

इसके अलावा उन्होंने शिकायत की कि जो कारखानेदार हैं वह अपना पूरा पैसा नहीं देते हैं। श्री रामसिंह माई ने एक पिला किया, घोर मैं उनसे सेहतमत्त हूँ कि कम से कम ऐसे कारखानेदारों के खिलाफ़ जो मजदूरों का पैसा इकट्ठा कर के धरने। बकिंग कैपिटल में लगते हैं, सरकार को पूरी कानूनी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस के साथ मैं यह कहें बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि मेनन साहब ने जो वह दिखाने की कोशिश की कि शायद कारखानेदारों से कोई पैसा ही नहीं

मिलता है। इस स्कीम की तहत सन् १९५८ में २ करोड़, ८१ लाख, ११ हजार ६६४ रु०, ७४ पैसे वैसे कारखानेदारों की माफ़ीत धाये।

इसके अलावा मुझे यह खबर है कि आर्य कारपोरेशन के पास जो १६ करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया जमा है उसका क्या व्यवस्था है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल जो ब्याज से आमदनी हुई वह कोई ५० लाख से ऊपर है और खर्चा जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का है वह ७२ लाख २६ हजार, ३५३ रु० है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन धाये कि यह जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा है वह सारा सुद से चले। जिस के दिल से मजदूरों के लिये हमदर्दी होगी वह यह कह बर्बर नहीं रह सकता कि एम्प्लायीज स्टेट इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन जो है उस की नींव इतनी मजबूत हो कि किसी के दिल में यह शक न पैदा हो कि वह फेल हो सकता है। वह दिन दूनी, रात चौगुनी तरक्की करे और जिन मुश्किलों का सामना करने का मौका बुरे दिनों में पड़े उनका वह मुकाबला कर सके। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें इस बात का गिला नहीं होना चाहिये कि रुपया क्यों बचा है। जहाँ, अगर यह रुपया बचा कर के, जिस तरह से श्री रामसिंह भाई ने कहा कुछ कारखानेदार बकिंग कैपिटल में लगाते हैं, सरकार उसी तरह से करे तो गिले की गुंजाइश हो सकती है। लेकिन सरकार का जितना पैसा इस स्कीम की तहत मिलता है उस को वह मजदूरों की भलाई के लिये लगाती है, और जो उस से बचेगा वह भी कभी न कभी मजदूरों के मले के लिये किसी शकल में इस्तेमाल होगा। जब यह विश्वास है तो हमें इस बात का गिला क्यों हो कि यह रुपया क्यों बचा ?

इसरी बात यह है कि मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह शिकायत होती कि इतने कैसेज

में इन्वॉय ठीक तौर से नहीं किया गया, या जो मुआवजा देना चाहिये या वह मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया, तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी, लेकिन यहां यह एतराज नहीं सब उसको नहीं दे दिया गया, बल्कि एतराज इस बात का है कि पैसा क्यों बचा। मैं समझता हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि वह बन्धबाद देते मंत्री महोदय को कि उन्होंने कारपोरेशन का काम इतनी होशियारी से चलाया, वह गिला करते हैं। जहां तक मेरा वास्ता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस कारपोरेशन को बड़ी होशियारी से चला रहा है और मजदूरों के भकाव के लिये चला रहा है। इससे मजदूरों का विश्वास उन्हें मिलेगा। लेकिन जो भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से कहा गया वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। वह क्यों स्कीम के खिलाफ हैं, वह क्यों चाहते हैं कि वर्कर्स स्कीम में शामिल न हो, उन की कोई बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। एक आम सच का प्रादमी यह समझ सकता है कि उन्होंने जितनी बातें कहीं, एक रिजर्वेशन के साथ कहीं और उससे जो भी पढ़ा खिन्ना प्रादमी न हो, उस के दिल में यह खयाल पैदा हो सकता है कि शायद यह स्कीम अच्छी न हो। इसका नतीजा यह न होगा, जैसा कि वह चाहते हैं, कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे वर्कर्स इस स्कीम के अन्दर आयें। सरकार ऐसी हालात पैदा करे ताकि सब लोग इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन का सहारा लें तो जो उन का ध्येय पूरा नहीं होगा, जिस तरह की बातें उन्होंने कहीं उस से। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वह धाये इस का ध्यान रखें। वह ऐसे ढंग से बोलें जिस से यहां के मजदूरों के विश्वास को बरका न पहुँचे क्योंकि वह इस बात को शायद मानते हैं कि यह स्कीम कारपोरेशन की अच्छी है।

Shri Nanda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
I am very glad that Shri Narayana-
kutty Menon brought up this Report

[Shri Nanda]

for consideration in the House. It offers an opportunity for Members to give vent to their feelings and to express their opinions. This is all very welcome. A certain amount of exaggeration also would be permissible, but if that exceeds all proportions so that what is being presented to us is beyond recognition altogether compared to the reality, then one is constrained to submit that there are legitimate bounds of criticism, which if exceeded or transgressed does no good at all to the cause which one is trying to sponsor and espouse here. I do not mind vigorous attacks on any imperfections, because I am keen that those imperfections should be removed. But, as I have pointed out, the value of this criticism diminishes if it ceases to have any relation to the facts altogether.

My hon. friend, Shri Oza, did a service to the House by enlightening the hon. Mover and other regarding the true state of affairs and explaining how far the criticism made by the hon. Mover was based on ignorance of facts. It is quite possible that all the facts may not have been studied and, therefore, one may make a slight mistake here or commit some inaccuracy there in presentation. But if the strain of exaggeration runs throughout whatever has been set out in the course of a speech, then one has to construe it differently.

What is our stand in this matter? Before going into the details of the matter I shall briefly explain what my stand is with respect to all that has been said. There is no claim that everything is all right in the working of the scheme. There is room for improvement; and, it would be unrealistic to assume that a scheme of this size, of these dimensions covering such a wide area and a complicated apparatus all over will be free from all kinds of blemishes and imperfections, particularly when what we are dealing with is medical aid.

17 hrs.

Go to any hospital here or anywhere—the best run hospital and ask the patients about their reactions. There will be plenty of dissatisfaction and discontent expressed. The mood of a patient is such. I believe we should do everything possible to see that the patients' needs are satisfied. This was the purpose of the scheme and if there is anything lacking, we should make it up. And, there will be some slackness here and there and there will be imperfections, as I said, here and there. It would be amazing if there are not. The test is, are they being improved or not.

We are talking of the last 4, 5 or 6 years. Consider what a vast network of organisation has had to be created in the whole country. Compare this with any other organisation. It has its defects. But, considering the period during which we have been trying to set it up and develop and improve it, I think, the results are by no means unsatisfactory. All the time I am conceding that there are defects; but, still I maintain that during this period there has been considerable progress in all directions. For the lack of progress such as it is, I shall, of course, state that to say that there are reasons for it is not enough. We have to see that these reasons are dealt with, that the causes of the lack of progress or slow progress are removed. They are being removed and I feel that during the recent months decisions have been taken, steps have been taken, agreements have been reached which bid fair to make the scheme much more successful and to secure for us very rapid improvement. I think the hon. Mover will, certainly, be satisfied with this because he also, along with us, wants that things should improve, that the workers should get satisfaction and proper treatment and the welfare objectives of the scheme should be realised fully.

I would like to inform the hon Members of this House that although I am quite confident that the administration is making earnest endeavours to set things right, to remove defects, I, personally, am not satisfied yet. Therefore, some time ago, I thought that it was a situation that called for some kind of enquiry. I took the step of appointing a one-man committee consisting of Dr A. L. Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, to review the working of the ESI scheme and to make a report to the Government of India with his conclusions and recommendations. I would request hon Members to take advantage of this opportunity. I would ask them to help this one man committee. He is a very eminent person. I think that it should be one competent person who may get all the help that he requires from all sources and I think he should be able to assist us and give advice to the Corporation regarding the things that need to be done. He has started his work and he has been collecting information about the working of the scheme and after sometime, I hope he will be able to go round and find out for himself how things are. I will take steps to see that his programme of visits to various places is made known to the hon Members so that they can meet him and acquaint him with all that they have to say. Individual cases have been mentioned here. I do not want to challenge the information of the hon Members. It must be true, I take it. But in no scheme an individual case is going to take the place of a regular evaluation. There may be a case here or a case there. It is true. But what is the total volume of work? What is its size? That has to be judged. I hope that this enquiry, about which I have given some indication, helped by medical people and others, by a person entirely unbiased will bring a fresh approach to the whole problem. I hope it will get the assistance and co-operation of the hon Members so that it can make quick progress.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know one thing whether the gentleman who has been associated with this enquiry is or is not a doctor himself? If not, will a doctor be associated with him because that is very essential?

Shri Nanda: It was perhaps that a non-medical person was appointed because then it might have opened all kinds of differences regarding expert opinion. He will have all the necessary expert advice and expert help.

I ask the hon Members opposite to co-operate in this enquiry. Now, I think of something which they have said about co-operation or non-co-operation. They said that they might not co-operate.

Shri Narayanankutty Memon: Not ourselves. That is the workers' feeling.

Shri Nanda: Well, it depends on the direction in which the hon Members throw their weight and that may make some differences.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): We are for co-operation.

Shri Nanda: I seek co-operation. I have gleaned some ideas from the speeches which were made which give some idea of the basis for their saying that they were not inclined to give the full co-operation. For instance, it was said that if certain things were not done, they might not be able to co-operate fully. Regarding the scheme for integrated social security, they were not prepared to accept or to take it up or to co-operate in it, if certain other things were not done. They are emphasising certain things.

Sir, I would like to correct what I have said. This gentleman—I referred to him earlier—is an administrator and educationist and has also got some medical qualification.

[Shri Nanda]

17 48 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

I was referring to the idea of withholding full co-operation. They say that the representation on the Corporation and other committees is not perfectly on a fair basis. If that is something which is hurting the Non Members, I, here and now, could make an offer. There could be no desire or intention to deny to any section its full share of representation on any committee. But as far as the facts go and which I know, the representation on the Corporation was based, at the time this composition was settled, on the figures of membership of the various bodies. If there are any changes required, we can certainly make them. The representation on the Standing Committee is not a matter for nomination where the Government comes in. It is a question for the members of the Corporation and we do not come in there. I certainly value the co-operation of everybody. Therefore, any little thing of this kind should not stand in the way. I would like to see that if there is any feeling of dissatisfaction on that account it is removed, it should be and will be removed.

Regarding this co-operation, Sir, I would also further add that some conditions are being made, that if all these things are not done the workers may not co-operate. Some of the conditions are such regarding which I need not join issue because I am of the same mind. Those things should be done quickly. For example, the hon Member mentioned about construction of hospitals extension to families, and

An Hon. Member: Employer's contribution

Shri Nanda: Regarding the first two things I entirely agree with the hon Member who expressed his views on

them. Regarding reduction in the contribution, I believe that if the whole position is understood that point would not be pressed.

Let me dispose of this question of contribution since I mentioned it. There was a certain provision in the Act. Later on some changes were made for which some amendments had to be made in the legislation. These facts are well known. The extension of the coverage takes time because a hundred things have to be done before you can say that the scheme will be applied at such and such a centre. Surveys have to be made, appointments have to be made, places have to be found out and a number of other things have to be done, and it certainly takes time. Therefore, it was not possible for us to tell the employers that within a year or within a few months every place will be covered. It is not possible, it is still not possible, it will take yet another two or three years. That stage will probably be reached by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, I hope.

Then, the employers whose workers could not get the benefit of the scheme said, naturally, that they were not going to pay. The smaller number of employers whose workers got the benefit had to pay a larger amount, a certain proportion of the wage bill. They said that it pushed them into an unfair competitive position. Therefore a way was found and a certain smaller percentage was taken from those employers who got nothing in return so far as relief to their workers was concerned. That really is responsible for a number of those objections or feelings of some kind of an injustice which arises. During this period, therefore, a certain amount has been collected. A part of it remains unspent. This should have been spent earlier, I agree. It should have been spent on construction of hospitals. If it had been done there would have been no surplus for you to envy or to institute a competition.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Our grudge is not about the surplus we like that. Our grudge is about the lack of hospitals.

Shri Nanda: The hon Member said about State regarding Corporation and all that. What has that to do with this ordinary welfare scheme? There is no profit. It is only an unspent reserve which should have been spent earlier. I agree it should have been spent earlier. It could not be. I shall explain why. Now it has been decided that this Rs. 14 crores or so will have been utilized, by the end of the second Five Year Plan in the construction of hospitals regarding which so much has been said, and said with some good reason also. There is some reserve amount, but in making that as a ground for reducing for the workers' contribution, I do not see any purpose or meaning because the amount is going to be spent.

As has been mentioned here, with the inclusion of the families, the load of expenditure is going to increase and therefore the payments to be made by the employers will have to increase. I therefore do not think that the hon Members need have that ranking sense of injustice for very long. I have seen the conclusions of evaluation report and the observations made there. It will become inevitable that the rate should be increased.

The question was asked as to why it was not increased before. So far as the Government is concerned, it took the decision to increase it. That was the Government's part. When I mention the Government's part, I may answer one other point incidentally. Some hon. Members here said that he would like to congratulate the Minister on whatever is being done. I say that on this side, the Minister cannot take much credit for the good things that are being done. I cannot say about the other side. I am prepared to take the discredit for anything that has not been done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Logical corollary.

Shri Nanda: I am saying that I am not taking credit, because the whole structure of the administration of the scheme is such that the responsibility is divided. The Government as such has not very much to do with it. It is the Corporation and the Corporation is not Government. The Corporation is a composite body in which there are the employers' and the workers' representatives. There are the experts. It is they who do it, and for what is being done or not being done, the responsibility rests largely on the Corporation and the Corporation stands outside the Government.

Then there is another part of the structure—a very important part—and that is, the States. The actual medical benefit is being administered in the States. If any question is asked about it here, about the pay of a doctor or something else, we will not be able to answer it. The responsibility rests firmly and squarely on the States. The States have to organise the thing. If they do not pay more to a doctor in a certain hospital for the reason that they have a State medical service, obviously we cannot do much about it here. The organisation of medical benefit is the responsibility of the States, and if it improves, it will be because that the States are doing better in this respect though, we can help and we can assist them. I do not deny it. Our officers are doing that. I can personally also try but the administration, as I said,—and I repeat—is in the hands of the State Governments. So on the question of responsibility, I must say that it is a matter of division of responsibility.

We have now taken measures to see that there is co-ordination, and I believe that as a result of the various steps taken recently to establish co-ordination, these matters also will improve.

[Shri Nanda]

I was discussing the question of contribution. The Corporation had passed a resolution and taken a decision. That was done at the meeting held on the 14th August, 1958. The Corporation reconsidered the question of the revision of the rate of employers' special contribution and decided that a date from which the increase must be effected should not be fixed, but the extension of medical care to families, etc., should not be delayed on this account. The additional expenditure involved might be met from the current revenues of the Corporation and the reserve fund should not be touched for that purpose. So, that was the decision taken at that time. It was a unanimous decision.

Regarding the reserves, I have considerable confidence that by the end of the second Five Year Plan there will not be much in the way of reserve, because the programmes for the construction of new hospitals will consume all that amount. That is an answer to the other question about hospitals, about which so much feeling has been expressed and rightly. Reserve beds in hospitals to my mind are no substitute at all for special provision of hospital accommodation. There is no comparison between the two. So, to the extent we say we have reserve beds, to that extent it is no answer at all to the special needs of the workers.

Regarding the reason why these hospitals could not be built so far, I have gone into the whole thing. In one of the meetings, we went into very minute details of it. Whatever the reason may be, I do not want to take the time of the House by going over the past. The present position is that there will be understanding with all the State Governments concerned and steps will be taken to build the hospitals. The various other steps that have been taken here will facilitate that. Type designs for hospitals have been made. We have asked the States to appoint special officers. The

hon. Member said, there is not an iota of agreement. This is not so now. There is perfect agreement with the States concerned that they will take the necessary step. There is a three fold basis. Either the Corporation builds or the State and the Corporation build jointly or the State builds on its own. Various ways will be applied according to the circumstances.

The information I have before me is this. Mention was made about the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital. Regarding that it was said because of shortage of steel or cement, it is delayed and all that. My information is, that the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the 300-bed Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Parel in Bombay was held on the 18th September, 1958 and construction work has almost reached the first floor level. This is fairly good progress.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Just see when the foundation stone was laid and when the first floor has been reached. I have seen buildings coming up round the Parliament House.

Shri Nanda: I think this is not a very unsatisfactory progress. The first floor has almost been reached. I have been informed that the progress is being accelerated. Maybe at some stage, steel was difficult to get, I do not think getting cement was a difficulty. Then, there is a hospital in North Bombay with 150 beds.

Shri Muhammed Elias: What about Calcutta hospital?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should be no interruptions; otherwise the hon. Member will not have a minute for reply.

Shri Nanda: How many more minutes may I have Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The mover has got a right to reply.

Shri Nanda: Regarding any points which they have made and which I have had no time to deal with, I shall write to them. I shall take just two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection But I have to start the other business at 5.30 and there are only 5 minutes more.

Shri Nanda: Then, I need not enter into the other aspects, because there will be no time I will deal with them later

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: As visualized, in the discussions, like in the previous discussion, nothing arises out of the hon Labour Minister's reply to be replied to Because, as I have said in the beginning, we have not questioned his intentions—his intentions have always been good—but our actual experience is we come from places where the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is in progress, we see the state of affairs with all the complaints, we come here and put the complaints before him and when we get the reply, of course, a very favourable reply, full of

Shri Nanda. May I interrupt him for half a minute? I could not say exactly, but the scheme has been extended to the families of 2,80,000 or something like that during the course of the last year and a half or so Similarly, in another construction there has been very considerable progress So it is not a question of intentions, but fulfilled intentions

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Though the intentions are there and all the difficulties are there, when the hon Minister replies, of course he explains away very easily He admits certain mistakes, he admits certain shortcomings and gives a very rosy picture, full of optimism But when we go back and wait for another year, till the next report is discussed in this House, we find that the promises,—I do not say that the promises are not at all fulfilled—even 50 per cent of them are not fulfilled, and the classical example is that of the Bombay Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital Of course, there is no time for me to deal with it fully. But one year is over after the foundation-stone had

been laid and from his own experience he can find that even when foreign-imported materials are required, buildings are coming into being overnight But as far as this particular hospital is concerned, Government took one complete year for the first storey to be completed When we hear the reply and when we go back and see the actual state of affairs in progress

Shri Nanda: This report was written long ago By now it must have gone up very much

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It has not gone up, because it has only reached the first storey level That was the actual state of affairs till yesterday So, I will conclude by saying that whenever I hear the hon Labour Minister I am reminded of one stanza of the Bhagavat Gita, which says:

अव्यक्तादीनि भूतानि व्यक्तमर्ष्यन् भावत ।
अव्यक्तिनात्येव तत्र वा परदेवता ॥

When we come from there, it is full of misery and nothing else When we come here, of course, a rosy picture comes When we go back the whole thing tumbles down and we have only vacant space So, only in the middle do we find a hopeful picture When we are confronted with the Labour Minister, either in Parliament, or in the consultative committee, or in the labour conference, some good form comes, some rosy picture But it appears as a phantom when we go to the actual place

Mr Speaker: So, there is ample support for what the hon Minister does in the Bhagavat Gita itself

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have pointed out the classical example regarding the Bombay hospital. Now he is full of optimism, But it may take another year. And he also forgets the fact that the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has not made any order with the foreign countries for equipments Here we must remember

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

that almost all the equipments are to come from the foreign countries. He knows only too well that for every hospital it takes at least three years for getting foreign exchange sanctioned from the Finance Ministry and get the equipments by placing an order in a foreign country. So, even if the Bombay hospital is constructed within a year's time, it will take five more years for the equipments to come, because you have never thought of ordering for them.

Then I only want to make a clarification. We did not tell him that we are not willing to co-operate. What we told him was that in spite of the opposition for the scheme, we have got the co-operation of the workers working in the factories and elsewhere. Now the time has come when it is no longer possible to sell the stuff to these workers, because from their experience they have found that unless something is done the position is not going to improve. Therefore, my only appeal to the hon. Minister is this: let the patience and misery of the workers not be tested and let things be improved in proper time, so that we and he, and also the Government and the other parties, will be able to get the co-operation of the workers in order to implement the scheme and make the scheme a success.

Also, in regard to the question of extension of the benefits to the families, a little more speed is required, because the promises made have to be met and already the Second Plan is coming to an end. I hope that in the light of the reply given today, unlike the reply that was given during the last year, the promises that have been given today will materialise at least by 50 per cent and that half the number of hospitals will come, half the number of beds will be reserved and half the number of workers, families will be covered before the next year's report is discussed in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Motions of this nature need not be put to the vote of the House. It is enough that they have been discussed. It is only in cases where they are followed up by amendments either for approval or for disapproval, the amendments will be put to the vote of the House. This motion is in the nature of a motion which was previously termed as 'let so-and-so be taken into consideration'.

This motion has been sufficiently discussed.

17.31 hrs.

MANUFACTURE OF AVRO 748 AND REPLACEMENT OF DAKOTAS*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the other matter before it, namely, the half-an-hour discussion. Hon. Members are aware that half an hour is allowed for such discussions. But it was brought to my notice that there is another matter relating to Dakotas and I was informed that these two are somewhat connected with each other. Therefore under the peculiar circumstances, unusually I have put down both these motions here. On a single day only one half-an-hour discussion is taken but I have brought in the other one also. For both of them I will allow 45 minutes. The hon. Member who tabled this motion will take ten minutes, for reply the hon. Minister will take fifteen minutes and in between those hon. Members who have joined in giving notice will be allowed to ask a question or two each.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): They pertain to two different hon. Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: Then each of the hon. Ministers will reply.

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am highly grateful to you for having insisted that this discussion should take place today, particularly, when in view of the hon Defence Minister's trying to postpone this for three or four months, we were very doubtful whether it could be taken up today. We are obliged to you, Sir, for having upheld the prestige of the Parliament by insisting that this discussion should take place today.

At a time when China and Pakistan are knocking at our doors and border-raids and transgressions against the integrity of our territory are taking place, our Defence Ministry has been, on the one hand, trying to promote dissatisfaction among the officers and troops

Mr Speaker: Order, order. No I am not going to allow a general discussion on the Defence Ministry here. This half-an-hour discussion arises out of a question. If there is any matter which has not been explained, he may be asked to explain that.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to submit, Sir, that this Avro 748 is one of a number of deals of this kind which have taken place during the last two or three years, ignoring all the time, the greater responsibility of the defence organisation. Anyway, in obedience to your directive, I would deal only with the answer to the Starred Question of the 10th August, 1959, and point out that the replies of the hon Minister were incomplete and unsatisfactory.

First of all, one question which we had asked was why was the manufacture not taken up at HAL or any associated new factory to be run under HAL and why was it decided to take it up at a repair depot which has not got the tools and jigs for manufacturing aeroplanes? Then we asked why was it that Kanpur was selected where there is no cost accounting and no annual reports and why was it that

HAL or any subsidiary factory under HAL was avoided, which has got regular cost accounting and regular annual reports of income and expenditure? Why was it that although there is about 20 lakh man-hours idle capacity in Bangalore, during the remaining 2 years of the Plan according to reports, we have chosen—or the hon Defence Minister has chosen—not Bangalore, where there is so much of idle capacity or any associate organisation under HAL which is a limited company, but Kanpur where it is known that there is a shortage of airmen to the extent of about 30 or 40 per cent of our requirement? Where there is greater shortage of technical personnel why is it that it has been taken up? The only answer that I can think of is that the hon Defence Minister or his Ministry wanted to avoid the scrutiny of the Parliament. They wanted to avoid the public from knowing the real cost accounting, the exact annual expenditure and all that. Therefore my first submission is about the choice of the place.

Then, Sir, I put another question, and that is about costs. We had put the question last time, and my hon. friend Shri C R Narasimhan had asked a specific question as to what will be the cost. And the reply of the hon Minister was one crore, "somewhere about a crore." I do not know whether he will say that it is correct or not, but the cost of a Dakota is about twenty-five to thirty lakhs of rupees each. That the Defence Minister has entered into an agreement whereby, by spending one crore, we will be replacing 150 Dakotas is really a welcome thing, if it is true. But I am afraid not even a child will believe that at a cost of one crore of rupees.

Shri C D Pande (Naini Tal): One crore each.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: No, he said one crore, about a crore. That was his answer. Each Dakota is costing about

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twenty-five to thirty lakhs of rupees, and so what is this answer "about one crore"? Is it one crore of rupees each, as the hon. Member has suggested? But that too cannot be. Is it for the first prototype which is to be produced a year hence? We do not know. And what will be the total cost of replacing our 150 Dakotas?

Then we come to another question that we can relevantly put to the hon. the Defence Minister. And it is that, apart from the fact that Dakotas have become out-moded, the real objection to Dakotas and to other transport and freighter vehicles of that kind, is that they have got side-loading, and, for military purposes side-loading is not desirable, it should be a tail-loading version. That is, a military freighter aircraft must have tail-loading— from behind jeeps, guns and other stores can be pushed in. That is why the tail-loading version is required. It is surprising that our Defence Minister, ignoring this important difference and this important requirement of a new freighter plane, has gone in for Avro 748 which is not a tail-loading aircraft but which is a side-loading aircraft like the Dakotas which are going out of use now.

I do concede, of course, that there is another version on the design-board of the Hawker Siddeley group, and that is Avro 758, (not Avro 748) for which the Defence Minister has gone in. Avro 758 is another aircraft on the design-board of Hawker Siddeleys, and that is a tail-loading aircraft.

I do not know for how many aircrafts this present agreement has been entered into. Obviously, according to his statement in Parliament, it is only one crore of rupees, that is the first prototype. But what we understand from the lobby and other informed circles is that the first prototype is supposed to cost one crore and eighty lakhs—one crore and eight-three lakhs of rupees to be more correct. Out of this Rs 1.83 lakhs we are given to understand that about fifty to fifty-three lakhs are to go towards the

licence fees, and the remaining Rs. 1.30 lakhs will go towards the manufacture and the foreign exchange component. And the foreign exchange component for this first prototype is to be double at Kanpur of what it would have been at H.A.L.—instead of Rs. 40 lakhs it would be Rs. 80 lakhs. That is, double the amount he is prepared to pay. And he has told us that his experts had gone and selected the place. Who are those experts? I understand that the expert concerned who was brought to Delhi from a training organisation somewhere in the south, Bangalore or Hyderabad was the same person who had negotiated the earlier Hunter Hawker deal of 30 million worth of Hawker Siddeleys which were found to be defective. That gentleman was brought in here and he was the person who reported about this deal and the location of site.

These facts are troubling us because, we as Parliament, the sovereign organisation in the country, would like to know from the Defence Minister why he told us and how he told us that the cost of the project was going to be Rs 1 crore. We are entitled to know and through this Parliament, the country is entitled to know, why we have been told that Rs 1 crore is the cost of the project. It cannot be correct. Not even a child can believe that Rs 1 crore can be the cost of replacing 150 Dakotas.

We would like to know what is his programme about Avro 748, what is his programme about Avro 758 and how long it will take us to replace all these dakotas, and what is the final amount that the country will have to pay—not what they are paying during the current budget year, but what we will have ultimately to spend: what the country will have to pay during the next few years.

I have another objection: why it should have been given to a repair organisation.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member is repeating no new points

Shri U. C. Pattnaik: This is another aspect, Sir. In times of war, the maintenance organisation has to be adapted to the requirements of the country. With different countries knocking at our doors, our maintenance organisation must be able to maintain all these things. I understand that since the Station Commandant of that maintenance organisation has recently gone to the U.K. to study something or other in Hunter Hawker Siddeley's office. A number of planes are awaiting maintenance. I would like to know from the Defence Minister whether that is a fact, and if so whether in a time of stringency the Kanpur maintenance depot can do satisfactory work.

We are told that this Avro 748 is on the design board and the first prototype will be ready by the middle of 1960. The Ministry of Transport have gone in for Fokker Friendship and are examining the suitability of Lockheed Electra etc. for any co-ordination or starting new work in India. We all remember the answer of the hon. Minister of Transport here. Why is it that we have gone in for this untried type, when the Civil Aviation Ministry is more cautious?

About **SECRECY**, he told us last time that he is not prepared to take us into confidence about details of the deal. Well, I had shown books where everything about our Defence organisation every manufacture in the HAL was being publicised in all the western countries. Who gave the information we do not know. The production in the HAL of military fighter aircraft are being widely publicised. Our production of fighters and trainers is being publicised widely. How is it that for this transport and freighter plane, the Defence Minister is so reluctant to part with that information. He is dealing with a foreign private firm and that too about a freighter and transport plane. How is it he is so chary to take Parliament into confidence—the paymasters?

A point was raised that the U.K. the mother country of these Hunter Hawkers, is going in for another variety and has not even placed a trial order. Something was manipulated from Delhi. We understand—how far it is true, the Defence Minister will tell us—a letter was received from the Government of the U.K. that the Supply department of the U.K. has placed a trial order for evaluation purposes for three aircraft of this Avro 748 type. I take objection to it not merely because on some so-called report of U.K., we have swallowed the whole thing and we have agreed to place an order which will ultimately result in 150 dakotas being changed or replaced. But, I object to it in spirit because of two things. No. 1. A foreign country has no right to dictate or advise about our purchases. If anybody from this end tried that method of getting a foreign country to recommend to us a private firm, it is certainly, very bad. Secondly, the U.K. has ordered only three of this type, not for the Defence Ministry. They are having other orders for the Defence Ministry but for evaluation in Civil Aviation. The U.K. has ordered for three numbers of this Avro 748 as a trial order. That is because, I understand, there were reports that the Defence Ministry of India was anxious to go in for it but on the ground that in U.K., the mother country, they are not going in for it and therefore, they have placed a trial order. That is only a trial order. Why should we not wait till that trial is satisfied, till U.K. is satisfied, till not only the Supply Department of U.K. but also the Royal Air Force is satisfied with this? Then we can go in for it. Why have we been so anxious to go in for this, and why has the hon. Minister been trying to have all these things without taking us into confidence?

Then, there is another very disturbing element in this, and that is in regard to the people who are associated with this. I referred to some of them in my speech on the Demands for Grants relating to the Defence Ministry in April, 1959, I referred to

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some people who were associated with the Defence Minister when he was the High Commissioner in U.K., who have been brought either by right lines or by the back-door into the Defence Ministry, and who have been advisers in this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This is too much.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I understand that an officer of the Supply Department who was associated with the High Commissioner in those days, against whom the Anti-Corruption Wing has reported in regard to a house properties in Golf Links, about two or three months back, has been brought on a higher scale, and he is now the Acting Controller-General of Defence Production, the officer not only in charge of production but also in charge of purchases and contracts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is not in good taste.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going far away from the subject, and he has also exceeded his time

Shri P. K. Deo rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not given notice saying that he would like to speak.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Shri Patnaik and myself had given notice of the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: If a number of hon. Members join together in giving the notice, I shall call only the first Member, if there are two Members, I shall call only the first Member. I would not call two.

Shri Dinash Singh (Banda): I rise to speak on points arising out of the replies given to S.Q. No. 339 on 12th August, 1959, regarding the Dakota replacement programme of the IAC. As you have mentioned, the Dakota

replacement programme of the IAC is not an independent programme, the replacement programme in regard to Dakotas is the concern of both the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Transport and Communications, because both of them use these Dakotas. What has actually happened is that both Ministries are going on independently, trying to replace these Dakotas, without taking an integrated picture of the whole programme.

I would not have come to this House and taken up the time if it had been a question of purchase of only a few aircraft, either for the Air Force or for the IAC. This is not a question of purchase of aircraft, this is a vital question, and a question of the production in this country of a medium-scale transport aircraft. That is an important question because it does not only mean purchase, but it means manufacture, and manufacture in this country, for the first time, of transport aircraft which will not only meet our requirements but which will have the prospect of being sold outside India, and may become an important source of foreign exchange.

Before I go into this question, I think it would be worth while to refer to the reply that the then Minister of Transport and Communications gave when this question No. 339 came up before the House. He was asked whether there was a joint committee that had gone into the manufacture programme. He said:

"So far as Defence is concerned, Government have taken a decision that they will go in for the Avro 748 which is under design and which will be produced."

"So far as we are concerned, just now we are waiting to see what type of plane Avro would be and so on. That is a matter for the future. If it answers to all our requirements, surely we

shall consider whether we should go in for that".

"In the meanwhile, Government have also taken a decision that they will approach Fokker Friendship and also the Lockheed people to put in their designs etc so that we could consider all of them together and find out as to what is ultimately best for our passenger needs".

What is going to happen? The Ministry of Defence have already gone into production of Avro 748 and the Ministry of Transport and Communications have invited tenders from other foreign companies to manufacture the same type of aircraft. The Transport and Communications Ministry have only 58 Dakotas. The Ministry of Defence have 150 Dakotas. So it seems that for the replacement of merely 200 odd Dakotas we are going to set up in this country two independent manufacturing units. I do not know, I am not a businessman, nor am I a manufacturer, but I fail to understand how these two independent manufacturing companies can function economically in this country for such a small supply, specially when we already have an aircraft factory, the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, which is not in the private sector but in the public sector under the Ministry of Defence in charge of a senior Air Force officer. And what do we see? The factory has been completely ignored. The Defence Ministry have decided to build this entirely on their own.

To be able to understand this a little better, I will quote briefly from the Estimates Committee's 43rd Report, page 26, paragraph 73. There the Committee say

"Linked with the problem of the re-equipment of the fleet of the Corporation is the question of the manufacture of a suitable type of aircraft in the country. The Air Transport Inquiry Committee recommended that the Air

Force should first decide on a type of aircraft that would meet its needs for transport purposes and that it should then be decided whether that type could satisfy the requirements of civil air transport also. The combined requirements of Defence and Civil air transport were expected to be substantial enough to justify the Hindustan Aircraft Limited to start a production line under a system of licence from the manufacturers of the type of aircraft selected. The Committee understand."

this is an important sentence—

"that the Hindustan Aircraft Limited has a scheme to start a line of production of medium-sized aircraft. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that there should be utmost co-ordination in this matter among the Corporation, the IAF and the Hindustan Aircraft Limited"

This is exactly what has been ignored.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): What has happened to the scheme?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is the point. There was a scheme. What has happened to it? There is a lot of very well-paid people in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited. They have a few designers also, I believe, from foreign countries, who are well qualified, I presume because otherwise they would not be there. What has happened to them? They have apparently a scheme that no one talks about. It is just shelved. And we have suddenly gone into the manufacture of an entirely new type of aircraft which has never been flown. We do not know anything about it, we hope it will fly. Anyway, the question is there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Should we have only old types of aircraft?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Now what I would like to know is

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): What is the reply of Estimates Committee to that?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Even if I knew it, I cannot quote it here

What I would like to know is what has happened to this scheme and what are we going to do about it. Is the Hindustan Aircraft Factory ever going to produce a medium-sized transport aircraft or not? Or—to put it in a different way—are we going to have three manufacturing concerns producing the same type of aircraft?

This is an important matter and I should like you to allow some time later when we can go into this question in great detail. You have given me only 15 minutes and it is too short to go into the details. I would, therefore, urge upon you to fix some time after when we can go into the whole question of this programme.

Mr Speaker: He has raised the half-hour discussion.

Shri Dinesh Singh: There was no other opportunity. This is only a request for more time later.

Sir, this is not a new report. This report was published in December, 1956. That means that this must have been considered by the Estimates Committee a year earlier. That means we have this programme before us for the past 4 years and no one talks about it. On the other hand, the Defence Minister said that we had also a proposal from Lockheed and we could not wait for 3 months and we could not consider it. We have already waited for 4 years and why could we not wait for 3 months or 6 months or another year? Something has been done in this matter which gives us the impression that the whole matter has not been considered by the Ministry of Defence and it has gone entirely on its own and has ignored a corporation which is working under it. I do not know why this has been done.

You have already rung the bell and I do not have very much time. I do not want to go into the various other details. I have more references, both of the Estimates Committee which has gone into this matter very thoroughly and various others. The IAC has already various aircraft which have been rendered surplus, there are the Herons, then, there are the Skymasters which have been replaced by the Viscounts. What has happened to all this aircraft?

The Estimates Committee had very clearly asked the IAC to keep this in view when they go in for Dakota replacement. What they have done is to completely forget it. They say that the Herons have not been successful. But there is nothing wrong with the aircraft as such. They admit this. Then, what is wrong is that it has been used on feeder routes which were uneconomic. There is no complaint as such against the aircraft. Then why can they not be used on routes which are economic? Use these planes for the time being. In any case, the Dakotas are good for 4 or 5 years. Let both these experts sit together and make a plan which will be in the interests of the country and not only in the interest of one Ministry or the other.

This is an important point. I should like the Defence Minister and the Minister of Transport to give an assurance to this House today that they will forget the past, whatever there is, and set up a new committee that will go into this question and consider it in an integrated way.

The Defence Minister has claimed secrecy about this Avro 748. It is secret from us certainly. But in the *London Financial Times* and others all the details are given. I can read them out to you. It also appears that the same plane is going to be manufactured by a company named A V Rowe & Co., in Canada under a licence from the same people.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has got the details from elsewhere, why does he ask them here?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Because the contract is secret from us. What is there secret in the contract? It has been signed by a private company, a company which has got international connections. It has international subsidiaries which will come to know of it. The countries where these are located will come to know of it. But who won't know? It is only this Parliament and we who won't know. But everyone else will know.

What I was trying to say was that when the Government of Canada had gone into a big manufacturing programme of certain types of supersonic aircraft with the A V Rowe & Co., they have not been very successful. The Canadian Government has just cancelled this contract rendering 14 000 workers unemployed. Anyway, if the Canadian Government can do it, we can certainly do it also. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Transport to give us this assurance today that they will consider this question afresh.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members who tabled the question and the half-an-hour discussion were given an opportunity. Under the rules, the other hon. Members who have given me notice will be allowed to put one question each. I will then come to those other hon. Members, who had appended their signatures to the original notices, though they have not given me now separate notices.

18 hrs.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I will just take not one minute but three minutes.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a speech; it is only question.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know from the hon. Defence Minister as also the Minister of Civil Aviation certain things. Have we arrived at a decision to draw a line between the secret and non-secret weapons? If

the weapons are secret, we shall keep our mouths shut except when the money pinches this Parliament. If the weapons are not secret, it is time that not only Parliament but the entire country came to know everything about it.

I want to ask the Defence Minister: Have we not based our pattern of defence on the British? If that is so, why should we copy the weaker aspects of the British defence pattern and leave out the better aspects in the sense that they provide so much information. The British reveal exceedingly much in their army, airforce and navy estimate books, give out so much to the world at large. The British give detailed information. Why do we not follow their pattern? Why do we take a more exclusive, difficult path, and shut out things which the British give out to the world at large?

Then there are highest military type priority planes and other ordinary type of transport planes. It is time that we drew a distinction between them. Why has no distinction been drawn between the highest type of military, priority planes and the ordinary transport planes? There is no secret about the ordinary transport planes, and such other types of planes. Why do we put all eggs in one basket? Why go to the British and not to the French or the Czechs? The senior Deputy Minister and I unofficially visited by different routes the Farnborough Air Show about two years ago. There, we have seen all types of planes, their prices and the names of the manufacturers, except the very secret types of planes. When the British can lay their wares open, why do we put a shroud of secrecy over our affairs?

Thirdly, I want to know this. Is it for dispersal that the new manufacturing or assembly plant will function at Kanpur? If it is done with the idea of dispersing the very essential and important aeronautical manufacturing centres so essential in times of emergency, well and good. Kanpur can be a base of operation in North, North-west and North-east. So far,

[Shri Joachim Alva]

so good I do not know whether the Defence Minister has drawn up a programme so that our important factories could be dispersed in different parts of the land so that the HAL on which we pin all our hopes would not be destroyed in a time of emergency or war

I am only asking about the generalities because if the generalities were agreed upon, we shall have no trouble here. Though Kanpur is selected, why is it that the mere operational side is there? I want to know whether we have gone to the French aircraft manufacturers for transport planes. The French were bitterly complaining I was there in their Dassault factory where they manufacture the most secret weapons. They complained "We never gave our planes to Pakistan but you went and bought away the Hunters." But when Pakistan complained to the British "You have given Hunters to India," the British replied "Here are the Hunters and you can have them for cash only." The British are the real Banias

Mr. Speaker. The hon. Member is depriving other hon. Members of their opportunity to put questions

Shri Joachim Alva. We want some explanation on these important points

Mr. Speaker. I will consider all questions as part of the same question

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I do not consider myself as a Defence expert but as a layman certain questions crop up in my mind, especially, whether this expensive experiment which is going to be taken up by the Defence Minister is good. It is not a matter of one crore of rupees but it is a matter of nearly Rs 200 crores because 150 Dakotas would be replaced in the Defence Services. If we accept that programme, another 50 Dakotas would be replaced in our civil aviation side. The question is why the whole thing has been rushed

through in such a hurry. The Lockheed people just wanted three months' time to give their proposals but in reply to a question here the Defence Minister has stated that the matter could not wait. So, the whole thing has been rushed through and an agreement has been signed with the Hawker Siddeley group. They supplied about three years back the fighter planes, Hunter Hawkers. They are not so good as the Pakistan fighter planes, because they are not night fighters like the sabre jets, they are only day fighters. Therefore, taking into consideration their past transaction we should have thought twice before placing any order with them especially when the whole thing is in design, on the drawing board.

The questions that arise are why did we go in for an untried, untested aircraft in preference to the two tested types, i.e., the Fokker Friendship aircraft which is going to be purchased by the Ministry of Transport and the Lockheed type which has been suggested by the Defence Expert Committee? Secondly, Sir, we would like to know the grounds on which we rejected these two types and went in for an absolutely new type of aircraft.

Shri S. A. Mehdi (Rampur): Sir, I would like to know whether before finalising this transaction any committee of the Air Force itself was appointed to go into the question, if so, whether it has submitted any report about it and whether that report can be placed on the Table of the House. Another thing is, what is the programme of this factory which is being put up at Kanpur? As far as I can understand, they are going to replace a certain number of aircraft. After replacing that aircraft in a few years, what further programme have they in connection with producing these planes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the short time at my disposal I think it would be advisable for me

Shri Krishna Menon:

to confine myself to such allegations as have some kind of relevance to this matter. I will try to answer them point by point.

The first difficulty in the mind of the hon. Member who spoke was that in trying to manufacture this aircraft we were ignoring other obligations. The transport aircraft is vital to the defence of this country. It is not true that Dakotas will go out of commission in twelve months or something like that. They are getting old and they have to be replaced. We have already grounded some of them. This element of air strength is an essential part, not for strict fighting purposes but maintenance of logistics and in peace time for transport, for maintenance of supplies, for supply drop-pings and all kinds of things like that.

The next point was with regard to the relative merit of the Hindustan Aircraft works at Kanpur. The main gravamen of this suspicion is that there is a considerable amount of surplus capacity at H.A.L. which is being wasted, and, what is more, that taking this to Kanpur would mean bringing in an additional factor. It so happens that the facts are entirely reverse. The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Management of the H.A.L. is part of the information that we have. They have told us very clearly that acceleration in the production programme of fighter planes and Gnat aircraft would besides absorbing the idle capacity of labour in the factory may also necessitate the factory having to work in two or three shifts. It might also be necessary to recruit additional supervisory staff. Therefore, it is not as though when the Gnat aircraft and the other aircraft that is being developed there goes into production, as it must do if the Air Force is to maintain its strength, not only there will be no surplus capacity at H.A.L., but we will be very badly overburdened with work. In addition to that, the H.A.L. carries out the whole maintenance of Vampires, their engines and other things.

H.A.L. also has to manufacture all the engines of the supersonic aircraft as well as of this aircraft itself.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May we know what is the estimated surplus capacity during the last two years of this Five Year Plan in respect of idle manhours. ~~They~~ have not got the man hours here. Now, I will have to finish this.

Besides, there is no accommodation available in H.A.L., for the manufacture of any other aircraft. All the hangars in H.A.L. are fully occupied, and these are reports not from the Air Force but from the H.A.L. itself. Full and complete consultation and co-ordination take place. In fact, the H.A.L., though it is a commercial undertaking in form, is a defence undertaking. The Defence Secretary is the Chairman of the H.A.L.

In regard to Kanpur, three points have been raised. First of all, its capacity to make it. Secondly, that it is done to avoid scrutiny by Parliament and that there is no cost accounting. Thirdly, maintenance is neglected. I shall take the last one first. No Minister can afford to feel unduly concerned about Parliamentary criticism, however, unwarranted it may be. To say without any foundation whatsoever that the maintenance of our air fleet, our fleet being up to fighting fit, is suffering and is utterly neglected is something that not only exists in this country but somewhere else.

The maintenance programme at Kanpur has never fallen behind schedule. There had been occasions when one aircraft which ought to go into line has not gone there. That is not because there is no capacity in the people in Kanpur, but some particular part was not available; some spares may not be available. There is no question of maintenance falling short.

Secondly, the House quite understandably draws this distinction:

[Shri Krishna Menon]

between maintenance and manufacture. It is an old British superstition which survived in the fighting forces till about two or three years ago. That is, in the British days, the main factories—in fact all the factories we had—were maintenance factories, and naturally our defence industry was based upon Britain and the requirements of British industries. They were not anxious that our maintenance factories should become a kind of highly manufacturing factories. Today, maintenance and manufacture are separate. You must not mix these two things up.

Then, in the old days, maintenance simply meant a sort of brushing up. Today, maintenance means practically rebuilding the equipment. It may be anything from five per cent to 95 per cent almost, whether it be aircraft or anything else. So, there is nothing sacrosanct about the maintenance factory which has got the capacity and the people to manufacture. It is not that it is going on only in the air force, but it is there in the army also.

With regard to the avoiding of scrutiny by Parliament and others, first of all, arrangements are made, and have been made, with the Finance Ministry for the stationing of financial advisers, and in view of the new project, the cost accounting system has been brought into it and expert advice is being brought to bear upon this matter. All defence expenditure,—disbursements, appropriations and everything else,—are subject to scrutiny by this House. In fact, they are subject to closer scrutiny than the accounts of the Corporation.

The next thing is, the Defence Minister is supposed to have said in this House that this project will cost about a crore of rupees. I would like to read what was said here, because just now an hon. Member said that not even a child will believe it, namely, that you can produce a hundred planes for a crore of rupees. What

did I say in this House? Shri Narasimhan asked:

"Will this involve any capital commitment on the part of the Government of India? Is the Government in a position to say that?"

The Defence Minister replied that this involved a capital commitment to the extent that additional balancing plant and machinery has to be installed, wherever it is manufactured, that is, H.A.L. or Kanpur. All these things are included in the general estimate of production. The other expenditure, that is, expenditure other than this, will be of the same kind of expenditure which would be covered by the purchase of aircraft. That is to say, if you do not make the aircraft, then you have got to buy and you have got to spend the money for it. This Re. 1 crore is in order to buy the additional equipment that is required, that is, about Rs. 130 lakhs—and it includes all the additional equipment and the cost of the first prototype

I am not complaining about it, but I think it is rather farfetched, to put it mildly, to suggest that the figures given for the additional balancing plant and equipment that were necessary were meant as though for a project for manufacturing 100 Dakotas. I could have used a stronger expression in connection with that, but what I said would be adequate for this purpose.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: Will the Minister now say even now what is the likely cost of the entire project?

Shri Krishna Menon: The question was not raised in the debate. But I could say it in general terms. It depends upon the number of aircraft produced. When this aircraft goes into production, naturally, the production costs will go down: at first, a little; in the second, a little more and so on. We were buying them at

somewhere about Rs. 24 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs—21,76,000. The estimated cost of production at Kanpur is only Rs. 22 lakhs per piece. Therefore, if we produce 100 aircraft, it will be Rs. 22 lakhs multiplied by 100 plus this balancing equipment and nothing else. That is all I can say. It naturally depends on how many aircraft we produce and for what period you are counting the cost of the project. If you count the cost of the project for 20 years and you produce 200 or 300 aircraft, you get one figure.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May we know what is the present programme and the estimated cost for whatever our requirements may be?

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member has exhausted all his questions.

Shri Krishna Menon: I hope so. I am most anxious that the reply I give should be of an informative character so far as the House is concerned.

A reference was made to some technical matters. In technical matters, knowledge is somewhat useful, but it has got to be complete. Otherwise, one gets a distorted picture. It was said that the Dakota has a side-loading device and with this side-loading device, the vehicle goes into it,—it is boarded in there—and turns it round. That is not strictly true, because there are devices for not doing so. In any case, it was discussed at great length and Government found that with our resources, we could not go for the most perfect things all at once. This is adequate for our purposes. It performs its functions and the only difficulty is on the loading side. It has got wider doors for loading and the arrangements include option for the manufacture of the rear-loading planes. The rear-loading planes are exclusively used for transport purposes. I think only in the United States, they are used for certain passenger planes. They will follow the manufacture of this. We will turn to more urgent things first.

The arrangement with the manufacturers has to include, the hon. Members said, the manufacture of Avro 758. What is more, even if they do not want it themselves, they have an obligation to protect the design of that and to enable us to manufacture it within two years of our intimation of our desire to do so, so that without going into another licensing arrangement and with all the financial obligations that go with it, Government has tried to develop the 758 out of the development of 748. Therefore, there is nothing to be concerned about it.

Then it was said that expenditure which I mentioned, viz. just over a crore, was not correct and that it was Rs. 180 lakhs. I have already given the facts. Rs. 130 lakhs is to include all the plant that is required. A great part of this plant is also required for other aircraft maintenance purposes. For example, it includes very heavy presses. You do not keep that part of the plant just for pressing aircraft; you use it for other purposes. It enables us not to have to send to U.K. or elsewhere; the refittings of aircraft, for which now we have to send the aircraft to U.K. and other places, can be done here. Then, in the Rs. 130 lakhs is included the cost of the first of these prototypes.

Then, the question was asked as to what sort of people looked into this. The whole burden of the speech was the Defence Minister sat somewhere, stood somewhere, made a decision and they started manufacturing that. This Defence Minister just cannot do that. Anyway, this matter has been under investigation by a joint committee of the Ministry of Transport and ourselves from 1957 onwards. It has been under investigation before the Avro 748 was on the scene. We have investigated closely the types of aircraft at great length. What is more, it has been under the collective consideration of Members of Government in various ways and in the selection of it, the best technical skill that is

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available in the Indian Air Force has been utilised; and I make bold to say that it is as good as any technical skill you find in any Air Force. It is testified to even by others who come from abroad either to offer their planes or to offer their projects or to work with us.

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I point out...

Mr Speaker: Hon Members cannot go on interrupting. Let the hon. Minister go on.

Shri Krishna Menon: There have been technical committees in which there was the highest engineering ability and often whenever there is joint discussion the technical ability on the civil side have been together. And whatever conclusions have been come to, I do not want to place the responsibility on my hon friend for those conclusions.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Defence Minister mentioned just now that a joint committee had gone into this. But in reply to a question the then Transport Minister stated "I do not remember any expert joint committee."

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon gentleman was not with the Transport Minister or the Defence Minister. He was working in the office.

But, as I said, there was a joint committee set up for the re-examination of the question of the replacement of the Dakotas. It started work in 1956 or 1957 and it had investigated the planes available at that time Avro 748 and various other things came afterwards. Then there has been complete technical break-down in these matters at various stages, details had to be worked out and all the difficulties experienced gone over. Now, the air force technicians are completely and fully satisfied that not only it is a satisfactory plane but it is the right thing for us to have.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Are we to understand that after Siddi Hawkers

came into the picture this joint committee has been totally abolished?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I believe he is making the fifth speech.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is correct.

Now, first of all, may I say that this plane is not a Hunter? It so happens that this manufacturing group, like other groups, have a number of concerns with them. In fact, the group that manufactures this plane controls half the aeroplanes in the United Kingdom and some of them in Canada. Therefore, Hunter does not enter into it at all. That is why I am saying that a certain amount of technical knowledge has some value, provided it is complete in that aspect.

Now, I come to another part. And I am sorry to say that an expression was used in this House, that is to say, the Defence Minister had done some manipulation with the United Kingdom Government. Now, it is one thing to charge the Defence Minister of our Government with doing something, in this House, and yet it is another to speak of another Government manipulation and say that Government has succumbed to that manipulation. That, I may submit, is highly regrettable.

Then, Shri Alva asked about separation of secret works from other works. There is nothing secret about this plane.

Mr. Speaker: I may bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that half-an-hour discussion is allowed only on the points which arose out of the answers given to questions and in fact the points have to be mentioned before it is admitted. The first point here is: why Avro 748, which was not tried elsewhere, was adopted? Why was it sought to be introduced here? Top priority has been given to that point. Other relevant matters can also be brought in. I tried to avoid any kind of irrelevant repetitions here and going into defence matters,

as this is not a general discussion on defence policy. That is No. 1. Secondly, has there been co-ordination between this and the other? Has there been a joint committee of experts, that is, of the Transport Ministry and this Ministry, some joint committee, for the purpose of finding out whether they must be replaced? These are the two different points. The House wants information regarding them. When this has not been tried in England, why have we placed orders? Have we not gone in too early in this matter? This has been pending for four years since 1956 when it was reported by the Estimates Committee. What is the hurry to get it in less than three months? These are the three points that have been tabled here for which the hon. Members seek an answer. I will not allow any hon. Member to proceed further.

Shri Krishna Menon: I was under the impression that I have to answer all the points that have been raised. So far as the test is concerned, the Government thought that there was no undue risk taken in this matter, and what is more, for new aircraft, it is a good thing for the technicians to start at the ground level. It was not desirable to start manufacturing a plane that had already become five years out of date, because when it goes into the air and it is bought, it becomes an old plane, an obsolescent plane and then we start on it.

Secondly, the technique of its manufacture is known. Its designs have been examined. Its aerodynamics have been examined. All those things have been gone into. If we can go into production only after somebody else has used them, then our country will always remain a second-rate or a third-rate country. It will not be able to push forward. Even those outside the Defence Ministry have sometimes expressed the opinion that 'it is a good thing and if you are confident about it, you can proceed without further scrutiny at this stage'. What is more, the specifications, the fail-safe devices on them, the simplicity of construction, the design of the

aircraft itself and its having been designed to meet the multiple needs of military transport which includes freight, which includes supply dropping and which includes ambulance work and various other things convinced the Defence Ministry and its advisers that this was the best thing to do.

The second point was with regard to the committee. A committee was appointed some time ago and it made a report. In that report, they have said that there were two planes in the world at that time that were worthy of consideration and one was the Avro 748. That was the end of it. Then developments took place and we compared them. I am sure the House will not want me to go into details because it will not be fair to the manufacturers. In that comparison, we found that in regard to the cost of production, cost of equipment of the aircraft, the difference was Rs 24 lakhs on the one hand and Rs 30 lakhs or more on the other. We also found that the out-goings in regard to the incidence of royalty in this case would be about half of what it would have been in the other case.

Thirdly, I was asked when we could wait for four years, why we could not wait for three months. That is how it appears superficial. The hon. speaker was perhaps implying or referring to the Lockheed project. The Lockheed comes in at a time when we were almost going to take a decision and they say that they have not got the plane, they have not the design, they have not got even the drawing on the board and 'you tell us what you want and we will make it for you'. Then, in three months' time, they would put a project. If that project comes here, it will take us six months to examine it. In fact, what is more, this plane was not going to be made in the home country. It is not as though someone else was to take the risks. Then, when we came to the question of finance, we could not get the exact figures out of them and from whatever we got, we found that it would cost the country more. There are other reasons also. For

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example, let us presume that we had accepted it and in a year's time, the Lockheed project was also thrown into the pool when we were considering that Douglas or somebody else could produce something and we will get another six months. It is not as though we waited for four years doing nothing. Of course, four years date the Dakotas four years more and the requirements of the Air Force, particularly, in the present condition of transport planes become more and more specially when the Air Force is often called in aid of the civil power with regard to disasters.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareilly): Sardar Majithia is sitting behind your back. He is the Air Force man.

Shri Krishna Menon: With regard to the secrecy point, there is nothing which requires much peeping into the matter. So far as the production of this aircraft is concerned, there is nothing secret about it. Anybody who has got the time can go and see them. But there will be nothing spectacular at this stage of its production. The reference, I suppose, is to the terms of the contract. You, Mr. Speaker, will be aware of the fact that the Government does not place on the Table of the House the texts of contracts. This is not confined to the Defence Ministry. But that is not due to some nefarious deal as suggested but because when we drive hard bargains and take advantageous terms for ourselves, it is usual that the manufacturers would not like it to be broadcast, at least not immediately in the hope that they may be able to get better terms somewhere else. If we were to tell them before hand that everything would be published, probably it would not be possible to come to some agreement. All I want to submit is that it is not peculiar to Defence industry as such.

The question was also raised about our having thrown away our capacity for earning foreign exchange. I think I have said to this House before that this manufacturing agreement

includes non-exclusive rights of sale in practically the whole of Asia in regard to the aircraft itself. It also includes the sale of such spares as are usable for the aircraft that we manufacture. That is a reservation which we have not been able to secure in the past. Also, in regard to the relative merits of the projects or propositions put before us, we found that not only the incidence of royalty, as I said, is somewhere about 50 per cent. but we also found in this case that after a certain number, we did not have to pay a royalty on spares. Spares are a very considerable part of aircraft manufacture. In the other case, you have to pay royalty on spares, and, therefore, the cost of the manufactured product would be very much higher. These are the various considerations that entered into it.

The decision to make it at Kanpur was a decision in which the Indian Air Force is the main factor. That must be taken into account. Nothing was forced upon them. And, so far as I am aware—though I do not go into their committee meetings—but so far as I am aware, it was a unanimous decision on their side. At the present moment, the Managing Director of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited is an Air Marshal of the Indian Air Force. He is in close touch with his brother officers in the Air Force itself, and there is no conflict whatsoever about that.

Another question was raised about conflict between the two Ministries. I do not think I will take upon myself to answer this. But so far as I understand the position, they are commercial purveyors of the service and they naturally want to be quite safe in these matters; and they say "you make this aircraft, if it is good we will buy it". And I think it is quite fair so far as this is concerned.

The prototype of this aircraft will fly early next year. It will be certificated very soon afterwards, and the passenger versions available for use

can be made available to the Indian Air Force in the later half, much later half, of 1961. If they find, they can get any planes very well before that and the foreign exchange expenditure is justified, then they will do so. But on the other hand, they are rather sceptical about this time-table. And naturally they are sceptical, because they have been dealing with people who have been in arrears.

So, the present programme will enable the Indian Air Force, if they allow the IAC to take the first products of manufacture, to place at their disposal a certain number of planes at the end of the year 1961, that is to say, after it has had, what in other countries is regarded as, adequate number of flying hours for commercial service. I am not at present aware what are the IAC requirements, but I am saying as to what are the internationally required standards.

And the position, as I understand from my hon. colleague, the Transport Minister is that if in the meanwhile if before we produce an aircraft that they can buy, whenever it is if they are hard-pressed for it, they will go somewhere. If, on the other hand, this aircraft is available straight inside this country and if we can compete on equal terms, it is different, and I think this manufacture will compete, not on equal terms, but on advantageous terms both to the manufacturing group as well as to the Government as a whole.

I am not aware of any project for the manufacture of transport aircraft in the country. Their requirements for civil purposes, their requirements certainly for the next five or ten years, would not warrant separate production, unless they want to do it themselves. And the decision of the Transport Ministry was not in any way antagonistic to the Defence Ministry or anything. It was a joint decision, I mean it was a decision in which all of us participated. We said go ahead with it. There are many

other projects in this way where it is not possible for military requirements to wait for the necessary amount of co-ordination to take place. I do not say you must manufacture another one, and in any case these other projects before us—of course, we do not know what Lockheed would be—would not have met our requirements, because the necessary versions would not be there. Thank you, Sir.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, I think my hon. friend

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We would like to hear Sardar Saheb. Sardar Saheb would like to say something.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not know what my hon. friend, Shri Feroze Gandhi, wants. What I was going to say was, I think my hon. colleague the Defence Minister has put the correct point of view and I do not want to add much to it, because I have not had the time to consider the proposals. But, as he has himself granted, we are a commercial concern and our services have got to be kept intact. So, if any plane is wanted before Avro 748 is in the air.

Some Hon. Members: Not 'in the air'.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: What do you mean by "in the air"? An aircraft 'in the air' means, it is able to fly. That is what is meant by 'air'. I hope the hon. Member will understand that position.

To go on in spite of the interruption, if we require some planes to replace the Dakotas, we shall have to go into the open market as my hon. colleague has said. That is all I have got to say about it. If we can get our own planes, nobody will be more pleased than I.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 10, 1959/Bhadra 19, 1881 (Saka)

Wednesday, the 9th September, 1959/18th Bhadra, 1881 (Saka)

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A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1809 dated the 13th August, 1959, under subsection (2) of Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . 7182-83

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(1) That at its sitting held on the 7th September, 1959, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the following Bills passed by Lok Sabha on the 31st August, 1959 :

(1) The Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

(2) The Government Savings Certificates Bill, 1959.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.

COLUMNS

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills :

(1) The Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1959 passed by Lok Sabha on the 3rd September, 1959.

(2) The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 1st September, 1959.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 7184

Minutes of the Thirty-third to Thirty-seventh sittings were laid on the Table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED . . . 7184

Sixth Report was presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . . 7184

Fiftieth Report was presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED . . . 7184

Seventh Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER . . . 7184

On behalf of the Minister of Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 22nd April, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri R. Narayanaswamy on Starred Question No. 1978 regarding Cardamom Board.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 7186-90

Forty-third Report was adopted.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED

7191—7226

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. Shri Naldurgkar moved an amendment thereto for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. The amendment was negatived; and the motion to consider the Bill was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

7227—66

Further discussion on the motion re: Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was resumed. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

7266—7330

Shri Narayanankutty Menon moved the motion re: Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation laid on the Table on 14-8-59. Shri Narayanankutty Menon replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS

7330—60

- (i) Shri Uma Charan Patnaik raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 10th August, 1959 to Starred question No. 244 regarding manufacture of Avro 748. The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) replied to the debate.
- (ii) Shri Dinesh Singh raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 12th August, 1959 to Starred Question No. 339 regarding replacement of Dakotas. The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1959/ BHADRA 19, 1881 (SAKA)

Consideration and passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha; further discussion on the motion re: Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities; and consideration of motion re: Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at Bhakra Dam.