

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

1495

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 1, 1959/Bhadra,
10, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sale of Motor Cars and Trucks

+

Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Birendra Bahadur
Singhji:
Shri E. C. Majhi:
Shri Snbodh Hansda:
"1011.

Will the Minister of Commerce and
Industry be pleased to state

(a) the various steps taken by Gov-
ernment for equitable distribution and
sale of motor cars and trucks.

(b) the effect of these various steps
and

(c) what is the availability position
of these vehicles at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri
Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A state-
ment is laid on the Table of the
House [See Appendix III, annexure
No 73]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I
know what are the conditions which
are necessary to restore normal condi-
tions and what steps have already
been taken? May we also know when
the conditions will become normal?

202 LSD.—1

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do expect
that, as a result of the steps which I
have mentioned in the statement,
within eight to ten months, the entire
industry should be on a normal foot-
ing

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I
know whether any enquiry has been
made into the malpractices in the past
and whether any action has been
taken against any of the manufacturers
or any of the dealers, and may I
also know how many persons who are
on the order list have been dropped?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter
was gone into in great detail, but as
there were certain technical and legal
lacunae in our orders which really
necessitated the bringing in of the
notification, we could not really pin
down the responsibility squarely
either on any dealer or on any manu-
facturer. But even then, in one case,
we have stopped their quota of six
cars because we found that they had
followed some practices which were
not correct

Shri A. M. Tariq: What is the justi-
fication for allotting a quota of 50
units to Delhi and 14 units to Uttar
Pradesh and Punjab when the popula-
tion of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh is
much larger than that of Delhi and the
income-tax from people in Uttar
Pradesh and Punjab is much higher?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These quotas,
as hon. Members are aware, are not
based on any population figures. But
the offtake of cars from those areas in
the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 has been
higher

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I
know whether it is a fact that most
of the dealers who register their

names purchase and sell the cars in the black market and, if so, what is the nature of the steps taken to check this malpractice?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This practice has been practically much corrected after the introduction of the new system according to which resale could be done within two years of the purchase only with the permission of the Automobile Controller in the States or in the Centre.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the registration orders have come down this year, compared to last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; but the exact numbers are not known; every day, they are coming down. But we could say that as a result of this notification, several orders have dropped out.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it a fact that if a person in Punjab or Uttar Pradesh registers his name for a car he will have a chance of having a car after six years, while a person who registers his name today in Delhi may get a car in six months and, if so, what type of arrangements is being made to enable the people in those States to get cars soon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The arrangements are all self-contained. The man has to register his name at a place where he wants to buy and he will get the car in his turn in the queue.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Has it come to the notice of the Government that even after the introduction of this deposit scheme, there have been instances where one person registers his name for four cars with two or three dealers—a benami transaction—and thus prevents bona fide users from getting cars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Such practices have not come to our light, but another type of practice which arises from the hon. Member's question has come to our notice. It is this. One man registers his own name at more than one place. It is very difficult to check up 300 or more dealers. So, we

are trying to see, after the working of this order for sometime, whether we could prevent the same man giving his application and booking an order at one place, from booking at another place till the car of the first order is delivered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the total requirement of the country, and what is the present production? What is the basis for the hon. Minister to say that in the next few months the conditions would become normal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is given in the statement. We expect production requirements to be about 16,000 cars a year. The highest estimate which could be made in a rough and ready way is about 16,000 cars a year. We are stepping up the release of foreign exchange. Fortunately, the indigenous content of the cars is going up very fast and we will be exceeding the quantity of production I now mentioned. It is on this basis that I said that the situation is easing and that conditions might become normal in the next eight to ten months.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member wants a motor-car. How can the hon. Minister help it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The answer to Question No. 1062 may ease the situation and clarify many things. It may be taken up along with this question.

Mr. Speaker: That relates to the manufacture of cars. It cannot be taken up with this question. Manufacture is different from distribution.

The point is this. The hon. Minister has told us that in view of some mal-practices that were going on, his Ministry has adumbrated a scheme. If hon. Members want to discuss that scheme, I will allow a half-an-hour discussion. Let them discuss it and then be satisfied. The Ministry is only too anxious to avoid any kind of mal-practice going on. They have thought

of a particular scheme. If hon. Members want, let them discuss it during the half-an-hour discussion. Any hon Member, or many of the hon Members jointly, may raise the matter

Shri Ansar Harvani: Half-an-hour is too short a period

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister might take the hon Members to the Central Hall and discuss it with them

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I shall have no objection to have a half-an-hour discussion, but I might tell the House that the hon Members will find no fault with the scheme which we have prepared I am quite sure of it I must also say that it has definitely improved the situation I am not prepared to claim that all shortcomings have been removed, but black-marketing, etc, which was going on on a large scale has definitely come down If any hon Member has any particular complaint, he may meet us, and my colleague will be prepared to meet him in the Central Hall or at any other place the Member likes

Mr Speaker I suppose a copy of the scheme will be placed in the Library

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir

Mr Speaker: A few copies may be placed in the Library

Shri Manubhai Shah. Actually these orders are notified in the gazette This order is a gazette notification under the law, the Essential Commodities Ordinance But we shall make it available to every Member who desires it

Mr. Speaker: A few copies may be placed in the Library Hon Members will look into the order and send suggestions to the hon Minister If they are not satisfied, I will allow not only a half-an-hour discussion but a two-hour discussion

Shri M. S. Tiwari: प्रधान मंत्री मैं ने बहु नोटिफिकेशन देना है और वे व्यापार में ..

प्रधान मंत्री आज उसके बारे में डिसक्यान नहीं है।

Shri M. S. Tiwari: मैं डिसक्यान नहीं करता। जो बात मत्री जी ने कही है उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है। (Interruption) नहीं जी, माफ कीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rajendra Singh

Shri Hem Barua: Question No 1037 may also be taken along with this

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): This is a different question to be answered by a different person

Shri Hem Barua: The questions are of the same nature

Mr Speaker: It must be left to the Minister concerned There are different Ministers, I think who are to answer these questions

Shri Hem Barua: The other question would not come up I gave notice of a short notice question That has been pushed back These questions come under the same Ministry

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon Minister say that it is to be answered by a different person? Both the questions come under the same Ministry Let us take both the questions together

Naga Rebels

+
 1012 { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Rajendra Singh:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Subiman Ghose:
 Shri Damar:
 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of Naga rebels who

have surrendered and those who have been captured during the period from the 1st May to 31st July, 1959;

(b) the number of arms recovered from them;

(c) the description and make of the arms captured;

(d) the names of the countries which manufacture these arms; and

(e) the present number of detainees?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Surrendered—2166; Captured—606

(b) 486 arms (Surrendered—241; recovered—245).

(c) These include Rifles, Sten Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Shot-guns and Muskets of various calibres

(d) Not known Many of the guns are locally made

(e) 80

Naga Attack on Kohima

*1827 { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafiga Ahmed:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga hostiles attacked Kohima, the headquarters station of the Naga Hills-Tuensang District on the 15th August, 1959; and

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Some stray shots were fired by the hostiles during the night of 14/15th August, 1959, as well as during the day of the 15th August, 1959, with a view to cause disturbance

and prevent people from participating in the Independence Day Celebrations.

(b) No damage to life or property as a result of this incident has been reported so far

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Government has been able to trace from what side the arms are smuggled into the Naga area and whether Nagas are getting any help from any outside country?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have no reports of such smuggling. Most of the weapons, as I have already said, are locally made. I may inform the hon. Member that the number of M. L. guns recovered is 300, rifles of .303 calibre numbering 87 and Japanese rifles numbering 56.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want to know from what side these arms have been smuggled there and how they are having these arms

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have said that there are no reports of such smuggling

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the latest position in regard to the activities of these rebels? Is it a fact that they have become active in recent months?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: A large number of rebels—2166—have already surrendered and 606 people have been captured

श्री मृ. ला० हिलेही : क्या संसदीय-संविध महोदय को यह पता है कि बिहारी नागाओं की कुछ टुकड़ियाँ चीन के उत्तर हिस्से में बसी गई हैं, जहाँ से चीन की ओर से हमारे ओर पर आक्रमण किया गया है?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have no information.

श्री मृ. ला० हिलेही : यहाँ की, वह बात अस्वार्थी में प्रवालित स्वर से प्रकाशित हो चुकी है यीर संसदीय-संविध कहते हैं कि मूले इस का पता नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Some of these rebels have gone over to China. Is that what he wants to know?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Yes; it has been published in the papers; everybody knows

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Government of India do not go by newspaper reports; we go by the information we receive from our sources.

यही जा० सा० हिंदू० क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

जीवनस्ति स्वतन्त्री भेदभन्न हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है ।

Mr. Speaker: Very often such things come up. There are newspaper reports and on the strength of the newspaper reports, hon. Members come to this House and make enquiries. There is no other chance of their getting information. Either the Minister must give them information or the newspapers supply them. It is no good telling the House, 'We do not know'. The newspapers are as much available to the Minister as to the Members. At least when they bring it to the notice of the Minister, the Minister must make enquiries. There is no good saying, "So far we have not had any information". As soon as a question is received, we allow ten days time; they must make enquiries, talk over the 'phone or otherwise get the information. Otherwise, question hour will be useless; I might suspend the question hour. I would tell the hon. Ministers, it is no good saying here, "We have no information". They must say, "We have made enquiries and we find it is wrong or it is right". Otherwise, the question hour is absolutely infructuous.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: I want to know whether any effort is being made by Government to find out the clue as to how the hostile elements are maintaining the continuity of unlicensed arms, i.e. who are their suppliers?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: This sort of question was put before the House earlier also and we have replied that some of the weapons were locally made and others were received during the war-time, maybe from the Japanese or other people.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There has been trouble in this area for a long time. As you know, many Naga rebels have escaped not only to China, but to Pakistan also. In the circumstances, may I know what was the special difficulty in the way of the Defence Minister that he did not pay any visit to that area up till now?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is a question which has to be put to the Defence Minister as to why he has not gone there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government is aware of the whereabouts of the Naga rebel leader Phizo and whether it is a fact that he is in U.S.A now?

An Hon. Member: Or in China?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question? (Interruptions)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question is about Naga rebels; he is the leader of the rebels. He went to Pakistan and from there he went to U.S.A. That is our information. Is it a fact?

Mr Speaker: The question is, how many have been captured. He has not been captured yet; that is clear.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: It is reported he is in Burma

Mr. Speaker: Because he is a rebel leader, hon. Members are anxious to know if Government are in possession of information regarding his whereabouts.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We had information sometime ago that he was in Dacca. I do not know whether he is in U.S.A now.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact that there are widespread feelings in the Naga Hills about

Phizo staying in Pakistan, where it is said, he is training people for guerilla warfare and it is this that is giving a momentum to the Naga rebels, who operated so violently on the night of 15th August, came and hoisted their flag in the heart of Kohima, which is the headquarters of the Naga Hills-Tuensang area? This shows how active they are.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister says she had some information sometime ago that he was in Dacca and now she does not know whether he is in U.S.A. or elsewhere. The hon. Member puts the question as to whether it is true that the Naga rebel leader came to Kohima and hoisted his own flag on the 15th

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir, we have definite information that he was not in Kohima to hoist the flag

Shri Hem Barua: My question is whether Government are aware of the widespread feelings in the Naga Hills today among the rebels that Phizo is in Pakistan where he is training persons for guerilla warfare

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Government have very definite information that Phizo is not training people for guerilla warfare in Nagaland

Shri P. C. Barooah: May I know whether it is a fact that there was firing on the 15th August and also on the 9th August in Kohima town and the target was the army camps and the police station?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The answer was already read out; there is nothing more to add. There was some stray shot-firing on the night of 14/15th August in order to prevent people from attending the Independence Day celebrations

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now refuted the hoisting of the flag of the Naga Federal Government. It is reported in the Press that one officer serving in a sub-divisional officer's office in

the Naga Hills-Tuensang area has been arrested by the army authorities for anti-State activities and the said officer hoisted the Naga flag on S.D.O.'s office in the Kohima town. Is it not a fact?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not a fact; I have given the full information.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In view of the fact that some rewards are being given to those persons in Naga Hills who surrender their arms, may I know whether the Naga rebels have planned to surrender useless guns and thereby make money and get rewards?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: They have surrendered good guns. High calibre guns have also been captured.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Hem Barua: Regarding Question No 1037

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this. When both questions are answered simultaneously, any hon. Member who puts a question is not expected to make a difference between one or the other question.

Shri Hem Barua Sir, I put the question

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member goes on making suggestions. I do not know why some hon. Members want to give more information than getting information. So they ask a question: is there a widespread general opinion among the Naga Hills like this? I do not know whether the Question Hour is for ascertaining the opinion of Nagas or non-Nagas. Once I allowed the hon. Member to put a question: the second time also I allowed. And when the question was put, the hon. Minister said, "no, it is not so" once again. Under the circumstances, it will be a waste of time to put the same question. Also, there are hundreds of questions and I am not progressing at all in respect of questions.

Shri Hem Barua: I will make a humble submission that was not my question.

Mr. Speaker: That was the question I heard.

Shri Hem Barua: People have been killed there

Mr. Speaker: With all respect to the hon Member, I am afraid it is not a question. The hon Member asked are there widespread rumours?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether it is because of the rumour that Phizo is in Pakistan training people for guerilla warfare the rebellion is continuing here

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister said that the guerilla warfare is not being arranged or engineered by Phizo. It is a definite information that is what the hon Minister said. What else can he ask the Minister? Let him go and ask Phizo. So far as the information of the hon Minister is concerned, they are original. All that the House can expect to ask the Government is whether the Government is taking sufficient care to see that no unnecessary depredations take place.

But before going to the next question, I would suggest something. In today's newspaper various reports have come regarding Chinese invasion and occupation of border areas and also about NEFA. Such newspaper reports will naturally create alarm in the minds of the public. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Ministers that as soon as they find some such reports, instead of merely depending on giving laconic answers in Parliament, of their own accord they should make brief and full statements, anticipating questions on all those matters and thus clear up the fears and doubts of not only the Members of Parliament, but the whole country as people are naturally agitated over these matters. I am not satisfied merely with "Yes" or "No". True in the Question Hour that can be done. But hon Ministers should try to take the House into confidence on whether the rumours are right or not.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We always take cognizance of what appears in the newspapers and try to verify them and whenever we get any information which is of interest to the House, it is always shared with the House by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister must also share it.

• Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Coal Mine Areas

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• 1014. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ayurvedic dispensaries are becoming very popular in coal mines area,

(b) if so the total number of such dispensaries opened so far; and

(c) whether the proposal for opening of such dispensaries one at Bhuli and three in Andhra Pradesh has been finally considered and the dispensaries opened?

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

(b) Nine

(c) One dispensary at Bhuli and three dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned. The dispensary at Bhuli and one dispensary in Andhra Pradesh have started functioning.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the cost of establishing an Ayurvedic dispensary?

Shri Abid Ali: It will cost Rs 1,500 recurring and about Rs 12,000 non-recurring.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the places in Andhra Pradesh where Ayurvedic dispensaries have been set up? Which are those mines and how many workers are covered by those dispensaries?

Shri Abid Ali: A dispensary has already started functioning in Rudrapur. The other two places are Ramavaram and Ballampalli. The Rudrapur dispensary started functioning only last month, in July. Therefore, it would not be possible to give more particulars now.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन माइनिंग एरियास में जो आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपेथिक डिसपेंसरियां हैं उन में किस परिणाम में मरीज, किस परस्टेज में किस डिसपेंसरी में मरीज आते हैं और क्या उन मरीजों की संख्या बढ़ रही है?

श्री आबिद अली : आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरीस में १६५८-५९ में करीब २६,४०० पेस्टेज आये और १८,००० के करीब एलोपेथिक डिसपेंसरीस में आये।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : आंध्र प्रदेश को छोड़ कर के दूसरे भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में कितने इस प्रकार के आयोधालय हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में कितने हैं?

श्री आबिद अली : कुल नौ खोले गये हैं और दो और खोले जायेंगे। इन में ज्यादातर तो बंगाल और विहार में हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में मैं ने जानना चाहा था कि वहां भी खोलने का कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री आबिद अली : जहां तक मेरा खायाल है इस वक्त वहां कोई डिसपेंसरी नहीं है। लेकिन इसके बारे में विचार किया जायेगा कि खोलें या न खोलें।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the certificates of ayurvedic practitioners are treated on par with those of allopathic practitioners in the matter of leave petitions and other things?

Shri Abid Ali: The same status.

श्री पद्म देव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन आयोधालयों में इनडोर मरीजों के लिये भी प्रबन्ध है या केवल जो बाहर से आते हैं उनके लिये ही प्रबन्ध है?

श्री आबिद अली : इनडोर के लिये तो अस्पताल अलहादा है।

श्री म० ना० सिंह : आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरीस में एक रोगी पर कितना खर्च पड़ता है और एलोपेथिक डिसपेंसरीस में एक रोगी पर कितना पड़ता है, इसका भी कुछ अन्दाजा गवर्नरमेट ने किया है।

श्री आबिद अली : आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरी में करीब १२ आने हैं और एलोपेथिक में सवा रुपया के करीब हैं।

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

***1015. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in the production of a full length film on Mahatma Gandhi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): The agreement with the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi is for producing one full length documentary and a series of short films on certain aspects of Gandhiji's life. According to the terms of the agreement, the material is at present being sorted out and compiled in chronological order. When this is done, the work of the documentary production will be taken up.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate amount which will be spent on this film and the time by which it will be completed?

Shri A. C. Joshi: It will take about a year for the production of this documentary. But I cannot visualize at this time the amount which it will cost to the Government.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो फिल्म बन रही है, यह अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही बन रही है।

या हिंसी और दूसरी अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी बन रही है ?

श्री ज्ञा० च० शोली॒ यह सों मैं निष्पत्ता-त्वक् बन से नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन हिंसी में सों मेरे कामाल में वह बहर होगी।

श्री च० ज्ञा० हिंसी॒ मैं आनना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो गांधी जी के ऊपर चित्र बन रहा है, उसमें हिंसी विदेशी विदेशी की सहायता सी जा रही है या भारत के विदेशी द्वारा ही वह बनाया जा रहा है ?

श्री ज्ञा० च० शोली॒ अभी कोई ऐसा विचार नहीं है।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: Is there any possibility of earlier exhibition of a short documentary film before the full length film comes in?

Shri A. C. Joshi: A short film on Gandhiji entitled "A Memory to be cherished" has been completed and it is proposed to release this short film of about 300 ft. on the 2nd of October, 1959, the birthday of Gandhiji.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether any person has been selected to personify Gandhiji in that film?

Shri A. C. Joshi: Not so far

लेट नोटिव दाता॒ क्या ये जो छोटी सोटी फिल्में गांधी जी के जीवन पर बन रही हैं, उनका एकीकरण कर के उन के पूरे जीवन पर एक पूरा फिल्म बनाने का कोई विचार चल रहा है ?

श्री ज्ञा० च० शोली॒ इह बता जो विचार है वह एक जो कृत अन्य दाकूतों द्वारा का है को कि बाट वह गीत में होता और दूसरी लीरिट में होती, छोटी छोटी फिल्में होती, अलालह के बारे में, हरिजन और ईस्लाम एंटी पर, गांधियन इकोनोमिक्स पर, रिपब्लिक, गांधी एंड फिल्में इकलीस. गांधी भारी एंड बहर गार्डिस, ए डे विद गांधी जी, इसका वर्णन दूसरी दृष्टि पर होती।

प्रधानमंत्री : अमन अमन होंगी ?

श्री ज्ञा० च० शोली॒ अमन अमन जार्ट फिल्म होंगी।

Copy-Right Agreement with Pakistan

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1016. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Wedeyar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 536 on the 23rd February, 1959, and state

(a) whether any further reply has since been received from the Pakistan Government in regard to the proposed Copy-right Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of Pakistan have stated that they are at present considering the question of amending the existing copyright law in Pakistan and that it is premature to consider at this stage a proposal for a mutual agreement in the matter.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: Is there any target fixed for the purpose? Is there any possibility that in the near future there will be an agreement?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It depends on the time that Pakistan takes to amend their Copyright Act because under the Berne Convention of which both countries are signatories the arrangement has to be bilateral.

Shri Hem Barua. May I know whether there has been any infringement so far in respect of books and films in Pakistan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There have been complaints about infringement in both the countries since 1953. It is on that account that we want to take this up with Pakistan.

Technical Committee for Production of Fertilizers

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Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Panigrahi:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 *1017. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
 Shri Rami Reddy:
 Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether the Technical Committee appointed to study the possibilities of setting up new units for production of fertilisers has completed its examination of the matter;

(b) if so, the nature of its findings and the sites recommended by it; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, by what time the Committee is expected to submit its report?

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

STATEMENT

The Committee have submitted the first part of their report which relates to the sites in Andhra Pradesh. They have also examined the sites in Assam and the report is expected to be received shortly. The possibility of setting up fertilizer factories at sites in other States have yet to be studied by the Committee.

The Committee have reported that Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh is a suitable site for the production of Urea and Nitro-phosphate.

The Committee is expected to complete the study of sites referred to it in about one year from now.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the estimated requirement of various kinds of fertilisers to meet the requirements of food production programme in the country and how far

these new units will meet that requirement?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member is thinking of long-term requirements in the country, a working group in the Planning Commission has recently estimated that the demand for fertilizers in terms of nitrogen would be about 1.2 million tons at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How much of this will the fertiliser units meet?

Shri Satish Chandra: Which fertiliser units?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The units that are being put up.

Shri Satish Chandra: The fertiliser units which are being put up now will be able to produce about four lakh tons of nitrogen, which is equivalent to about 2 million tons of ammonium-sulphate, by the end of 1962.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Are we taking any steps to manufacture fertiliser plants indigenously, that is, ourselves and, if so, by what time can we become self-sufficient in this regard?

Shri Satish Chandra: Heavy machine building projects are already being taken up and it would be possible progressively to manufacture a large part of the fertiliser factories within the country.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: By when?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is difficult to indicate a target date. At present about 50 per cent of the capital expenditure on a fertiliser factory is in foreign exchange; probably by the end of the Third Five Year Plan this will be reduced to 30 to 35 per cent.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the number of the new fertiliser production units which have been decided to be set up

during the Second Plan period and how many of them are really going to come up?

Shri Satish Chandra: There was an expansion plan for Sindri. The plants have been erected. Trial runs are taking place and they will soon go into production. The Nangal fertiliser factory is likely to go into production before the end of the next year. It was scheduled to go into production earlier but there might be a few months' delay now and it may go into production in about October, 1960 or so. The Rourkela and Neyveli projects are likely to go into production towards the end of 1961 or early 1962 and Trombay fertiliser factory by the end of 1962.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the Government have entered into any agreement with any firm to set up a fertiliser plant in the Gauhati refinery?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no proposal to set up a fertiliser factory at Gauhati. The matter has been studied and a fertiliser plant may be set up in Nahorkatiya area based on the natural gases available there.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the terms of reference that have been given to this Committee, whether this Committee has been asked to examine the sites in the alphabetical order of the States and whether the first part of the report about Andhra Pradesh will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Satish Chandra: The technical committee has already been asked to study nine sites. More requests are coming in and there might be ten or eleven sites in different States which are to be investigated. The Committee has already submitted a report on Andhra, the contents of which are known to the Andhra Government. The Assam report is likely to be available, say, within two weeks or so. The Committee is next taking up Rajasthan. Then it proposes to go to

Madhya Pradesh. There is no alphabetical order but they are trying to do one by one all the States as early as possible. It is likely that the Committee will be able to submit its entire report in about a year from now because so many sites are to be investigated.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should have a look into the names of hon. Members who have tabled the question. I shall try to give preference to them as far as possible Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal of the Assam Government to establish the fertiliser plant exclusively under the control of the State Government?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exclusive control usually means that the capital must be provided from the Central Government and the control must vest in the State Government. Such requests have been made by Andhra, Assam and Bengal.

Shri Nagi Reddy: We have given Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Satish Chandra: These are matters which have to be gone into when the sites are actually decided upon in consultation with the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission and other appropriate authorities.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is proposed to await the recommendations of this technical committee in respect of all the locations under examination by this committee before a decision is taken by the Government regarding the recommendations that have already been made by this committee?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Naturally, because we are thinking about the Third Five-Year Plan and we must have a co-ordinated scheme and a well-considered scheme. So, we would like to wait for the report of the committee. Yet, we do not want that if there is any proposal

which could be taken up earlier than that we should not do so or we should not consider that. Specially in respect of Andhra, as the hon. Deputy Minister has said, the committee has already submitted its report and it has been sent to the Andhra Government. I fully realise the necessity of setting up a fertiliser factory in Andhra. It is one of our surplus States and it is necessary that we should help Andhra in the matter of setting up a fertiliser plant in that State. Besides that there are other States also. In a general way I would like to say that I would very much like that almost every State should have a fertiliser plant. Unless of course there is some basic difficulty, for example, shortage of raw material or other things, we would very much like that each State should have at least one fertiliser factory so that they can help in stepping up the agricultural production as well as the cash crops which are absolutely necessary for the improvement of exports of agricultural products.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. From the statement I find that they have also examined sites in Assam. May I know the names of the sites which were visited by this committee in Assam?

Shri Satish Chandra: Three sites were investigated by the Committee in Assam. One was in the vicinity of Nahorkatiya oil-field, another in the vicinity of Moran oil-field and the third in Gauhati. The consensus of opinion in the Committee is that Nahorkatiya would be the most suitable site.

Shri Sisodia Singh: Just now the hon. Minister has said that Andhra is going to be given preference because it is a surplus State. May I know whether the policy of the Government is to provide fertiliser factories in surplus States or in deficit States?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What I said was to give one to all the States but at least that State should be helped which might help in feeding Uttar Pradesh which is a deficit province.

Shri Mehta: The statement tells us that a site has been selected in Andhra Pradesh at Kothagudium. What would be its capacity and would the project be in the public sector or in the private sector? Has any progress been made in starting the factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: The proposal is to produce 80,000 tons of nitrogen at Kothagudium. The Committee have recommended that 45,000 tons of this nitrogen should be converted into urea and 35,000 tons into nitro phosphate. The same proposal has come from the Andhra Government. Whether it would be in the State sector, the Central sector or in the private sector is a matter to be decided later on.

लेट नीतिका दाता यहां तक यथा प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, क्या दूसरांगामाद जिसे मैं इटारती में इस प्रकार की फैसली बनाने की कोई योजना चल रही है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में यथा प्रदेश नवर्नमेंट में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिया गया है?

बी स्टीम चन्द्र मैंने प्रथम किया कि केन्द्रीय राजस्वाल के बाद यथा प्रदेश बालेंगी। यहां पर हो स्थान है जिसके ऊपर बीर हो रहा है। एक इटारती है यहां कि करीब में बोल्ड की जानें ही और इससे फॉटोग्राफर बन सकते हैं। दूसरी सम्भावना फॉटोग्राफर फोटो करने की विकासित होती है। दोनों के ऊपर केन्द्रीय और कर के लिए राय देनी कि कहां कौन सी वेस्टर जगह होती है।

लिहार में बलोद बेसर लिल्ल

*१०१८. वैलिट हांग ना० लिल्लारी : क्या वास्तुकाल द्वारा उदोद बंधी यह बालों की दृष्टि करने के लिए ?

(क) क्या सरकार दे दरबाना, लिहार के सभी "स्ट्रील बेसर लिल्ल" के नाम से

एक वर्दे कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये एक नामांकित वर्दे को साइर्सेंस दिया है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उस परियोजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) किस-किस देशों से पूँजी उपकरण अपाने का विचार है?

उत्तोल नंदी (बी बनुभाई शाह):
(क) से (ग) एक विवरण नमा की बेंज पर रखा जाना है।

विवरण

मैं भी बैंकार्य प्रायुक्ति अवल प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता को उद्योग (विकास तथा विवरण) अधिनियम, १८५१ के प्रधीन एक माइरेंस दिया गया है। इसके अनुमार “प्रश्नोक्ते पेपर मिल्स लि०” नाम से दरबार, बिहार में एक नया कारखाना बोना जायेगा जिसमें निर्माई तथा खारी का १५,००० टन का मजबूत और ११,५०० टन नुकसी प्रति वर्ष बना करेगी। यह कारखाना १८६१ के अन्त तक स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है। इसके लिये २८० लाख रु० के पूँजीगत उपकरण आवास करने की आवश्यकता होगी। इन में से कुछ उपकरण अमेरिका से निर्यात आयान वैक शृङ्ख योजना के अधीन और कुछ उपकरण कांस से कांसीसी शृङ्ख योजना के अन्तर्भूत आवास किये जायेंगे। उपकरण देने वाली कंपनी कम्पनी इस योजना की पूँजी में ३० लाख रुपये लगावेगी।

विजित हाँ० ना० सिंहराई० मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इह फैस्टरी में किन्हीं पूँजी लगेगी और नक्सेंसेट से क्या उन सालों में किनके कि नाम साइर्सेंस दिया है, उन्होंने कर्व के लिये भी दरकारत दी है और यदि हाँ तो कितना कर्व लेंकर दूषा है?

बी बनुभाई शाह: इसकी पूँजी कोई ४, ५ करोड़ रुपये तक होगी। अहाँ तक केस्ट्रीव तरकार और राज्य तरकार का ताल्लुक है उसने कोई डाइरेक्ट अलिस्टरेंस या बहद नहीं आयी है लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल अड्डमेंट कारपोरेशन से और दैवतों से जो भी विद्यम के अधीन महायता दी जा सकती है वह जहर उनको लिनेगी।

बी राम सिंह भाई० बर्दा० क्या श्रीमान् यह बनाने का।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going on changing from place to place. He was sitting there. Today he is sitting here.

बी राम सिंह भाई० बर्दा० क्या श्रीमान् यह बनाने का कट्ट करेंगे कि इस फैस्टरी की पर ढे क्या कैपेसिटी है?

ओ बनुभाई शाह ५० टन है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: By what time this firm will be able to produce paper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Within three years

Export of Iron Ore

१९१० Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1316 on the 17th September, 1950, and state:

(a) whether the anticipated exports of iron ore from the various ports in India for 1958-59 had been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No. Sir

(b) The buyers failed to lift the contracted quantities according to agreed schedule of delivery.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know by what time these anticipated targets of export from these ports are going to be completed?

Shri Satish Chandra: The State Trading Corporation contracted for the supply of about 3 million tons last year. Actually 2.4 million tons were exported. We have contracts for 3 million tons this year. We hope that if there is no hesitancy on the part of the buyers, this entire quantity will be lifted.

Shri Panigrahi: Is it because there is less demand for iron ore in those countries that the buyers did not purchase or there are other reasons for which the iron ore could not be exported?

Shri Satish Chandra: In 1958 there was a general recession in steel production all over the world. That was responsible for the delivery dates being pushed by the buyers themselves.

Shri Vidyasagar Shakia: The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that there was hesitancy on the part of the buyers. May I know whether we have contracts with the buyers or not and in these contracts, do we not safeguard ourselves against such hesitancy?

Shri Satish Chandra: We do safeguard against these things. But, we have long term contracts, huge contracts with particular countries. We have to appreciate their difficulties and accommodate them as far as possible. Out of a shortfall of about 6 lakh tons, the shortfall in exports to Japan was about 4 lakh tons. It purchases huge quantities of iron ore—the biggest customer. We have to appreciate their difficulty.

Shri Achar: Is it not a fact that large quantities are lying idle in the ports in the west coast, Karwar, Mangalore, for want of shipping facilities for export, for the last 4 or 5 months?

Shri Satish Chandra: Manganese?

Shri Achar: Iron ore

Shri Satish Chandra: The difficulty in Hospet—Bellary and other areas—Sukinda etc.—where there are large iron ore deposits is not only lack of

shipping facilities, but the limited railway transport facilities available. The movement capacity is limited by transport facilities.

Shri Achar: My question is this. Large quantities are lying idle in Mangalore. It is not about Bellary. I am asking about Mangalore. It is a port. Large quantities are lying idle there.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kaasang): May I submit that Mangalore is a seasonal port and for a large part of the year it is unworkable.

Shri Ranga: Is anything being done to improve the total number of railway wagons that may be made available for this particular purpose and also to improve the condition of the roads in this part? According to the latest reports, the roads have been cut up and are in a very bad condition. The charges that are being levied by the lorries have gone up to an uneconomic limit.

Shri Satish Chandra: The Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport and Communications are considering the development of Railway links and the development of Mangalore as a major port for the purpose of exporting as much iron ore as possible. Certain buyers in Germany, Italy and the U.K. have shown interest and are prepared to assist in the setting up of these facilities in so far as the foreign exchange component of these schemes is concerned. These are being considered as part of the Third Plan.

Manufacture of Photographic Materials

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*1020 { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

reply given to Starred Question No 1903 on the 18th April, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the manufacture of photographic materials in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 74]

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that black and white and coloured films and printing charges and developing charges in the market have gone very high and films are not easily available? What facilities do the Government propose to give the people when these proposals are implemented? What steps do they propose to take to check the blackmarketing?

Shri Manubhai Shah. As the hon Member and the House are aware after all, when we are facing such a great crisis about foreign exchange, I must submit to the hon Member that if he wants liberalisation in respect of all imported items, the country will have to end up in a disaster. Therefore, we have to put up with some difficulties in some commodities. We are trying our best to see that as much photographic materials are imported as possible during these days. In the meantime, indigenous production of different commodities, we are attempting in the country itself

Shri Hem Raj: May I know the various places in which these plants are to be put up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The plants will be put up in different places. As far as raw films are concerned, it is going to be at Ootacamund. Regarding other plants, we have already invited various proposals from the different parties who have shown interest. We are also going to allow the different items of photographic materials including raw films and papers and other ancillaries to be manufactured by the industrialists.

बी इन्डस्ट्रीज निह या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह साल में कितने का माल बाहर से भेजा गया और कितने का देश में पैदा किया गया और कितने सभी में देश की जहरियात के लिये काफी मामान पैदा किया जा सकेगा ?

बी मनुभाई जाह जहा तक कि सारे फोटोप्रिक कैमिकल्स और मैटीरियल्स का नोल्सुक है बाहर से कार्ड ४ कराव म ल कर ५ करोड रुपये तक का माल आया है जब कि यहा का जो इंडियन स प्रोडक्शन जैसे कि कैमिकल्स का मैं ने बतलाया, बीकूम कैमराज, गोल्ड और स्टोर लैन्ड इन इन स्टोर में कम का माल बना है और हमें आशा है कि किस किस्म की कोशिशें की जा रही हैं पर्सिक मैट्टर में और प्राइवेट मैट्टर में उन से बड़े फ़िल्म इंडस्ट्रीज ज्वान के अन्त तक हम देश को कौफी नादाद में स्वावलम्बी बना सकेंगे ।

Shri A. M. Tariq: I would like to know this from the hon Minister As regards films, ordinary films, black and white which used to sell in the market at Rs 3, have gone to Rs 12. Coloured films which used to sell at Rs 12 have gone up to Rs 42. I would like to know from the hon Minister what steps they are taking to check the blackmarketing

Shri Manubhai Shah: No rates are fixed by the Government. We are trying to ease the situation by matching the supply with the demand. It may be that in the case of particular commodities which are getting scarce sometimes prices may rise. We cannot go to the full extent of rationing every photographer and every user in this country to get a particular allocation. We are trying as much as possible within the resources of the country to import in bulk through the S T C, through various organisations and distribute it in as equitable a manner in every part of India as possible.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know who are the foreign collaborators for the manufacture of raw films?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, we are negotiating with the Fuji Films of Japan. We are also negotiating with West German Agfa, with Kodak, Gevaret and one or two French and German firms.

Shri P. K. Doo: May I know the progress that has been made in Ootacamund in the manufacture of raw films?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I indicated that we are negotiating, and we are expecting the proposal from these parties very soon, in order to examine them and also see what could be done in the matter in the private sector also. It will not be only a project to be established at Ootacamund but various items of the raw film and the ancillaries would be manufactured under individual proposals if they are received.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that because the Government did not place the order in time, the raw film factory in Ootacamund could not be started with the help of the East German Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not a fact. My hon. friend knows the whole history very well. It was because of the very long period of deliveries and the very dilatory programme that we could not accept the offer made by the firm which was to collaborate with us at one time.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any request has been received recently from the Chief Minister of the Punjab Government to set up one of these X-ray film projects in Punjab, and if so, the nature of the action taken thereon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, not to my knowledge. No such request has come. Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to one of the drug projects for which definitely a request has come not only from the Chief Minis-

ter of Punjab but from the Chief Ministers of all the States.

Films on India

*1621. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that two films entitled "Der Tiger Von Eschnapur" and "Das indische Grabmal" both directed by Fritzlind are being exhibited in West Germany.

(b) whether the said films depict extremely obscene dances by women in temples as typical of Indian culture and as an ingredient of Hindu worship and contain other objectionable representations and insinuations in presenting Indian life and culture;

(c) if so, whether any protest has been made regarding the exhibition of the said films, and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(a) Yes

(b) to (d) It is understood that the two films contain some dance sequences in scanty clothes, but the films are re-makes of two old films produced about twenty years ago and supposed to be fantasies. The question of any formal protest, therefore, does not arise, but the officers of our Embassy in Bonn have informally brought this to the notice of the German foreign office.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the old films referred to contain obscene representations of Indian life, and if so, even if they are re-makes, why a protest was not made when these were being exhibited?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The company asked for permission to come to India to shoot certain portions of the film called 'Tiger of Eschnapur', and they submitted a script; this was not approved because we thought that it did not give a correct and

balanced picture of the life of the people. Then, a revised script was submitted, and it was approved.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: At the time the revised script was submitted, did the Government of India know that these scandalous representations were going to be reproduced in the film. and if so, what steps did they take to prevent it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There was no mention of any dance sequences at all in that revised script, and the Government of India did not know that these obscene scenes will be represented in the picture.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister mean that there has been a deviation from the script that has been approved?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are Government aware of the film recently produced and exhibited in India by name 'Pardes' produced in collaboration with Russian artists, in which a Russian traveller, several centuries ago, visited India, made clandestine love with a poor fisher-girl in Maharashtra, and then ran away to his country, leaving the mother and her illegitimate child to their fate? Has Government's attention been drawn to this, and will they see to it....

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise out of the main question?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is a matter of principle; that is why I am asking. Such obscene and misrepresenting films are being produced with foreign collaboration; and this film with Russian collaboration is one such thing about which Government should take immediate action.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently wants to ask the Government to be a little more careful generally with respect to foreign collaborators in the field of film-making. That is all the suggestion.

Shri Thirumala Rao: These foreign collaborators should not humiliate the country.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; Russia and Germany are not so near to each other. 17

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been stated in this paper *Darpan* dated 22nd May, 1959, that this particular film which has been renewed or rather refilmed still shows these naked dances, and before Shiva and Vishnu.....

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member desire to give information to this House, as if hon. Members have not seen it? Why should he go into details?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to ask whether even after the film has been approved, these things are still there. These things actually give a horrible picture of Indian culture. May I know whether any protest has been made?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered both the questions, as far as I have been able to follow. The hon. Minister said that it was true. Then, I put a question specifically whether notwithstanding the approval of a particular script, these additions have been made; the hon. Minister said, yes. The question was also put to her whether any protest had been lodged. She said that our Ambassador in Bonn had taken up this matter. So, both the questions have been answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this film has been banned?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The picture has not come to India; we can only ban the picture when it comes to India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can they exhibit such scandalous things in foreign countries?

Shri Vajpayee: May I know why no formal protest had been lodged?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how widely the film has been exhibited in Germany, and whether the German authorities have given us any assurance of stopping the exhibition in Germany, in view of the fact that it is a great insult to our culture and our nation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That question has already been answered. The matter has been taken up by our Mission with the authorities concerned in Bonn.

Mr. Speaker: Did they give any reply that they would not do so?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it not a fact that our Film Censor Board is lacking in effective censorship and there are obscene pictures in the country, and that is why some of these obscenities are passed on for exhibition in the foreign countries also? Why should we not take up this question of obscenities in films altogether, rather than deal with just one isolated film that goes outside the country?

Mr. Speaker: This Ministry is not competent to answer that question.

I would urge upon all hon. Ministers that if they are not able to be here during the question hour without prejudice to their other work, they may at least send their deputies who will be able to answer such questions. There are a number of such cross-questions coming up; and unless they know what is happening, the Cabinet responsibility will not be there. They will be in absolutely water-tight compartments.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: About this particular point, I might say that under the present law, there is no possibility of control on the production of films in India by Indians or foreigners; we can only ban the film when it comes before the Board of Censors. If a badly produced Indian film is shown in a foreign country, we cannot take any action at all.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether we have asked the West German Government to ban the exhibition of that film?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members evidently want a stricter control; if it is necessary to have a law, hon. Members are only too willing to pass the necessary legislation.

Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association

*1023 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association at its 17th Annual general meeting held in the first week of June, 1959 at Calcutta requested Government to reduce the import duty on raw materials with a view to make Indian paints compete with U.S.A. and U.K. in foreign markets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Except for a general suggestion made in the presidential speech of the 17th annual general meeting of the Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association, for the grant of all facilities to the indigenous paint industry, no specific request as such has come for the reduction of import duty on raw materials used in the manufacture of paints meant for export, to Government from the Association.

But I can add for the information of the House that all drawbacks are built in for every export item, and import duty is being refunded as drawback on exports.

भी रक्षणात्मक नियंत्रण वहाँ तक हुव ने देका है, इस एसोसियेशन ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, उस का एक घंटा यह भी या कि कारेन कल्ट्रीज में बायरीका और इन्वेन्ट और इंडियन पेट्रस का जो कार्बोटीट्रेशन हो रहा है, उस का सामना करने के लिये वह अत्यधिक प्रावधानक है कि जो वेसिक मीटीरिस्ट्र्य है, उस को की किया जावे और वे हुव को ड्राइव हो सकें।

जी अनुभवी जाहूः मेर्वर साहबान को वह ने रा जावसाल है कि वहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, किन्तु किस्म की इम्पोर्ट इयूटी हम उस पर लगाते नहीं हैं। वह सब ट्राईक में मिल जाती है।

RE SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Mr. Speaker: There is a Short Notice Question, No 8 Shri Keshava I find the hon Member is absent He tables a Short Notice Question and is absent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reorganisation of the Estate Office

*1013 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2128 on the 30th April, 1959, and state

(a) the functions of the Enquiry Counter;

(b) the facilities that have accrued by setting up this Counter, and

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has concurred in the procedure for the billing, posting and recovery of rent as recommended by the Special Organisation Unit?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 75]

(c) The proposal is still under examination by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Small Scale Industries

*1022. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to assess the progress of the small scale industries in the country;

(b) whether any such survey has been made by the Delhi Administration in its territory; and

(c) if so, with what results, if any?

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

(b) A survey was undertaken during 1950-51. Another survey is being undertaken during the current financial year

(c) The recommendations made by the Small Scale Industries Organisation in their survey reports during 1955 to June 1959 are being implemented by the concerned authorities viz., the Small Industries Service Institutes, National Small Industries Corporation and the State Governments.

All India Medical Institute, Delhi

*1024 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to transfer the maintenance of the building of the All India Medical Institute from the C P W D to the Institute,

(b) if so the number of workers according to each category of post likely to be affected by such transfer, and

(c) the steps taken to settle the service conditions of the affected staff?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III annexure No 76]

(c) The terms and conditions of transfer of staff are being settled in consultation with the Director of the Institute

Turbine Pump Industry

{ Shri Jaipal Singh:

*1025. { Shri Bhanja Deo

{ Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the turbine pump industry has been

adversely affected by lack of co-ordination in the planning of irrigation schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to overcome the problem?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Maanbhari Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 77].

Wage Board on Sugar Industry

*1628. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations made by the Wage Board on Sugar Industry regarding the interim relief to workers in sugar factories;

(b) the number of mills that have agreed to pay the interim relief;

(c) whether any decision has since been taken as regards payment of bonus for the last cane-crushing season pending implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board, and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Of the 140 factories covered by the recommendation, 108 have started implementing it and the managements of the remaining factories are being persuaded to do so.

(c) and (d). Information is not available. The matter concerns the State Governments. The Wage Board has not made any recommendation concerning bonus so far.

Films

*1627. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a recent city-wide campaign launched in Bombay by several Social Welfare and Women's Associations against the exploitation of "Crime and Sex themes" by film producers;

(b) whether Government have received any resolutions against such films from some Mahila Mandals and Mahila institutions;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Government is aware of the formation of a body called the "Society for Prevention of Unhealthy Trend in Motion Pictures".

(b) Government have not so far received any resolution stated to have been passed by Mahila Mandals and Mahila Institutions.

(c) Government have received a communication from the Society mentioned above and is considering the points mentioned in that letter.

Application of Mines Act to Stone Quarries

*1628. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stone quarries are not covered by the Mines Act, 1952; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to bring these quarries also under the Act?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The stone quarries are covered by the Mines Act, 1952.

Rock Salt Mines, Mandi

*1030. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1280 on the 19th March, 1959, and state:

- (a) the further progress made so far in digging out the Rock Salt from Guma and Darang Mines by scientific methods;
- (b) the expected expenditure to be incurred on these mines during the Second Five Year Plan; and
- (c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in this undertaking?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 78]

- (b) Rs 18,11,200
- (c) Rs 2,15,000

Rubber Development Schemes

*1031. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the United Planters Association of Southern India has prepared and submitted a rubber development scheme;
- (b) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme; and
- (c) whether the scheme has been considered by Government and, if so, what is their reaction thereto?

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

- (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 79].
- (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi

*1031. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1101 on the 11th March, 1959 and state, the progress made so far with regard to the construction of the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The architect has furnished drawings for the first phase of the work and an estimate, which has been prepared on their basis, is being scrutinised before issue of financial sanction. Meanwhile, the work of laying pile foundations is being taken up.

Disarming of Tibetan Refugees

1032 Shri S. A. Mehdil: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

- (a) whether all arms were surrendered by the Tibetan refugees when they arrived in India in March, 1959,
- (b) whether it is a fact that some Tibetan refugees did not surrender their arms to the camp authorities; and
- (c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c) Almost all the refugees surrendered their arms after entering India. A few cases of attempts to conceal certain types of small arms came to our notice, such arms have also been recovered. The authorities concerned have been instructed to be vigilant and exercise due scrutiny.

Installation of Fertiliser Factory in South India

*1033. Shri B. C. Godsara: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any decision has been

taken in regard to the installation of a fertilizer factory in the private sector in South India;

(b) if so, where it is to be located, and

(c) the name of the party to whom licence has been issued in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c) Two applications for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for establishment of nitrogenous fertilizer factories in South India have been received from private parties. These are under examination

Indian Embassy at Djakarta

*1034. **Shri P. K. Dee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 108 on the 27th March, 1957 and state:

(a) the extent of loss of Government property and of the personal property of the members of the Indian Embassy staff as a result of raid by Indonesians on their house in Djakarta on the 15th March, 1957;

(b) whether any compensation has since been paid to the members of the Indian Embassy staff concerned, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The loss of Government property was approximately Rs 24,130 and that of the personal property of the staff, including jointly-owned mess property, was approximately Rs 10,000

(b) No, Sir

(c) Although the Government of Indonesia have agreed to compensate the losses, it has not so far been possible to arrive at a mutually acceptable assessment of the extent of the losses. The matter is being actively

pursued by the Embassy of India at Djakarta.

European Common Market

*1035. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Common Market countries have decided not to buy cotton textiles from Asian, South American and other countries;

(b) if so, whether our country is included in the above,

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter, and

(d) the value of cotton textiles exported to European Common Market countries during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 80]

Minimum Wages for Plantation Labour

*1036. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
 { **Shri P. C. Boroosah:**

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

(a) whether the principle of giving equal pay for equal work as recommended by the Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board is being implemented in the new agreement for increased minimum wages for the plantation labour in Assam, Terai and Darjeeling Tea Gardens, and

(b) if so, what are the actual rates of wages agreed upon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). This matter is within State sphere and the information is not available.

Small Scale Industry

*1038. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what incentives and special attractions Government give to encourage the location of Small Scale Industry in an under-developed area; and

(b) what has been the effect of these incentives?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 81]

Press Council

*1039. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2071 on the 27th April, 1959 and state the further progress made for setting up the Press Council?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keshkar): There is no change in the position. Government do not intend to take up the question unless it finds a more favourable atmosphere for the proposal.

Manufacture of Cloth Marking Ink

*1040 { Shri B. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture cloth marking ink in our country; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Cloth

Marking Ink is already being manufactured in the country.

Labour Participation in Public Undertakings

*1041. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2831 on the 8th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of introducing the scheme of participation of labour in management in other Public Undertakings, and

(b) if so, the names of the Undertakings in which this scheme will be introduced?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Government have introduced the scheme of participation of labour in the Hindustan Machine Tools and the Hindustan Insecticides. The experience gained in these two Undertakings would have to be assessed and then a further decision can be taken in regard to extending this to other undertakings.

Contract System in Cement Factories

*1042. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadli:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 523 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract system still exists in the Government owned cement factories;

(b) if so, the names of the factories in which it still exists, and

(c) nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to abolish this system?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). (a) The Central Government does not own any Cement

factory. It is understood that the Contract Labour system does not exist in the two cement factories owned by two State Governments.

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

Export of Shoes to Russia

*1043. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 215 on the 13th February, 1959 regarding export of shoes to Russia and state:

(a) whether the negotiations in respect of the purchase of surplus shoes by Russia have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kaunmo): (a) and (b). The negotiations with U.S.S.R. regarding purchase of surplus shoes have unfortunately not proved successful. Efforts are being made by the National Small Industries Corporation and the State Trading Corporation to sell these shoes elsewhere.

Common Service Centres for Artisans, Orissa

*1044. Shri Pasighrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Orissa Government for setting up of Common Service Facility Centres for artisans, which got the technical approval of the Central Government, have been implemented; and

(b) whether workshops proposed to be set up in Cuttack, Puri and Berhampur in this connection have been established?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Moshabhai Shah): (a) and (b). Orissa Government's scheme for setting up the Common Service Facility Centres is as under. The different centres are

likely to be opened on dates given against each scheme:—

Location	Centre	Likely date of opening
1. Cuttack	1. Carpentry Centre 2. Hornwork Centre 3. Wire drawing Centre	1-9-1959
2. Puri	4. Leather Centre	1-10-1959
3. Berhampur	5. Blacksmithy Centre 6. Tailoring Centre	1-9-1959
	7. Leather Work Centre.	1-10-1959
4. Sambalpur	8. Tailoring Centre	1-10-1959
5. Keonjhar	9. Tailoring Centre	1-10-1959
6. Bolangir	10. Tailoring Centre	1-10-1959

Code of Discipline in Industry

*1045. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sanctions to enforce the Code of Discipline in Industry have been laid down,

(b) if so, by whom will these sanctions be imposed, and

(c) how will an infringement of these sanctions be treated?

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

(b) By the Central Organisations of employers or workers, as the case may be

(c) As an infringement of the Code.

Pulta Tallah Water Main

*1046. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Corporation had approached the Central Government with a request for release of

foreign exchange to the extent of rupees 7 lakhs for the import of a special type of paint or coating which has been given cathodic treatment and which is required for the manufacture of its proposed 72" dia. Pulta Tallah Water Main;

(b) whether it is a fact that the required foreign exchange was not sanctioned and that the Corporation was asked to get such coating manufactured by local manufacturers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the local manufacturers have been unable to manufacture such coating and that as a result the manufacture of the 72" Pulta Tallah Main has come to a stand still; and

(d) if so, whether the required foreign exchange is now proposed to be sanctioned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The request was for the import of 70B Coal Tar Enamel and Primer worth Rs 9.75 lakhs

(b) to (d) As this type of paint which was sought to be imported could be substituted by the high quality paints manufactured in the country, the Corporation was requested to explore the possibility of meeting their requirement from the indigenous manufacturers. However, when the Corporation stated that the indigenous product was not of the required type, the matter was reconsidered by Government and an import licence for the value applied for has been granted. In future no such imports of such paints will be granted as Indian paints are already being produced in adequate quantities and are of satisfactory quality and standards for different usages.

Automobile Spare Parts

*1047. **Shri S. A. Mehdî:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable increase in the selling

price of automobile spare parts and the increase is more than 100 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government have drawn the attention of the Centre to this matter recently, and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 82.]

Film Festival, Moscow

*1048. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) whether India had participated in the film festival held at Moscow recently;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian films that were exhibited, and

(c) how did the films in languages other than Hindi fare in the festival?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) (i) "JALSAGHAR"	Feature film
(Bengali)	
(ii) "ACHARYA JAG-	{ Document-
DISH CHANDRA"	
(iii) "MADHYA PRA-	{ (English)
DESH"	

(c) "Jalsaghar" won a Silver medal for music, there were no Hindi films entered for the festival.

Transfer of Territories under Bagge Award

*1049. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1108 on the 11th March, 1959 and state

(a) the specific areas of Indian and Pakistani territories which have been transferred to each other during 1959, so far according to the Bagge Award;

(b) the number of people transferred from India to Pakistan and vice versa as a result of exchange of territories; and

(c) whether these transfers were effected peacefully?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Laxmiji Menon): (a) and (b). Detailed particulars and figures are still being collected by the Government of West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme

*1950. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kunhans:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1285 on the 16th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the recommendation regarding the appointment of a committee to review the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has since been examined; and

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

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

(b) A one-man Committee has been appointed.

Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

*1951. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the net profits earned by Messrs Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited during 1958-59 as against 1957-58; and

(b) what are the prospects for the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The accounts of the Sindri Company for the year 1958-59 have not yet

been finalised but it is expected that the profits will be more or less the same as for the year 1957-58.

(b) According to present indications the profits are expected to be of the same order in 1959-60.

Manufacture of Cheap Cars

*1952.	Shri Sadhan Gupta:
	Shri Vajpayee:
	Sari S. M. Banerjee:
	Shri Damani:
	Shri Kodiyan:
	Shri Parulekar:
	Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
	Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
	Shri Pahadia:
	Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received proposals from foreign firms for the manufacture of cheap people's cars costing Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 each,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 83.]

Import Licences

1901. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) total number of import applications received by the Import Trade Central Organisation during 1958-59; and

(b) value of import licences issued during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). 3,15,797, against which licences of the value of Rs. 629 crores have been issued upto 16th May, 1950.

Balance of Trade with Pakistan

1902. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) the balance of our trade with Pakistan during the period 1st April to 31st July, 1950; and

(b) the steps taken to improve it?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Our exports to Pakistan during April-May, 1950 totalled Rs 92,68 000 against our imports valued at Rs 66,97 000 resulting in a favourable balance of Rs 25,71 000 to India. Figures beyond May, 1950 are not yet available.

(b) The balance of trade position has for some time been satisfactory and no special steps are called for

Employment Exchanges

1903. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of persons registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the country has increased during 1950 so far, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) The number of applicants on the Live Register has increased by 1,64,015 from 1st January to 31st July, 1950

Central Silk Board

1904. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Central Silk Board held during 1950-51; and

(b) the nature of important decisions taken at each meeting?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Two

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 84]

Coir Board

1905. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) number of meetings of Coir Board held in December 1950 and in 1951 so far, and

(b) the nature of important decisions taken at each meeting?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) One meeting of the Coir Board was held in December, 1950, and one in February in 1951 so far

(b) A statement containing the nature of the important decisions taken at these two meetings is laid on the Table [See Appendix III annexure No 85]

Plan Publicity in Bombay State

1906. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount of money sanctioned in 1950-51 for Plan Publicity in Bombay?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The Planning Commission had approved in the State's Budget a provision of Rs 14-08 lakhs for Plan Publicity during 1950-51

Children's Films

1907. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Children's films produced so far in India; and

(b) the languages in which they have been produced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) and (b). The number of Children's films produced by the Children's Film Society and the Films Division of the Government of India are as follows:

No. of films produced	No. of films adapted	Language in which produced
Children's Film Society	7 (2 from Indian and 8 from foreign films)	*Original in Hindi with a version of one in Bengali and Tamil and another in Bengali
Films Division	17	4 in Hindi 1 in English and 2 in both Hindi and English.

It is not possible to give the number of Children's films produced by other producers as these statistics are not available.

Poona Radio Station

1908. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any additional improvements have been made in the Poona Radio Station during the year 1958-59;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) to (c) The most important improvement during 1958-59 was the partial shifting of the Station to a separate and independent building which will provide additional office accommodation and also augment existing studio facilities. The estimated cost on this during 1958-59 is Rs. 97,943.

After the new studios which are being prepared in this building are ready, it is proposed to shift the entire Station from its present site in the Secretariat building to the new one.

This will considerably help in greater facilities for programmes and rent room etc. for artistes who visit the Station.

Handloom Industry in Bombay

1909. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Bombay State where training is imparted to artisans in the Handloom Industry; and

(b) the places where handloom research and design centres have been established in Bombay State?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 88]

Quota of Steel for Assam

1910. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of Steel quota being made to Assam for small-scale industries for the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1959;

(b) whether any demand was made by the Government of Assam for iron and steel materials such as roofing sheets, rods, bars and channels for development works; and

(c) if so, the amount of allocation made?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1,730 tons

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 4,640 tons

Teachers' Delegation to Russia

1911. { Shri S. A. Mehdil:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Teachers' Delegation went to Russia in May, 1959;

(b) if so, the extent of foreign exchange facilities granted to it; and

(c) whether it was an official delegation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. A 5-member delegation of All India Federation of Educational Associations visited the Soviet Union in May-June, 1959 on the invitation of Soviet Teachers' Trade Union

(b) On the recommendation of the Ministry of Education, foreign exchange upto Rs 2,000 per member was sanctioned as the period of stay in the U.S.S.R. was 40 days.

(c) It was not an official delegation

Development of Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh

1912. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) the number of small scale handloom industries started in Andhra Pradesh on a co-operative basis during 1958-59; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) No new handloom co-operative societies are reported to have been started in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1958-59 for which assistance has been given from the Cess Fund

State Trading Corporation

1913. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of agents appointed by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. to sell cement manufactured in India;

(b) the number of stockists appointed by each agent;

(c) the procedure followed and the basis and conditions upon which these stockists are appointed; and

(d) the criteria adopted for taking security from the stockists?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 87]

Exchange of Animals with China

1914. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1736 on the 8th April, 1959 and state the latest position in regard to the proposal of exchanging animals between India and China?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The exchange of some animals on a reciprocal basis took place between Peking and Lucknow zoos in July, 1959

Public Undertakings

1915. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under the present administrative set-up of Public Undertakings the officials are to continue as Chairmen or Managing Directors on part-time basis?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no ban on the appointment of service men as part-time Chairmen or Managing Directors of public undertakings. One has to take various factors into consideration in making such appointments e.g. the interests of economy, the amount of work involved, the stage which the concern has reached and the like.

Small-Scale Industries

1916. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many new small-scale industries were established during the years 1957 and 1958; and

(b) how many of these are located at places with a population of less than fifty thousand?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 183 new State Government Schemes for Small Scale Industries were sanctioned in 1957-58 and 134 in 1958-59

(b) Information is not readily available

Import of Cycles and Sewing Machines

1917. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and value of cycles and sewing machines imported during the years 1957 and 1958, and

(b) the necessity for these imports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a)

	1957	1958	
No	Value	No.	Value
	('000' Rs.)		('000' Rs.)
Cycles	90180	9445	7321 944

Sewing Machines.

Domestic	9749	1353	492	72
Industrial	13800	4308	4898	1983

(b) Import of Cycles and domestic sewing machines has been banned since July 1957 and January 1957 respectively. The imports shown above are mainly against licences granted prior to the ban.

In the case of Industrial Sewing Machines also, imports have been banned or highly restricted except of those types which have no indigenous angle or where indigenous supplies are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

Trade Agreements

**1918. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:**

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

(a) the names of the countries with which trade agreements have been concluded for the first time during the current year;

(b) the names of the countries trade agreements with which have been revised during this year, and

(c) the names of the countries with which negotiations for trade agreements are still continuing?

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

(a) No trade agreement has been concluded for the first time during the current year

(b) Trade agreements with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Afghanistan and Iraq have been revised during the current year. The trade agreement with China has been extended upto 31st December 1959 during the current year, without any change

(c) Negotiations for concluding trade agreements with Finland, Austria, Italy and Norway are continuing. The question of renewing the trade agreement with Ethiopia is under consideration.

Small-Scale Industries Board

**1919. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:**

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

(a) the important features of the recommendations made by the Small Scale Industries Board for intensifying the development of small industries;

(b) the reactions of Government with regard to such recommendations; and

(c) the extent to which these recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Small Scale Industries Board have from time to time made recommendations pertaining to all aspects concerning the development of small scale industries viz early implementation of programmes already approved by Government, extension of training facilities, supply of machinery and raw materials, help to small units for greater participation in Government's stores purchase programme, assistance in marketing, supply of machines on hire purchase, and credit facilities to small units. Most of these recommendations have helped Government in formulating their views in these matters and have been implemented

Ashes of the Late Rash Behari Bose

1920. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2989 on the 14th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have made any active contribution towards arrangements to be made to bring back expeditiously the ashes of the late Rash Behari Bose from Japan; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The arrangements for bringing back the ashes of the late Shri Rash Behari Bose to India are being made directly by Rashbehari Basu Memorial Committee which is an unofficial organisation. Should this Committee ask for help from the Government, its request will be considered.

Manganese Ore Trade

1921. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 531 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state:

(a) the number of times the Committee for the promotion of Manganese Ore Trade has since met;

(b) the main decisions taken by it; and

(c) how far these decisions have been implemented?

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

(a) Nil.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Compensation for Displaced Persons

1922. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for compensation pending on the 1st April, 1959, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of these cases?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Figures are not maintained State-wise but region-wise. A statement showing the number of applications for compensation pending on 1st April, 1959 in each region is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 88]

(b) The progress made in the payment of compensation is being carefully watched and every effort is being made to expedite the settlement of the claims. The work was decentralised in the Punjab, Patiala and Delhi regions by appointing Assistant Settlement Commissioners in each sub-region. Targets for the number of cases which each officer was required

to finalise, were fixed. On an average, 10,000 cases are being finalised every month. At this rate it is expected that by the end of 1959-60 the remaining cases will also be finalised.

Entry of Razakars in India

1923. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1400 on the 19th March, 1959, and state the latest position with regard to the note sent to the Pakistan Government in connection with the Razakar entry into India on the 16th October, 1957?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A reply was received from the Pakistan Government in July, 1959, to the effect that the persons in question were prosecuted and convicted to various terms of imprisonment according to the law of the land. The Pakistan Government have been requested to intimation the details of offences charged with, and punishment awarded to, each of the four followers of Allama Mashriqui in question. A reply is awaited.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

1924. { Shri D. C. Sharma.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed in Punjab has increased,

(b) what has been the effect of the scheme undertaken by Government to reduce educated unemployment,

(c) whether any further schemes are under consideration, and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) This is not known, but the number of educated applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Punjab has increased.

(b) Additional employment opportunities have been created

(c) and (d). All schemes under the Plan are designed to increase employment directly or indirectly. Three Work and Orientation Centres are proposed to be established in Punjab during the remaining period of the present Plan

Industrial Estates in Punjab

1925. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1010 on the 26th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress, if any, made in the setting up of Industrial Estates in Punjab State; and

(b) the total amount allotted by the Central Government to Punjab State for the above purpose during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 89]

Press Information Bureau

1926. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for exploring all avenues for effecting further economies in the establishment charges of the Press Information Bureau?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): The staffing in the technical Sections of the Bureau was reviewed by the Special Reorganisation Unit during 1956-58 and it was decided by realignment of work to reduce the number of officers by 9 and staff by 19, resulting in a saving of about Rs 1,20,000 per annum. Thirty posts of Information Assistant, in the scale of Rs 300-20-500, have been included in Grade IV of the proposed Central Information Service, in the scale of Rs 200-400. Fresh vacancies in the former grade are being filled meanwhile by lower grade staff.

2. As a result of distribution by scooter-vans of Press material to newspapers and accredited correspondents in far-off places in Delhi, it has been possible to effect a saving of Rs. 7,000 per annum and, at the same time, ensure quicker delivery.

3. In conformity with the orders issued by Government from time to time, economies have also been effected in such items as stationery, tours of officers, conducted tours of Press parties, photo goods etc.

4. Opening of the new offices for the distribution of publicity material has been phased so as to spread it over a longer period.

5. The Photographic Units of the Press Information Bureau, Publications Division and Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity have been integrated to provide for centralized production of photographs with a view to economy and more effective use of capacity.

6. It is proposed to convert the branch offices of the Bureau from Attached into subordinate offices for reasons of economy and better administration

Assistance to Sikkim

1927. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance given to Sikkim for each work during the financial year 1958-59;

(b) the provision made in this connection for the financial year 1959-60 and

(c) the nature of further immediate or long term assistance sought by the Government of Sikkim?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) In the financial year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was released by the Government of India as assistance for the execution of the Seven Year Sikkim Development Plan. Some important projects undertaken by the

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Government of Sikkim under the Plan are:—

(1) Demonstration farms at Gangtok, and Lachung;

(2) A nucleus N.E.S. Organisation for Sikkim;

(3) A fruit preservation and canning factory;

(4) A veterinary Hospital and Pigery at Gangtok;

(5) Services of a Soil Conservation unit;

(6) Advice regarding project for the Floating of Timber;

(7) Minor Irrigation Projects;

(8) Installation of Hydro electric projects at Gangtok and Singtam;

(9) Improvement of communications;

(10) Establishment of a High School at Gangtok.

(11) Establishment of Hospitals at Singtam and Namchi;

(12) TB Clinic, etc

Apart from the grant, the Government of India also gave a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs as contribution to the scheme for an Aerial Ropeway during the same year.

(b) In the current financial year a provision of Rs. 69.40 lakhs has been made for giving grant to Sikkim for the implementation of the Sikkim Development Plan. A further loan will also be given for the scheme of Aerial Ropeway.

(c) Apart from the Sikkim Development Plan no further assistance has been sought by the Sikkim Durbar or approved by the Government of India.

Displaced Persons in Bihar

1928. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the displaced persons from West Pakistan now in Bihar have been rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the number of such displaced persons;

(c) amount spent on them upto the 1st July, 1959;

(d) whether all the claimant displaced persons have been paid their compensation; and

(e) if not, the number of displaced persons who have not so far been paid compensation?

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

(b) 18,379.

(c) A sum of Rs. 58.91 lakhs has been incurred as grant and Rs. 41.76 lakhs as loan.

(d) and (e) Out of the 3,247 claimants who had filed compensation applications in Bihar, 2,621 have been paid compensation in cash, by transfer of property, adjustment of public dues or by issue of statements of account. 260 cases have been rejected and 259 have been transferred to other regions for finalization along with their co-sharer cases leaving a balance of only 107 cases which will be paid shortly.

Automobile Industry Reviewing Committee

1928. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Damani:
Shri Damar:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Parulekar:

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

(a) whether the Automobile Industry Reviewing Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The Committee is expected to submit its report in October, 1959.

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

Labour Participation in Management

1930. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of labour participation in management was discussed at the 17th Session of the Indian Labour Conference; and

(b) if not, whether a separate meeting of tripartite nature is likely to be called to discuss this issue?

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

(b) Not in the near future.

Labour Participation in Management

1931. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 698 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state:

(a) the results of the scheme of labour participation in management introduced in factories so far; and

(b) the further action to be taken in the light thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) It is too early to assess the results of the scheme. The scheme has been introduced in 20 undertakings

(b) Progress of the scheme is being watched with interest

Planning Commission Panel on Land Reforms

1932. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1395 on the 19th March, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of reconstruction of the existing panel of the Planning Commission on the land reforms with a

view to associate members of Parliament with it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Panel on Land Reforms has been re-constituted and it includes among others 12 Members of Parliament.

Inquiry into Kerala Plantation Strike

1933. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on the 10th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the Kerala plantation strike from the point of view of the Code of Discipline has since been made; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Not yet as the then State Government did not want the inquiry to begin till the Conciliation Board set up by the State had submitted its report.

Delhi Race Course Club

1934. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1935 on the 16th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the use of land of Delhi Race Course Club for some other public use has since been formulated; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Self-sufficiency in Chemical Goods

1935. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the production of basic materials such as sulphuric acid and caustic soda required for chemical goods; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mansabhai Shah): (a) and (b). India is self-sufficient in sulphuric acid. As regards caustic soda, self-sufficiency is still to be achieved. Steps have been taken to import larger quantities of caustic soda and also to increase the indigenous production by licensing additional capacity for expansion of existing units and installation of new units.

Industrial Estate, Solan

1936. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 993 on the 26th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of setting up an Industrial Estate at Solan (Himachal Pradesh) has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The estate will have 10 units and an administrative block. The land acquisition proceedings have been completed. The construction work of the estate will start shortly and it is expected that the work will be completed during 1960-61.

Cotton Consumption by Handlooms

1937. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of cotton yarn by handlooms in India has fallen during 1958-59;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kaunang): (a) Judging from figures of yarn deliveries by mills, the answer is in the negative.

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

Dandakaranya Scheme

1938. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment to services in the Dandakaranya area has been made from State Services of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, how many and in which category?

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

(b) 167 officials have been recruited from State Services of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh as detailed below—

	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa
(i) Class I	5	6
(ii) Class II	6	2
(iii) Class III	32	43
(iv) Class IV	22	51
TOTAL	65	102
GRAND TOTAL	167	

Import of Rayon Grade Pulp

1939. { Shri Narayananarkutty
Menon:
[Shri Panneose:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Travancore Rayons, Kerala are importing rayon grade pulp from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what is the total cost of the pulp imported during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

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

(b) The particulars of import licence issued for import of rayon wood pulp to Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayapuram, Kerala, during July-September 1957 to October-March 1958-59 are as under:—

Date of issue of licence	Value in Rs.
8-8-57	9,84,375
2-II-57	18,90,423
11-7-58	9,32,500
17-9-58	13,85,000
12-12-58	23,55,000

The actual import figures against the above licences are not readily available.

Shortfall in Plan Expenditure of Orissa

1940. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2348 on the 26th March, 1959 and state

(a) the departments in which the reported shortfall in the Annual plan expenditure of 1957-58 occurred in Orissa; and

(b) whether the reasons for this shortfall have been ascertained from the State Government?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 90]

Export of Bauxite to Japan

1941. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with Japan for shipment of bauxite from India have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Antibiotics at Okhla

1942. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to manufacture antibiotics with Italian help by a private firm at Okhla, has been finalised and approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The scheme which envisages the basic manufacture of chloramphenicol with the collaboration of an Italian firm is still under examination

Development Council for Salt Industry

1943. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to constitute a Development Council for the Salt Industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

As Salt is not included in the 1st Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a Development Council for the Salt Industry cannot be constituted under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. But there is already a Central Salt Advisory Board with functions similar to a Development Council.

Ashoka Hotel

1944. *Shri Osman Ali Khan:*
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Damar:

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

(a) whether the Ashoka Hotel has made profit during the six months ending March, 1959;

(b) if so, what is the profit made; and

(c) whether the half-yearly balance sheet has been published?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The Balance Sheet for the six months, ended March, 1959, has not yet been finalised, but the tentative figures worked out indicate that the Hotel will show a profit for this period

(c) The Balance Sheet will be published and laid before Parliament after it is adopted by the shareholders at the General Body meeting likely to be held by 31st December, 1959.

Export of Mangoes

1945. *Shrimati Maida Ahmed:*
Shri Asmar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) the quantity of mangoes exported so far during the current season

(b) the names of the countries to which they have been exported;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(d) whether Government have given any facilities and concessions for the export of mangoes, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 14086 Cwts during January-May, 1959. Figures beyond May, 1959 are not yet available.

(b) U.K., U.S.S.R., Sweden, Norway, Irish Republic, Denmark, Germany West, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Aden, Bahrein Is., Kuwait, Truc Oman, Pakistan West, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaya, Hongkong, Lebanon, Israel, Muscat, Saudi Arabia, Iraq,

Iran, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Ghana, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique, Fr. Somaliland and Canda,

(c) Rs. 7,17,056.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

भारत सेवक समाज

१९४६. जी प्रकाश और आसनी : क्या निम्नलिखित आवाज और संभवत्व में से यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज को अब तक कितने के और कहा-कहां के टेके दिये गये हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने टेकों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ग) भारत सेवक समाज को इन टेको के लिये कितना अधिक बन दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या यह सब है कि भारत सेवक समाज को अन्य टेकों से अधिक दर पर टेके दिये जा रहे हैं?

निम्नलिखित आवाज सभा संभवत्व अंदी (जी क० क० रेही) : (क) दिल्ली और कटक में भारत सेवक समाज को केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा सं टेके दिये गये हैं। इन टेको की कुल लागत ₹५,०६,६७५ रुपये है।

(ख) जी: निर्माण कार्यों में से चार का निर्माण कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है तथा अन्य दो पर भी कार्य चालू हो चुका है।

(ग) ३०,००० रुपये।

(घ) जी नहीं। तथापि दो निर्माण कार्य मूल्य समझौता द्वायत तय करने के बाद दिये गये थे।

Export of Paddy from Nepal to India

१९४७. श्री बिहूति मिश्रा: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepal Government charges high duty on export of paddy from Nepal to India, from Indians who have got lands in that country; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to take any steps to get this duty reduced?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of Nepal charges a uniform rate of export duty on paddy. There is no discrimination against any class of cultivators.

(b) Does not arise

Amendment of Labour Acts

१९४८. श्री क. न. पांडेय: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different parties have been invited by Government to suggest changes in labour Acts like Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made by them; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No certain proposals in respect of the Payment of Wages Act were circulated to State Governments and all-India Organisations of employers and workers for opinion.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. Various opinions on the proposals mentioned

in the answer to part (a) have been received and some of the important suggestions are as follows:—

- (i) Provision for issue of pay-dockets;
- (ii) Increasing the time-limit for presenting claims;
- (iii) Enhancement of penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पुनः बसाना

१६४६. श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अस्थासंस्थान-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को ३१ जलाई, १६५६ तक पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, उडीसा और अन्य राज्यों के किन किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है और इन स्थानों पर बसाये गये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) अभी कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाना चाही है; और

(ग) सरकार का उन्हें किस अन्तिम तिथि तक बसा देने का विचार है?

पुनर्वास तथा अस्थासंस्थान-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर बद्र जाफ़ा) : (क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में आने वाले शरणार्थियों की संख्या लगभग ४११७ लाख है। उनकी राज्यवार संख्या इस प्रकार है : —

राज्य	शरणार्थियों की संख्या
अन्धेरान और निकोबार टापू	४,०००
आमाय	४,८७,०००
बिहार	६३,०००
मध्य प्रदेश	४,०००
मणिपुर	२,०००

राज्य—क्षेत्र:	शरणार्थियों की संख्या—क्षेत्र:
उडीसा	१२,०००
उत्तर प्रदेश	६,०००
पश्चिमी बंगाल	३१,६१,०००
निपुरा	३,७४,०००
जोड़	४१,१७,०००

ये शरणार्थी इन राज्यों के विभिन्न जिलों और इलाकों में सरकार द्वारा निर्मित बसिस्थों में और उन के बाहर द्वितीये हुए हैं। इन में से बहुत से परिवार विद्यमान कस्बों और देहानों में बसे हुए हैं। इन राज्यों के विभिन्न स्थानों के नाम जहाँ कि ये नोन बसाये गये हैं और प्रत्येक स्थान पर उनकी संख्या क्या है, ऐसी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस के एकत्रित करने में बहुत सा समय और भेजने लगेगी जिसमें प्रयोगित परिणाम नहीं मिलेगा।

(ख) ३० जून, १६५६ को पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और उडीसा, के कैम्पों में पुनर्वासिकाकी शरणार्थियों की संख्या १,६७,५८१ थी। इसके अतिरिक्त ५६,३१६ व्यक्तिन स्थायी तौर तर सरकारी सहायता पर नियंत्र निकेतनों में थे। विभिन्न राज्यों के कैम्पों और निकेतनों से बाहर रहने वाले शरणार्थियों में से बहुत से लोग किसी न किसी प्रकार की पुनर्वास महायाता ले चुके हैं। इन की संख्या लगभग २६ लाख है। राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है कि वे अपने इलाकों में सहायता चाहने वाले शरणार्थियों की शोष संख्या का अनुमान लगायें।

(ग) आशा है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के आने वाले शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास का काम बहुत हद तक दूसरी पश्चार्थीय योजना अवधि के अन्त तक समाप्त हो जायगा।

रई का आवाहन

१६५०. श्री डालर : क्या वाचिल्य तथा उद्दोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार इस बर्च विदेशी रई की किसी गांठों का आयात करने वाली है;

(ख) किन-किन देशों से रई का आयात किया जायेगा, और

(ग) क्या रई का भूत्य नकद रूपयों में दिया जायेगा अथवा कच्चे माल के रूप में?

वाचिल्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनकर) : (क) १/१६ इच या इससे अधिक तर्जे रेशे की रई आयात करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति यह है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि और कपड़ा उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को व्यापार में रखते हुए इसे केवल उतने ही परिमाण में आयात किया जाये जिनसे की उद्योग को ज़करत हो। नियाति बृद्धि के एक उपाय के तौर पर रई का आयात अब कपड़े के नियाति से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है और १-६-५८ से ३१-३-५९ तक ८०१४ लाख गाठ रई आयात की जा चुकी है।

(ख) रई का आयात किसी देश से किया जा सकता है वकारे कि उम्मका रेशा बांधित लम्बाई बाला हो।

(ग) आयात की जाने वाली रई का भूत्य लाभान्वयन: नकद चुकाया जाता है।

विदेशों में हिन्दी और संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती

१६५१. श्री डालर : क्या वाचाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सकार के पास देशों में स्कूलों में हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है?

वाचाल मंत्री तथा विदेशी-वार्ष वंशी (श्री वाचालराम नेहरू) : सरकार के पास रई जोई सूचना नहीं है कि किन-किन देशों

के स्कूलों में हिन्दी और संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है और न ही सरकार के काल में वह उचित ही है कि वह सूचना इकट्ठी की जाय क्योंकि इसके लिए बहुत समय और अम लगेगा। फिर भी, सरकार को पता है कि ईरान, नेपाल, सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य संघ, पूर्व अफ़्रीका, लिंगापुर और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा और कई देशों में भी हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है।

Violation of Cease-Fire Line

१६५२. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani troops violated the cease-fire agreement on the 22nd June, 1959 in Uri Sector (Jammu and Kashmir) by attacking Indian soldiers who were drawing water from a well;

(b) the number of Indian soldiers who were killed and wounded;

(c) whether the Government of India have approached the United Nations Observers in this matter,

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to claim compensation from the Government of Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. On June 22, 1959, at 1650 hrs, a water drawing party consisting of 10 other Ranks which was on its way to draw water from a water point on our side of the cease-fire line in the Uri sector was fired at by PAK/POK troops. The firing on our party and a picquet continued intermittently with rifles and a light machine gun till 2230 hrs. Our party did not return the fire.

(b) No Indian soldier was wounded or killed but 2 Other Ranks, one of

them armed with a rifle and carrying some ammunition, were taken away by PAK/POK troops.

(c) A cease-fire violation complaint was lodged with the U.N. Field Observer Team.

(d) After investigating the matter, the Chief Military Observer awarded a Violation against Pakistan Armed Forces and also held them responsible for the early return of the two Indian soldiers together with the rifle and ammunition carried by one of them, when captured

(e) For the present, the High Commission for India in Pakistan has lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan against this unprovoked violation of the Cease-Fire Agreement and asked for the early return of the two Indian soldiers together with the rifle and ammunition carried by one of them, when captured

Small Scale Industries Products

1953. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have purchased more products made through small scale industries during the last few years; and

(b) if so, what is the increased percentage during 1958-59?

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

(b) About 210 per cent over the figure of 1957-58.

भारत सरकार द्वारा क्षमताद्वारा गई दावरियां

१९५४. श्री द० ला० बाल्याल: क्या कूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मसद के मदस्यों को १९५८ में वितरित की गई दावरियां कितनी क्षमताद्वारा गई थीं और उन पर कितना इन मध्य हुआ;

(ख) संसट-सदस्यों के प्रतिरिक्षण मध्य अविक्षियों को कितनी दावरियां देखी गईं और उसे कितनी प्राप्त हुईं,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कई हजार दावरियां युम हो गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन का मूल्य क्या है?

कूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (द० फिल्फर): (क) "इन्डिया डायरी १९५६" की ४६,६११ प्रतिया तथा "इन्डियन डायरी १९५६" की १३,५७० वा छापी गई जिन पर कमश. १,२६,६३४. ३४ रुपये तथा ३३,६४४. ५३ रुपये लंबे आया।

(ख) "इन्डिया डायरी १९५६" की २६,८१७ प्रतिया तथा "इन्डियन डायरी १९५६" की ६,२८३ प्रतिया देखी गई जिन में कमश. कुल १,४६,०८५ रुपये तथा २१,६६०. ५० रुपये प्राप्त हुए।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रमः नहीं उल्लंग।

फोटोग्राफी का सामान

१९५५. श्री द० ला० बाल्याल: क्या आत्मिक तथा उच्चों मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्वान राज्य के सिद्धे मह वर्ष तथा इस वर्ष फोटोग्राफी के सामान का कितना कोटा निष्कर्ष किया गया है?

उद्योग बंदी (भी अनुभाव आए): कोटोपाली के सामान का देश में उत्पादन भी आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है और इसकी मांग आवात कर के पूरी की जाती है। राज्यवार कोई कोटा नहीं दिया जाता है। सभी वास्तविक उत्पादन कर्ता अपनी अस्तर का सामान वितरकों से बांटते हैं।

Popularisation of Handloom Fabrics in Foreign Countries

1958. Shri Shankaraiya: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society (Limited), Bombay to popularise hand loom fabrics in the foreign markets,

(b) whether any loan or grant has been given for the purpose since 1957

(c) if so, what is the amount, and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Society to work in consultation and collaboration with Indian Embassies and trade offices in different places?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 91]

Local Development Works Programme

1957. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the schemes of Local Development Works undertaken during the past two years has been conducted, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) Reports received from the various State Governments have been examin-

ed and a statement showing the progress made during 1956-57 and 1957-58 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 92]

Perfumes

1958. Shri P. K. Doe: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has large resources of essential oil bearing plants capable of producing perfumery materials and if so, what are those;

(b) the quantity of such raw materials exported to foreign countries during the last five years (year-wise);

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent during the last five years (year wise) for the import of perfumes, and

(d) the steps being taken for the manufacture of perfumes in this country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of essential oil bearing plants capable of producing perfumery material are given in the statement enclosed

(b) and (c) The required information is furnished in the statement [See Appendix III, annexure No 93]

(d) The units engaged in the manufacture of perfumes, perfumery compounds and synthetic essential oils are being given facilities necessary to set up production with a view to meet internal demand and also to cater for export markets

Moreover the imports of finished or semi-finished perfumes is being restricted to the barest minimum

Map of Kashmir

1959. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2233 on the 5th May, 1959 and state the outcome of the steps taken with regard to the wrong de-

lineation of Kashmir's position in the map attached to the handbook 'Commonwealth in Brief'?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India have been informed by the UK High Commission that the authorities in London have agreed to give urgent consideration to amending the texts in question in such a way as to eliminate Indian objections; Indian views will be fully taken into account in framing subsequent editions. Pending this consideration, documents containing maps and words to which objection was raised will not be distributed in India.

Government Advertisements

1960 { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Raman:

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

(a) what is the principle of distributing advertisements routed through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to the daily papers, and

(b) whether the Government of India will lay on the Table a statement showing the total value of advertisements so given by the Directorate to each of the Malayalam Dailies in Kerala with the certified circulation in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kaskar): (a) The criteria followed in distributing Government advertisements are effective circulation, regularity in publication, class of readership, adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics and other factors such as production standards and the languages and areas intended to be covered.

(b) Advertisements are given according to requirements of each release. Rates and payments to var-

ious newspapers are negotiated individually with each paper on the understanding that the payments and rates will remain confidential and are not revealed either to other newspapers or the public. Government does not consider it desirable in public interest to disclose the amounts paid to particular newspapers.

*Educated Unemployed in Andhra Pradesh

1961. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed in Andhra Pradesh has increased;

(b) what has been the effect of schemes undertaken by Government to reduce unemployment;

(c) whether any further schemes for Andhra Pradesh are under consideration; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) This is not known, but the number of educated applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh has increased.

(b) Additional Employment opportunities have been created.

(c) and (d) All schemes under the Plan are designed to increase employment directly or indirectly. Three Work and Orientation Centres are proposed to be established in Andhra Pradesh during the remaining period of the present Plan.

Technical Training in Punjab

1962 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid to the Punjab State for the development of technical training during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the heads for which it is to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) An amount of Rs. 34.004 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Grant to be given as Grant-in-aid to Punjab during 1959-60 for the development of Technical Training. The aid will be actually adjusted towards the end of the financial year against the Ways and Means Advances.

(b) For the training of craftsmen.

Stevedore Workers at Bombay

1963. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4252 on the 8th May, 1959 and state the steps taken to remove the anomaly of the variant rates of holiday pay, leave salary and time-rate pay admissible to the stevedore workers at Bombay port?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The matter has been referred to arbitration.

Steering Committee on Wages

1964. { Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4257 on the 8th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Steering Committee on Wages has since submitted to Government any report about the work it has completed;

(b) how often this Committee has met during 1959 so far; and

(c) what progress has been made in carrying out the Wage Census?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Steering Group has technically examined the question of (1) the replacement costs and (2) the concept of Labour Costs. Its findings will be placed before the Indian Labour Conference.

(b) One. On 16th July, 1959.

(c) The survey intends to cover 2,953 industrial units. Of these 2,713 units were covered by the end of July, 1959. The field work is expected to be completed by the end of August, 1959.

कोवला लान अधिक संघ

१९६५. श्री लालहे : क्या यह और दोषादार मंथी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के चीर कोवला लान लोक में कर्तीसमझ कोवला लान अधिक संघ द्वारा गत दो महीनों से हटाया जारी है ;

(ख) यदि हो, तो सब ने क्या मार्गों की हैं ; और

(ग) मजदूरी और उत्पादन में सब तक कितनी काति हुई है ।

श्री उपर्युक्ती (श्री शाविद शर्मी) : (क) हटाया १२ अगस्त, १९५९ को समाप्त हो गई ।

(ख) सब की लान मार्ग ये हैं —

(१) गोरखपुरी मजदूरों को कोवला लान से हटा दिया जाय ।

(२) गोरखपुर मजदूर मंगठन को सत्य कर दिया जाय ।

(ग) प्रबन्धको ने यह बताया है कि २० मई, १९५६ से १२ अगस्त, १९५६ तक मजदूरी में करीब २ लाख ६३ हजार और उत्पादन में करीब १३ लाख ६३ हजार लपवे का नुकसान हुआ है ।

Code of Discipline

1965. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

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

(a) the number of complaints received by Government since June,

1958 from the Labour Unions and the All India Trade Union Congress charging the employers for violation of the Code of Discipline; and

(b) the action taken on all those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) From June 1958 to July, 1959

(i) From all other Labour Unions—175

(ii) From AITUC and its affiliates—33.

(b) After investigation breaches of the Code were brought to the notice of the employers as well as their Central Organisations with the request to set them right and/or avoid them in future

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore

1967. Shri Tagamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for the year 1959-60 for the manufacture of lathes, milling machines and radial drills at the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore.

(b) if so, the number thereof, category-wise,

(c) the outstanding balance to be cleared against the orders received during 1958-59, and

(d) the production attained in regard to the above items upto the end of August 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 94]

Indian Nationals in Java, Sumatra and Borneo

1968. Shrimati Manjula Devi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indian nationals engaged as plantation labourers in Java, Sumatra and Borneo;

(b) the service conditions of these Indian nationals; and

(c) the number of Indian nationals employed in other industries in those countries and the service conditions thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c) The Government of India have no information on the subject. Information has been called for and will be placed on the table of the House when received

Duncan Stratton and Company Ltd., Bombay

1969. Shri S. A. Mehdil: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a probe into the working of Duncan Stratton & Company Ltd., of Bombay has been ordered.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) what is the outcome of this enquiry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir Under section 235(c) of the Act, 1956, two Inspectors were appointed on 25th May, 1959 to investigate into the affairs of the company

(b) There were several complaints from the shareholders of the company alleging gross mismanagement in the affairs of the company. The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, after making enquiries on the allegations, sent a report to the Government under Section 234 of the Companies Act, 1956 recommending an investigation. The Government ordered the investigation on a consideration of the said report

(c) The investigation is still in progress

Manufacture of Hand-made Paper in Manipur

1970. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was extended to individuals or societies in Manipur for the manufacture of hand-made paper;

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance allotted during 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60 so far and the production targets achieved; and

(c) how the paper has been utilised or disposed of?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No financial assistance has been extended to individuals or societies in Manipur, for the manufacture of hand-made paper by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, so far.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

Drug Units

1971. { Shri N. R. Maniswamy:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:

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

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the Committee set up under the Planning Commission for the location of drug units to be set up in India with Soviet aid;

(b) if so, what are the main proposals submitted by the Committee; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Report of the Drug Projects Location

Committee is expected to be submitted to the Planning Commission in the first week of September, 1959. Government would examine the Report of the Committee as soon as it is received.

Cement Factory in Assam

1972. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 683 on the 4th March, 1958 and state the progress made so far in setting up the cement factory at Umtynagar in Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Assam)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Extension of time for the establishment of the proposed cement factory with an initial annual capacity of 66,000 tons of portland cement has now been granted upto the 30th June, 1961 due to anticipated delay in the delivery of a part of the plant and machinery, and possible change in the location of the factory.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Impending Closure of Hotel Cecil, Delhi

S. N. Q. No. 8. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 250 employees of Hotel Cecil, Delhi are going to be thrown out of employment as a result of the closure of the hotel;

(b) whether the employees of the hotel have offered to run it on co-operative basis and invest in it the gratuities etc., earned by them; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to save the employment of these people?

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

(c) It has not been found possible to continue hotel business in the present premises due to legal and financial considerations.

13 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

**REPORTED RESIGNATION OF CHIEF OF
ARMY STAFF**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of some adjournment motions, one from Acharya Kripalani, one from Shri S M Banerjee, then from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Mahanty, Shri Supakar, Shri Sadhan Gupta and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. The one tabled by Acharya Kripalani reads:

"The serious situation arising out of the reported resignation of the Chief of the Army Staff to be followed by the resignations of the other service chiefs"

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): This is a very serious matter

Mr. Speaker: It is no doubt serious

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr Speaker, you know that in all these twelve years, I have never moved an adjournment motion. This is a very important issue. The news has been published in one of the important dailies of Delhi, which is not known for giving sensational news. Even if this were not so there were recently rumours afloat that something disturbing is happening in our armed forces. In the Rajya Sabha, there was a question asked about the promotions that had been given. It was said that the promotions were disturbing the Defence Services, that the promotions were not guided by longevity of service or merit but by certain preferences. I am sorry to say—and the Defence Minister will excuse me—that it was held that those preferences were based upon political considerations which have never been brought into the Army, and that the Minister has some political preferences.

Mr. Speaker: What does he mean by "it was held"? He means it was alleged?

Acharya Kripalani: I mean it was held by the public

Mr. Speaker: He must have some authority to state it. I am a lawyer and therefore when it is said 'held', I take it as held by a Judge or some authority.

Acharya Kripalani: We are living in a democracy. What the people feel and what the Press feels is of considerable importance

Mr. Speaker: I do not deny it. I thought it meant 'alleged'.

Acharya Kripalani: The ideas about political preferences have been accentuated in the public mind. When our Canberra jet Plane was shot down in Pakistan the Defence Minister kept denouncing that act of aggression repeatedly from day to day. But there has been aggression on our borders from other quarters, about which he is very significantly silent.

Mr Speaker: How does the hon Member assume that?

Acharya Kripalani: I feel he does not consider that that aggression is as important as the other aggression. This raises an important issue.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into other matters

Acharya Kripalani: If such rumours and such notices in papers, that are not known for publishing sensational news, go on, they will have a very demoralising effect upon our armed forces. Not to talk of our armed forces, they will have a demoralising effect on the public. We want the public now to be very careful and also to be very alert, because we are faced with certain difficulties which arise on our borders—which have been admitted. The attitude of some of our neighbouring countries is inimical to us.

Therefore, both for the sake of the morale of the people and that of the

[Acharya Kripalani]

Defence forces, it is necessary that we take immediate notice of this matter. The most disturbing thing at this critical time is that our Defence Minister has taken up an assignment in the UNO which will take about three months time. I really wonder how a Defence Minister could take up this assignment. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to say something.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore, I feel that this is a matter of immediate importance. Hence, I have tabled this adjournment motion. You will allow us to discuss it

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All other motions relate to the same matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My motion is different.

Mr. Speaker: I believe all hon. Members have seen the front-page news in the Statesman. Evidently, these motions have been tabled on the basis of that. When the hon. Member mentioned about the occupation in the north and in the east, I think he merely wanted to refer to it, and not to discuss it here. Just now the matter before us is limited

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why is he in such a hurry? It is reported that a senior officer, the Chief of the Army Staff, has resigned and the others are likely to follow suit. Evidently, Acharyaji wants to say is that whatever be the reason, if they want to resign, in any case, this is not the propitious occasion, when there is disturbance here and there. Therefore, he feels anxiety when all of them jointly try to resign or resign one after the other. I am

sure it is a very serious matter. But I do not know how we can proceed on the basis of such information. If perchance it is all false, I do not know if it will be right for the newspapers to give publicity to such matters as this, creating alarm in the country. If it is true, it may be a service to the country. Therefore, whether it is true or false, let us hear the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Shaha) rose—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission to make.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basis-
hat): Let him answer one or two points also

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that there is no attack on the Communist Party? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri S. M. Banerjee want to explain anything relating to his adjournment motion?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was equally surprised to read this alarming news.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. What is it that he wants to know?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My adjournment motion is something different. Let me have one minute to explain. (Interruptions)

Shri Tangamani (Madura): When an hon. Member who has tabled an adjournment motion wants to place before you the facts, I humbly request that he may be given an opportunity to do so. If he is pulled up by the Chair, how can he make his submission?

Mr. Speaker: At this stage, I am only interested in seeing whether it is an urgent matter, a matter of public importance and a matter which ought to be discussed or not. I heard

Acharya Kripalani. I read out the names of other hon. Members. Prima facie, this is a very serious matter, if the information is correct (Interruptions).

Acharya Kripalani: I am sorry the Communists do not think like that.

Mr. Speaker: They also thought like that. Otherwise, Shri S. M. Banerjee would not have tabled that motion.

Shrimati Benz Chakravartty: I would beg of you to consider one thing. On all previous occasions, when an important matter has been placed before us, everybody has been allowed to have his say. I think Acharya Kripalani forgets that the Communist Party is the leading Opposition in this House. We can certainly make our submission before the hon. Minister replies. Surely, we can ask that he should also take into consideration certain questions which are in our mind. What right has the hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani, to get up and say that this is no attack on the Communist Party and Communists are not being attacked? Communists have every right to place their point of view before you, Sir. (Interruptions) Of course, he gets much more indulgence. That is true. We only want to say that when the hon. Minister replies, we should like him to say whether there is any significance in the fact that General Ayub is coming today, this gentleman, Thimayya, offers his resignation today and there is a whole scouting of the affairs by Cariappa. We should like to have an answer (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I have heard sufficiently.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Give me an opportunity, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the opportunity for? Is it to explain what was appeared in the newspaper? (Interruptions). Before hon. Members proceed further let me hear the hon. Min-

ister also. Then I will give them an opportunity.

Several Hon. Members: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is this order?

Mr. Speaker: The order is that when I get up the hon. Member, apart from any other orders, will kindly resume his seat and thereafter he will get up with my permission and tell me what he wants to say.

At this stage, the news in the newspaper is alarming. Hon. Members have no further information than what has appeared in the newspaper. Therefore, let me hear the hon. Minister, immediately, and then hear other hon. Members also. I am not going to dispose of it before hearing other hon. Members.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Acharya Kripalani was bringing in extraneous matters. That was the whole trouble

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): When the hon. Minister of Defence is here let us have a statement from him and not from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: Order please. I have called the hon. Minister who has stood up first

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As perhaps you are aware, the Prime Minister has gone to receive a very distinguished visitor at the Palam aerodrome (Interruption). Therefore, I would request you to defer the discussion of this motion till tomorrow or the day after tomorrow when the Prime Minister will be available. He has asked me to convey this request to you and to this House through you. (Interruptions).

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): This is a matter which has exercised the minds of all of us here. News of this kind cannot be allowed to remain uncontradicted or uncorrected or whatever it is for 24 or 48 hours. The Defence Minister is here, and I think the House is entitled to hear from him as to what the situation is. I realise the Prime Minister is absent from here because he cannot help it. We know with what courtesy the Prime Minister always treats this House. But this is a matter which affects the Minister of Defence. The Defence Minister is here. I do not think the House can be allowed to remain here in a position of complete indecision when he is here without satisfying the House as to what the position is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee. My submission is this. In the newspaper it is also said that the Prime Minister has been apprised of the situation. If this news is correct that the Prime Minister has been apprised, it is for the Prime Minister if he feels so to make a statement.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr Speaker, Sir, from what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated, we understand that the Prime Minister wants this to be postponed for a day or two when we can discuss it. We are not considering the merits of the adjournment motion, we are not considering the merits of the point at issue. What we are trying to discuss now is the admissibility of the motion. You have been pleased to observe that the matter is of serious public importance. Our minds are greatly exercised over this bit of news. The hon. Minister of Defence is here. He cannot keep silence over the matter. It is of such great importance. After listening to him it will be for you and for the House to decide whether the adjournment motion should be admitted or not. To start with the hon. Minister of Defence can say whether the news report has any basis or not.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranohi West-Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I think, Sir, there is one particular issue also other than what is reported in the newspaper and which Acharya Kripalani has also mentioned that it is not merely what has appeared in the particular paper. In fact, I think this matter has appeared in two papers, one here and one elsewhere. But it is the other thing that has led to this. I think Acharya Kripalani's emphasis was on that—all the talk that has been going on. It is not merely fixed down to what has appeared in the Press. We have to take it in two parts. Supposing a statement dispenses with the first part the second part still remains.

An Hon. Member: However, the country should be taken into confidence with regard to the whole affair.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I may add a word in connection with what the hon. Members have said just now. The Prime Minister told me that he would very much like that he should deal with it himself and therefore his request is there. I do not know if the Prime Minister will be available here at 1 pm. (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: Why not the Defence Minister tell us?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I say it is the definite request of the Prime Minister, that it is a very serious matter and that he would deal with the whole thing himself. I think it is ordinary courtesy that the House should concede. He is the Head of the Government, Sir. (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: Why not the Defence Minister state facts?

Shri Mahanty: Why not the Defence Minister go to Palam?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Prime Minister has made a definite request. The House should concede that. What is all this action?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Sir, it is not dis-courtesy to the House that I am not participating in this debate. I have discussed this matter with the Prime Minister this morning and it was considered desirable—as it has been put by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—that he should deal with the matter himself because it is not in a narrow sense—as the purport of the motion seems to be dealt with by the Defence Minister only. There are all kinds of things along with it. After all, we function as a Government and it is for the Head of the Government to decide how it is to be dealt with.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I would like to make a small submission. If you are pleased to admit the motion it is still open to the Prime Minister to be present here in this House today when the motion can be taken up. We all know that all that goes on between the Defence forces and the Minister and the Ministry has been kept as a kind of purdah from this Parliament as well as other countries also. It is not usual that this kind of news comes up at all. When it has come we would like to know, we would like to be assured that no hasty action would be taken. We would like to know whether resignation had been submitted at all, whether it has been accepted, whether it is going to be accepted and all that. We would like to have an assurance that before anything is done, no untoward action is taken by the Defence Minister or by the Government. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I have heard both sides. Now, the only point is the request of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Defence Minister that we should not go into this matter now. It is a matter of very serious consequence. Nobody objects to this House being fully informed of all that has happened. And, this House will only be too glad to know that this rumour is not true; and, if the rumour is correct, to be apprised of what all steps are being taken to avert any possible

mishap in this country, particularly when there are rumours of some territories being occupied here and there and trouble somewhere.

But the House will also appreciate that the hon Prime Minister should have his say in all such matters as this when all sorts of allegations are made. Reference has been made by Acharya Kripalani to the fact that on account of some steps taken by the Defence Minister all this has been brought about. It is his right to make promotions, appointments etc (Interruptions). Therefore, I do not think any purpose will be served by rushing this matter through. It is not as if there is an invasion today. There is a threat of resignation—or a possible resignation. If we adjourn it to day after tomorrow, this matter might also be settled by then. I, therefore, think that in view of the fact that the hon Prime Minister is absent—he is also the Leader of the House—and the hon Defence Minister saying that it is a matter which has to be collaborated with the Prime Minister who is absent due to unavoidable circumstances this may be adjourned. I hope and trust that everything will be clear by day after tomorrow.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo Indians): Why day after tomorrow? (Interruptions.)

Mr Speaker: In the meanwhile

Shri Nasir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Why not by four o'clock today?

Shri Asoka Mehta: If the Prime Minister is free it should be taken up today?

Mr Speaker: On the other hand, if there are serious developments, I hope the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister will come to the House, and give us full facts. If in the meanwhile there is any difficulty. (Interruptions.) After all, they are the persons who are in possession of facts. They will have to ascertain some facts.

[Mr. Speaker]

also. Therefore, I will give them time till day after tomorrow. I leave it to them to come to this House tomorrow in case they apprehend anything serious so that nothing is lost. So, I hold over this motion with this reservation that in case any serious development happens, they will come here or if I find any serious development happening I would have no hesitation in bringing it up tomorrow.

Shri Asoka Mehta: This is a serious news; it should be contradicted at least, if it is wrong. It does not take 24 hours or 48 hours to contradict a news like this. . .(Interruptions.)

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of order, with due respect to you. This is something quite extraordinary and unprecedented that an adjournment motion which is posited on some kind of information which is presumably within the purview of the Government should be postponed, not for 24 hours but for 48 hours. It involves a privilege of this House. Are we not entitled to information which is presumably with the Minister in charge of this portfolio immediately, on a matter which is admittedly of the most urgent, vital, public importance? 48 hours will make this House *futus officio* and will bring us into contempt with the rest of the country. Are we not entitled to immediate information which is presumably in his possession? We may not take a decision on this matter. The Prime Minister may come and set it in the proper perspective. But what is the right of this House? Here is an adjournment motion. We are asking for certain information. Presumably, the Minister who is in sole and exclusive charge of that Ministry has that information. Are we not entitled to get it immediately?

Acharya Kripalani: We should also know what is happening in the army now. The army is very sensitive... (Interruptions.)

Shri Ranga: Sir, it may be within your discretion to say: we are going to wait for 24 hours or 48 hours. But that discretion has to be used in a wise manner. We would like you to use it with the greatest possible wisdom.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, the purpose of the adjournment motion itself is defeated because it means that the business of the House must be interrupted to discuss that matter and if you put it off for 48 hours, what is the use of having adjournment motions?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the point of order.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I have a point of order. It is very simple. With the complicity of the Prime Minister in these matters, it is now going to be established in this House that the Defence Minister is not responsible for his portfolio but the Minister of External Affairs is responsible for Defence. That creates an impression that there is an honorary Defence Minister, also there is another genuine Defence Minister. It is misleading the House to say that the Prime Minister will come every time to defend his colleague. That is a breach of privilege of this House. While the Minister is here, he remains silent. Why does he not go to Palam to receive General Ayub Khan..... (Interruptions.) How can he be here and yet refuse to answer?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I desire only to mention a point of procedure that crops up. I support the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; I do not often support him but this time I feel that I ought to. After all, it is a special request from the Leader of the House. He is on duty. Otherwise, he would have been here. If he is asking us that he may make a statement tomorrow, I do not think that heavens will fall..... (Interruptions.) The

question of procedure is this. When an adjournment motion is raised here and no reply is forthcoming from the Government, I want to know whether you, Sir, in the Chair, automatically accept the adjournment motion. Or, what do you do?

Mr. Speaker: I do not accept or I do not reject. I do as I on the facts placed before me. An adjournment motion is tabled. The answer may not be forthcoming for the reason that they are not able to answer, in which case, if it is serious, I will allow the adjournment motion. Or, they may not like to answer because it is such a trivial matter and I myself will dispose of it or reject it. Therefore, the mere absence of an answer does not force me to decide one way or another. I have to decide myself. There is no doubt that this is a serious matter. In all these matters, the hon. Members never seem to be very short I have rejected a number of motions for adjournment which were merely based on some newspaper report. The only difference between them and this is that this relates to a very serious matter; if it is true, it will affect the entire fabric of our country at this critical juncture when we are threatened about our security on various sides. The question is whether, that rumour is true and whether we should not pursue that matter and try to rectify it, if it is true, before it is too late. Certainly I appreciate the difficulty. All the same it is a newspaper report. The hon. Minister does not want to avoid in this House. The Prime Minister would be the first here even in regard to matters relating to others on account of the serious responsibility that he holds as the Prime Minister. There is a joint responsibility. As a matter of fact, it is he who distributes the portfolios to various Ministers. He is responsible to this House as much as the others. We take not any individual Minister to task but the Cabinet as a whole to task.

The hon. Members are very particular and it is also a serious matter. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to come to the House tomorrow

and tell us....(Interruptions.) Order, order. I cannot allow this. We have done this sort of thing very often. The Prime Minister is absent here. If I adjourn this House, I am adjourning this House till 4 o'clock, if I accept this suggestion. How can I accept it without any further information as to how far it is in the public interest to decide this matter here? We are merely proceeding on a report. Is it a report from one of the Ministers of the Cabinet? I am really surprised that I should be forced to come to a conclusion based merely on a newspaper report, and if we go on discussing, it may be too late to repair the damage....(Interruptions.) Order, order. I think the hon. Prime Minister's request through the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is a reasonable one. Under normal circumstances, if the hon. Prime Minister has said 'I will look into this question; I am not yet apprised of it', I would hold over the motion. So, this will stand over till tomorrow. Let the hon. Prime Minister and also the Defence Minister come and let us hear further as to what should be done. I will take a decision tomorrow regarding the adjournment motion. It will stand adjourned till tomorrow.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, I accept your ruling but the country is entitled to know today what is happening in the Army

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot force him to do so. Now, the House will proceed with its other business

Food SITUATION

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, we have tabled some adjournment motions. It is a question affecting the people of Bengal. There is a huge mass upsurge and three lakhs of people are affected. They have been demanding that the food policy should be changed. 500 people are in jails. We should like to know whether we can discuss these matters.

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. Members have tabled adjournment motion on the food situation in Bengal or the food situation in the country.....

[Mr. Speaker]

(Interruptions.) They want that the food policy should be discussed. It is only two or three days ago, last week, a speech was made by the previous Minister of Food and he said that it was his last speech and he resigned. I have rejected this adjournment motion on the ground that it is only a few days ago that this problem was discussed in this House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The situation has changed.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has changed, the situation has changed. I shall treat it as a calling attention notice and request the hon. Minister to make a statement regarding this matter tomorrow. Let us see what arises out of that. If anything more is to be done, I shall consider that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you kindly allow us to put certain question?

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

12.29 hrs.

RE: PROCEDURE FOR DISPOSAL OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, today Bulletin—Part II, paragraph 2916—had been circulated to us and it deals with the procedure for the disposal of adjournment motions. We are really grateful for the many directives that are given here. But my submission is that those points that have been mentioned are more in the nature of amending the Rules of Procedure. There are also some 41 points given. I want to know whether this will be referred to the Rules Committee....(Interruptions.) I also want to know whether the House will have an occasion to discuss it because the matter is very important. It has also been stated that the grounds mentioned or given there are typical and not exhaustive. My submission is that this matter should be referred to the Rules Committee and a comprehensive amendment to the rule made in the

Rules Committee and submitted to this House.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members come with a number of adjournment motions from time to time as they find there are certain important matters which ought to be brought to the notice of this House. During the course of our parliamentary life both after 1947 and before 1947 a number of adjournments motions have been tabled. There are also decisions of the Chair. I have been asked from time to time to give the reasons how I have disposed of an adjournment motion. Therefore, I thought that instead of writing out the reasons each time I may give all the things that I generally take into consideration. I need not have issued this bulletin, I could have kept all those things to myself. This does not require any change of rule. The rule is already there vesting jurisdiction with the Speaker to dispose of an adjournment motion or to give consent. Only after the Speaker has given his consent an adjournment motion will be brought before the House for discussion.

Generally the four broad considerations are whether it is a definite matter of urgent public importance. It also must relate to this House and the House must be responsible for that matter. I have noted down as to how I have exercised this power. If any hon. Member wants to make any suggestions regarding the points enumerated in the bulletin—I am only inviting suggestions—I shall receive all those suggestions and consider them. If I consider that any change in the rule is necessary, I shall try to place it before the Rules Committee. As it is, rules are sufficient. In working out the rules these are the conventions that have been established so far. As I said, it will be open to hon. Members to write to me, and, if necessary, I shall have a discussion in the Rules Committee later on. I would not rush this through. In the meanwhile, hon. Members can write to me in what

particular manner these conventions have to be modified.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I would suggest, Sir, that you may be pleased to call a conference of all the political parties (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One at a time.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): While the draft rules were made, may I know, Sir, whether you consulted the representatives of the different political parties or you drafted the rules according to your own ideas or feelings?

Mr. Speaker: These are not rules. These are things that I have been saying everyday. On one occasion when there was some discussion regarding an adjournment motion Shri Jaipal Singh himself asked me to convene a meeting of all the representatives of the various groups. I convened a meeting as early as 1958.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: All were not present.

Mr. Speaker: If all were not present even in spite of my having called them, it is more their look-out than mine. I sent notice to all the representatives of the various groups. We met and we have evolved a convention, though one or two Members may not have agreed. If I wait until every Member agrees, I cannot get along with any work in this House. Immediately I mentioned in the bulletin that these are the conventions that I propose to follow. I have only reproduced them here in the bulletin to which the hon. Member referred. I have also given the rulings on various items that have been taken into consideration. Therefore, this does not involve any change of rule. I have only put down in a single sheet of paper the practice that has been adopted and the grounds on which adjournment motions have been allowed or rejected.

As I said earlier, I am willing to receive representations from all the

Members regarding any of these matters. I will duly consider all of them, and if I think it is necessary I will have a talk with all the representatives of the various groups.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is necessary, Sir, for the smooth working....

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I shall call them. After receiving all the representation I shall once again call a meeting of the representatives or leaders of the various groups. After giving consideration to all representations, if any of those items has to be rejected or thrown out I shall certainly do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I submit to you, Sir, that this matter has been exercising our minds quite often recently. As you yourself have said to-day, some of us never agreed to this—we also made it clear on the floor of the House—and some other hon. Members were not present. I would beg of you, therefore, to convene a meeting so that the whole matter may be discussed there. If we are to understand now that the grounds of disallowance of adjournment motions have been gathered together on the basis of what has actually happened in the House, on the basis of the precedents, I should like humbly to submit to you that these have not been very correct grounds, because I find here action taken by....

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to go into the details now. I have said that hon. Members may write to me regarding this. Nothing is going to be decided now. If any hon. Member has any objection to any of the 41 items given there, he may write it out. I shall call a meeting of the representatives of all groups myself and sit together with them (*Interruption*). Order, order. This time, instead of the hon. Member coming to the meeting I wish the leader of the group attends it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is decided by our party as to who should represent the party.

Mr. Speaker: Once, twice, or even thrice when the hon. Member was there I discussed this matter with her and she said: "I may not be bound by this". I said: "All right. You may or may not be bound, but the majority are there." There we have adopted this. Again she said: "I am taken aghast at what has happened" I sent copies of proceedings and copies of the minutes of the meetings where she was present, but she still persists (Interruption). Order, order. Therefore, it is rather surprising, and I have come to the conclusion that the meetings with the representatives of various groups seem to be becoming more and more useless. Anyhow, I will give an opportunity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, this is a very unfortunate way of my having to contradict you. On 24th September, 1958 when you stated on the floor of this House that we have agreed to this, I read out the letter which I sent you. On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I may say this. You said that an agreement was reached. As you know, no agreement was reached with regard to this matter. Therefore, I do not want the House to feel that having agreed to something in your chamber we are breaking it on the floor of the House. Then, you said: "I am aware that so far as the hon. Member is concerned it was half consent and half non-consent". Everybody laughed at that and I thought the matter was clear.

Mr. Speaker: What matter was clear?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Now you are trying to say that I do not represent the party and therefore it is no use discussing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to spend away the time of the House. It is true, I immediately said that the hon. Member who came on behalf of her party did not agree fully. But all the others agreed and I issued the bulletin. I am not even now pre-

pared to say that unless the hon. Member agrees I would not proceed with any work.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I never asked that (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the hon. Member is bound by the decision of the majority, which I have accepted and communicated to her once, twice and even thrice. Still she goes on persisting.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Let me explain, Sir, that I never received any communication from you except the minutes of the meetings which I asked for

Mr. Speaker: I sent letters after letters.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I have not received any letters from you on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Not from me direct, but from my office.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: From the office also I have received nothing except the minutes which I asked for.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let us proceed

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want some clarification

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed. The matter stands at present like this. Hon. Members may look into the bulletin and if anyone of them takes exception to any of those items or would like any of those conventions to be modified, he or she may write to me. After I receive all such letters I will send for the leaders of groups. Let them come themselves or send their proper representatives. We will then sit together and come to a conclusion; of course, we will go by the majority notwithstanding the fact that one or two have not agreed (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If we go by the 41 points enumerated here, I am afraid no adjournment motion can be taken up—I am telling you very honestly. Therefore, I would request you to keep this in abeyance.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say that all these points are useless, I have no objection.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are very useful, but not of so much use to us

Mr. Speaker: Very well Let us proceed.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE BREACH IN DVC CANAL

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Shri Muhammed Elias moved an adjournment motion in the Lok Sabha on the 11th August, 1959, about the serious situation caused in the Districts of Howrah and Hooghly (West Bengal) due to the heavy floods occasioned by the Navigation Canal of the DVC overflowing and destroying thousands of bighas of paddy cultivation and forcing the people of the locality to abandon their home steads and livestock. On an enquiry by the Speaker about the availability of information on the subject, I promised to make a statement in the House after collecting the required information. The facts have now been ascertained

Breach in the Navigation Canal.—On the evening of the 4th August, 1959, water level in the Navigation Canal at the regulators at Bomchee and Hoyra in the District of Hooghly rose above the full supply level of the canal and breached the left embankment of the left bank main canal near chainage 4006. As a result of this breach, an area of 3 to 4 sq miles in the district of Hooghly was flooded with hardly any residual damage. Some residents of the

neighbourhood vacated their home-steads on the 4th August but returned on the following day when the water level receded. The DVC have reported that having regard to the heavy precipitation which occurred in the first week of August, they reduced the discharge of water in the Canal very much below the quantity indented for. Despite this precaution water level in the Canal rose above the full supply level at Bomchee and Hoyra owing to the unprecedeted rains between the 3rd and the 5th August, 1959—a rainfall of 5 64 inches was recorded on 3rd August, 1959 alone in the Burdwan area. The regulator gates at Bomchee and Hoyra were opened to their maximum extent but owing to the great pressure one gate at each of these regulators slipped from its position, thereby restricting the flow of water down-stream. This resulted in the breach. The breach was caused primarily by exceptional concentrated rainfall and cannot be ascribed to any act of omission or commission on the part of the DVC. The flooding occurred only in the district of Hooghly.

Breach in the Cut from the Kunti to the Hooghly.—Another flood was caused in the Hooghly District during the 1st week of August, 1959, due to breaches in the Cut from the Kunti to the Hooghly. There are two regulators on this Cut—the head regulator is at Bagdanga and the tail regulator at Baidyabati. Owing to heavy rains in the latter part of July and in the first few days of August the head regulator gates were overtopped on the night of 4th August, 1959. One pair of gates was displaced under heavy pressure of water. The overtopping rapidly filled the cut down-stream of the head regulator and also began to overtop the embankments. On the morning of the 5th August, the District Magistrate, Hooghly, visited the area and under his direction, the tail regulator gates were opened in order to let out the water accumulated in the Cut. The

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outflow was not, however, sufficient on account of the high level of the water in Hooghly itself.

On the afternoon of the 5th August, 1959, a group of about 125 local villagers assembled at the head regulator at Bagdanga, overawed the gate Khalasi and forcibly opened the remaining gates as a result of which the volume of water that had been held back on the upstream side of the regulator rushed down the Cut and breached the embankments on both the sides. On the Southern side of the Cut, there is the Dankuni drainage basin which had already received its share of the heavy rainfall and being a depression, could not drain out quickly in the weather conditions then prevailing.

Attempts to close the breach were made immediately and the local people gave whole-hearted cooperation in this task. Closure was effected on the 9th August.

According to the estimate of the West Bengal Government, the maximum extent of flooding was 12 sq. miles which came down to 6 sq. miles on the 10th August. The final residual damage is estimated to be about 3 sq. miles including areas in the nearby Dankuni drainage basin which drains independently into the Hooghly. No loss of life or houses has been reported.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): The residents of the area who have lost their paddy fields have made representations for help and loans. May I know whether Government is giving any help and loans for re-cultivation of their paddy?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): It is for the West Bengal Government to look into that.

Shri Muhammed Elias: They have also sent it to the D.V.C.

Shri Hathi: But that should be considered by the West Bengal Government.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Even now, as late as today, after one month, the water is still on the field, and up till now no steps have been taken. May I know whether any efforts have been made by the D.V.C. to clear the fields of the water, because even after one month, in hundreds and thousands of acres the water is still in the fields?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: As far as the information received by us is concerned, there is no such mention anywhere that still water is collected in any area which was flooded as mentioned in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. If that is so, steps will be taken either by the D.V.C. or by the local Government.

12.45 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That clauses, 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

MOTION RE FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE LAW COMMISSION—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta on the 27th August, 1959, namely—

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission on the Reforms of Judicial Administration (Volumes I & II) laid on the Table of the House on the 29th February, 1959."

Shri B. N. Datar may continue his speech

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I had been replying yesterday to some of the points made by the hon. Members in regard to this Law Commission's Report on the administration of justice in India

Now, the last point that I had then been dealing with was an important question in which considerable interest is taken by hon. Members, namely, the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I was pointing out that in three States, and by now in one more State, there has been complete separation of the judiciary from the executive. In respect of the other States I shall briefly point out what the position is.

So far as the State of Bihar is concerned, in twelve out of seventeen districts, the separation has been already in force. And so far as the remaining five districts are concerned, the State Government are now considering as to when the separation should be further introduced.

In Madhya Pradesh, may I point out that there is complete separation of the judiciary from the executive in the whole of the States except the Mahakoshal region. The State Government have decided to effect such separation in the Mahakoshal region also, and the question of implementing this decision is engaging their attention.

In Mysore, separation of the judiciary from the executive has since been effected in the whole of the State except Coorg. To complete their scheme the Government are considering the question of posting a Judicial Magistrate in Coorg.

In the State of Punjab, there is de facto separation of the judiciary from the executive in the area of the erstwhile PEPSU and also in some districts of the erstwhile Punjab States. And that was done by means of executive orders. The question of introducing complete separation throughout the present State of Punjab and also undertaking legislation is engaging the attention of the State Government.

In U.P. the scheme for the separation of the judiciary from the executive is in operation in twenty out of

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fifty-one districts of the State, and the State Government are considering the question of introducing complete separation throughout the State of U.P. during the next two years. In West Bengal a scheme for the separation of the judiciary from the executive has been in operation in all the districts of the State since last year and necessary legislation in this respect is going to be undertaken. With regard to the other States, the question is still under consideration. For example in the States of Assam, Orissa and Rajasthan, they have taken preliminary steps.

Thus it will be found that most of the States have already taken recourse either to legislative measures or to executive measures for the purpose of effecting the separation of judiciary from the executive.

Another question was raised as regards the recommendations of the Law Commission and that was, there ought to be no trial by jury at all. The House is aware that about three years ago we had an amendment, a detailed amendment, to the Code of Criminal Procedure, and then the position was made clear. The provisions relating to trial by jury were retained and it was left to the various State Governments either to continue the system of trial by jury or to abolish it as they thought fit. In the light of that, I shall point out what the present position is. Though it is true that the Law Commission have stated that there ought to be a complete abolition of the system of trial by jury, there are certain areas in India where the system has been found to be fairly satisfactory. In the three presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, it will be found that this system of trial by jury is in force and has been generally found to be satisfactory. Outside the presidency towns, in these three States, in the mofussil, it is optional. That means it is open to the State Government to have it in some districts or not to have it. But

the point I was urging was that in the presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, this system has been found to be fairly satisfactory.

Therefore, the question arises as to whether, when such a system is found to be satisfactory, it should be abolished at all. After all, trial with the aid of a jury is an important element in the administration of justice, in that it associates the people therewith. Therefore, the abolition, if at all it is to come, should come out of the desire or the wishes of the State Governments, and wherever this system has been working fairly well, there should be no hurry to put an end to it altogether. There are some States where the system is in operation. For example, in Bihar, in ten out of the 17 districts, the system is already working. In Madhya Pradesh, in three out of 43 revenue districts, it has been working. In Mysore, in nine out of 19 districts, this system has been in force. In the following States, the trial by jury is not in operation at all. They are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, so far as this question is concerned, though it is true that the Law Commission have recommended the abolition, still, the policy of the Government of India is to leave it to the States concerned so that they can take into account their own experience so far as trial by jury is concerned. As it is, we should rather leave the question to them.

Certain other suggestions were made. For example, it was said that the system of investigation should be perfect; that there were many defects in this system and that as far as possible the investigation should be scientific. In this respect, may I point out that there are, in certain States like West Bengal, what are known as forensic laboratories where it is possible to have an investigation conducted on modern and scientific lines. The Government of India also have

one such laboratory at Simla, and advantage is taken by the State Governments also for introducing new and scientific methods for the purpose of effecting proper and expeditious investigation. That is a point which has always engaged the attention of Government. We are anxious to see that, firstly, there is a proper system of investigation and secondly that the investigation is carried on as expeditiously as possible.

Some hon. Members suggested that the confessions of the accused person should be recorded only before certain officers. Here, may I point out that when an accused person is inclined to make a confession, then he has to be brought before a magistrate and the magistrate takes all proper precautions to see as to whether the confession is not likely to be voluntary or whether the confession likely to be made by him is under a possible coercion of certain authorities. That is the reason why most of the high courts have laid down very proper precautionary rules that have to be followed before the magistrates actually record the confession. Therefore, the present system is fairly satisfactory and no further changes are necessary in that respect.

Another larger question was raised as to whether legal assistance was being offered to poor litigants. So far as the general question is concerned, my hon. colleague, the Law Minister, will deal with it, but, as it has a bearing on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to that extent, my Ministry is also seized of that question. We are making grants to the various State Governments on a 50-50 footing. Since 1955 we have been making grants to them on this basis and a number of States have taken advantage of this particular aid by the Government of India. I would not deal with it at great length, but I may point out that in respect of Scheduled Castes legal assistance is provided by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras,

Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry, and the administrations of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. In respect of the Scheduled Tribes also, in a number of States such aid is being offered. It was not necessary for me to pursue this point but for

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned no legal aid is offered to the poor litigants.

Shri Datar: Are they not being helped in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In Gorakhpur, I know that no help is given. I am not sure about the position in other districts.

Shri Datar: This is the information that we have got. Legal assistance is provided by the Governments of a number of States. Yes, I now find that so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, no help has been asked for by Uttar Pradesh from the Central Government. But there are a number of States to which such aid has been given on the basis which I mentioned, and I am happy to point out that large sums of money are being spent in giving legal aid free to such persons as are entitled to it or as are in need of it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Has not Uttar Pradesh asked for any legal aid?

Shri Datar: It has not asked. So far as the question of aid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the hon. Member is right. But they are dealing with this question on the basis of their own resources. Possibly they are dealing with this question on a general footing and not on the footing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only. I have given the information which I have got so far as these States are concerned.

The last question to which an hon. Member made a reference was that the high courts were not working for

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an adequate number of days. On this aspect, the House is aware that we had a discussion on two Bills before this House—The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill and the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill. In those Bills, it was laid down that so far as this question is concerned, in the case of the high courts it might be open to the President to fix the number of days. It was also pointed out that the fixation of the vacations would be made after consulting the State Governments and the High Courts. We have taken up this question with the various State Governments and I am happy to find that there are a number of States where already the number of days is 210. In some States it will be 210 from this year and in the case of a number of others it will be 210 from the next year. There are only two or three cases where the number is not so large. We are trying to persuade the High Courts through the State Governments to see to it that this minimum number, which has been laid down at the Law Ministers' conference some year ago, is maintained. This matter is being pursued and implemented with the consent or the concurrence of the various High Courts. So, that problem has been solved to a large extent and it will be fully solved as early as possible by the largest measure of persuasion which is likely to be effected in such cases. So, I might inform hon. Members that the position is fairly satisfactory in that respect.

18 hrs.

Some hon. Members made certain remarks about the judges, about the pay that they are getting and as to whether there ought to be a contempt of court proceeding at all. May I point out that the subordinate judges and also the magistrates, apart from the higher category of judges, are chosen after a full scrutiny. So, I would request hon. Members to use very careful words in referring to them. The judges, either on the civil

or on the criminal side have been doing very good work. Great efforts are taken to choose the best of them and they are carrying on their work on the whole very satisfactorily. It is one of good fortunes of India that the system of judiciary from top to bottom has been working very satisfactorily on the whole and their independence is maintained to the fullest extent. So, when we make reference to them, let us use words of restraint. It is absolutely essential that their dignity ought to be maintained in the interests of the proper administration of justice.

Sir, I have dealt with a number of points with which my Ministry is more or less directly concerned.

Shri Sankaran Singh: The Law Commission have recommended that a Ministry of Justice should be formed. Before it is formed, they have recommended that a Judicial Secretary be appointed to look into the co-ordination work. May I know whether Government have appointed a Judicial Secretary.

Shri Datar: For what purpose?

Shri Sankaran Singh: In their last recommendation about the Ministry of Justice, they have suggested it.

Shri Datar: The whole report is under consideration. The Government of India are considering the various recommendations to the extent they are concerned. The State Governments are also considering it, because the largest measure of judicial work is done by the various courts in the various States.

Shri Sankaran Singh: Just before signing the report, the Law Commission have recommended that Government should appoint a Judicial Secretary to look into matters of co-ordination between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Law Ministry.

Shri Datar: I replied to this question yesterday when I dealt with the recommendation for the establishment of a Ministry of Justice. Possibly the Judicial Secretary, which the hon Member has in view, will have something to do provided a Ministry of Justice is established. Both these questions go together. In any case, I can assure the hon. Member that the whole question is under full examination and whenever Government take proper steps, naturally the other incidental steps will also follow.

Shri Khushwaiq Bai (Kheri): In page 1226, the Law Commission have said:

"The establishment of a Ministry of Justice may take some time. It is, therefore, necessary, particularly in view of the fact that subjects with which we deal in this respect are matters dealt with partly by the Home Ministry and partly by the Law Ministry, that a Special Officer of the appropriate status and experience should be appointed to take up the consideration of our recommendations with the State Governments with a view to their speedy implementation."

We want to have some information about the appointment of this Special Officer.

Shri Datar: Government are examining this question also.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): May I know whether there is any proposal to give legal aid to workers and the labour class, just like other poor persons?

Shri Datar: Poor litigants would include the labour class also. Whenever there are any cases against them, they would also come under that.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, much of my work has been made light by my

colleague, Shri Datar and I think I shall have very little to deal with in the course of my intervention. So far as the question of the High Courts and the judges are concerned, I do not propose to say anything. The point has been covered by the Home Minister in the course of his reply on the floor of the House during the debate of the Home Ministry's Grants this year. I had also dealt with this matter during the debate on the entire Law Commission report when the Law Ministry's Grants were discussed this year. I am afraid we have hardly anything new to add.

I only wish to say one thing and that is this, that we are certainly agreed, all of us here, that nothing should be done or said in public which undermines the prestige of the judiciary, whether they are judges of the High Courts or of the subordinate courts. So far as the judiciary is concerned, every democracy must preserve its integrity and prestige. It is on the independence of the judiciary that the future of our Constitution depends.

In fact, I was myself struck with admiration when I went through many of the judgments of the judiciary both in the High Court and the subordinate courts in the State of Kerala during the last 27 months. Kerala is a State which possibly did not enjoy the tradition of a very strong, independent and fearless judiciary as some of the other States. At least that is what the people thought, because it belonged to an Indian State and it did not have the advantage of the fearless judiciary, which some of the other States, had, even during the British days. But I was struck, as I said, with admiration when I found magistrates, subordinate judges, High Court judges, all without any exception, coming up to the occasion whenever the rights of any citizen came up before the court for determination or whenever there was a complaint that there was infringement of either individual or fundamental rights. That to my mind shows, if

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any proof was necessary, how necessary it is for our Constitution to be supported by a fearless judiciary everywhere, whether they belong to the subordinate courts or the High Courts. Therefore, I shall try to modify or, if I may say so, add to the remark of the Law Commission on the judiciary, by saying that nothing should be done or said in public which hurts the judiciary, whether they belong to the subordinate judiciary or to the High Court level. We must see that our judges are respected. Even when they go wrong the proper course is to have them corrected by taking the matter to the higher courts, and not by attacking the judges publicly. Of course, if there are any lapses in their conduct outside their judiciary duty, then like any other citizen they would be open to criticism.

But I have been pained to notice myself that a responsible Commission has indulged in remarks which have not improved the prestige of the judiciary though I am sure this was never intended by the Law Commission. Reading the report one carries the impression as if the judiciary has been packed during the last twelve years of our independence with men who possibly do not rise to the same stature as we expected them to. That is, unfortunately, the impression which has been created in the public mind generally. And I am positive that the Law Commission never intended that that impression should have been created, but their rather wide remarks all over the report concerning the judiciary have created the impression that the best men have not been taken that men have been taken on extraneous considerations and, therefore, the quality of the judiciary has suffered.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budsaun)
Not in every case

Shri A. K. Sen: Anyhow, that is the impression created. I am sure in no case has the quality of the judiciary suffered since our independence

I am bold enough to say that. There had been bad judges in the past and there would be bad judges in the future, as in every other country. But a bad judge is not dishonest to his duty. He may be wrong in his judgment. But nowhere have we found judges, ever since independence, whether in the High Courts or in the subordinate courts, who have been dishonest to their supreme duty of dealing with or dispensing justice as between man and man. And, as I said, history of the Kerala judiciary during the last 27 months has proved, if proof was needed, that the judiciary all over the country stands on very sound foundations and it still consists of men who are not afraid of anyone. They may be wrong and they may do wrong, as all human beings do. Judges go wrong in every country. Otherwise, there would have been no necessity of courts of appeal, or the Supreme Court, or the House of Lords, or other supreme tribunals.

But the whole question is: have they been dishonest to their fundamental duties which they owe to the public and to the State? And have they also proved untrue to the oath which they have to take when they take up their judicial duties? I must say without any fear of contradiction that the judges in independent India have proved equal to, if not better than, their predecessors during the British days, and I think we owe it to the Judiciary outside this House to acknowledge it on the floor of this House. That is the least we could do to pay our tribute to the magnificent judiciary with which we have been endowed by the Constitution and under the Constitution. That is enough for me to say with regard to the chapter concerning the High Courts and the judiciary.

Then Shri Ram Krishan Gupta talked about benches of High Courts. I am afraid, personally speaking—here again I am not speaking for the Government, because no decision has

been taken yet on any of the major recommendations of the Law Commission—I am not sure if we can impose a rule of the thumb all over India, irrespective of the peculiar problems concerning each State. The traditions of each State, its territorial size and other problems must necessarily determine this question of having more than one bench sitting in more than one place. England, for instance, is a small country. Nevertheless it has got a High Court which goes out in circuit all over the country, based on history, based on traditions and based on reason possibly, and they have seen no reason for a change. In Uttar Pradesh, both the courts of Lucknow and Allahabad have their own traditions which have served their own purpose, having regard to the huge size of the State, its huge population and various problems which make it difficult for litigants to reach one bench located in one place from distances which may be very long in particular cases. Yet, in other cases, other factors might dictate the formation of only one High Court located only in one place.

For instance, the question of Rajasthan has been taken. No doubt there was this question of convenience of litigants reaching the High Court located in a particular place, but there were so many other factors governing the question of locating one unified High Court in Jodhpur. Those facts have been considered in detail by the Capital Enquiry Committee. Jaipur, fortunately, has been endowed with most of the offices belonging to the State of Rajasthan and also to the Centre. Jodhpur which was an important State before integration, lost almost every important office. There was, therefore, a demand, which could not be dismissed summarily, for having at least the High Court located there. For instance, why is the main High Court located in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh though the capital is at Lucknow? There was some reason for it.

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apart from history, apart from the traditions of the Allahabad High Court

Shri Raghbir Sahai: Formerly, the capital was also in Allahabad.

Shri A. K. Sen: So far as Rajasthan is concerned, there was no State of Rajasthan before. As I said, history, sometimes accidental circumstances, local factors, exigencies or the needs of the population of a particular area and various other factors, make the choice of either one or more benches desirable for a particular place, whereas the same choice may not hold good for another State. Therefore, as I said, speaking personally myself, I am not prepared to accept straightaway the recommendation of the Law Commission that there should be one bench throughout the State. It may be that in particular places there would be justification for having one bench and yet in other cases that may not be so but on this—I speak entirely personally and not on behalf of the Government, because I have made it quite clear that the Government has not decided on this matter—apart from the question of the State of Rajasthan, in which case a decision was taken quite a long time ago.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria): May I ask one question? The hon. Minister of Home Affairs, while speaking yesterday, categorically stated that in future there will be no additional benches in any of the States. Is that the view of the Government?

Shri Datar: I never said so. I have said so "subject to the realities of the situation". That is how the press have reported.

Shri A. K. Sen: Knowing Shri Datar as I think I do, I am very surprised to hear that he could have made such a sweeping statement, because the report that I read today gave quite a different picture. What he said was that the utmost consi-

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deration would be given to the recommendations of the Law Commission. There is also the feeling that a unified bar located in one place is good. Of course, it is an important thing. It is true that a good bar is not created unless it is located in one place in one High Court. But that is a different matter.

As I said, this is a matter which cannot be decided so quickly and so summarily. Local factors, circumstances, history, tradition, various other things, play their part in the matter of choosing the site, so far as a particular High Court is concerned.

The next question raised by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta was the question of improving the legal education. I heartily agree with him. Not only should the standards of our legal education be improved but also the work of research in the field of law should be taken up. Both are equally important and I suppose in that matter the responsibility of the Ministry of Education is more than that of any other Ministry. We can only give our suggestions in the matter. I am happy to note that during the last few years this matter has been considered frequently by the different universities and they are trying to revise their syllabuses to make them up-to-date. For instance, in many of the universities even now the syllabus includes subjects which are absolutely antiquated and are of no value whereas modern subjects like labour laws, tax laws and other important commercial laws, like the Company Law are not taught there. I know in my own university, the Calcutta University, I think even today income-tax is not a subject, labour laws are not taught and Company Law is not included in the syllabus.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar)
That is the case of other universities also

Shri A. K. Sen: I should think so
But they have changed it Company

Law is going to be introduced next year. Yet they study the antiquated systems of land laws which are no longer prevalent, Roman laws and various other laws without knowing many of the other important branches of law which they have to deal with when they actually come out as legal practitioners or possibly also as pure students of law. So far as the Ministry of Law is concerned, we are trying to devise a model syllabus and circulate it to the different universities and to the different High Courts for the purpose of seeing that our standard of legal education goes up.

Shri Kashiwal dealt with the purely local question of the Jaipur Bench. The matter has been dealt with by Shri Datar and I do not want to add anything to it.

The next question raised by Shri Bhattacharya is as follows. He said that appeals to the High Courts should be reduced. That is a very general proposition. I am personally in favour of giving appeals in regard to the most important matters. Take our anomalous procedure today. If there is an ordinary title suit involving Rs. 5,000/- in value there is an appeal to the District Court and possibly a second appeal. If it exceeds Rs. 5,000/- in value there is an appeal to the High Court, whereas in many important matters, like, customs cases, income-tax cases and other cases where possibly the amount involved may be lakhs and lakhs of rupees there are no appeals. In fact the pattern of litigation has changed so much in our country that many of the appeals provided for have become out of date and possibly new fields of appeal should be thought of. It is a thing which cannot be settled for all times. We have to see whether the courts which are deciding the disputes in the first instance are deciding it in a manner which justified the abolition of appeals from them.

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr)
It is the duty of the Law Commission to report on such matters. For that very purpose the Law Commission was appointed, but it has been

Shri A. K. Sen: They have done so. About the question of administrative tribunals and various other matters they have done so. But I wish

Mr. Speaker: They have suggested administrative tribunals

Shri A. K. Sen: They have

Mr. Speaker: To give the right of appeal in such cases

Shri A. K. Sen. Yes. In fact I personally am in favour of administrative tribunals in many of the important matters because at the present moment, as you know, we have many administrative tribunals, executive officers deciding very important points. Take for instance, forfeitures and penalties in proceedings under the Sea Customs Act in which a man may be fined several lakhs of rupees and so also under various other Acts and yet so far as the findings on facts are concerned, they are conclusive. High Courts cannot interfere. They can only interfere under limited circumstances, where either the tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction or has taken into account extraneous circumstances or has dealt with the matter contrary to the rules of natural justice. There the High Court can interfere but not on finding of facts. So long as they have an iota of evidence and they have given the right of hearing to the person aggrieved there is no right of appeal. Therefore it is a sweeping statement to make that we should abolish appeals as much as possible. After all, justice is not done merely by the quickness with which it is done or by the summary manner by which it is done but also by the quality of justice which it really dispenses. The primary purpose of justice is justice

and not speed though speed is necessary to make that justice effective. Therefore the whole question of appeals, limitation of the right of appeal, extending new fields of appeal in regard to new patterns of litigation are matters on which more thought should be given. But in the meantime, hon. Members are aware that before the Law Commission's Report at the last Law Ministers' conference certain decisions were arrived at, which were communicated to the different High Courts, devising methods by which more work may be entrusted to single benches so that more judges will be available for dealing with the existing amount of work and also entrusting more work possibly to district judges. In many of the States, I think, the recommendations have been followed and in other States where they have not been followed they are in the process of being followed. Possibly they are waiting also for the Law Commission's recommendations which are now before them and they are considering the "hole report".

Hon. Members will agree with me that this is not a report on which they should expect decisions of the State Governments or of the Central Government to be arrived at very quickly. After all, it is nearly after 50 years that we have a major Law Commission reporting on the entire judicial system of the country. It covers the entire field of judicial administration and goes into numerous details on each of which a decision has to be taken and taken after mature thought, because what is decided today would be the pattern for years to come. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that before the Governments come to any final decision they should consider each and every point carefully. It does not matter if they take six months or even eight months to consider the Report, but the Report has to be considered properly. I think hon. Members will agree with me that this is a Report which cannot just be

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glanced through or hasty decisions could be arrived at

The next point raised by Shri Subman Ghose is twofold. He says that the jury system should be abolished. I am not prepared again to accept at once the recommendation of the Law Commission that the jury system has not been functioning successfully everywhere. I was myself associated with a High Court in which as one of the State counsel for nearly eight years, I used to conduct important sessions' cases—not the minor ones but the important ones. There in the Calcutta High Court, original side, in the sessions court, there are two forms of jury—the special jury and the common jury. So far as the special jury is concerned, I shall be the last to advocate its abolition. It has been a grand system, functioning wonderfully, drawn from the best individuals available in the country. I must say that rarely have I found their judgments perverse or unreasonable. The prosecution may feel aggrieved or the defence may feel aggrieved at the decision of the jury as it must. But when nine highly intelligent men after hearing the evidence and the law ably explained by the judge come to a particular conclusion neither the prosecution nor the defence is entitled to think that theirs was the right stand and the jurors have gone wrong. In fact, in many cases, I must say, I have felt that they have been right. Therefore, I shall be very sorry if the jury system is abolished in some of those places where they have been functioning for over a century and without complaint, where it has become a system with a definite tradition and in which the public have confidence.

Shri N. R. Gheeh: What about the jury system in the districts?

Shri A. K. Sen: In some districts, they do not exist.

Shri N. R. Gheeh: In some districts they do

Shri A. K. Sen: In some districts they exist for specified offences. It is a matter for the State Governments. I am not personally very familiar with the jury system in the districts myself. I am prepared there to accept the verdict of the Law Commission. I think in most of the other States, the jury system has been abolished in the districts. I know in West Bengal in some districts it still continues.

About court fees, it is entirely a State subject. It is a matter of revenue. Speaking for myself, I am opposed to selling Justice. In fact, one great English Judge told me once that in India, the strangest thing that strikes the eye of a foreigner is that justice is *ad valorem*. I think it was a very proper description. You buy justice with *ad valorem* fees. The better system is what used to obtain in the original side in Bombay. But, it does not obtain now. Before the Court Fees Act was applied there, on the Original sides in Bombay and Calcutta High Courts, there was no court fee. The more work you have, the more stamps you pay. That is more rational. It follows the system more closely as it obtains in England. Subject to proper aid being given to the poor litigants, that system of making the litigant pay more as he gets more work out of the High Court, is more rational. Take this illustration. I file a suit on a promissory note for Rs. 5 lakhs which is undefended. The court gives decree within five minutes. The time of the court has not been taken at all. Full court fees on Rs. 5 lakhs is to be paid. But there may be a suit possibly which involves only Rs. 5,000 which might engage the court for about a month or two months and yet a much lower fee will be paid.

On the original sides in Bombay and Calcutta, the system that obtained was the more you make applica-

tions, the more you take the time of the court, the more you pay by way of stamps, for each day the court is engaged on your work and so on. This, as I said, is entirely a matter on which considerations of revenue play a very important part. It will be for the States to consider whether they could not treat the field of administration of justice as not a proper field for levy of duties like court fees.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: Will it not be worth while laying down an All-India policy?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is very difficult. It is entirely a State subject. You can only lay down an All-India policy where all the States agree. Otherwise you cannot. As I said, personally speaking, I am against the system of *ad valorem* justice.

Shri Naushir Bharucha said that the procedure in civil suits should be simplified. It should be simplified: there is no doubt about that. But the question is, how it could be done. The Civil Procedure Code has stood the test of time like the Criminal Procedure Code, not only here, but in countries like England. It is very difficult to tamper with procedure hastily or without thought. The Evidence Act and the Civil Procedure Code are well known.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): There is the summary procedure for small cause suits which has stood the test of time for 60 years. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small cause courts could be very considerably extended.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is governed by the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act and the Presidency Towns Small Cause Courts Act.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am suggesting that the Ministry of Justice could set a pattern for all these things.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not say there is no room for improvement. Basically, I am personally convinced that our Civil Procedure Code is a model code.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Civil Procedure Code does not apply to a Small cause court.

Shri A. K. Sen: Many of the provisions do. You will find that the High Court have made Rules. In the Presidency Towns, most of the sections apply except the sections relating to the taking down of evidence and various things.

13-35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

So far as the question of a Ministry of Justice is concerned, my colleague Shri Datar has dealt with this. As hon. Members will appreciate, it means really the setting up of a separate Ministry with separate powers, with proper relationship between the States and the Centre. On a matter like this, it is not really for me to answer. It is for the Prime Minister to tell the House what is proposed to be done. As Shri Datar has said, the whole matter is under the consideration of the Government. The States have to be consulted in this matter because administration of justice is a State subject. Their views on the matter will be of very great importance. It is not what we decide in this House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Are you personally in favour of it?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no personal view to be expressed on the floor of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He has expressed on one occasion.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a matter that does not deal with governmental action. That is why I can express my personal views. On a matter like this, Ministers cannot have any personal opinion except in their secret discussions. We think alike and together and collectively on the floor

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of the House and decide. I am sure the Government will give this matter the utmost consideration.

One thing I want to say before I conclude; that it is our aim to make justice cheap and speedy. For that purpose, all that would be necessary would be done. Not that we can achieve it tomorrow or day after. There are so many things to think about. It will be our endeavour to see that nobody is denied justice simply because he cannot pay the price for justice.

The question of legal aid to the poor is being seriously considered. I think I have answered questions from time to time on the floor of the House to the effect that we are now busy preparing a model scheme which would be adaptable for all the States. Hon. Members will appreciate that it will be for the States primarily to extend aid to the poor litigants within their own fields. We cannot really process the question of legal aid to the poor in the States. As I said, administration of justice is a State subject. All that you can do is to share with the States a common scheme which may be agreed to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of clarification, Sir, some time ago, the hon. Minister replied in this House that some lawyers have volunteered their names for such work. I would like to know whether you have received more.

Shri A. K. Sen: They have. They have to be fitted into a scheme. I must say that many lawyers from many States have said that they would be willing voluntarily to render free service. I mean, so long as they are not asked to appear free every day, but only on certain days in the year, they would be prepared to work free. But, it must be fitted into a scheme. I think it would be possible for us to frame a scheme

after proper circulation to the States before I at least give up my present assignment. I am very much interested myself because I conceive it to be the primary duty of any State seeking to administer justice to see that poor litigants are not denied justice simply because they cannot afford to pay for the lawyers or other expenses necessary for getting justice. In the last Law Ministers' conference, all the State representatives were agreed that we should earnestly take up this question of legal aid to the poor, because that is one of the most essential things in making justice really dear to the people. After all, justice means nothing to the poor man unless it is within his reach. I have known myself that even if a person is adjudicated a pauper, he does not get a lawyer of his choice. In the panel of every court are names of lawyers who are to be assigned to paupers. And rarely have I seen a first-class man being put on that panel; he does not agree to be there. Generally, it is the juniors who are eager to show their merit who are put on the panel, or those who have possibly very little chance in the future to succeed in the Bar. That is not doing justice to the poor because we know how difficult it is to get an adjudication in one's favour in a proceeding *forma pauperis*; it is very difficult to be declared a pauper.

Therefore, it has been accepted in every civilised country as a primary duty of any Government that a proper scheme for helping the poor litigants in court is pursued by Government. We have not done it so far, but it is absolutely necessary that we do so. And as I said, no State has so far set its face against it. The implications are very many. First of all, the patterns of litigation are different; there are criminal cases, there are civil cases, and within civil cases, there are so many types of cases; then, there are so many different types of courts; and there is also the question of money involved in it.

We are busy preparing a scheme, and as I said, it will be possible, I hope, to initiate a scheme all over India in all the States before I cease to be in charge of the Ministry of Law. And I am sure that all the Members of the House here would extend their utmost co-operation in the matter, because we have many lawyers here and they have influence in their respective States; and it is necessary absolutely that for any scheme for aid to the poor litigants to be successful, the Bar in every State co-operates fully, because without the cooperation of the Bar, it will be impossible to make a success of any scheme of legal aid to the poor.

I extend my appeal to the Bar and to the public generally in making this essential requirement for the administration of justice proper a success.

I thank all the Members who have participated in the discussion, for their valuable suggestions, and at least in regard to matters concerning our Ministry, there is one very happy feature, that is, that we do discuss outside the pale of political controversy. Political bitterness and controversy hardly embitter our discussion, and we can possibly in these matters think constructively as Indians irrespective of the party affiliations which we have.

The question of justice being cheap and speedy for the common man is a very great question. We do not always give due importance to that question. After all, no democratic Constitution can work properly if the common man does not feel that he enjoys the benefits of the law and justice in his every day life.

I hope that before long, we shall be able to bring about that great change in our system of justice, which would make it known and felt that justice is meant for the common man and for the benefit of the common man.

भी राम कृष्ण गुप्त : बिस्टर हिप्टी स्पीकर, सर, मुझे यह देख कर बहुत ज्यादा सुनी है कि जितने भी भवजैवन्म अधिकारियों द्वारा दिसकावन हुई, इनमें जितनी युनीनीभिटी इस लाभिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं ने देखी उन्हीं और किस मामले में अन्हीं पाई गई। यह बड़ी सुनी की बात है और जो भा. कमिशन ने तजवीजे देश की है उनके बारे में जहा तक मैं समझता हूँ सब की यकाता राय थी और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उनको अभली धोप देने के लिए अभली जाया पहिनाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जायगी। मिर्क एक बात के बारे में मैं अंडा भा. जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। कल मेरे एक माथी ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि जो टर्म आफ रेफेंस थे उनके अन्दर सेलेक्शन आफ जजेज शामिल नहीं था। कमीशन सिर्फ इस बारे में राय दे सकता है कि लीगल सिस्टम के अन्दर क्या डिफेक्टम है। मेरी मध्यम में यह नहीं आया कि सेलेक्शन आफ जजेज का काम क्या लीगल सिस्टम से अलग है? मैं ना समझता हूँ कि लीगल सिस्टम की कामयादी का दारोमदार मध्ये ज्यादा इस बात पर है कि जजेज का सेलेक्शन ठीक हा और यही हो। अगर जस्टिय एडविनिस्टर करने वाला ठीक नहीं होगा तो क्या वह लीगल सिस्टम दृस्त द्वारा मकेगा? इन्हिए मेरी गय में इस बारे में भा. कमिशन ने जो गय दी है वह ठीक दी है और वह टर्म आफ रेफेंस में शामिल था और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इस बात पर पूरा विचार किया जाएगा।

जहा तक जुडिशिएरी को एकजीकूटिव में अलग करने का ताल्लुक है यह बड़ी सुनी की बात है कि सब भेस्वरान की इसके बारे में एक राय है और भानुरेबुल बिनिस्टर ने भी इस बात का यकीन दिलाया है कि इसको अलग करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और पूरी कोशिश की जायगी। उन्होंने कुछ दिक्कते भी बताई। जहा तक मैं समझा

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

हूँ सब से बड़ी मुश्किल तो यह है कि यह जो जुड़िशियरी है यह स्टेट्स सब्बैक्ट है और इसलिए देरी होती है। उन्होंने इनकाइरेक्टसी इस बात को तसलीम कर दिया कि देरी का कारण यह है कि यह स्टेट्स सब्बैक्ट है। अगर हम यह महसूस करें कि बाकी देरी ज्यादा होती है तो इस पालियामेंट को बहुत ज्यादा पावर हासिल है। विधान में भी तबदीली हो सकती है। इसको सेंट्रल सब्बैक्ट भी बनाया जा सकता है। लोगों को इंसाफ देने के लिए अगर हम विधान में तबदीली करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात होगी और मैं इस बात पर इमनिंग ज्यादा जोर देना हूँ क्योंकि मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जब तक जुड़िशियरी को एकजीक्यूटिव में मिलना चाहिए पर अलग नहीं किया जायगा तब तक जो हमारा नींगल मिस्ट्री है वह किसी भी हालत में सुधर नहीं सकता।

मेरे एक माननीय दास्तन न अपनी स्पीच में इस बात का भी जिक्र किया कि जब हमारा विधान बनाया जा रहा था उस बहुत यह नज़बीज़ थी कि कुछ टाइम मुकाबल कर दिया जाय जिसके कि अन्दर यह काम पूरा हो जाय लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ गया। टर्माइये मर्नी यह नज़बीज़ है और मैंने पूँजी विद्वान है कि माननीय मर्नी इस बात पर विचार करते हैं कि अगर बाकी स्टेट्स की तरफ से इस मामले में देरी हो गई है और अगर बाकी स्टेट्स इस बात के लिए नियार नहीं है कि उन्हें जो जुड़िशियरी पावर मिली हुई है उनको एकजीक्यूटिव में अलग कर दिया जाय तो हम ऐसा भी कदम उठायें कि इसको मेंट्रल सब्बैक्ट बना दिया जाय। मैं यह बात इमनिंग कह रहा हूँ कि यह दुनिया के तमाम देशोंका माना हुआ उम्मूल है कि जुड़िशियरी को एकजीक्यूटिव में अलग करना बहुत ज़रूरी है ब्याह वह किसी किसी की नवाचार्योंट हो। और इस डीकिन्डन के ऊपर तमाम दुनिया के देश अमल करते हैं और इसके बारे में यह कहा गया है और एक किनार का जिमका

कि मैंने पहले भी रेकेस दिया था और इस भौके पर फिर देना चाहता हूँ, उसमें यह लिखा है :—

"In every government, whether it be a republic like that of Holland, a limited monarchy like that of England, an absolute monarchy like that of France, or despotic government like that of Turkey, there are three sources of power, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, and the more distinct these powers are kept, so much the better."

मुझे पूरा विद्वान है कि इस नरक पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा।

इसके अलावा मेरी आर्थिकी नज़बीज़ एक खोटी भी और भी है। बूँदि इसकी नरक हाउस में जिन्हें भी आनंदबुल मंस्त्रमें ने अपनी गाय दी इस बाइट को किसी ने भी उच्च नहीं किया इमनिंग में उसका जिक्र करना बहुत ज़रूरी गमजाना है। अगर बाकी हम बाहने हैं कि हर जगह डायाफ हो और लोगों को इमाफ हासिल करने में दिक्कत न आये तो हमें पकायनों का नाकल देनी होगी। यह सब में अच्छा नर्तका है कि गाव गाव के अन्दर पकायने का याये और उनको पूरी नाकल दी जाय। इसके बारे में आनंदबुल प्राइम मिनिस्ट्री ने भी अपनी गाय जाहार की थी और उन्होंने दृष्टियन टर्मीन्यूट आफ प्रिमिक गेडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की किष्य मेनेशन जनगल मीटिंग में जो कि २५ अप्रैल मन १९५६ का हुई थी उस में यह करमाया था —

"that greater power should be given to panchayats and village co-operatives"

मुझे पूरा विद्वान है कि इस नरक भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा।

आखिर में जहा तक कि मेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री पाक अमिन्ड के फिल्ड करने का लकाल है

मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि इस मामले पर भी विचार हो रहा है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि अगर इसको क्रिएट करने में देरी होती है तो कम से कम स्पेशल आफिसर जरूर मुकर्रर किया जायगा और मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत जरूरी है।

जैसे कि अभी माननीय मंत्री ने करमाया कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है इसलिए देरी होती है तो इस देरी को दूर करने का एक ही तरीका है कि एक स्पेशल आफिसर इस काम के लिये मुकर्रर किया जाय और जिन तज्वीजों को हम सही समझते हैं और जो हम अपने लीगल सिस्टम में इम्प्रूवमेंट्स करना चाहते हैं उनको पूरा करने में मदद दे और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ऐसा करने से हमारे जो डिफक्ट्स हैं उनको जरूर दूर किया जायगा और लीगल सिस्टम को इम्प्रूव करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायगी।

आखिर में मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूं कि लीगल सिस्टम हमारे देश की पोलीटिकल जिन्दगी में ही नहीं सोशल जिन्दगी में भी उसके बनाने में अहमियत रखता है। अमरीका के मिं ० रावर्ट ने ऐस्यु का कहना है:—

"It is the legal system which not only influences the character of the entire system of justice but even the political and social life of the country because a lawyer is the middleman between citizen and justice".

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इन तमाम बातों पर पूरा विचार किया जायेगा और इसको सुधारने के लिए अमली कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I required to put Shri Kasliwal's amendment to vote?

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): I just want to say a word.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no right of reply.

Shri Kasliwal: I am not replying. My amendment was entirely of a general nature. I have also been supported by the Minister of Law. But in view of the fact that he wants to keep the question open, I would like to ask leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission on the Reform of Judicial Administration (Volumes I & II) laid on the Table of the House on the 25th February, 1959".

The motion was adopted.

13.55 hrs.

DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANT (DELHI)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demand for Excess Grant in respect of the Government of Delhi State for 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum of Rs. 1,21,921 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant sanctioned for the former Part C State of Delhi in respect of 'Administration of Justice' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): So far as all these Excess Demands are concerned, they are more or less adjustments. The first relates to Delhi State in respect of the High Court work done by the Punjab High Court, either through its Circuit Bench at Delhi or sometimes at Chandigarh. For that purpose, a certain amount, Rs 11 lakhs, had been included in the budget and the amount was debited on two occasions, but a certain amount remained undebited. It could have been debited under the *State Reorganisation Act*, but on account of certain technical difficulties it was not done. Therefore, that excess amount has to be formally adjusted now in the accounts.

May I point out in respect of all these Demands for Excess Grants that they were examined by the Public Accounts Committee? They recommended that these excess amounts should be regularised by placing them before Parliament. That is the reason why they have been brought forward here. They related to the pre-reorganisation period when we had Delhi as a Part C State and when Himachal Pradesh also was a Part C State. Therefore, it is a question merely of adjustments. All these have been very carefully scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and they have agreed that they should be regularised by Parliament.

श्री प्र० श्री वैल्मीकी (झज्जर) जनावर हिन्दी स्वीकर साहब जब कि वैच के लिए जास्त अट गज्जर करनी जा रही है तो मैं सब से पहली बीज यह अज्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कल जो भारतरेविल मिनिस्टर की नकारी से बचतास्त रैदा हो जाये वे वे शराब जा मिनिस्टर की तकारी के बाद दूर हो जाये। मैं अज्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के वैच को परवानेट किया जाये क्योंकि जा कमीशन ने जित लिया

पर वैचों के एकालिशन की तिकारित की है वे दिल्ली में मौजूद नहीं हैं। यैने कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का वह हिस्सा पढ़ा है। उस में पहली बजह तो यह दी गयी है कि चीफ अस्टिट्यूट का प्रूरा कंट्रोल नहीं होता। लेकिन दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ तो बहुत अच्छी तरह कनकट है और यहाँ की कुल बैच के केसेज में चीफ अस्टिट्यूट आकर बैठते हैं। इस तरह से यहाँ की बैच को चीफ अस्टिट्यूट का प्रूरा कंट्रोल हासिल है।

दूसरी बात रिपोर्ट में यह कही गयी है कि जहाँ बैच हो वहाँ स्ट्रांग बार होना चाहिये और जब तक कलालिंडेट हाई कोर्ट नहीं होगा तब तक स्ट्रांग बार नहीं बन सकता। लेकिन दिल्ली के केस में यह बीज भी नाम नहीं होती क्योंकि यहाँ पर सुधीरम कोटं होने की बजह से हिन्दुस्तान के बेहतरीन बकील प्रेक्षित करते हैं और इसलिए दिल्ली में बहुत भजबूत बार है। यहाँ पर बार की कोई डिफीक्यूटी नहीं है।

और जो एक बहुत बड़ा प्लाइट हैं दिल्ली बैच रखने के फोर में वह यह है कि दिल्ली बुद एक स्टेट है। हिन्दूराजिस्ट रॉयलन्स के प्रभावा भी; दिल्ली की; अहमियत बहुत ज्यादा है। यहाँ पर कमरियल निटंगेशन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। चंडीगढ़ के बहुत से बकान दिल्ली में प्रेक्षित करते हैं। चंडीगढ़ हाईकोर्ट के सिए जन चुना वकन चीफ अस्टिट्यूट यह देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में कौन ऐसा नामक है जिसको कि हाईकोर्ट की जनों वे; काविल बचप्ना करें। दिल्ली में कमरियल काम इतना ज्यादा है कि यहाँ वैच का रहना बहुत जरूरी है। इर्मानाएँ मैं जानता हूँ कि जो दिल्ली वा वैच है वह जा कमीशन का अद में न जा जाये। आज जो अर्बन्स ला मिनिस्टर जाहव ने दी है उमका मुनकर हम को उम्मीद होनी है कि दिल्ली को वैच काम करने जायें। कल जी भारतरेविल मिनिस्टर जाहव ने जब अपनी न्यूज दी थी तो भारतिन तो रखा था लेकिन जोर एकालिशन पर ही रिया था। लेकिन आज भा मिनिस्टर जाहव ने वैच काम रखने

पर ज्यादा और दिया है। उन्निए भी अबं करता चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का बैंच काम रखना चाहिए।

एक और मैं अबं निये देता हूँ। जिस बकाल में हाई कोर्ट की बैंच काम करती है वह कोई बहुत पुरानी इमारत है। आज जो हाईकोर्ट की ज़रूरियाँ बढ़ गयी हैं और जो बार की ज़रूरियाँ बढ़ गयी हैं उनको बढ़ इमारत पूरा नहीं कर पाती। न बहाँ बार हम एवेलेबिल है। जो ज़बत वहाँ काम करता है वे अनेस्ट्रिंगिंग हैं और वह इस बारे में कोई नव्या चौड़ा रिप्रेंटेशन नहीं करते। लेकिन उम्मीद इमारत के कमरे बहुत खाले हैं और उन में निरिंगेंड्रेस अवर बकीं। नक़ को बैंडने की जगह नहीं प्रियती। तो यह बैंच किसी अच्छी जगह हाउस किया जाना चाहिये।

एक बान आर भाँ है। जो दिल्ली के डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट है उन के निये एक अच्छा बाबून इमारत बनायी गयी है लेकिन जो एक कोर्ट के निये चीज़े ज़रूरी हैं वे उम्मीद इमारत में नहीं हैं। एम्स केबिनेट के मिनिस्टर माहब भी वहाँ गये थे और उनको दिलाया गया था कि इस इमारत के अन्दर ठोक तरह ये काम नहीं होंगे गकना। यह नया स्ट्रक्चर अबॉव नर्टोन में बनाया गया है। यह शिकायत दिल्ली की बार को है जो कि दिल्ली के हैटक्काटर्ने पर प्रेस्टिम करते हैं कि दिल्ली के कोर्ट और बैंच ठीक तरह नहीं किये गये हैं।

फिर मैं एक आर इमारट बवाल का नरक आता हूँ। और उम्मीद तरफ आनंदेबिल विनिस्टर का घटान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हम जब हिन्दुस्तान के निये कोई प्रोत्ताम बनाने हैं तो यह मूल बाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बैंच-आज़ाद है। जो हालात बवाल या भद्रात में है वह प्राज्ञ और दिल्ली में नहीं है। इसलिए बहको सारे देश के लिए एक रिजिड प्रोत्ताम नहीं बनाना चाहिए कि जो चीज़ एक हाई कोर्ट में होती वही सारी जगह होती। यहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान की यक्काइस्त का बवाल है उम्मी

बारे में तो हम एक तरह का प्रोत्ताम बना सकते हैं लेकिन सब भावतों में हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। अब सबाल यह है कि हाईकोर्ट स का नोटेज क्या होता चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि भद्रात और बंगाल और दूसरे हाईकोर्ट स में जहा पर न जज हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी जानते हैं, न बकील हिन्दी जानते हैं न लिटिंगेट हिन्दी जहने हैं वहा के लिये वही प्रोत्ताम सेवेज के भावत में नहीं बनाना चाहिये जो कि दिल्ली के निये बनाया जा सकता है जहा कि जज भी हिन्दी जानते हैं, बकील भी हिन्दी जानते हैं और अनिटिंगेट भी हिन्दी जानते हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्या बजह है कि दिल्ली में भी कचहरी में जज अप्रेंजी में बाले, बकाल भी अप्रेंजी में बहस करे और जज आबजरवेशन भी अप्रेंजी में ही करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की बैंच से सब में पहले हिन्दी का इन्सामान शुरू होना चाहिये। हम में कोई भी दिक्कत नहीं है। हाँ फैमले अप्रेंजी में निये जाये क्योंकि वे मुश्त्राम कोर्ट को जानते हैं। दिल्ली में हिन्दी के इन्सामान में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकता। यहाँ पर बैंच नो अपोलेट कोर्ट है, काई घोरारिजनल कोर्ट नहीं है। यहाँ को उचित हिन्दी जानती है और जज और बकील भी हिन्दी जानते हैं वहाँ उम्मीद बात की डिजाइन क्या न हो कि बकाल अपर्ना बालों में बहम बर नार्द फरीदेन भाँ उम्मीद मक्के।

मैं यह अबं करना चाहता हूँ कि उम्मीद में देहान में जिन लोगों ने लेट अप्रेंजी कुल का है, वह गों अच्छे बकाल है लेकिन उनकी अप्रेंजी बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। अगर आप उनका मुकाबिना करना या भद्रात के बकालों में करें तो आप देखें कि उनकी अप्रेंजी उत्तीर्ण अच्छा नहीं है। इसका नर्ताजा यह हाना है कि जो बहुत अच्छा बकील है उसकी भी बहुत सारी नाकत अप्रेंजा के प्राप्त बड़ के एडजन्टमेंट में नहीं लगा पाता। कुछ जज जो कि बड़े काविल इन्जिन हैं वह भी अप्रेंजी को ज्यादा देखते हैं। अगर कोई इन्वेंट में अप्रेंजी पहकर आता है

[बी प्र० तिह० दीलता]

तो वह उल्लंघन अंदेजी को ज्यादा देखते हैं और कोर्ट में दूसरों को अंदेजी पढ़ाना शुरू कर देते हैं। तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की बैंच में, फरीदैन के नुस्ते निगाह से भी यह जहरी है कि यह की कार्रवाई हिन्दी में होनी चाहिये। और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम बहस से हिन्दी में होनी चाहिये ताकि फरीदैन भी उसको समझ सकें। मैं अब यह करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोग इस को बहुत पसंद करेंगे कि मुकदमों से हिन्दी में बहस की जाये।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोगों को भस्ता और जल्द इन्साफ बिलना चाहिए। यह कैसे किया जा सकता है? इसके लिए मैं कुछ तज्जीब पेश करूँगा। इस में एक तो यह जीव जहरी है कि सरकार का सर्वां भी कम हो और लोगों का भी सर्वां कम हो। ऐसी राय में यह बड़ा आसान काम है। आप पचायतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इलिनवार दे। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपसे यह अब ज़रूर कर दूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के भूलिलिक हिस्सों में मोर्मियालाली और नहजीब का डिफरेंट स्ट्रैटर्ज है। दिल्ली के देहात का और जगहों के देहात से कोई मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता। यहा देहात में कम्पेटिटिवी रिचर पीजेटी है और लोग ज्यादा पढ़े निज्म है और एक स्वाम द्रुठीकरण में पलं है। उनको आप जितन ज्यादा अस्तित्वार देंगे उनका ही नोंगों का इन्साफ पाने में सर्वां कम होगा। और सरकार का भी सर्वां कम होगा। और कूकी दिल्ली मेट्रो के आनंद है इसलिए। उसको अपनी पचायत का एक भाइल भी मुल्क मामले पेश करना चाहिए जिसकी दूसरी जगह नकल की जा सके। इम बात को मुनक्कर बढ़ा दूँ यह होना कि देहात में बड़ी पार्टी बाबी है। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग बूँदे हो और कुछ पार्टीबाबी हो लेकिन मजबूरी तौर पर देहात बासों का ग्रामीण इन्साफ की तरफ होता है।

आजकल यह प्रक्रिट्स शुरू हुई है कि लहर में आप आनंदरी मजिस्ट्रेट बूकरंग करते हैं।

हम अद्वायों के बहत में तो आनंदरी मजिस्ट्रेटों का अजाक बनाया करते थे, उनके लिलाक आवाज उठाते थे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि जब एक आदमी आनंदरी मजिस्ट्रेट बूकरंग होता है तो वह असवारों में अपने कोटों निकलताता है, बड़ी शान बनाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इन्साफ के अफसर हैं या आपनी पब्लिसिटी करने वाले हैं। मैं अब यह करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली एरिया में आनंदरी मजिस्ट्रेट नहीं होने चाहिए और देहात में पचायतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर देनी चाहिए। ताकि असराजात कम हो।

एक और प्लाइट में कहना चाहता हूँ

उपाय्यल महोदय आपने एकमेस प्राइम पर जो बातें कही हैं उन में मैं कोई भी बान नहीं कही जा सकती।

बी प्र० तिह० दीलता में एकमेसेज के बांग में

उपाय्यल महोदय यहाँ ता एकमेस प्राइम का मत्तान है। कुछ लचाँ ज्यादा हो गया है। इम पर यह नों कहा जा सकता है कि इनना ज्यादा लचो हुआ कम हो सकता था। लेकिन जहा नक पालिमी का मत्तान है यह नों ने हो चका है। अब नों सिफ इम पर आप यही कह सकते हैं कि यह गाड़ीजनन लचाँ क्या हुआ है।

बी प्र० तिह० दीलता डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब, मेरी अजं यह है कि बहुत कम लचर होता, इम शान्त की मन्त्री जेने की जरूरत न पड़ती अगर पचायतों को ज्यादा अस्तित्वार दे दिये जाते, तो लचर कम होता, लेकिन सकाल यह है कि आया इम में पचायतों को ज्यादा अस्तित्वार दिये जा सकते हैं। अभी हम ने

ता कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहुत जात्य ही है। उनमें ये बातें कही जा सकती थीं और लोगों ने कही हैं।

बी प्र० शिल्प दीमता : मैं यहाँ के पार्ट-कुलर हालात की बात कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि दूष दिल्ली में ज्यादा आसानी से जारी कर सकते हैं बनिस्तत हिमाचल प्रदेश के और ऐसे दूसरे इलाकों के। बैकवैंड इलाकों में अलियारात देते हुए विशेष होती है, लेकिन दिल्ली में वह नहीं हो सकती है।

कोर्ट-कीस के बारे में कह कर मैं अपनी जवाह केता हूँ। मैं इस हक में नहीं हूँ कि कोर्ट-कीस बिल्कुल उड़ा दी जाय। यह कोई श्रेष्ठिकम बात नहीं है।

उपायकल महोदय : उस के बारे में तो मर्मी ला मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे चुके हैं। वह बहस ना जात्य हो चुकी है।

बी प्र० शिल्प दीमता : मैं आमदनी की बात मजबूत करना चाहता हूँ।

उपायकल महोदय मैं माननीय सदस्य की विदमत में अर्ज करूँगा कि इस में ज्यादा डिफरेंस नहीं है।

बी प्र० शिल्प दीमता : टिकट नमाने का जा सिस्टम है, वह सारा ओबरहाल होना चाहिए। यह क्या सिस्टम है कि जितनी ऊपी लिटिनेशन चली जाये, स्केल भी कम होता जाय। मैं यह समस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि पाव औ हवार की प्राप्ती पर कोर्ट-कीस बिल्कुल न हो। उस से आग न सिर्फ बिकादार-एमाउट बढ़ने चाहिए, बल्कि स्केल भी बढ़ना चाहिए और जो प्राप्टीट बनासिंज लिटिनेशन के लिये आती है, उन को ज्यादा में ज्यादा ये करना चाहिए। अन्य एसा किया जायगा, तो ज्यादा रुपया बिलेगा और एक्सेस बान्ट की मन्त्री नहीं केवी पड़ेगी।

बी राजा रम्य (मार्मी चौक) : उपायकल महोदय, जो मार्मी होम बिनिस्टर

साहब ने दिल्ली के विषय में रखी है, मैं उन का समर्पण करते हुए दो बार बातों की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ज्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जलाब ने मर्मी दीमता साहब के कुछ मजबूत से बाहर की बात ना कहने के बारे में कहा, लेकिन जहरत इस बात की है कि जब कमी जी पालियामेंट में भीका थिले, तो दिल्ली के बैन्डरान और ज्ञात तीर पर उन लोगों को, जो कि दिल्ली के न्याय और वहाँ के अधीन आमनों में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, तामाज बातों का छिक करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह हमारी बदलिस्तमी है कि दिल्ली का अपना कोई लेजिस्लेशन नहीं है, इसलिये जब जी कोई भीका आता है, तो वे ज्यादा जो दूसरे सूबों में लेजिस्लेशन में रखे जा सकते हैं, यहाँ रखे जाते हैं और आप की तरफ से बोडा सा इनडेंजर्स दिया जाता है।

जैसा कि मर्मी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, ये मार्मी ज्यादातर पुराने बक्त की है और उस बक्त की है, जब स्टेट्स का पुनर्जन्म हो रहा था और इस का ताल्सुक हमारे हाई कोर्ट के बैच से है। मैं पूरे दोर से मंत्री महोदय से दरबारीस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वह यहाँ के सर्कंट बैच की हालत को सुधारने की पूरी कोशिश करें। इस सर्कंट बैच को काफी जहो-जहर के बाद दिल्ली में कायम किया गया था। इस सिलसिले में इस बात को यहसूत किया गया था कि कैपिटल में इस बैच का होना बहुत जहरी है। पहले यहाँ के लोगों को अपने रोजाना के मुकदमात का फ़ैसला करनाने के लिये प्रयाव में आना पड़ता था और हवार दिक्षितों का सामना करना पड़ता था। इस बजह से इस सर्कंट बैच को यहाँ कायम किया गया था और इस असे में उस ने बड़ा नुसायां कायम किया है। सेकंडों मुकदमे इस में फ़ैसल हो जाते हैं और जिन लोगों को पहले लाहीर—और अब चंडीगढ़—जाना पड़ता था, उन्हें बहुत काफ़ी राहत और आराम मिला है। मंत्री जी से मेरी बड़ी पुरुषों दरबारीस्त यह है कि मौजूदा सर्कंट बैच की हालत को सुधारने, उस को

[बो रात्रा रवण]

एक संपर्द करने और जो एमिनिटीज वहां इस बात नहीं है, उन को पैदा करने का उन को बहुत स्थान करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस जगह की मांग है और यहां के हासान भी उक्तरत है और उन्हें इस बात को हमेशा अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। अगर इस में मुख्यालिक स्थान उन के मंत्रालय या हाई कोर्ट के दिवाय में कभी आये, तो उन को उस का पूरा मुकाबला करना चाहिए और इस संकेत बैच को यहां कायम रखना अपना बहुत जरूरी और अव्यापक फर्ज समझना चाहिए।

मैं इस बात की विल्कुल ताईद करता हूँ कि इस बात बैच जहां पर कायम है, वह विल्कुल गैर-मीज़ जगह है। उस में बैठने उठने का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं है और वहां पर कोई ऐसी एमिनिटीज नहीं हैं कि जिन को देख कर वह कहा जा सके कि वह किसी हाई कोर्ट का बैच है। इस निए में जनावर के जरिये मन्त्री महोदय से निहायत अदब से दरखास्त कर्म्या कि उन को इस तरफ व्यायाम देना चाहिए। वहां पर बकीलों के 'नये कोई अच्छी लाडवरेंगी नहीं हैं और जो कल्याण वहां मुकदमेजात के सिलसिले में आते हैं, उन के लिये बैठने उठने का ठीक इन्तजाम भी नहीं है, जो भी जीजे ऐसी अदालतों के आम-पाम होनी चाहिए, जिन से मुख्यिकलों और बकीलों को आराम पहुँचता है और जिन की बदौलत बकील लोग निहायत गैर-मीज़ के माथ मुकदमों की दौड़ी कर सकते हैं, वे जीजे आज वहां मूहेया नहीं हैं और यह बात हमारे लिये बायमें-समं है। यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई अथाह रूपया नहीं है और हर एक काम हम एक भीभा में रह कर ही करते हैं, नेकिन में समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली जैसी जगह में जो मर्केट बैच हो, वह एक नमूना होना चाहिए, और वहां तमाम किस्म की सुविधायें होनी चाहिए, जिन की मुख्यिकलों, बकीलों और उन तमाम लोगों को उक्तरत होती हैं, जो कि अपने मुकदमों के लिये सिलसिले में वहां आते हैं। उन के उठने बैठने

के लिए और उन के आराम के लिए सही नरीके का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए। इस बात पर पूरी तरह और किया जाये और उन के मुताबिक वहां पर तमाम ज़रूरियात को पूरा किया जाये या किर हाई कोर्ट बैच को किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाना चाहिए जहां तमाम सुविधायें मूहेया की जा सके।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बाबजूद इस बात के कि संकेत बैच यहां पर है और उस में मुकदमेजात काफी जल्दी फैसल होने हैं, नेकिन अब भी काफी ढैखे होती है और उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, जाहे उस के लिये जजिज की नावादा को बड़ाना पड़े और जाहे और कोई गम्भीर अस्तियार करना पड़े, ताकि मुख्यिकलों को अपने मुकदमे का फैसला जन्द-मीज़-जन्द पाने की महलियत हो सके। हिन्दुस्तान में पहला बार बार कहा जाता है और हम यह की यह स्वाहित है—जीर में समझना है कि नक स्वाहित है और वह इस बात पर निर्भर है कि हम आदाद हो चुके हैं और हमारा बड़ा नावादा मुक्त है और हम दुनिया के सामने अच्छे अच्छे नमूने पेश करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी सूखत में हमारी अदालत की जबल भी नमून की होनी चाहिए, जिस गर हम को फ़क़र और नाज़ हो सके। वहां न्याय नहीं, ज़न्दी और नहीं मिलना चाहिये। इस की कोशिश हमारी दृक्षयत करती है। दिल्ली में विद्युत दिनों कुछ नये परिवर्तन हुए हैं।

उपाध्याय बद्रोही: न्याय मन्त्री जिनें और न्यायालय बहुत महगे हों—उन पर बहुत वर्ज हो।

बो रात्रा रवण : न्यायालय महग नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर न्यायालय का वर्ज मुक्ति कस पर ढासेंगे, तो न्याय उक्तर महगा हो जावा, बर्ना नहीं। इमारतें तो बनती ही हैं। अगर यहां पर हाई कोर्ट का बैच रखता है, तो उस की इमारत जाहे एक जोंपड़ी हो, नेकिन बैठने

उठने का सामान तो होना ही चाहिये । अगर कम्पैट की दीवार न बनाई जाये, तो कोई आदमी शिकायत नहीं करेगा, लेकिन बैठने का स्थान तो होना ही चाहिये । बहां पर मैं देखा है कि मुविकलों के लिए बैठने का कोई नहीं इन्तजाम नहीं है । वे चारों तरफ फिले रहते हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि वहां पर उठने बैठने की व्यवस्था और आराम करने का कोई स्थान नहीं रखा गया है । एक मुविकल को या बकील को बहां पर बैठ करके आठ आठ और छ. छं बटे रोजाना बिताने पड़ते हैं इस निये इन सब बीजों का स्थान रखना बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है ।

दिस्ती में अन्य न्यायालयों की जां हालत है वह कुछ अच्छी नहीं कही जा सकती है । जो सुविधाये वहा होनी चाहिये वे वहा भी नहीं हैं । मैं समझना है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय भी महसूस करेंगे कि उन की हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं है । जो नई इमारत डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोटर्स के लिये बनी है उस पर रुपया नो बेबहा स्वरूप हुआ है मगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप भी खुद वहा जाये और उस को देखे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि लगभग दो करोड़ रुपया स्वरूप कर दिये जाने के बाबजूद भी वह एक कबहीर के लिये, या अदालत के लिये गैर मौजूद है, गैर मुनामिल है । मूले यह मालूम हुआ है कि मंत्री महोदय खुद भी इस सिलसिले में धानबीन कर रहे हैं और धानबीन के बाद उस का भी कुछ ऐसा स्थान हुआ है कि इस इमारत को बनाने वाले और बनवाने वाले दोनों ही इस बात को स्थान में रख कर आगे नहीं बढ़े कि हमें कैसी अदालत की ज़रूरत है और हमारी क्या क्या तकनीकें होंगी । वहा जब कभी भी कोई आदमी जाता है तो उसे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि यह कोई महसूली बाजार है । चारों तरफ कूदा करकट तो फैला ही हुआ है लेकिन अन्दर भी, न सही तीर पर कटीन का इंतजाम है और न ही एक कमरे से दूसरे कमरे में जाने का ही अच्छा रस्ता है । न बकीलों के बैठने के लिये और न ही ।

उपाध्यक्ष अहोदय : यह तो एकसेस ग्राट है । इस में पंजाब गवर्नरमेंट ने जो रुपया लगे किया है, उसे वह मां रही है और आप बिल्सी की मंत्री शिकायत का जिकर कर रहे हैं ।

ओं राबा रमेश उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना स्वरूप पंजाब गवर्नरमेंट ने किया है उसे उम को दिया जाय । मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ । लेकिन जिम काम के लिये दिया जाता है वह काम भी पूरा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है यह हमें देखना पड़ता है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दो करोड़ के लगभग रुपया स्वरूप हुआ है और उस को हमने स्वीकृती से मजूर भी किया है और आगे भी मजूर करेंगे लेकिन अगर इनना रुपया स्वरूप करने के बाद भी यह हालत हो और यह हमारा नज़र्बां हुआ हो तो उस सूरत में रुपया स्वरूप करने वालों के लिये और रुपया स्वरूप करवाने वालों के लिये मांबने की बात हो जाती है और यह देखना उन का फ़ूँड़ हा जाता है कि किम तरह मेरे रुपये का भी इन्तेमान हो नाकि उम का स्वरूप करने वे बाद जिम, आराम की हम स्वाहित करते हैं वह आराम नों हम को मिल सके । मैं बड़े अदब के मायथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ हक्कमन की ज्यादा मेरी ज्यादा नवजगह होनी चाहिये ।

इस के मायथ ही मायथ में हक्कमन का ध्यान इस तरफ भी बीधना चाहता हूँ कि आज मेरी बीस या पचास बरम पहल, जब हम गुलाम थे उम बकल जो अदालनों की हालत भी, जो तरीका लोगों को बनाने का, उन को आवाज लगाने का था और उन को समझा जाना था कि न मालूम थे किनने बड़े मुलाजिम हैं, किनना बड़ा गुनाह इन्होंने किया है, उस में आज अदालतों की हालत कुछ बेहतर नहीं हुई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को पनपाने जा रहे हैं और उन तमाम तरीकों का सहारा लेकर चलना चाहते हैं तिन में कि बैलफ़ेर स्टेट

[श्री रावा रमेश]

कावल हो सके, तो हमें इन बातों को बदलना पड़ेगा और एक नये दिनाम से, एक नई रोकथामी से, एक नये इनिटिएटिव से, इस सब काम को करना पड़ेगा और जब हम ने ऐसा किया तो हम देखेंगे कि बहुत ही लम्बागांव नहीं जिकरिये निकलेंगे। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो लोगों को कायदा भी होगा और संतोष भी।

मेरे आप का अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इस माम का समर्थन करते हुए मैं भावनीय मंत्री महोदय से बार-बार इस बात की अपील करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर न्यायालयों की जो व्यवस्था है, जो न्याय की व्यवस्था है, उस सब की तरफ वह ज्यादा ध्यान दें ताकि हम यह कह सकें कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में जो न्यायालय है, वे आदर्श न्यायालय हैं और जो न्युक्यूमों के यहाँ फैलने होते हैं, वे मर दूसरों के लिये एक नमूना हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मेरे आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और आशा करता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं ने कही हैं उन की तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे।

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Tangamani also want to speak?

Shri Datar: Sir, let the speeches be confined to the Demand for Excess Grant.

Shri Tangamani (Madura): Sir, I shall confine myself to the points placed before the House. Sir, the Demand for Excess Grant is in relation to administration of justice under the Ministry of Home Affairs with special reference to Delhi, and the amount involved is Rs. 1,21,921.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Administration of justice should not be taken as

a general topic for discussion. The question here is only so far as the expenditure by the Punjab Government for maintaining the Bench in Delhi is concerned.

Shri Tangamani: I understand the point. In the explanation it has been stated: "The cost of the work done by the High Court of Punjab at Chandigarh and its Circuit Bench at Delhi on behalf of the Delhi Administration is reimbursed to the Punjab Government". We are concerned more with the question of the Circuit Bench that is administering justice in Delhi. Generally the opinion of the members of the Bar and also the members of the public at large is that this Circuit Bench should continue.

This Circuit Bench, as at present constituted, is having continuous sittings with two Judges more or less permanently posted here, but I do see that there is a certain difficulty so far as the members of the Bar are concerned. Although this is a matter which the Bar Association has to attend to, the Bar Library and other facilities for the members of the Bar are lacking. That, to my mind, can be made up, if I may be permitted to make the suggestion about the Circuit Bench.

Today, Sir, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Bench is confined mostly to Delhi. If the jurisdiction could be extended to the adjoining districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon, which are nearer to Delhi than Chandigarh, there is a greater chance of the Bar expanding and there is also a greater chance of litigation being made cheaper. The speaker before me has really advocated that justice must be made cheaper. Instead of the people from Rohtak and Gurgaon having to go to Chandigarh, if they could go to the Circuit Bench at Delhi having appellate jurisdiction, it will not only be justice made easy but also justice made cheaper.

Therefore, Sir, the two suggestions that I would like to make are: firstly,

that the Circuit Bench must be continued and, secondly, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Bench must be enlarged by including the two neighbouring districts. The Punjab Government may then be asked to share the expenses because we will then be giving justice to those districts which are under the administration of the Punjab Government.

Shri Datar: Sir, as you are aware, this was more or less a formal item for the purpose of readjustment of accounts before the reorganisation took place and the Delhi area became a Union Territory. All the same, Sir, a number of hon. Members have raised questions of wider import and it would not be proper for me to leave them altogether. Therefore, Sir, with your permission and without creating any precedent in this respect, I would like to reply to those points as briefly as possible.

The first point that was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Daulta, and supported by Shri Radha Raman, was that the Delhi Circuit Bench should become a permanent Bench of the Punjab High Court. As I have already pointed out, we have before us, on the one hand, the report of the Law Commission to which a reference was made today and on an earlier occasion. According to them, there ought to be only one principal seat and no Benches at all. On the other hand, as I have pointed out while the Law Commission's Report was under discussion, as a matter of historical record, on account of the number of States being there and on account of other circumstances being there there were certain Benches already existing. They naturally include the Delhi Circuit Bench also.

On that account certain hon. Members, then and now, have expressed misgivings as to what would happen about the future of the Delhi Circuit Bench. That question will be considered fully. There are certain special circumstances so far as the Delhi Circuit Bench is concerned. Delhi is

another territory, and Delhi, so far as the High Court jurisdiction is concerned, is under the Punjab High Court. Under these circumstances, the question has to be considered from all points of view taking into account particularly these two points: firstly, that Delhi is a capital city and, secondly, that Delhi is in another territory and not in the Punjab State itself. So Government will come to a proper decision and hon. Members need not have any misgivings that both the sides will not be properly considered. There are certain points which hon. Members have stressed. They would be considered fully and a proper decision would be taken whenever it becomes necessary.

We have got a Circuit Bench here. It continues almost throughout the year except during vacations. I have also noted the fact—hon. Members have stressed that—that it has been serving the interests of the litigant public in Delhi to a large extent. Therefore, I would promise that both the sides of the question, especially the special points that the hon. Members have made will be duly taken into account.

Other questions were also placed before the House as to whether the Delhi Circuit Bench has been housed in a proper building and whether there are the other facilities or conveniences which are absolutely necessary for the Judges, for the lawyers and for the litigant public. That question will also be considered. I have not received any complaints in this respect. All the same, it is my duty to find out how the conditions are and I shall try to look into them and see what can be done so far as this aspect of the question is concerned.

Apart from this, the District Court question also was brought in. I would not like to go deeper into this matter except for pointing out that I myself visited the District Court once and had a discussion with the District Judge and also the President of the Bar Association. Thereafter certain

[Shri Datar]

points were under consideration, and so far as the location of either the various offices of other departments or the offices of the District Court or Civil Court was concerned it was found that something had to be done with a view to meet the general desire in this respect keeping in view the space available. For that purpose, at our instance a committee has been appointed to go into the whole question. That committee's report has not yet been received. After it is received the matter will receive full consideration even so far as the District Court is concerned.

Then, it would not be proper at this stage to deal with the question as to whether some districts of the Punjab State should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Bench at Delhi. This is a very larger question, and that question will have to be considered adequately from all points of view. The views of the Government of Punjab and the views of the Punjab High Court will also have to be taken into account. The *re*, all that I can say is that it is a very large question of which it would not be proper for me at this stage to commit the Government of India. So far as this excess grant is concerned, I presume that hon. Members generally agree with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

15

"That a sum of Rs 1,21,921 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant sanctioned for the former Part C State of Delhi in respect of Demand No 10—Administration of Justice for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

The motion was adopted.

16 31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (HIMACHAL PRADESH)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next item is Demands for Excess Grants (Himachal Pradesh)

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 50,148 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant sanctioned for the former Part C State of Himachal Pradesh in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the Improvement of Public Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND NO 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 1,85,018 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant sanctioned for the former part C State of Himachal Pradesh in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND NO 38—PAYMENT OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 5,990 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant sanctioned for the former Part C State of Himachal Pradesh in respect of 'Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): So far

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

as these Demands are concerned, may I again point out here, as I did in respect of the Demands for Delhi, that all these excess amounts which are required were fully scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and they have recommended in paragraph 5 of their Twelfth Report that it should be properly regularised by Parliament.

In one case what had happened was—it relates to the period 1st April 1958 to 31st October 1958—a small amount had been included in the budget for expenditure on works in progress pertaining to the water supply scheme. It was found that a larger amount was required. A larger amount was actually spent during this period, but a supplementary grant to cover the additional expenditure could not be obtained, and that is the reason why it has been included in the first Demand here.

So far as the second Demand is concerned, that was for the purpose of the electricity schemes of the erstwhile Government of Himachal Pradesh. There also some amount had been fixed for the purchase of stores, but actually a larger number of articles had to be purchased, and it was found possible to have some savings in other departments out of which part of this amount could be spent. That was done leaving an amount of Rs 1,85,018. For that purpose this additional grant was made in practice. There is a particular practice according to which it could have been debited formerly. But that was not done, and therefore the Public Accounts Committee that have scrutinised this amount fully and, I may add, have been satisfied with the manner in which this amount has been spent, have agreed that this should be properly regularised.

The third item is also a small item in respect of pension to a particular officer. Rs 3,000 had already been budgeted. But the actual amount was larger; it was Rs 8,990, and the excess was Rs 5,990. This amount had to be paid because of the pensionary liability that the Government owed to this

retired officer. This item also has been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and they have recommended its regularisation by Parliament.

मी प्र० सिंह बौद्धता (झज्जर) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर माहू, युक्त इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के बारे में जो एक्सेस ग्राट है, उस के बारे में कुछ अर्जन नहीं करना है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में हैत्य पर जो सर्व किया जाता है, आप की इजाजत से उसके बारे में मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। कूँकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रसेम्बन्धी तोड़ दी गई है, इस बास्ते जब कभी उम के बारे में यहां कोई चीज़ आती है, हमारा यह फर्ज़ हो जाता है कि उम के बारे में हम कुछ कहें। इस के लिये एक घंटा रखा गया है और उस में से थोड़ा सा बक्त ने कर के मैं हैत्य के बारे में थोड़ा अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ।

हिमाचल में जो रुपया हैत्य पर सर्व किया जाता है, वह बहुत ही थोड़ा है। मैंने एक पालियामेट्री इलैक्ट्रिन के दौरान में वहां जा कर देखा है कि पजाब के मुकाबले में वहां पर जोगो कू. महत बहुत ल्लाब है। वहां पर भी मैं से ६० आदमी, सेहत का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, ल्लाब सेहत के है। हिमाचल प्रदेश बैसे पहाड़ी इलाका है, सूबसूरत इलाका है, लोग सीर के लिये जहा जाते हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश औरो की तो सेहत बनाता है लेकिन वहां के जो बांसिन्दे हैं, वे बैचारे १०० में से ६० बीमार रहते हैं। एक और बात जो देखने की है यह है कि वहां पर कोई बड़े बड़े गांव नहीं हैं, बड़े-बड़े कसबे नहीं हैं, वहां की आवादी दूर दराज वादियों में फैली हुई है। ऐसा हालत में जहां तक हो मके थोड़े थोड़े सर्व की ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिमपेसरीज देहाती में लोली जानी चाहिये न कि कोई बड़े अस्पताल लोले जाने चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो उन लोगों के लिये यह बड़ा मुकाद साबित होगा।

इस के साथ साथ जो एक बात ध्याव देने योग्य है वह यह है कि जहां तक सेहत

[वि. प्र० शि० दौलता]

के प्रावस्त्र का तालुक है, दिमागी तोर पर वहाँ के लोग भागी तक चीदहीं सदी में यह रहे हैं। उन को इस बात का एहसास कराना है कि वे साथ की डिसपैसरी में जा कर बीमारी का इलाज करा लें, दबाई के में। तो हम परस्ती से उनको प्राज छुटकारा दिलाने की ज़रूरत है, मुपरस्ट शस किलीप्स से काइट लेने की ज़रूरत है। हिमाचल की जिन को बाकीयत है वे जानते होंगे, कि सेहत के लिये वहाँ पर भागी भी बर्फियों की कुर्बानी दी जाती है, कामन फीस्टस होती है और तोहम परस्ती में ज्यादा यकीन रखते हैं बनि बत करीब की डिसपैसरी में जोकि अकसर दूर होती है, जा कर दबाई लाने में। इस बाते हैल्प डिपार्टमेंट को उन में यह रखबत कंलानी है कि वे तोहम परस्ती के मुकाबले में दबाई का आसरा ले और यह जिम्मेवारी वहाँ के हैल्प डिपार्टमेंट पर ढालनी होगी। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा हैल्प पर लग्ज किया जाय योकि वहाँ के लोगों की सेहत एवं मर्मसी खराब है।

Shri Datar: From water supply and engineering works my hon. friend has gone to Health. So far as the question of Health is concerned I am afraid the hon. Member has rather overdrawn the picture. It is true that in certain parts of Himachal Pradesh there are certain difficulties and Health may not be completely satisfactory. The administration of Himachal Pradesh have been fully attentive to this aspect of the question, and I assure the hon. Member that whatever is necessary for the health of the Himachal people will surely be done by the Himachal Administration under the direction of the Government of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the

President to make good the amounts spent by the former Part C State of Himachal Pradesh during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Capital Outlay on the Improvement of Public Health.

Capital Outlay on

Electricity Schemes (Demand No. 26).

Payment of Commuted value of Pensions (Demand No. 28).

The motion was adopted.

14.39 hrs.

ARMS BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir, when this Bill was first referred to the Joint Committee we had a fairly exhaustive discussion in this House and in the other House. A number of suggestions were thrown out by hon. Members and I promised that all of them would be fully considered by the Joint Committee. It is our good fortune that the whole subject was considered by the Joint Committee at a number of meetings and they have made certain improvements which it will be my duty to place before this hon. House.

Before I deal with the actual amendments introduced or the improvements made by the Joint Committee, may I point out here, without repeating the whole thing, that this Bill was brought forward by the Government in few-

therance of an assurance given on the floor of the House that the Arms Act which was one of the oldest Acts that had been in force for long would be fully considered and a new Bill brought forward with a view to place it on a proper footing by liberalising its provisions to the extent that it is possible. For that purpose, in pursuance of that promise, the Government of India consulted the various State Governments, and after taking into account the views of the State Governments as also of certain public bodies that are dealing with this matter, such as the All-India Rifle Association, the Government made certain changes in the original draft. After fully considering all these aspects and the various suggestions and recommendations, the Government drafted a Bill and it was introduced in this House.

There have been certain highly liberalising provisions made by the Joint Committee. So far as the original Arms Act was concerned, that Arms Act will be repealed by this Bill. Formerly, there were certain difficulties in obtaining licences, and a number of complaints had been received by the Government of India as well as by the State Governments. They were also considered. So far as the procedural matters are concerned, Government have introduced in this Bill certain provisions for the purpose of enabling the applicants to get the licences as early as possible. There are certain special cases such as sport, crop protection, etc., where additional measures are necessary and where it is desirable that there should be a quick procedure by which arms could be obtained by *bona fide* persons for the protection of crops or for other things. These cases were also considered.

The most important point that the Government had before them and in regard to which they have introduced a provision in this Bill is the confinement of the need for licence only to firearms. This point should be understood very clearly. So far as the firearms are concerned, naturally

they cannot be held by a person without a licence. The existing provision in this regard has been continued. On this point, there has been a general agreement among the hon. Members but here and there certain suggestions have been put forth. Barring or excluding firearms, there are other arms also, and the general provision that has been laid down in this respect is that they do not require any licence at all. This point should be understood very clearly, because there appears to be a considerable misgiving on this question, and that is the reason why some hon. Members have in their Dissenting Minute taken objection either to the definition of the word "arms" or to the naming of the Act as the Arms Act. In this case, we have proceeded on the footing that though this is an Arms Bill, though it comprises all the firearms as well as certain other arms, the arms which are used for domestic purposes should be excluded altogether from the purview of licence either under normal times or under exceptional cases. After excluding those arms or weapons which are used for domestic purposes, there are arms in general and firearms in particular. For arms in general no licence is necessary in normal circumstances. So far as firearms are concerned, licence is essential and provisions have been made for the purpose of obtaining the licences as expeditiously as possible by eliminating all unnecessary delays.

There is another point which the hon. House will kindly realise. There might be exceptional circumstances and there might be emergencies and there might be cases where there might be a large-scale smuggling; or, the law and order situation might deteriorate in certain parts. In such cases, in order to bring that particular area to normalcy, it may be necessary for the Government to issue an order or proclamation according to which certain kinds of arms will also have to be regulated by certain rules and directions in the matter of licence. In these cases, we have made it clear beyond all doubt that, normally, no

[Shri Datar]

licence is necessary and that a licence should be confined only to firearms, but in exceptional circumstances and in extraordinary circumstances licences will have to be taken by those who hold arms on the ground that there are exceptional circumstances. The provision that has been made in these cases was accepted by certain hon. Members of this House and the other House, and this question was considered also in the Joint Committee very fully, and the position that the Government had taken in this respect was virtually or substantially accepted. Only in one respect they considered that there ought to be a change. They stated that the particular arms in respect of which Government desire to have a notification for the purpose of regulating the use of such arms should be specified. Otherwise, there were a number of weapons which might not be serious, and some hon. Members even suggested that a *lathi* might also be considered as a weapon and might come within the mischief of this particular emergency. Therefore, the Joint Committee accepted an amendment stating that in such cases, whenever there is any emergency and whenever in any particular area Government desire to have a proclamation for the purpose of bringing under regulation the possession of arms, it is the duty of the Government to mention in the proclamation the types and categories of arms. When once they are mentioned, a certain period has to be given. Formerly, the period was six months. Now, the period has been increased to one year. After the date of the proclamation and after specifying the arms in respect of which Government want to have a proper regulation and proper restriction in a particular area, then, within one year, those persons who hold such prescribed or specified arms have to report the matter to the Government. Naturally, such restrictions on the use of arms in general, apart from the firearms, is confined only to the times of emergency. This is one of the most important amendments or improvements

that have been made by the Joint Committee.

I would very briefly point out how on a number of occasions—in as many as 15 or 16 cases—the Joint Committee have, after full consideration, made substantial improvements in the provisions of the Bill. In clause 2, for example, it has been pointed out that certain types of instruments should be specifically mentioned. Therefore, a provision has been made in clause 2 by way of improvement, under which certain bombs and grenades, etc., which are of a violent nature and which are likely to be abused and which might cause danger to the people at large are to be included in the definition of prohibited arms and ammunitions.

Clause 3 is one of the most important clauses in this Bill.

It says:

"No person shall acquire, have in his possession, or carry any firearm or ammunition unless he holds in this behalf a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder."

You will find that we have purposely put the expression "firearms or ammunition" and not "arms". Formerly some words were used like "sword", etc., but it has been widened, so that it would be open to the people to use for all *bona fide* purposes any firearms and get proper licences in this respect.

Clause 4 deals with the regulation of arms in certain cases. I have already pointed out that it is the duty of the Government to include in the notification certain types or categories of arms. A proper addition in this respect has been made in clause 4.

Clause 5 mentions a number of types or categories of transfer like sale, repair, etc. The word "conversion" has also been added to it. Thereafter,

It has been pointed out that in proper cases Government can take action after specifying the particular licence required in this respect. We have stated here,

"firearm or any other arms of such class or description as may be prescribed or any ammunition" etc

These additions have been made with a view to see that the party would not be inconvenienced in any manner

Clause 8 deals with the absence or omission to put proper identification marks. Unless there are proper identification marks, it will not be possible to identify them properly and they are likely to go underground or they may be smuggled. For that purpose, a provision has been made that such identification marks should be got inscribed. The period within which such identification marks have to be inscribed has been increased from six months to one year

Clause 9 is one of the important clauses. In that clause Government have reduced the age-limit of a person holding an arm. On this question the representatives of the Rifle Association who appeared before the Joint Committee pointed out that in a number of cases, they were trying to train youngsters even at a very young age from six years onwards. They contended that the age-limit of 18 years laid down in the original Bill was far too much and it should be reduced to 16. So, clause 9 provides that a person who has not completed 16 years could not hold licences. That is an important change

We have also stated that in other cases, especially where training has to be given, the age-limits should be differently prescribed and that has been left to the rule-making powers. A new sub-clause (2) has been added

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (1) of clause (a)

of sub-section (1), a person who has attained the prescribed age-limit may use under prescribed conditions such firearms as may be prescribed in the course of his training in the use of such firearms"

A proviso also has been added on the lines I have pointed out

"Provided that different age-limits may be prescribed in relation to different types of firearms"

In clause 10, some improvements have been made in the interest of tourists, who often come here for sport and other purposes. So, it is our duty to give them proper facilities for the purpose of holding arms. Sometimes they come for hunting purposes also. So, the provisions have been liberalised to a large extent in the interests of bona fide tourists

Clause 13 lays down a special expeditious procedure for the purpose of obtaining certain types of arms by certain classes of people. In certain cases, licences shall be granted. I would invite attention to sub-clause (3) where the words used are "The licensing authority shall grant". This is one of the most important provisions for the purpose of removing all difficulties in the way of seekers of licences. This is a special case where Government are anxious that certain types of people, who require arms immediately for certain bona fide purposes should get them without any difficulty. This is a special section which has been put in here. I am pointing out the changes made by the Joint Committee out of regard for the wishes that were expressed on the floor of both Houses and also in the Joint Committee. It was contended, especially in respect of agriculturists, that for proper crop protection, a muzzle loading gun might or might not be sufficient and a smooth bore gun might be necessary.

Shri Mulchand Dabre (Farrukhabad): May I know whether a breech-loading gun is also a smooth bore gun?

Shri Datar: I shall read out the provision and the hon. Member will understand it Sub-clause (3) says

"(3) The licensing authority shall grant—

(a) a licence under section 3 where the licence is required—

(1) by a citizen of India in respect of a smooth bore gun having a barrel of not less than twenty inches in length to be used for protection or sport or in respect of a muzzle loading gun to be used for bona fide crop protection"

15 hrs

The original scheme of the Bill, which is also contained in sub-clause (a), was that for bona fide crop protection, a muzzle loading gun would ordinarily be sufficient. But before the Joint Committee and also in Parliament, it was suggested that in certain cases for effective crop protection, a muzzle-loading gun will not be sufficient. That is the reason why a proviso was added to the effect that where the licensing authority feels that a muzzle loading will not be sufficient, an additional gun may also be given to him. That has been made clear by the proviso, which reads:

"Provided that where having regard to the circumstance of any case "

Here the word "circumstance" refers to places, where these particular arms will be used. Sometimes a forest is infested with tigers or other wild animals and crop is likely to be

spoiled there. In such cases, a greater measure of protection is necessary than can be afforded by a muzzle loading gun. Therefore, to meet such cases, this proviso says:

"Provided that where having regard to the circumstances of any case, the licensing authority is satisfied that a muzzle loading gun will not be sufficient for crop protection, the licensing authority may grant a licence in respect of any other smooth bore gun as aforesaid for such protection."

That is a point which was made by a number of hon. Members opposite as well as on this side and so this additional proviso has been purposely included. Because, crop protection is an important circumstance and an agriculturist should have effective weapons with him for the purpose of protecting his crop. That difficulty has been pointed out to us and so we have made this provision to remove that difficulty. The Joint Committee have made a very useful contribution to the effective protection of crop by the agriculturists by making it possible for them to get an additional weapon, in addition to the one which they will have as a matter of right.

Then, coming to

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he take some more time?

Shri Datar: Yes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, he can continue the next day. We will take up the next item

15.02 hrs

MOTION RE. ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to move

"That this House takes note of

Shipyard (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st March, 1959."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi)
On a point of order. There is nobody from the Ministry of Transport, or from Shipping, or from Communications.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand that the whip has just gone. Meanwhile the other hon. Minister will represent Government. It is necessary that a representative of the Ministry should be present here.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I am present here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He represents the Home Ministry.

Shri Datar: I represent the Government of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. But it is desirable that the particular Minister in charge of that subject should be present. I understand that he is being brought just now. The hon. Member might continue.

बी रमेश्वर मुख्य इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि पिछ्ले चन्द्र सालों में विप्रिंग प्रोडक्शन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर सन् १९५३-५४ में विप्रिंग प्रोडक्शन कुल १२५ लाख ५० का था जबकि सन् १९५७-५८ में उसका टोटल प्रोडक्शन ३४६ लाख ५० का है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है :

"The total production has also registered an increase of about 15 per cent over that in 1957-58."

यही नहीं, जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है २३ जहाज बनाये गये हैं और मुक्कम्मत और पर सेवार हो गये हैं। जब ने पहला

जहाज १५ मार्च, १९४८ के दिन, हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने चलाया था। लेकिन जब हम इन फिल्मों को पढ़ कर दूसरे भूल्कों से कम्पोनेंट करते हैं तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूँगा कि इस मुक्क में जिन्हीं तरबकी होनी चाहिये थीं, उतनी नहीं हुई। आज हम क्या देखते हैं? यू० एस० ८० व० के० और नावें जो दुनिया के बड़े बड़े मुक्क हैं, उन का टोटल टनेज क्या है? यू० एस० ८० का टोटल टनेज करीब डाई करोड़ के है और उम के पास अब ४३०० के करीब जहाज हैं जोकि तमाम दुनिया के टोटल टनेज का २१ ६८ पर भेट है। इनी तरह यू० के० के पास भी ५४१७ जहाज हैं और नावें के पास २६२४ जहाज हैं। आप इन बड़े बड़े देशों को खोद दीजिये। जमंनी और जापान को ले लीजिये जिन को कि पिछ्ली लडाई में बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया गया था और उन की हालत इन्हीं बुरी थी कि किसी को उम्मीद नहीं थी कि वह विप्रिंग इडस्ट्री में इन्हीं तरबकी कर लेंगे। यह दुनिया की बेगिटाइम हिस्ट्री में एक रेकॉर्ड है। आप को जान कर हेरानी होगी कि पिछ्ली लडाई से पहले जमंनी का टोटल टनेज ४५ लाख के करीब था जबकि लडाई के बाद, यानी सन् १९४६ में तिक्क साढ़े चार लाख रह गया। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? वह ४० लाख के ऊपर है। इसी तरह जापान का टोटल टनेज लडाई से पहले ५६ लाख था, लडाई के बाद सिकं १० लाख रह गया, लेकिन वह आज ५८ लाख से भी ऊपर है।

मैंने यह तमाम बातें इसनिय हाउस के सामने रखकी ताकि हम यह अन्दाजा लगा सकें कि हम कहा लड़े हुए हैं और इस इडस्ट्री को नरबकी देने की कितनी ज्यादा जरूरत है। मैं इसलिये भी यह बात कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिये यह कोई नई इडस्ट्री नहीं है। अगर हम अपने फुराने इतिहास को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि एक जमाना

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

या जबकि शिप बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री थी और दुनिया के अन्दर जो भी शिप बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्रीज़ थीं उन के अन्दर हमारा दर्जा बहुत बड़ा था । हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के जहाज तमाम समुद्रों पर जाते थे और हिन्दुस्तान का झंडा तमाम समुद्रों पर लहराता था, बल्कि दूसरे मुल्कों के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के मुतालिक यह कहा करते थे कि इंडिया इंज़ दि क्वीन आफ सीज़ । लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं ? हम इस मामले में बहुत पीछे रह गये । इस का क्या कारण है ? इस का कारण यह है कि जब से ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के जहाज यहां आने लगे और अंग्रेजों की हुकूमत हुई वह कभी बदाश्त नहीं कर सकते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के जहाज तमाम दुनिया के मुल्कों में जायें, हिन्दुस्तान के जहाज जापान, मिस्र, यूनान और रोम तक का दौरा करें । तो उन्होंने इस इंडस्ट्री को खत्म करने की कोशिश की । अब देश आजाद हो गया है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस की तरक्की के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जायगी और यह भी बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है इस की तरक्की करने के लिये बहुत से कदम उठाये गये हैं । पहला कदम सन् १९४७ में उठाया गया जबकि गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की और जिस कमेटी का नाम था रिकंस्ट्रक्शन पालिसी सब कमेटी और जिस के कि चेअरमैन श्री सी० आर० रामास्वामी थे । उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की उस के चन्द फिकरे मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं आज यह महसूस करता हूं कि अगरचे यह रिपोर्ट सन् १९४७ में पेश की गई थी लेकिन उस की बहुत सी बातों को अभी तक अमली जामा नहीं पहनाया गया ।

"The Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee on shipping, presided over by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, in their report to

Government (1947) strongly criticised the Government of India for their past neglect of Indian shipping and pointed out that strategie and economic considerations make it imperative both in the interest of India and in the interests of the countries of the Indian Ocean, that India should have a large and powerful navy. The following were its chief recommendations:—

- (i) To begin with, there should be a programme of action for the next 5 to 7 years only India should, within this period, be able to carry in her own ships, about 50 per cent of her maritime trade i.e., 100 per cent of her purely coastal trade, 75 per cent of her trade with Burma, Ceylon and other geographically adjacent countries
- (ii) The Commerce Department should take over the administration of Port Trusts from the Transport Department."

मैं ने यह बातें इसलिये कहीं कि आज जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश का जितना भी माल दूसरे देशों से आता है वह दूसरे मुल्कों के जहाजों में इस तरह से आता है कि उस के पेमेंट के लिये हमें बहुत ज्यादा किराया देना पड़ता है । जो तेल दूसरे मुल्कों से यहां आता है आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि हमारे पास सिर्फ दो टैक्सें हैं बाकी तमाम तेल कोस्ट के साथ साथ भी ले जाने के लिये दूसरे मुल्कों के टैक्स के जरिये ले जाया जाता है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा और शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की देने की पूरी कोशिश की जायगी ।

इसरा स्टैप इस की तरफ तब उठाया गया जबकि हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बनाई गई और जिस की कि आज

कही देशवाल रिपोर्ट पर बहुत कर रहे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि जिसी तरफी होनी चाहिये थी उन्हीं तरफी नहीं हुई। उस रिपोर्ट में कुछ डिफिक्स्टीव भी बायात की गई है और मैं उन दो, चार डिफिक्स्टीव को हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि हम अन्दाजा लेया लें कि उम्मीद के भूतावधि तरफी नहीं हुई और जो टार्नेट मुकर्टर किये गये थे वे वह एकीज नहीं किये गये और इन गलतियों को दुबारा न दुहराया जाय।

सब से पहली बात जिस का कि इस रिपोर्ट में बिक किया गया है कि ज्यादा तरफी नहीं हुई तो इस का कारण यह था कि एक जैन का बेकाउन हो गया। उस के बेकाउन होने से काफी नुकसान हुया और जिस का कि बिक इस रिपोर्ट के नके ४ पर किया गया है।

पूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि स्ट्रीम एवेंर के हासिल करने में काफी दिक्कत थी। फारेन एक्सचेंज की भी कमी थी। इस के साथ ही साथ रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से यह भी पता चलता है कि टेक्निकल नैकेज की भी कमी थी और जो स्पेसिफिकेशन बड़े बहावों के लिये तैयार किये गये उन में काफी थे ज्यादा डिफिक्स्ट थे। इस सामग्रे को मैं बहुत सीरियसली लेता हूँ क्योंकि इस के कारण बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुया है। एक जहाज जिस का कि नाम एच० बी० अडेमाल था तैयार किया गया। वह बहुत डिफिक्स्ट था और उस से काफी नुकसान हुया और कम्पनी ने उस को केवल से इक्कार कर दिया। जो यिक्से साल सेट्स नवर्नेंट की तरफ से एक्सेप्लिएक्शन एकाडम्स्ट और आर्डिट रिपोर्ट पेपर की गई थी उस में भी इन बातों का जिक्र किया गया है। उस में कहा गया है कि construction of ships without proper contracts किया गया है। कहने का बताया गया है कि बहाव बहुत तैयार किये गये

लेकिन उन के लिये प्रीपर कट्टूबद्दल हासिल नहीं किये गये जिस के काफी से ज्यादा नुकसान हुया और यह कहा गया है कि

"The prices of some of the ships delivered during the above period were reported to be under dispute." और जोकि

मार्गी थी तक चल रहा है। दूसरे इस में defects in plants and designs of ships की बाबत कहा गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो जहाज तैयार किये जाते हैं और जो इस कम्पनी के अंतर्गत जहाज तैयार किये गये उन की प्लानिंग और डिजाइन के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा डिफैक्ट था। इस के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है —

"A passenger-cum-cargo vessel for the Eastern Shipping Corporation was to be delivered on the 15th March, 1957, but this date had to be extended first to the 1st August, 1957, and again to the 31st October, 1957. When construction was nearing completion, the vessel was found to be lacking in stability and unfit for delivery. The question as to how the defects occurred and the fixation of responsibility for the same are stated to be under investigation. Because of these defects, the Corporation cancelled in June, 1957 its order for the second ship already placed in June, 1956 with the Shipyard."

इस से काफी फाइनेंशिएल नुकसान हुया। मेरी माननीय मंत्री से अपील है कि हमें इस तरफ सीरियसली ज्ञान देना चाहिये और ऐसा बरेंजमेंट करना चाहिये कि जो हमारे जहाज बनाये जायें उन की प्लानिंग और डिजाइनिंग में कोई डिफैक्ट न हो ताकि इन किम्य की बातें दुबारा न दुहराई जायें।

लीसरे इस बात का पुरा करने के लिये वह भी जान सेना जड़ी है कि इस का क्या कारण था और इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और उस की भी तहकीकात होनी

[ओ राम हृष्ण गृह्ण]

चाहिये क्योंकि मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि यह तक तहकीकातें न होगी और कसूरवार अफसरों को सजायें नहीं दी जायेंगी तब [तक इस किस्म की गलतियाँ फिर भी दुहराई जायेंगी ।

जहां तक ड्राई डॉक का मामला है वह भी बहुत दर्दनाक मामला है । इस रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का विकास किया गया है ।

"The proposal to construct a large Dry-Dock at Visakhapatnam Port was first mooted in 1948 but was dropped after preliminary investigations. The question of having one at a cost of about Rs. 94 lakhs was considered in 1951 but was abandoned. In October, 1952, however, it was decided to have one of a larger size, viz., 600 feet by 26 feet instead of 560'x26' as originally proposed in 1951 and the scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 2.15 crores. In 1954, the Shipyard was asked to commence the work and Government agreed to finance the scheme by a loan of Rs. 2.15 crores over a period of five years. In January, 1957, however, Government decided not to allot funds for the work owing to financial stringency."

यह यह किसीनी हैरानी की बात है कि इस के लिये तीन दफा फ़ैसला हुआ कि यह ड्राई डॉक बनाया जाय और तीनों दफे यह फ़ैसला किया गया कि यह न बनाया जाय बल्कि इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से यह भी पता चलता है कि :

"Meanwhile, the preliminary work had commenced and the Shipyard had entered into an agreement in July, 1956 with a foreign firm of Technical Consultants for preparing the designs etc."

इस से आप अन्वया समझ सकते हैं कि इस मामले में किसी नुकसान हुआ होता । मैं ने 'यह बात इसलिये कही कि इस बात का विकास इस रिपोर्ट में भी है और मैं यह बात तौर पर अपील करूँगा कि हमारी जो भी स्कोर्प बनाई जाय वह काफी सीधे विवार के बनाई जाय और यह न हो कि बाद में उस पर विवार कर के उस को सीधे दिया जाय और फिर उस को बनाने के लिये कोशिश की जाय क्योंकि इस से काफी नुकसान हो सकता है ।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी विकास किया गया है कि इस साल बहुत से मजदूर बेकार रहे जिस से लकड़ीबन ढेढ़ साल का नुकसान हुआ । मैं मानता हूँ कि ढेढ़ साल कोई अज्ञाता नहीं है लेकिन उससी तौर पर यह एक बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि एक तरफ तो हम यह कहे कि काम ठीक नहीं होता और दूसरी तरफ वहां मजदूर बेकार रहे । एक तरफ तो कट्टेट्स को, कम्पनीज को बकल के अन्दर जहाज नहीं भिलते, उन में डिफेंस रह जाते हैं दूसरी तरफ वहां काम करने वाले बेकार रहते हैं । युसु पूरा विवार है कि इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ जिन का इस रिपोर्ट में विकास किया गया है पूरा अज्ञान दिया जायगा ताकि इस किस्म की गलतियाँ आधार्या न हों । इस के लिये मैं दो चार तज्जीबों भी हाउस के मामले पेश करता चाहता हूँ ।

सब से पहली तज्जीब यह है कि ड्राई डॉक की बहुत अज्ञान बनकरत है । बरता जो टार्केट हम ने मुकर्रर किया है वह हरसिय पूरा नहीं हो सकता । हम चाहते हैं कि ३१ मार्च वर्ष १९६१ तक इकारा टार्केट ६ साल तक पूरा हो जाय । इस के लिये ज़रूरी है कि इस स्कोर्प को बदली जे बस्ती हाव में लिया जाय और इस रिपोर्ट में भी इस पर बहुत जोर दिया जाया है ।

दूसरे सैकिड शिपवार्ड का भासला भी बड़ा भ्रातृ है। मुझे इस बात से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं, मैं भी इस बात में इंटरेस्टेड हूं कि सैकिड शिपवार्ड कहां होना चाहिये। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी काम शुरू होना चाहिये। जहां भी ठीक समझा जाय, जहां भी बनाने से देश को ज्यादा कामया हो वहां इस को बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन उस की जरूरत बहुत ज्यादा है।

तीसरे इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मैं ने एक बात को महसूस किया है कि जिस को मैं हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता तू। वह यह है कि डिफेंट डिजाइनिंग में है या प्लानिंग में है इम बुनियादी बात को समझा जाय तो वह डिफेंट दूर हो सकता है बरना ये चीजें दोबारा चुहराई जा सकती हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो शिप्स प्रोड्यूसर करने वाली कम्पनी है और जो दूसरी कम्पनी ने उन को बात देने वाली है उन में प्राप्त कोषाडिनेशन नहीं है। इम बात की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। इस की तरफ भी हमें व्यान देना चाहिये। बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहूँगा कि जितनी भी कम्पनी जैसी है उन को भी नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय ताकि दोनों के अन्दर ज्यादा कोषाडिनेशन हो सके और आयन्दा इम किस्म की शिकायतें न आयें।

चतुर्थी तजवीज मेरी टेक्निकल एज्यू-केशन के बारे में है। मैं यह भी कहे बारे नहीं रहूँगा कि जो डिफेंट जो उन का यह भी कारण वा कि टेक्निकल एज्यूकेशन की कमी थी। कांस के साथ जो एज्यूमेंट वा उस को बत्त्य कर दिया गया। और बाद में बत्त्यवीक्षण की कम्पनी से एज्यूमेंट करने की कोकिल की गयी और उस से अभी तक बातचीत चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस से जल्दी एज्यूमेंट किया जाय और यह कोकिल की जाय कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जबानों को इस इंडस्ट्री की दानादारी दे सकें ताकि हम दूसरे भूल्को पर

निमंत्र न रहे और यहां टैक्निकल अर्जेमेंट का मुकाबिल तोर पर इन्तजाम हो। इस किस्म का सवाल भी बन्द रोज हुए हाउस में आया था। मैं ने यह सवाल किया था और उस का जवाब हुए आन-रेविल मिनिस्टर ने यह करमाया कि यह बड़ी कुशी की बात है कि इस भासले पर विवाद हो रहा है। वह सवाल और जवाब इस प्रकार था :

"Whether formal agreement for construction of cargo ships has been entered into by Hindustan Shipyard with M.s —— this is a German word; I can't pronounce; this is some firm in West Germany—

"if so, the main terms of the agreement?"

The reply was :

"A formal agreement is under negotiation and expected to be finalised soon. As soon as the agreement is signed, a copy will be placed on the Table of the House."

मेरे इस बात का कहने का मतलब यह है कि एंटरेट स्पाह हुड़ भां हो उम में इस बात का साम तोर पर स्थान रखा जाय कि जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ट्रेनिंग का काम हो उम में कमी न हो। इस बात पर पूरा व्यान दिया जाय और उन से यह बात नी हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इंडियन्स को ट्रेन करने की वह पूरी जिम्मेवारी लेंदे और उन को अच्छी तरह में एक मुकरंर भरसे के अन्दर ट्रेन कराया जायगा। मैं ने यह बात इसलिये कही कि इस किस्म के एज्यूमेंट लोहे के कारबाने बनाने के लिये भी हुए वे लेकिन उस बचत ट्रेनिंग का कोई व्यान नहीं रखा गया जिस से हमारा काफी नुकसान हुआ।

मुझे इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस कम्पनी का पेड अप कैपीटल जो

[की रामकृष्ण गण्ठ]

कि तकरीबन ५ करोड़ के हैं उसमें से सिर्फ १,४२,५०,००० को छोड़ कर तमाम बर्बन्मेट आफ इंडिया का है। यह १,४२,५०,००० के बोयर तिदिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी के हैं। मैं आहता हूँ कि इन बोयर्स को भी बर्बन्मेट आफ इंडिया लारीद ले और इस कम्पनी को मुकम्मल तौर पर नेशनलाइज किया जाए। मैं इस बात पर इसलिये और दे रहा हूँ कि यही सबसे पुरानी हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनी है जो कि हमारे तैयार किये हुए जहाजों को बारीदती है। अगर जहाज तैयार करने के काम में उनका भी हाथ होगा तो हमें काफी नुकसान हो सकता है। इस रिपोर्ट में भी यह दर्ज है और मैं यह कियां हानिस के सामने रखता आहता हूँ जिनका मैंने अभी बिक किया है। जो २३ जहाज हमने तैयार किये हैं उनमें से ११ जहाज इस कम्पनी ने बारीद हैं। इसलिये मेरी यह अपील है कि कम से कम इन बोयर्स को बर्बन्मेट जहर लारीद ले। और विषयाएँ कम्पनी को मुकम्मल तौर पर नेशनलाइज किया जाए।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आखिरी प्लाइट मजदूरों के बर्बन्मेट में हिस्ते के मुतालिक कहना आहता हूँ। मैं यह महसूम करता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी बात है। मैंने अभी कुछ बड़े-बड़े देशों की विसाल दी है। मैंने हाउस के सामने जरमनी की विसास रखी है। मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि उस देश में जो इस इंडस्ट्री की इतनी तरफकी हुई उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह था कि वहाँ की बर्बन्मेट ने वहाँ के मजदूरों को कानकिंडेस बैंलिया। उनका निर्ज बर्बन्मेट में ही हिस्सा नहीं था बल्कि वह पालिसी को बनाने में भी हिस्सा लेते थे और जरमनी का हर मजदूर जहाज के कारखाने में काम करने वाला यह महसूस करता था कि मैं इस इंडस्ट्री का आलिक हूँ, इसके बनाने में मेरा पूरा हाथ है। मूँझे पूरा विस्वास है कि इस बात पर हमारी सरकार और विभिन्नी भी पूरा विस्वास व्याप्त बोली और विचार करेंगी और इस स्तीच को बस्ती दें।

जल्दी इस कम्पनी में लागू किया जाएगा। पिछली बार भी एक सवाल इस सिलसिले में हाउस के सामने आया था और उसका यह जवाब दिया गया था :

"The matter is under consideration of the shipyard."

मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इस बात पर जल्दी विचार किया जाएगा और इस स्तीच को बस्ती से जल्दी लागू किया जाएगा।

अन्त में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना आहता हूँ कि मैंने जो यहाँ तमाम बातें कही हैं वह इसीलिये कही है कि हिन्दुस्तान विप विस्टिंग में तरफकी करे और जो आज ५०० वा १००० बर्बं पहले हमारी पोजीशन भी उससे ज्यादा पोजीशन फिर दुनिया में हमारी हो। मूँझे पूरा विस्वास है इन तमाम बातों की तरफ पूरा व्याप्त दिया जाएगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी १९५५ में अपनी स्तीच में यह करवाया था।

'An adequate and efficient coastal fleet is a national necessity from the economic as well as strategic point of view.'

मुझे पूरा विस्वास है कि उन्होंने १९५५ में जो लप्प करे थे, उन को उन लप्पों का पूरा व्याप है और इस बात को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी। मूँझे पूरा विस्वास है कि वह फ्राइट ईयर व्याप के लिये जो भी टारगेट्स मुकर्रर किये जायें, वे इतने हों, जो पूरे हो सकें, ताकि हम इस में फिर तरफकी करें, दुनिया में अपना नाम रोक्कन करें। इस बारे में मूँझे इतना ही कहना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Limited for

the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st March, 1959."

ची रचनाव लिह उपायक महोदय, मैं अपने भाई श्री रामकृष्ण जी को इसलिये अन्यायाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने शिपिंग की समस्या को इस सदन के सम्मुख आज फिर उपस्थित किया है और मारे हिन्दुस्तान का व्यायाम इस अपायक उद्दोग की ओर आकर्षित किया है। अब हम शिपिंग के विषय में विचार करते हैं, तो हम को बहुत नैरायक सा प्रतीत होता है। शिपिंग में हम को जिन्हीं उम्मति करनी चाहिए थीं, उत्तीर्ण उम्मति हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हो रही है। इन पात्र छ बरसों में हम लोगों ने ट्रांसपोर्ट के पात्र अनिस्ट्रो को बदल दिया, लेकिन छ बरसों बैं हम लोग पात्र नाव टन भी जहाज नहीं बना सके। अनिस्ट्रोर बदलने में हम लोग बहुतकुछ एक्सपर्ट मालूम होने हैं कि जहाज बनाने में हम ज्यादा एक्सपर्ट मालूम नहीं पड़ते हैं। १६८८ में पहला जहाज हिन्दुस्तान ने नैयार किया थीर, जैसा कि श्री रामकृष्ण ने कहा है, हम लोगों ने इन बरसों में सिफं २३ जहाज तैयार किए। उपायक महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इस यहाँकु भी जर्मनी, जापान और इटली, वे तीन देश ऐसे थे, जिनका नाम एक्सिस पावर था। वे तीनों देश अब हो चुके थे, उनका विनाश हो चुका था। उनका कोई भी अहर चांदहर होने से बाकी नहीं था। लेकिन यह कारण है कि आज ये तीनों देश अमरीका, इंग्लैण्ड और बहुत से अन्य देशों से शिपिंग में आते हैं। इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका को कभी अपने शिपिंग पर नाप ला, लेकिन ये तीनों देश, जो कि अब हो चुके थे, जिनका नाप हो चुका था, आज शिपिंग के नाम के बैं आदा हैं। १६८९ के बाद वे सब देश और संघरते थे रहे हैं और मैं कहूँ, कि हमें इस दिया में बुझ ना नहीं किया है। हम अपने का इस बड़ा अपेक्षात

रास्ता बानते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हम दुर्निया में तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। हमारे पास दो दो लाख हैं। १६८७ में हम ने शिपिंग का टारगेट बीस लाख टन रखा था, लेकिन आज वस बरस हो गए और उस टारगेट में लिफं ७ लाख टन से कुछ ज्यादा शिपिंग हमारे पास है, जब कि वह टनेज १६६० में बीच लाख होना चाहिए था। यह हमारी प्रगति का छोटा भा इनिहाय है। उम्मति कारण यह है कि हम अपने को बिदेंगों पर निर्भर करते हैं। अगर बिदेश का कोई इत्तीनियर आ जाये, तो वह इन्वेट का दिया हुआ आदमी आ गया। अगर बिदेश का कोई एक्सपर्ट आ गया, तो वह अच्छा है। हमारे यहा को जिन्होंने बोंबे है, वे सराव हैं और जो कुछ बिदेशों में है, वह अच्छा है। बिदेशों से लान लेने को हमारी आदत हो गई है, लेकिन इटली, जर्मनी और जापान ने हमारी दिला से तरक्की का। उन्होंने अपने आदमियों पर भरामा किया। उन्होंने अपने एक्सपर्ट न पर भरोसा किया। उन्होंने अपने लागा का, अपने देश को उठाने के लिए अद्वितीय किया। अब मैं जानना, चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में उद्दोग को या शिपिंग का उठाने के लिए कौन भी प्रेरणा दी गई है। कोई प्रेरणा नहीं दी गई है। इसको कोई राष्ट्रीय मवाल नहीं बनाया गया है। अक्सर का बात यह है कि जिम प्लाई को इनको ढांग हानी जानी है, उसमें शिपिंग का कोई स्वान नहीं है। इन से ज्यादा शर्म की बात हमारे लिए और क्या ही मक्की है? जब हम जापान को नरक देते हैं, तो हमें उसको प्रभासा करना पड़ती है। उनके पास १६८६ में एक शिपिंग नहीं था। आज उसके पास तेरह शिपिंग है। जर्मनी के पास एक भी शिपिंग नहीं था उनका एक एक शिपिंग है जब वह हो चुका था। आज उसके पास दस शिपिंग हैं। नार्वे और हालैड को भी यहां स्थिति है, हालांकि बहु लाहा नहीं होता है। हमारे पहा दोन तीन स्टोन प्लाट बन रहे हैं।

[बी रखनाव तिह]

हमारे पास टाटा का इतना बड़ा स्टील ब्लॉट भी नहीं है। लेकिन हम स्टील को बेच रहे हैं। किस के यहा ? जापान के यहां और वही लोहा जहाजों के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान में था रहा है। हिन्दुस्तानी कंपनियों उसी लोहे को खरोद रहो हैं, जो कि हम बेचते हैं, लेकिन भारतीय दाम दे ५८। भारतीय के एक कहावत हस प्रकार को यह : १६३५ से लेकर १६३८ तक भारतीय क्षेत्र बेचता था। जब भारतीय का जापान से युद्ध हुआ, तो लोहा की सीनेट में एक सेनेटर ने कहा कि जो क्षेत्र हमने जापान के हाथ बेचा था वही लोहा जो सेयों के रूप में था व भारतीयियों को छातिया बेच रहा है। जो लोहा हम बिदेशों में बेच रहे हैं, जिसका उपयोग हम अपने देश में नहीं कर रहे हैं, वही लोहा भाज विर्पिण कंपनियों जहाजों के रूप में ले रही है हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड में ११ बरतों में २३ जहाज बनाए गए—जो जहाज एक साल में यहे। जैसा कि अपने भाई ने कहा है, सैकड़ शिपयार्ड का प्रबन्ध तीन बरत से बाहर में बाल रहा है। काफिले बाल रही है। इगर्सेंड से विशन आया। न जाने कहां कहा मे जो भी भाई, लेकिन फिर भी हम तय नहीं कर पाए कि मैं क्षेत्र शिपयार्ड कहा देने। मैं एक प्रश्न पूछा चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में तोन तीन स्टोल प्लाट्स से जो इतना स्टील हो जायगा, उसका क्या किया जायगा। जो हालत हमारे ईस्टाइल लक्ष्यों को है वही स्टोल प्लाट्स को हो जायगो। उनके विषय में भी वही समस्या दैदा हो जायगो। हम अबन में यह सबाल पूछ जाता है कि हमारे कर्मचारी वा बाहर एक्सपार्ट वही नहीं होता है। वह हम नहीं होता है कि बाहर कर्मचारों द्वारा रहा है। जिस प्रतीक्षा से कर्मचारी ज्यादती हो गई, वही बाहर से स्टोल को ज्यादतो हो जाता, औं किंतु स्टोल का उपयोग हम कैरे करते ? इस ब्यू को काम

सरकार ने अपने भरो-भरत नहीं रखा है। मैं कहुगा कि एशिया में यही जापान एक ऐसा देश है, तो हमारा भी देश ऐसा हो सकता है, जो विर्पिण इडस्ट्री को भारत से जा सकता है। जापान के पास लोहा नहीं है, और नहीं है। जापान हम से क्षेत्र खरीदता है, और खरीदता है। उसने अपने यहा इडस्ट्री बनाई हमारी कीमत पर। जिस भार और लोहे का उपयोग कर के हम दुनिया में एक बड़े शिप-विर्पिण कंपनी हो सकते हैं, उस भार और लोहे का हम ने उपयोग नहीं किया है। इससे शर्कारी और दर्दनाक बात किसी भूल के लिए क्या हो सकती है ?

हमारे भाई ने ब्राई डाकवाड़ का भी सबाल उठाया। हिन्दुस्तान में ब्राई डाकवाड़ बहुत कम है और उसकी योग्यता जितनी जल्दी कार्यान्वित की जाये दलना ही भव्य है। साथ ही साथ हमारे हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड में क्या होता है ? प्लैट्स हम ज्यादा बाहर में इन्वेट करते हैं। मैं सरदार स्वयं बिह से स्टील के बारे में मवान पूछता हूँ कि शिपिय के लिए जो सभी प्लैट्स बनती हैं उनके लिए सरकार ने कोई योग्यता बनाई है या नहीं। उसका दूर हमें बुन दें दूर से दिया जाता है, जिसका मतलब हा भी होता है और नहीं भी होता है। हम जो प्लैट्स माना है, वे बाहर से इग्रेट करते हैं। जब हमारे यहा जान तोन स्टोल प्लाट्स सबाले जा रहे हैं, वा हमें दूर इग्रिट से यह योग्यता आहिए कि हम भी विर्पिण को इडस्ट्री के लिए इन्वेट के बहरत है, उसके लिए इन्विटो को बहरत है और दूसरे सामान को बहरत है, इन लिए इन स्टील ज्याद्य में ऐसी अवस्था की जाय जिस में ऐसा प्लैट्स बैदा की जा सके, ताकि हमको बाहर से प्लैट्स को इग्रेट न करना पड़े और हमारे जहाजों में हमारी ही लेटेट लगें। जिस बाकार हिन्दुस्तान ईस्टाइल इडस्ट्री में एक बड़ा

भारी देश द्वीपकाता है, उसी प्रकार शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में जो बहु दुनिया के देशों में अनन्या एक स्थान बना सकता है। हालैं, नावें, स्पेन, इटली, जापान इत्यादि के पास लोहा नहीं है और लोहा न होते हुए भी अगर ये दुनिया के बड़े शिप बिल्डर्स में आ सकते हैं तो हमारे पास जबकि इतना लोहा है, इतना और है कि हम दूसरों को देने की स्थिति में हैं, तो ऐसी अवस्था में हम क्यों नहीं दुनिया के सबसे बड़े शिप बिल्डर्स में आ सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान में इंजीनियर्स पैदा करने होंगे। कांस बालों को हमसे क्या इंटरेस्ट हो सकता है। दुनिया के राष्ट्र नहीं चाहते हैं कि शिपिंग के मामले में जो कि सेकंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस होती है, हिन्दुस्तान की तरफकी हो। मुझे एक कहानी याद आ गई है। जापान के लोगों ने जब अपने यहाँ शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री सुरु की थी, तो वहाँ के कुछ लोग घोरी से इंगलैण्ड गए और वहाँ पर शिप बनाने की कला भीखने लग गए। अंग्रेजों को रिपोर्ट हो गई कि कुछ जापानी हमारे यहा आर्ट भीखने के लिये आए हैं और उन्होंने जो स्पेशिफिकेशन था उसको उस्टा रख दिया। जापानियों ने समझा कि जो स्पेशिफिकेशन है वह हमारे पास आ गया है और अब हम जापान में जहाज बनाने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे। लेकिन वहाँ जब उसके अनुसार जहाज बनाया गया तो जापान उस्टा हो गया।

जवाब्दिय भाषण : जापान उस्टा हो गया, या जहाज उस्टा हो गया?

जी रक्षाय रिपू : जहाज उस्टा हो गया। जो स्पेशिफिकेशन था उसको उन्होंने इस हांग से बनाया कि जापानियों ने समझा कि उनको सही इनकार्यकाल विस गई है लेकिन उस स्पेशिफिकेशन के अनुसार जब जहाज बनाया गया और उसको पानी में लोका गया तो वह एक बड़ा उस्टा हो गया।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में हम जिन देशों पर भरोसा कर सकते हैं, उन पर भरोसा करना ठीक नहीं है। कोई भी देश यह नहीं चाहेगा कि हमारे यहाँ शिपिंग की उड़ति हो क्योंकि यह हमारी सेकंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है। कोई भी अपना आर्ट, कोई भी अपनी कला किसी दूसरे देश को नहीं देना चाहेगा। वह यह इसलिये भी नहीं देना चाहेगा कि दूसरा देश उसका कभी भी कम्पीटीटर हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको अपने ही इंजीनियर्स, अपने ही एक्सपर्ट तैयार करने चाहिये। यारह बरस हम को आजाव द्वारा द्वारा यहाँ गए हैं और इस असे में कितने भैरीन इंजीनियर्स हमने तैयार किये हैं जो कि अपने ऊपर भरोसा रख करके हिन्दुस्तान में जहाज तैयार कर सकते हैं। यारह बरस के बाद भी फांस, जमीनी इयादि देशों के द्वीपों पर हम लगे हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वहाँ के टैक्नीशियन्स आवेदी से जहाज बनाने में सहायता करें। यह तो वही बात है कि जैसे कोई आदमी बीमार यह पड़ा है और उस को बचाने के लिये बैठ को ६०० भील की हड्डी से बुलाया जा रहा है। इतने असे में जो बीमार है वह सत्य हो जाएगा। उसको यहीं से घोषित दी जाए ताकि वह प्रचक्षा हो जाए। ऐसे बैठ की जरूरत नहीं है कि जो क्ष सौ भील की हड्डी से ग्राए। हमको अपने जो हमारे इंजीनियर्स हैं, भैरीन इंजीनियर्स हैं, उनको तैयार करना चाहिये, उनको जमीनी न जापान भेजना चाहिये, जो लोग इस इंडस्ट्री में एक्सपर्ट हैं, जो टैक्नीशियन्स हैं, जो होनहार नीजबान हैं, जिन का इंजीनियरिंग में इंटरेस्ट है, उनको दूसरे देशों में भेज करके हमें तैयार करना चाहिये। दूसरों का मुख्य-पैदी हमको नहीं बनना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान की शिपिंग कम्पनीज एक सबाल हमेशा पूर्खी है। हमारे यहाँ शिप-यार्टर्स में जो जहाज बनते हैं, उनकी कीमत यू० के० में जो जहाज बनते हैं, उनको व्याप-

[जी रघुनाथ तिंद]

में रक्ख कर तय की जाती है, उसकी पैरिटी से यहां पर दाम तय होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की शिपिंग कम्पनीज का यह कहना है कि १० के० का जहाज महंगा पड़ता है। इनिया में आज कोई भी १० के० से जहाज बंगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज स्थिति उल्टी हो गई है। इंगलैण्ड की शिपिंग कम्पनीज अपने जहाज आज अर्थनी और इटली से बंगानी हैं। वहां के जो पूँजीपति हैं, जो बड़ी बड़ी शिपिंग कम्पनीज हैं, जो व्यापारी हैं, वे नैचुरली वहां से बंगाना पसंद करेंगे, जहां से सस्ते मिलेंगे। इस बास्ते हिन्दुस्तान की कम्पनीज की एक सबसे बड़ी कम्पनेंट है कि हिन्दुस्तान शिपिंग यार्ड में जहाज महंगे मिलते हैं और जहाज अच्छे भी नहीं होते हैं और कम दिन भी बल्तते हैं। इस बास्ते जब अच्छा नहीं होगा, महंगा होगा, तो दुनिया में ऐसा कौनसा बेबूफ दुकानदार है जो कि जहाज खरीदेगा। अगर आप शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो आपका कर्तव्य है कि आप की दुकान का जो सौदा हो वह अच्छा हो, सस्ता हो ताकि बाहर के लोग भी अपने आप आकर उसकी भाँग करें और उसको खरीदना पसन्द करें।

सेक्षिप्ट फाइबर ईयर प्लान में आपने कहीव तीन लाख टन का टार्गेट रखा था। मान सीधिये कि ८,००० टन के एक जहाज की कीमत १ करोड़ २० लाख या २५ लाख रुपये है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि करीब १२ करोड़ रुपया एक लाख टन जहाज तैयार करने में आपके लगेंगे। आप करीब ४० करोड़ रुपया पांच बरस के अन्दर विदेशों को दे देंगे; इस ४० करोड़ से आप अपनी तरक्की न करें, अपने देश में शिपिंग यार्ड न बना करके, अपने देश में शिपिंग की उपलति न करके विदेशों की ओर में कारेन एक्सेंज के रूप में डालना चाहते हैं। इससे ज्यादा बांध की बात कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। अबरह बरत के बाद भी आज दूसरे प्लान में आप आलील करोड़ रुपया विदेशी जहाजी

कम्पनियों को दे रहे हैं। इस बास्ते भेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरे शिपिंग यार्ड की जो योजना है, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाए। साथ ही साथ यह भी बहरी है कि हमारे देश में जो स्टील प्लाट हैं, उनमें अच्छे से अच्छे प्लेट तैयार किये जायें ताकि अच्छे जहाज बन सके। कुछ लोगों की आज भी यह आरजा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाज यार्डों बनायें और वह इसलिये कि यहा पर वे महंगे पड़ते हैं और वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिपिंग यार्ड की जरूरत नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में शिपिंग यार्ड की तरक्की करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह बहुत दूरी भावना है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही भावना है जो कि यारह बरस के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान शिपिंग यार्ड की तरक्की में बाधक बनी रही है और इसने उसकी तरक्की नहीं होने दी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम लहर पहन सकते हैं और यह भाने गज की मारकीन के बजाय बारह भाने गज का लहर लट्टीद कर पहन सकते हैं और वह केवल इसलिये कि हाथ का बना हुआ है, तो यही भावना दूसरे में शिपिंग इडस्ट्री के बारे में भी होनी चाहिये। जहाजों के बारे में हमें स्वाद-नम्बी बनाना चाहिये। हमारी आवश्यकता की जितनी भी चीजें हैं उनके लिये हमें विदेशों का मुह नहीं ताकना चाहिये। फिर चांदे ये चीजें उतनी अच्छी न भी हो, जितनी कि बाहर की चीजें होती हैं।

इस बास्ते भेरा नश्व निबंदन है कि शिपिंग के माध्यमे पर नए दृष्टिकोण में विचार होना चाहिये। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि बरस के अन्दर पांच मिनिस्टर आप बरस चुके हैं लेकिन इस दृष्टि में पांच परसेंट भी हिन्दुस्तान शिपिंग यार्ड की आपने तरक्की नहीं की है। अगर आप दूसरे शिपिंग यार्ड की भीष डाल सकें तो उसके लिय पांच मिनिस्टर भारत को बध्यावाह देगी। दूसरे प्लान के दो बरस रह जाए हैं और

उसके बाद तीसरा व्यापार आ जाएगा और तब कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो दूसरे विषयादं की योजना है, वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में ही पड़ी रह जाए और उसकी ओर कोई व्यापार ही न दे।

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Hindustan Shipyard seems to have become the step-child of the Ministry. Plans are prepared, the country is told that we are going to develop the Shipyard pretty fast to meet the needs of the nation, the years pass on but nothing happens. I should say that, in short, is the story of the Hindustan Shipyard.

As we stand today, the progress that the Hindustan Shipyard has made is almost practically nil, and the progress that is expected to be made in the coming two years is practically at a standstill, because we are told that the crisis of foreign exchange has come in the way of the development of every aspect of the Shipyard. It is so in the most important plans of the Shipyard, that is, the dry dock, and it has been so with the marine diesel engines to be manufactured in our country. Even in respect of the smaller part of the programme—I should say, the second phase of the development of the Yard, as it is called—only Rs 56 lakhs have, I think, been provided out of the Rs 203 lakhs or so necessary for the purpose.

Why is it that we are facing this trouble? As Shri Raghunath Singh has put it very succinctly, I should think it is because there has not been enough concentration of any particular Minister in the Ministry. Probably it is so because every new Minister who comes finds everything new and he does not know where to progress and what to be taken up first. It seems to be a transit stage for each Minister to go to a higher place. So I wish that there is a kind of stability maintained in the Minis-

try for stability to be achieved in the Shipyard.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Shri Raj Bahadur is a stable Minister.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I know that if they are not Ministers, they can go higher up as Governors. All the same, I would wish that the first thing we need is a kind of stable Ministry.

Leaving that aside, let us take the question. The most important is, I feel, the question of design and technique. It has been the case that almost always we have been purchasing the designs necessary for the ships. So long as we go on doing it, instead of training our own designers and technicians, I can very well feel sure that we are not going to be independent of foreign countries in the building of ships. It is not a question of simply building or having a shipyard or building a ship there. That is, of course, very important and very necessary. But the most important pre-requisite for independent development of our own marine power is to have our own designers and technicians. To that extent, I should say that we have done so far practically nothing.

We are told that a stage has come today—this is from the directors' report—when 'until the designing and drawing sections of the Shipyard have acquired the requisite strength and experience, it is the earnest desire of your directors not to increase the number of types any further'. That was quite natural, because you cannot go on increasing types unless you are going to have your own technicians and designers. But then the question is: what steps we have taken to have our own technicians and designers? What is the plan? Within a few years, we must be able to train our designers and technicians. It is very essential. For example, we might be able to create a corps to teach our own younger

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engineers in future. To that extent, I should say we have not made any progress. We might have sent a few technicians to foreign countries like France or Germany. They go there to learn to build a ship but not to design it. To design is different from building according to the designs received. Further, I should say that the major task of the nation today is to prepare the core of our own cadre in this most important sector, to make our country independent of foreign nations

The second thing that I would like to press is the one that has been done by almost all the speakers and that is to expand the capacity of the shipyard to build more ships than what it is doing now. Of course, the question can immediately be asked: Are we using the capacity that is now in existence? Simply because we have not yet used it due to bad planning, probably, due to bad administration or I should even put the blame on the foreign experts who have been in the management of the shipyard, or for whatever reasons it may be, we have not been able to use to the fullest extent even the existing capacity, we should not say that there need not be any expansion. I am sure steps would be taken to use it to the full—not only that but also to expand the capacity so that you may be able to build 8 to 12 ships per year in the Hindustan Shipyard. I hope this will be taken into consideration immediately and Government would not wait for the second yard and so on and so forth

I am not going into the details of the question of the dry dock because both the speakers before have mentioned the immense necessity of the dry dock at the shipyard. The only thing I would like to say is this. In 1956-57, almost all steps were taken towards the construction of the dry dock. We had the detailed drawing, specifications and other important materials. The preliminary project

report was approved; a Chief Engineer was appointed to be in charge of the actual construction; and suddenly in 1957-58, we found that foreign exchange was not enough and, therefore, it was shelved temporarily. Then, we were told in 1958-59 that the question of reviving the dry dock is under the consideration of Government. Unfortunately, a few days ago, in answer to one of my questions, we were told that it looked as if it is not yet under consideration. I hope it is not so. It is time that the Vizag shipyard has a dry dock as early as possible

We are having so many foreign agencies like the IMF, giving so much of foreign exchange credit to our country. I should like to know why we are unable to get help for this most important sector to have a dry dock. It is either because we have not made enough efforts or because the foreigners do not want the development of our shipyard. Government must make still further efforts to see that the shipyard has its own dry dock as early as possible

Lastly, I would like to take the most important question about the shipyard viz the question of co-operation between the management and the workers. In a Stat.-owned industry, co-operation between the management and the workers becomes most essential to work that industry efficiently and without corruption

I have come across certain instances where the experienced workers of the Vizag yard have tried to help the Government and the management in trying to put an end to corruption wherever they have come across such corruption. Unfortunately, it has so happened that even though it did enquire into the whole matter yet the Government have not taken steps to see that such things do not happen in future.

Why is it so? This question has been asked by the workers, this question has been asked by the public of Vizag who know the matter fully I will cite a case, the hon Minister knows it very well because there was a reply to a question on the same subject in the other House There was the case of defective timber purchased in Rajamundhry to which one of the officers of the Vizag shipyard was also a party How was he a party? He went there to Rajamundhry to look at the timber before it was transhipped to Vizag It was only after the workers pointed out the defectiveness of the timber that it came to the notice of the management and not through this man that was sent to check up the timber He is a technical person, he went there—all the way to Rajamundhry—checked it and passed it on The timber came all the way to Vizag It was not until the workers showed that it was impossible to work with the timber that the defectiveness of the timber was brought to the notice of the management There was an enquiry held It was said that this particular officer whose name I do not want to reveal here—we are forbidden to reveal the names of persons unnecessarily and the hon Minister knows him very well—was going to be given some sort of punishment like a written warning But it so happened that within a few days this particular officer got a double increment

I wish to know whether a warning means double increment After an enquiry was made and after a promise was given that he was going to be given a written warning, within three months after that the officer got a double increment I would like to ask Government what steps they are going to take to put an end to corruption in the public sector industries Are they serious?

In 1955 there was what was known as the metal case Again there was

an enquiry made and it was found that nobody was responsible Metal was stolen, and it is not an easy thing to steal metal from the yard Even if a worker were to steal a small thing he is punished immediately When huge things go out of the yard they cannot go without anyone seeing that That means there is a kind of conspiracy behind it An enquiry was made, and surprisingly enough we were told that nobody was responsible for it and therefore they could not squarely punish anybody else So it was left at that stage

For a proper administration with lesser corruption and for quicker building of the ships at a cheaper rate it is very essential that the management and the workers have better co-operation than what they have They do have co-operation, I know that and I am not going to the extent of saying that there is no co-operation at all There should be better co-operation between the management and the workers and thereby the health of the shipyard and the wealth of the nation should be increased

16 hrs

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I welcome this opportunity which has been provided to us to have a review of the affairs of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited on a motion by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta Some sort of pessimism has been expressed in regard to the future of the shipyard and also in regard to its present working In all humility, I would like to suggest to those of the hon Members who seem to be smitten with some sort of fears and apprehensions kindly to cast one more glance at the speech of the Chairman as also at the report of the directors There, they would perhaps

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find an answer to many of the points that have been raised. It is not claimed that the shipyard is adequate enough to meet the growing requirements of the Indian shipping industry, it could not be claimed that it is good enough or has capacity enough to provide all the tonnage that we need in this country. But let it be recognised that this is only a nascent industry with a developing organisation. It has come into being a few years back, in 1945, and it was nationalised about the year 1952. Let us, for once, cast a glance over its broad achievements.

The traditions and art of shipbuilding in our country, though they had been glorious, had been lost on account of the political conditions through which we had to pass, and so we had to start from scratch and build ships in the face of all those conditions and difficulties to which Shri Raghunath Singh referred a short while ago. We know that we have got iron ore in our country. Shri Raghunath Singh was very much emphasising the fact that we have got a good deal of steel. What we have got, in fact, is iron ore and not steel. What we export to Japan is not steel but iron ore. If we had the steel, the technical know-how and the engineering skill needed for building modern ships, then all the criticism that has been levelled by him would be valid. But we very well know that we have to depend on foreign countries for this industry's requirements in men and material—I mean in technical personnel and raw materials and machinery. We will have to depend on them for some time more until we become self-sufficient.

Shri Raghunath Singh has said that it is a matter of shame that we have to spend foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 40 crores to get all the ships that we need to reach our tar-

gets. Indeed it is a shame and I also have got a sense of shame for that. But let us recognise what is this shame in fact due to. The shame is due to the fact that, while other countries like Japan and Germany, with which he made a comparison, were free in this age of science and scientific revolutions and discoveries we were lying low and all our industries and engineering skill and opportunities were suppressed. The result was that when other nations were going forward in this race of progress, we were bound hand and foot. So at the dawn of Independence, we found we had neither the technical personnel nor the know-how needed nor even the materials. Even the timber that we could perhaps get from the Himalayas or elsewhere in the country was imported from outside. We got the Burma teak, we still get the Oregon pine—a type of timber—from outside. We have had to depend on imports for steel planks and plates. The large expenditure involved in the construction of a ship is due to the import of machinery and steel which has got to be imported from abroad. Even the technical skill was imported. In the face of these inescapable facts of the situation can it be said that it is a shame that this shipyard has not been able to produce all the ships needed quickly? Does the blame lie on the shipyard or the department or Ministry concerned? Evidently, it was a set of conditions or circumstances which we inherited from the past due to our history as it has been. We have been trying to struggle against various handicaps and difficulties that have come our way. For 12 or 15 years that have gone by since the inception of the shipyard, it cannot be said that it has not made any progress. Shri Raghunath Singh referred to the total figure of 24 ships—not 23 ships—built in the yard which he said means nearly two ships a year. He ignored one important fact however even here, that at the moment we have got nine ships under construction and four ships in various design-

ing stages. It cannot, at any rate, be said that the shipyard has not been utilising its capacity to the full. It would have been a legitimate criticism if its capacity is not properly or fully utilised. Once it is established that the capacity has been utilised, all the criticism on this score would fall to the ground.

In regard to the question of standardisation of ships or the use of steel, he has said that we have got three steel plants coming into being and all the steel required for our ships would be obtainable indigenously. We hope that would be possible. But as a shipping expert, Shri Raghunath Singh knows that all the ships have got to be constructed according to certain specifications. On completion of a particular ship it has got to be duly inspected by the Lloyd's team which sees whether all the parts are according to the specification laid down. All the materials used in the construction of that ship have got to be taken into account by the Lloyd's inspectors. They would not accept any material if it is inferior to the specification. They would not accept any steel being used in such ship, unless it comes to the specifications that have been laid down. We require this steel in limited quantities for our ships and they are of particular sizes and quality. Our steel factories, Tatas and others, do not find it economical to produce the steel. They have their hands already full in the production of other types of steel. The steel we require is a particular, specialised type of steel and it has to be produced in certain required sizes. Behind all this is the question of making it an economical proposition for the steel factories to manufacture this particular type of steel. So far that was not possible. But we have been assured that from 1960 onwards, we shall be able to get this type of steel from the Bhilai Steel plant. It would then be possible for us to cut down the expenditure incurred on the construction of the ships. Steel is one of the most important factors that in-

creases the cost and therefore, as he very rightly pointed out, we have got to sell all the ships built in the shipyard at what are known as U.K. parity prices. He has blamed us in a way for that too. I think that criticism will not also be valid in view of the fact that we have also got to meet another demand just made by him to help our shipping industry, to help our Indian shipping companies so that they may get ships at economic prices in order to compete in the world market. As one of the most ardent advocates of the cause of Indian shipping, he has been asking us to help the industry as best as we can. If we sell these ships at the price at which they are manufactured it would be most uneconomical for our Shipping Companies to buy. Then they would not place their orders on us. Therefore, Government has come to their aid. He knows very well that every one of these ships built is subsidised to the extent of about 24 per cent so far as the price goes and that is what enables us to sell these ships at what is known as the U.K. parity prices. I do not think Shri Raghunath Singh will ask us to sell the ships at their cost price, because that would be almost an impossible proposition.

Now, Sir, I would like the hon. Members, particularly Shri Nagi Reddy who has stated that nothing has been done so far by the Shipyard to kindly note a few facts which are there before us. Even from the report that is under consideration it is obvious that from the point of view of the number of ships delivered during the year 1957-58, the performance of the Yard during the year it has been claimed in the Chairman's speech —has been the best achieved so far. So far as the value of production is concerned, there has been increase of about 15.2 per cent over that of 1956-57. In 1956-57 the value of production was estimated to be of the order of Rs 298.04 lakhs, and in 1957-58 it has been of the order of Rs 343.31 lakhs. Therefore, despite the breakdown to which Shri Ram Krishan referred, the breakdown of

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one 45 tons cranes, and also despite the delay in the delivery of steel, we have been able to register an increase in the value of production to the extent of 15·2 per cent. I think Shri Raghunath Singh's fears, which he expressed by saying that we have not even advanced by 5 per cent during all these years, will be allayed by this particular figure itself.

Let us also recognise another fact of importance which has been underlined in this report. It is now very well known that despite all the difficulties in the availability of the required 'technical' personnel the entire technical organisation of the Shipyard and the executive management of it is now in the hands of our Indian officers only. The German expert is there in an advisory capacity. So we can take pride in our own technical experts as well, that they have now come up to the fullness—their maturity, that they can now look after the technical side of the organisation of the Shipyard and they can manage its affairs. Designing, estimating, drawing and everything of the type is in Indian hands now. The German expert Mr Thiessen is an adviser. We take his advice and we make full use of it, nevertheless, our own Indian experts are responsible for the technical organisation and administration of the Shipyard.

So far as pricing problem is concerned, we know that it has been a difficult problem. I would concede that there is much in what Shri Raghunath Singh said about it. But that also has been solved to some extent because we have now standardised the type of ships to be built and fixed upon a programme of nine Lubecker ships the prices of which have been fixed in advance.

I would again say that so far as the question of efficiency is concerned the position has improved considerably. I would invite the attention of hon. Members to page 8 of this report

where a table has been given. It gives in a very lucid and, I shou'd say, clear way how improvement has been effected in the labour-materials ratio during this year alone. I would only read out a few figures. The cost of productive labour in 1952-53 was Rs. 15·41 lakhs. In 1957-58 it went up to Rs. 31·58 lakhs. Materials during the same period amounted to Rs. 54·58 lakhs and Rs. 200·80 lakhs respectively. Therefore, whereas the cost of materials used shot up by about 300 per cent, it is obvious that the increase in the cost of labour was only of the order of 100 per cent. If one looks to the last line of the table one will find that the average number of workmen on roll in 1952-53 was 3,714 and in 1957-58 it was only 3,948. Therefore, it would be observed that the labour-materials ratio has improved considerably. I think on such an occasion we can congratulate the workers who have made it possible to economise on materials, to improve the labour-materials ratio and to bring about a general efficiency in the management of the Shipyard.

Then, I would refer to some other points of criticism which have been made by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and Shri Raghunath Singh. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta said that we have not achieved the production targets, and that our achievements have been much below the targets. I cannot quite understand that criticism in the light of the facts which have been stated here and which I repeated just now.

He referred to the "Andamans". Of course, the "Andamans" has been an unfortunate incident. We have never concealed or tried to conceal what actually went wrong with it. Where we have built 24 ships during the course of all these years, if there has been a defect on account of certain specifications going wrong or certain calculations going wrong, it shall be conceded that it may be expected in an industry which has just come

into being. Apart from that, let it also be appreciated that so far as the actual loss is concerned it is not considerable; it is there but not considerable; it is there but not considerable, because the "Andaman" is serving the Home Ministry so far as the Calcutta-Andamans service is concerned well and adequately enough. The only loss is about some pay-load but that also, so far as the present requirements of the Ministry and the traffic emanating on this particular sector I may also inform the House that as a permanent measure we have now decided that we shall put some ballast permanently in the vessel and thereby no extra cost so far as any modifications or alterations in the structure of the ship are concerned is now visualised or contemplated. About the question realisation of compensation in regard to the damage that has been done, the matter is still under consideration. The Chairman during his last visit to Paris took up the point with the French consultants, and I think in course of time that will be decided.

So far as the drydock project is concerned, the hon Member knows very well that we went forward with it in full earnestness. We wanted that it should come up as early as possible, because the drydock project is the most important requirement which has to be met in the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam. There are no two opinions so far as this particular project is concerned, but we have got to cut our coat according to our cloth. The foreign exchange difficulty was really there and we needed foreign exchange—I am speaking from memory—to the tune of Re 41 lakhs. That was why the Planning Commission in its wisdom, or being pressed as it was from all sides for foreign exchange, decided that this project has to be postponed. It has, therefore, to be postponed extremely reluctantly. It is not that there was any pleasure that we derived in postponing this particular project of drydock. I can assure the House and the hon Members who expressed some fears in this

behalf that we are second to none in our enthusiasm or our wish to have this project taken up and completed as early as possible. Personally, I would like to have it taken up in the Second Plan period. At any rate, I have no doubt, it is most likely to be included in the Third Plan and we are already at it.

So far as the question of idle labour is concerned, a reference was made about it by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and, perhaps, by Shri Nagi Reddy as well. There too I think there has been a significant improvement. Whereas in July 1958, if I remember the figures correctly, the percentage of idle labour was as much as 25.05 per cent, month by month it has come down till it touched almost a base or the lowest point in June 1959 when it came down to 6.26 per cent. In July 1959, of course, it went up a little when it was 7.15 per cent. Therefore, I think we can say that the Shipyard has made earnest efforts, so far as it was concerned, to reduce the percentage of idle labour and to cut down the cost or extra expenditure involved therein.

Sir, let it also be appreciated why this idle labour at all came into being. It came into being because we changed from rivetting to welding, and the result was that all those rivetters who were rendered surplus couldn't not be employed on other jobs. We have, however, tried to do that. We are training some people by diverting them to other jobs, and we hope that in course of time the problem of idle labour will be overcome. It will also be overcome when the capacity of the Shipyard increases. So I think that should be sufficient so far as that is concerned.

In regard to the proposal made by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta that we should take over all the shares of the Scindia and nationalise it completely, I may only say at the moment that we are not getting any dividends out of this. The shipyard is running at a loss. So it will not be a wise proposition. Not that we want to heap

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

the losses on Scindia themselves. It is a joint venture, and it was not as if they have invested in currency or cash in buying our shares. That was part of the financial arrangement which was arrived at, at the time the shipyard was taken over from them.

Shri Raghunath Singh said: In building up our shipping—"तोई प्रेरणा नहीं है" That is, there is no प्रेरणा or inspiration for building up shipping. I think we get the greatest inspiration and the greatest प्रेरणा from no other person than Shri Raghunath Singh himself. He is so enthusiastic about it that his inspiration and enthusiasm for building up India's shipping is almost infectious. Although this debate is going to collapse fifteen or twenty minutes earlier than the time allotted for it, even so I think so far as inspiration is concerned there is no want of it. The fountain-head of inspiration is in Shri Raghunath Singh, and I bow down to him so far as his inspiration in that respect is concerned.

He said that our second shipyard is hanging in the fire and is nowhere being seen. The House knows very well that a British mission came and went round various sites and produced a report and it gave preference in respect of Cochin for the location of the second shipyard. But the whole report had to be considered from the point of view of administration and so many factors had to be taken into account. A very high powered committee, or rather a very high level committee of the Secretariat is at it and I think we shall soon get its report. But even if we get the report the question is, can we start anything in the Second Plan period? I think we cannot say that we can reasonably hope to make a real start with the construction or the establishment of a second shipyard in the Second Plan period. We shall have to keep it over for the Third Plan. But the preliminaries in respect of the second shipyard can be taken up. He said

let us train our engineers. I think that is a suggestion about which there can be no two opinions and we would spare no efforts so far as that is concerned.

Shri Nagi Reddy—I shall come to him now—said something about the portfolio of Transport and suggested that it is a sort of spring-board—I do not think he used that expression exactly—for promotion. I do not think the Food portfolio is a promotion from that of Transport and Communications; it is not at all a promotion. (An Hon. Member. From the frying pan to the fire!) I would at the same time say that the requirements of the country and the nation have to be viewed. At any rate, the Ministry of Transport has not suffered from continuity, because, after all, as a junior Minister I have been there. So if there is anything that gives occasion for some apprehensions, fears or suspicions to Shri Nagi Reddy, let him rest assured.

Shri Nagi Reddy: If you are promoted my apprehensions will be reduced.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Thank you very much for the kind wishes you have given.

I would like to state a few facts about what has been done to economise on costs of production, because that is a very important matter and I would like to state in broad terms the various steps that have been taken in this respect. But before I go to that I should like to say something about the labour facilities and the welfare programmes, because to that also Shri Nagi Reddy made a reference. He knows very well that all the items required to be satisfied or to be implemented under the Factories Act have been implemented, except one. And that is the provision of creches for babies. And that is because, unfortunately for us, there is no women worker in the shipyard and hence no babies. That came to me almost as a revelation....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Babies should come first, or creches?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Babies should come first? No Sir, before babies the mothers should come first. Since there are no mothers, hence no babies, hence no creches.

Then we have got very efficient arrangements in regard to the canteen and other amenities. So far as Health arrangements are concerned we have two dispensaries and one maternity centre, one ambulance van. And there are recreation facilities as well. A club is there to which a subsidy is given; a projector and all those other things are there. Then for games and for religious and social activities, for all these matters there is sufficient provision, and I think on that score we cannot say that there is anything that is seriously wanting. Of course that does not mean that we shall not make further improvements. We shall try to do whatever we can to augment the facilities and amenities for the worker

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I put one question? I want a small information. The newly constructed buildings of ERS type are in a very pitiable state and certain facilities have not yet been given to those residents. Not only that. The very construction of these houses has not been up to the standard and therefore they are not in good condition. Can the hon. Minister give us any information on that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not like to plead for the contractor who constructed those houses. There might have been some defects, but I think these would be remedied and if any repairs have to be done....

Shri Nagi Reddy: And punish the contractors.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, they will be penalised and their dues may not be paid if anything is proved against them. That is a question which I cannot decide here; it will

be decided by the officers concerned on the spot, and I can make no commitment except that I note the points that the hon. Member has brought to my notice and I will pass it on to the concerned authorities for proper action.

Now, Sir, I would refer to the measures that we have been taking to increase the production capacity of the yard. It was said that we have not done much so far as the development activities are concerned. But to remind hon. Members I may say that so far as the development programmes of the first phase was concerned, it is complete except for the establishment of the galvanizing plant and some extension of railway lines. The first phase was of the order of Rs. 204 lakhs and it is almost complete.

For the second phase Rs. 81-17 lakhs were provided. There were programmes for housing and many other projects in it. I may say that most of them have been completed. The prefabrication shop has been completed and is going to be commissioned shortly. The question of jetty, which was dropped for some time in the last few years, was again taken up and we have already sanctioned the construction and strengthening of the jetty, and we hope it will be completed in two or three years' time.

There was the question of replacement of out-of-date machines. That also has been taken up, and it has made good progress.

Then a new Planning and Time Estimating Office to determine and fix a job-wise time allocation has been set up. This will enable us to economise on the time of labour and production cost. A new Material Office has been established to secure liaison between the indenting and purchasing agencies. A nucleus design office has also come into being. Standardisation of drawings for common use items has been made. Supply of modern tools to workmen has also been done.

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Apart from these, an important step has been taken in so far as we have now fixed up three particular types of ships for construction in the yard, namely, for foreign-going ships 9,500 tonners with a speed of 16 to 17 knots; coastal trade ships, 8,000 tonners with 12 knots speed; and the second category, 5,000/6,000 G.R.T. closed shelter deckers with a speed of 13 knots. These three have been taken up and at present the shipyard is going to build up eight ships of the 9,000 DWT Lubecker series and three ships of the 5,000/6,000 DWT type cargo vessel.

About the substitution of indigenous material for imported material, we seriously took up this matter towards the end of 1957, and I am glad to say that the number of imported items indigenously acquired has increased from 10 in February 1958 to 31 in July 1959—out of the traditional items that we imported.

I have already referred to the question of steel. We hope that by the year 1960 the Bhilai steel plant will be able to supply us the required type of steel. So far as timber is concerned, in two or three years' time, we hope that 80 per cent of the timber would be Indian and 20 per cent would be imported. The Burma teak has already been replaced by Indian teak and the Oregon pine is going to be substituted by the Himalayan pine known as blue fir. With all these measures, I think, we would be able to effect economies in the cost of production and see that all the progress is maintained regularly and systematically.

A standing advisory committee on ancillary industries has been appointed with a view to see that all these indigenous resources which can be tapped are exploited and that all the materials that are to be made available and are required for the shipbuilding industry are harnessed and put to proper use. Even indigenous industries should be encouraged, with

a view to meet the demand of the shipyard, as best as we can.

Apart from that, we have also been trying to get orders for smaller types of crafts so that the problem of idle labour could be solved. Another scheme known as the suggestion scheme has been introduced. Under this scheme we invite suggestions from the workers and those suggestions are examined and scrutinised by a committee which has got on it the representatives of the workers themselves. I think that would help in enabling us to cut down the cost and improve efficiency.

So far as the participation of workers in the management is concerned, we know very well what is being done. Some 50 industries were sought to be selected for this particular experiment. This was a suggestion made as far back as 1956, at the Indian Labour Conference. Among these the Hindustan Shipyard was also one. A meeting was called by the Labour Secretary, in October, 1957—unfortunately at that time the labour relations were not happy—so we thought that we can only make some beginning and that beginning has since been made. In three committees, the welfare committee, the canteen committee and the suggestion committee, we have got full participation of the workers' representatives, and we think that if the works committee also comes into being, in regard to which objections have been taken by the labour unions in respect of its constitution, it would pave the way for further closer association of the workers with the management. For, once the works committee comes into being, very many grievances that arise from time to time can be redressed or removed and many a point of trouble or difficulty which is experienced by the management can also be tackled with the help of the works committee. That would be a stepping-stone for further participation of the workers in the management. I hope that the labour union

there, which is a strong union, would find it possible to allow the coming into being of this works committee.

There was one point mentioned by Shri Nagi Reddy, and that was about some timber officer. Shri Nagi Reddy was saying that I knew the name and everything about it. I am sorry I forgot the name and also the broad details of the case. But I can tell the hon. Member that, as I have just now observed, we were depending so far on imported timber. We have now gone over to our own indigenous timber. It may be that there are some difficulties here and there either in regard to the imported one or the other kind of timber. But they are all teething troubles, and one particular, solitary instance should not dishearten us or make us so suspicious about the honesty or integrity of our people, as a whole.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Not at all. I mentioned only about that particular officer and not others.

Shri Raj Bahadur: If that particular officer has been brought to book he will be suitably punished. That is all the assurance that I can give without any reservation. I think I have disposed of all the objections or points or criticism that have been raised. I think we can take this occasion to congratulate the new chairman as also the new managing director who have in the short space of time that they have been there have rendered a good account of themselves. They have given a very good report to us; it is an encouraging one. It is better than the previous report. It appears that the shipyard has been doing well during the last year. Let us hope it will be better next year and in the years that will follow.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): The progress in regard to the project for the manufacture of marine diesel engines is intimately connected with the development of the shipping industry in our country. Although it is not strictly relevant, if the hon. Minister has some information on the

subject, he may enlighten the House.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry I have not got the latest information. That is a subject dealt with by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Of course, we are very vitally interested in it and we would like that that project also is expedited as best as possible.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In the second phase of the developmental programmes it was expected that there would be an expenditure of Rs. 130·5 lakhs. But we have been told in the annual report of the shipyard that only Rs. 50 lakhs have been so far sanctioned. The report hopes that the remainder will also be sanctioned soon, particularly as it includes two essential items, viz., extension of the jetty and the augmentation of the machinery with a view to modernising the equipment. I would like to know the exact position, whether Government is stepping up further expenditure about Rs. 56 lakhs or is it going to delay the expenditure to be incurred in the second developmental programme.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I should give certain details. The break-up of Rs. 130·5 lakhs is this: Housing Rs. 25·50 lakhs, water supply Rs. 23·00 lakhs, essential machinery Rs. 37·00 lakhs and extension of jetty Rs. 45·00 lakhs. When the foreign exchange difficulty arose, items (3) and (4) which involve foreign exchange expenditure were dropped or they were reduced. Essential machinery item was reduced to Rs. 7·67 lakhs. Items (1) and (2) were kept as such and there was no reduction. Item (4), viz., extension of jetty, was completely dropped. But later on, a re-assessment was made and we accepted the restoration of item (4), viz., extension of jetty and provided Rs. 25 lakhs for that. That is how the total comes to Rs. 56·17 lakhs plus Rs. 25 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 81·17 lakhs.

So far as the progress in regard to these items is concerned, I may inform the House that the entire housing programme is complete. Purchase of

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machinery also has gone apace and I think it is near ng completion Water-supply has been taken in hand Strengthening and extension of jetty also has been taken in hand and during the next two years, it is hoped that it will be completed

So far as the present capacity of the sh pyard is concerned, it is only 2½ ships per annum When all these things are done—jetty extension, etc —it will be increased to 4 ships per annum and I think that will go a long way to reduce ultimately the cost of construction also I may here give an ind cation that for the third Plan also, we are mak ng some proposals We have got some proposals under consideration for the extension and provision of more bays, berths, crane trucks, machinery, housing, etc I think so far as the present proposals go, the total would come to Rs 295 lakhs If they are accepted by the Planning Commission and by this House, it will be a step forward in the onward march of progress that the Hindustan Sh pyard is definitely mak ing

Shri Warior (Trichur) For the second ship-building yard, will the preliminary things—acquisition of land and other things—be done in the second Plan itself?

Shri Raj Bahadur. If it is already provided in the second Plan, it will be done Otherwise, it will have to be relegated to the third Plan If acquisition of land and other things are not provided in the second Plan, how can we acquire any land?

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan) May I know whether there will be any ship-building yard in Bombay State? (Interruptions)

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think there is any prospect or likelihood of that.

वा: रमेश्वर पुस उपाध्याय महोदय
ने आपके अर्ग्य माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया

महा करना चाहता हू कि जो संज्ञेश्वर देश किये गये थे उन के बारे में उन्होने धर्मी राय दी। मैं यह मानता हू कि कारेन एक्सर्चेज की सब से बड़ी डिफिकल्टी रही है, लेकिन अगर हम शुक्र से इस बात को समझने की कोशिश करते कि शिपिंग प्लैन का सबसे जहरी हिस्सा है और यह प्लैन का कोर है, तो आवश्यक इसी डिफिकल्टी न होती। मैं आप मे जानना चाहता हू कि जो हमारा शिप बिल्डिंग यांड बनाया जायेगा वह कितना जहरी है? इसके साथ साथ जो ड्राई डाक का मामला था उस को पीस्टपोल किया गया। इससे आप अन्दराजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारा कितना नुकसान हुआ। मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से यही जरील है कि पैरिंग कमीशन पर इस बात का सबसे ज्यादा जोर डालना चाहिये कि जो कारेन एक्सर्चेज की डिफिकल्टी है उस भवसले को वह हल करें। अगर यह डिफिकल्टी रही तो इससे जो प्राइन्डा का प्रोडाम है उस पर भी असर पड़ेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने करमाया कि लेवरमं को इन्तजाम मे हिस्सा देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह बड़ी लूपी की बात है क्योंकि इस की सबसे ज्यादा जटिलता भी। उन्होने बसले कमेटियो का जिक किया। लेकिन मेरी नो इस बारे मे यह राय है कि चाहे आप बसले कमेटिया बनाये चाहे बैरोजिन कॉमिशन बनाये, जब तक उन को बैटर्म के अन्दर, पालिमी केम करने के भावसे मे लेवरमं का पूरा हाथ नही होगा तब तक हमें पूरी कामयादी नही होगी। इससिये हमें इस बात पर सीरियसली सोचना चाहिये और इस विषय मे धर्मी पालिमी को बदलना चाहिये। इसके बारे मे मैं आप के सामने कुछ उदाहरण भी देश करना चाहता हू। ये सा कि मैंने पहले भी जिक किया था, जिन देशो मे सबसे ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है, वहां इस लिये तरक्की हुई है कि वहां की बहरीबंदी ने मछूरों पर ज्यादा भरोसा किया। उन्होने धरमा बिस्टम इस तरह का रखा।

जहां तक कारेन एक्सेंज की डिफिकल्टीज का ताल्सुक है, टैकिनकल नालेज की डिफिकल्टीज का ताल्सुक है, मुझे पूरा विवाद है कि अगर हम सिफ़ इस एक फैक्टर की तरफ पूरा व्याप देंगे तो वह तमाम डिफिकल्टीज दूर हो जायेंगी। हमारा एक डेलिवरेशन दूसरे मूल्यों में गया था, वह इस लिये भेजा गया था कि वहां जा कर वह यह मालूम करे कि दूसरे देशों के अन्दर कारखानों में जो इन्तजाम किया जाता है उस इन्तजाम में भजदूरों का क्या हाथ है। उस ने एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है। जर्मनी के बारे में उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है

"The mass of the working classes must not be employed as objects but as subjects in the economic system—they must know that industry is working according to their desires in order to improve their standards of living. They must bear their share of the responsibility for it and they can only do so when they have the right to participate in the determination of its polcy."

इसलिये आज हमारे मामने यह मामला नहीं है कि भजदूर को कितना पैसा मिलना है या कितना नहीं मिलता है। मुझे विवाद है कि अगर पूरा इन्तजाम उनके हाथ में दें दिया जाये तो वह कम पैसा लेकर, मूल्य रह कर भी काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिये से इम बात पर बहुत तबाजह विवादना कि परिषक मेस्टर के अन्दर जो हमरी स्कीमों हैं उनके इस पालिनी पर दोबारा विचार किया जावे और उन के हर यात्रने में पालिनी को ले कर उनके में भजदूरों का हिस्सा हो ताकि वह वह सभी कि नयाम काम हमारी मर्जी और हमारे मिश्वरे से होता है। मुझे पूरा विवाद है कि अगर हमने सिफ़ इस तरफ व्याप दिया तो हमारी तमाम रिप्पलें दूर हो जायेंगी।

आखिर में मैं किर मालनीय बंडी जी से अपील करूँगा कि हमारे लानने वाले दो बड़ी स्कीमें हैं उन दोनों स्कीमों पर देस की लिपिंग

इंडस्ट्री का दारोमदार है। अगर सेकेन्ड फाइब इयर प्लैन में उन के लिये कोंशिश नहीं की जा सकी तो कम में कम यहां फाइब इयर प्लैन में जहर बह पैर्सन का कोर बन मके और उन को पूरा करने की कोंशिश की जाये। वह दो स्कीमें हैं द्वाई डाक और मेकाण शिपयार्ड की। मुझे पूरा विवाद है कि अगर हमने इन दोनों स्कीमों को पूरा कर लिया तो हम शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में काफी तरक्की कर सकेंगे, जिसकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है क्योंकि प्राज हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया के अन्दर जो बन्ध टनेज है उस में मिफ़ आधा परमेन्ट हमारा है। इस को बढ़ाने की बहुत जरूरत है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर पूरा विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, I crave your indulgence to clear one point which was raised by Shri Nagi Reddy about the officer who was alleged to be involved in the timber case. I have now collected information. It goes to show that an enquiry was held and the timber was indeed found to be defective. But no charge of corruption was proved. The officer was only warned for being careful in future because the charge could not be established. The defective timber also was used elsewhere and the price paid for at a lower rate.

So far as training is concerned, I have the figures

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His complaint was that double promotion was given to the officer

Shri Raj Bahadur: Warning does not disentitle or make him ineligible for promotion because the charge had not been established. If the charge had been connected with the officer perhaps his promotion would have been affected. Even then I would have it looked into again as to whether the allegation about promotion is correct or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Double promotion.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would have it looked into whether is correct or not

I will give my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, figures about the technicians that we have got trained. Thirteen technicians were sent to France for training under ACL. They have since returned after successful completion of the training. 85 artisans are also receiving training in the training schools and the shipyards

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st March, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

16.47 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 2, 1959/Bhadra 11, 1881 (Saka)

[Tuesday, the 1st September, 1959/10th Bhadra, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		5495-5531	COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	
1011	Sale of motor cars and trucks . . .	5495-5500	1035	European Common Market . . .	5538
1012	Naga rebels . . .	5500-01	1036	Minimum wages for plantation labour . . .	5538
1037	Naga attack on Kohima . . .	5501-08	1038	Small Scale Industry . . .	5539
1014	Ayurvedic dispensaries in Coal Mine Area . . .	5508-10	1039	Press Council . . .	5539
1015	Film on Mahatma Gandhi . . .	5510-12	1040	Manufacture of cloth ink . . .	5539-40
1016	Copy-right agreement with Pakistan . . .	5512	1041	Labour participation in Public Undertakings . . .	5540
1017	Technical Committee for production of fertilizers . . .	5513-18	1042	Contract system in cement factories . . .	5540-41
1018	Ashok Paper Mills in Bihar . . .	5518-20	1043	Export of shoes to Russia . . .	5541
1019	Export of iron ore . . .	5520-22	1044	Common Service Centres for Artisans, Orissa . . .	5541-42
1020	Manufacture of photographic materials . . .	5522-26	1045	Code of discipline in Industry . . .	5542
1021	Films on India . . .	5526-30	1046	Pulta Tallah Water Main . . .	5542-43
1023	Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association . . .	5530-31	1047	Automobile spare parts . . .	5543-44
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		5531-86	1048	Film Festival Moscow . . .	5544
S.Q. No.			1049	Transfer of territories under Bagge Award . . .	5544-15
1013	Reorganisation of the Estate Office . . .	5531	1050	Employees' State Insurance Scheme . . .	5545
1022	Small Scale Industries . . .	5531-32	1051	Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. . . .	5545-46
1024	All India Medical Institute Delhi . . .	5532	1052	Manufacture of cheap cars . . .	5546
1025	Turbine Pump Industry . . .	5532-33	U.S.Q. No		
1026	Wage Board on Sugar Industry . . .	5533	1901	Import licences . . .	5546-47
1027	Films . . .	5534	1902	Balance of trade with Pakistan . . .	5547
1028	Application of Mines Act to stone quarries . . .	5534	1903	Employment exchanges . . .	5547
1029	Rock Salt Mines Mandi . . .	5535	1904	Central Silk Board . . .	5547-48
1030	Rubber development schemes . . .	5535	1905	Coin Board . . .	5548
1031	Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi . . .	5536	1906	Plan publicity in Bombay . . .	5548
1032	Disarming of Tibetan Refugees . . .	5536	1907	Children's films . . .	5548-49
1033	Installation of fertilizer factory in South India . . .	5536-37	1908	Poona Radio Station . . .	5549-50
1034	Indian Embassy at Djakarta . . .	5537-38	1909	Hendloom Industries in Bombay . . .	5550
			1910	Quotas of steel for Assam . . .	5550
			1911	Teacher's delegation to Russia . . .	5550-51

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
1912	Development of hand-loom Industry in Andhra Pradesh	5551
1913	State Trading Corporation	5551-52
1914	Exchange of animals with China	5552
1915	Public Undertakings	5552
1916	Small-scale Industries	5552-53
1917	Import of cycles and sewing machines	5553
1918	Trade Agreements	5554
1919	Small-Scale Industries Boards	5554-55
1920	Ashes of the late Rash Behari Bose	5555
1921	Manganese ore trade	5556
1922	Compensation for displaced persons	5556-57
1923	Entry of Razakars in India	5557
1924	Educated unemployed in Punjab	5557-58
1925	Industrial Estates in Punjab	5558
1926	Press Information Bureau	5558-59
1927	Assistance to Sikkim	5559-60
1928	Displaced persons in Bihar	5560-61
1929	Automobile Industry Reviewing Committee	5561-62
1930	Labour participation in management	5562
1931	Labour participation in management	5562
1932	Planning Commission Panel on Land Reforms	5562-63
1933	Enquiry into Kerala plantation strike	5563
1934	Delhi Race Course Club	5563
1935	Self-sufficiency in chemical goods	5563-64
1936	Industrial Estate, Solan	5564
1937	Cotton consumption by handlooms	5564-65
1938	Dandakaranya Scheme	5565
1939	Import of Rayon Grade Pulp	5565-66
1940	Shortfall in plan expenditure of Orissa	5566
1941	Export of bauxite to Japan	5566-67

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
1942	Manufacture of antibiotics at Okhla	5567
1943	Development Council for Salt Industry	5567
1944	Ashoka Hotel	5567-68
1945	Export of mangnes	5568-69
1946	Bharat Sewak Samaj	5569
1947	Export of paddy from Nepal to India	5570
1948	Amendment of Labour Acts	5570-71
1949	Rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan	5571-72
1950	Import of cotton	5573
1951	Hindi and Sanskrit in foreign countries	5573-74
1952	Violation of cease-fire line	5574-75
1953	Small scale industries products	5575
1954	Diaries printed by Government of India	5576
1955	Photographic materials	5576-77
1956	Popularisation of handloom fabrics in foreign countries	5577
1957	Local development Works Programme	5577-78
1958	Perfumes	5578
1959	Map of Kashmir	5578-79
1960	Government Advertisements	5579-80
1961	Educated unemployed in Andhra Pradesh	5580
1962	Technical training in Punjab	5580-81
1963	Stevedore Workers at Bombay	5581
1964	Steering Committee on Wages	5581-82
1965	Chattigarh Coal Mines Labour Union	5582
1966	Code of discipline	5582-83
1967	Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore	5583
1968	Indian Nationals in Java, Sumatra and Borneo	5583-84
1969	Duncan Straton	5584
1970	Manufacture of hand-made paper in Manipur	5585

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1971	Drug Units . . .	5585-86
1972	Cement factory in Assam . . .	5586

S.N.Q. No.	8 Impending closure of Hotel Cecil, Delhi . . .	5586
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MOTIONS FOR ADJOURN-
MENT . . . 5587—5601

(1) The Speaker postponed till the 2nd September, 1959 his decision on the admissibility of seven adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding the reported resignation of the Chief of Staff, Indian Army, to be followed by the resignations of the Chiefs of staff of the Indian Air Force and Indian Navy :—

Sarvashri J. B. Kripalani, Asoka Mehta, Narayan Ganesh Gorsy, Khushwaqt Rai, Hem Barua, S. M. Banerjee, Prakash Vir Shastri, Surendra Mahanty, Shradhakar Supkar, S. C. Gupta and Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

(2) The Speaker withheld his consent to moving of another adjournment motion given notice of by Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy and Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding Food situation as he had decided to admit a Calling Attention Notice on the same subject.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 5607—10

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim) made a statement on the breach in the Navigation Canal of the Damodar Valley Corporation, in the Howrah-Hooghly area of West Bengal.

BILL PASSED . . .

COLUMNS
5610—II

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha) moved that the Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE: FOURTEENTH
REPORT OF THE LAW
COMMISSION . . .

5611—40

Further discussion on the Motion re. the Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission, moved on 27-8-59, was concluded and the motion was adopted.

DEMAND FOR EXCESS
GRANTS . . .

5640—62

(i) Discussion on Demand for Excess Grant in respect of Delhi State for the year 1956-57 commenced and concluded. The demand was voted in full.

(ii) Demands for Grants in respect of Himachal Pradesh for the year 1956-57 commenced and concluded. The demands were voted in full.

BILL UNDER CONSIDER-
ATION . . .

5662—70

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Arms Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION RE : ANNUAL
REPORT OF HINDU-
STAN SHIPYARD (PRI-
VATE) LIMITED . . .

5670—5718

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved the motion regarding the Annual Report of Hindustan Ship-

5725

[DAILY DEBATE]

5725

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDU-STAN SHIPYARD (PRIVATE) LIMITED—*contd.*

yard (Private) Limited for 1957-58 laid on the Table on 31-3-59. After some discussion the Motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1959/BHADRA 11, 1881 (SAKA).

Discussion on the motion re: Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language.