

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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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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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

+

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|
| *1011. | { | Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: |
| | | Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: |
| | | Shri A. M. Tariq: |
| | | Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: |
| | | Shri E. C. Majhi: |
| | | Shri Snbodb Hanada: |

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the various steps taken by Government 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 statement 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 conditions and what steps have already been taken? May we also know when the conditions will become normal?

282 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 footing

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 manufacturer. 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 justification for allotting a quota of 50 units to Delhi and 14 units to Uttar Pradesh and Punjab when the population 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 B. 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. 1052 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 malpractices 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 malpractice 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 Anwar 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 Manabhai 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.

श्री म० ना० द्विवेदी . अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं ने यह नोटिफिकेशन देखा है और मेरे
ध्यान में . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय ध्यान उनके बारे में
वितरकलन नहीं है ।

श्री म० ना० द्विवेदी मैं वितरकलन
नहीं करता । जो बात मंत्री 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

+
(Shri Shree Narayan Das
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
*1012 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Damar:
Shrimati Masda 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—605

(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

+
*1837 { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Masida 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 67 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 605 people have been captured

श्री न० सा० शिवेरी : क्या संसदीय-सचिव महोदय को यह पता है कि विद्रोही नागाओं की कुछ टुकड़ियाँ चीन के उस हिस्से में चली गई हैं, जहाँ से चीन की ओर से हमारे क्षेत्र पर आक्रमण किया गया है ?

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

श्री न० सा० शिवेरी : अध्यक्ष जी, वह बात अक्सर वार्ता में प्रकाशित रूप से प्रकाशित हो चुकी है और संसदीय-सचिव कहते हैं कि मुझे 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.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस बात का पता बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन : 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 Masida 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 Masida 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. Borooah: 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 Madaa 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 E. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hanota:

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 E. 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 एलोपैथिक डिसपेंसरियां हैं उन में किस परिणाम में मरीज, किस परसटेज 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 पेशेंट्स आये और १८,००० के करीब एलोपैथिक डिसपेंसरीस में आये ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : आंध्र प्रदेश को छोड़ कर के दूसरे भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में कितने इस प्रकार के औषधालय 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 बिहार 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 खयाल है इस वक्त वहां कोई डिसपेंसरी नहीं है । लेकिन इसके बारे में विचार किया जायेगा कि खोले या न खोले ।

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 हूं कि क्या इन औषधालयों 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 अलहदा हैं ।

श्री म० ना० सिंह : आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरीस में एक रोगी पर कितना खर्चा पड़ता है और एलोपैथिक डिसपेंसरीस में एक रोगी पर कितना पड़ता है, इसका भी कुछ अन्दाजा गवर्नमेंट ने किया है ।

श्री आबिद अली : आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरी में करीब १२ आने हैं और एलोपैथिक 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

वा हिन्दी और दूसरी अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी बन रही है ?

श्री आ० च० जोशी : यह तो मैं निश्चयात्मक रूप से नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन हिन्दी में तो मेरे जवाब में यह जरूर होगी।

श्री आ० सा० शिंदेजी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गांधी जी के ऊपर चित्र बन रहा है, उसमें किसी विदेशी विशेषज्ञ की सहायता ली जा रही है या भारत के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा ही यह बनाया जा रहा है ?

श्री आ० च० जोशी : अभी कोई ऐसा विचार नहीं है।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: 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, 1980, the birthday of Gandhiji.

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

Shri A. C. Joshi: Not so far.

लेट मोविज् ब्रत क्या वे जो छोटी छोटी 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 बन रहा है ?

श्री आ० च० जोशी : इस बात जो विचार है वह एक गो फुल लेंग्थ डॉक्यूमेंट्री बनाने का है जो कि बाट दस पील्स में होना और दूसरी सीरिज में होगी, छोटी छोटी फिल्में बनेंगी, कलाबद्ध के बारे में, हरिजन और टैम्बल एंटी पर, बाबिबन इकोनोमिकल पर, रिपब्लिक, गांधी एंड विस्लेज इन्स्टीट्यूट, गांधी मार्च एंड जवर मार्चिस, एंडे विव गांधी जी, इत्यादि सबकीबद्ध पर बनेंगी।

अपना ज़रूरी : जलन जलन होगी ?

श्री आ० च० जोशी : जलन जलन जलन जलन होगी।

Copy-Right Agreement with Pakistan

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*1016. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Wodeyar:

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 Sarhadi: 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.

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Technical Committee for Production of Fertilizers

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*1017. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
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, 1980 or so. The Rourkela and Neyveli projects are likely to go into production towards the end of 1981 or early 1982 and Trombay fertiliser factory by the end of 1982.

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 Mafta Ahmed.**

Shrimati Mafta 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 Nehorkatiya oil-field, another in the vicinity of Moran oil-field and the third in Gauhati. The consensus of opinion in the Committee is that Nehorkatiya would be the most suitable site.

Shri Sitheenan 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 Kothagudim. 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 Kothagudim. 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.

श्री गोविन्द दास: जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, क्या हुसनाबाद जिले में इटारसी में इस प्रकार की फैक्टरी बनाने की कोई योजना चल रही है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: मैं ने प्रश्न किया कि कमेटी राजस्थान के बाद मध्य प्रदेश जायेगी। वहाँ पर दो स्थान हैं जिनके ऊपर नीर हो रहा है। एक इटारसी है वहाँ कि करीब में कोयले की खानें हैं और इससे फर्टिलाइजर बन सकती है। दूसरी सम्भावना फर्टिलाइजर पैक करने की जिलाई में है। दोनों के ऊपर कमेटी नीर कर के फिर राय देगी कि कहाँ कौन सी बेहतर जगह होगी।

विहार में सजीव देवर मिश्र

*१०१८. पंजित हा० ना० शिवारी : क्या वास्तविक तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह ज्ञात कर सकेंगे कि—

(क) क्या सरकार ने दरभंगा, बिहार के सजीव “सजीव देवर मिश्र” के साथ से

एक नये कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये एक अस्थायी कर्म को लाइसेंस दिया है ;

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

(ग) किन-किन देशों से पूंजी उपकरण मंगाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :
(क) से (ग) एक विवरण मन्त्रालय की वेब पर रखा जाना है ।

विवरण

मं० श्री वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेद मवन प्राइवेट लि०, कमलता को उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम, १९५१ के अधीन एक लाइसेंस दिया गया है । इसके अनुसार "अशोक वेपर लिमिटेड" नाम से दरभंगा, बिहार में एक नया कारखाना खोला जायेगा जिसमें निम्नाई तथा खर्चा का ₹५,००० टन काम और ₹६,५०० टन मजदूरी प्रति वर्ष बना करेगी । यह कारखाना १९६१ के अन्त तक स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है । इसके लिये २८० लाख रु० के पूंजीगत उपकरण आयात करने की आवश्यकता होगी । इन में से कुछ उपकरण अमेरिका से निर्यात आयात बैंक श्रृंखला योजना के अधीन और कुछ उपकरण फ्रांस से फ्रान्सीसी श्रृंखला योजना के अन्तर्गत आयात किये जायेंगे । उपकरण देने वाली फ्रान्सीसी कम्पनी इस योजना की पूंजी में ३० लाख रुपये लगावेगी ।

वर्धित हुआ मं० सिधारी . मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फैक्टरी में किन्हीं पूंजी मालिकों और मजदूरों से क्या उन लोगों ने मिलके कि नाम लाइसेंस मिला है, उन्होंने कर्म के लिये भी दरखास्त दी है और यदि हाँ तो किन्ती कर्मों के लिये ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू : इसकी पूंजी कोई ४, ५ करोड़ रुपये तक होगी । जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार का सम्बन्ध है उसने कोई डाइरेक्ट एडिस्टेंस या सब्सिडी नहीं माँगी है लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन से और बैंकों से जो भी नियम के अधीन महायुता दी जा सकती है वह जरूर उनको मिलेगी ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या श्रीमान यह बताने का .

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

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या श्रीमान यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि इन कैप्टी की पर डे क्या कैपेसिटी है ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू : 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

*1919 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, 1959, 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 Vidya Charan Shukla: 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 Kanungo): 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.

श्री हलजीत सिंह क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गये साल में कितने का माल बाहर से मंगाया गया और कितने का देश में पैदा किया गया और कितने धर्म में देश की जरूरियात के लिये काफी मामान पैदा किया जा सकेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह जहाँ तक कि सारे फोटोग्रफिक कैमिकल्स और मैटीरियल्स का तोल्मुक है बाहर से कोई ४ करोड़ से ऊपर ५ करोड़ रुपये तक का माल आया है जब कि यहाँ का जो इंडियन प्रोडक्शन जैसे कि कैमिकल्स का मैं ने बतलाया, बौकल कैमराज, ग्लासेज और ग्लेज ग्लास इन ग्ल ग्लोस में कम का माल बना है और हमें आता है कि जिस किस्म की कोसिज की जा रही है पब्लिक मैट्टर में और प्राइवेट मैट्टर में उन में बड़े फाइव ईयर प्लान के अन्त तक हम देश को काफी 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 Shivannaajappa: May I know who are the foreign collaborators for the manufacture of raw films?

Shri Manabhai 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. Deo: May I know the progress that has been made in Ootacamund in the manufacture of raw films?

Shri Manabhai 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 Manabhai 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 Manabhai Shah: No, not to my knowledge. No such request has come. Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to one of the drugs 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

*1921. **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 Fritz Lang 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 'Pardesi' 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.

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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.

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 USA and UK 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.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: जहाँ तक हम ने देखा है, इस एसोसियेशन ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, उस का एक अंग यह भी था कि कारेन कन्टीज में अमरीका और इंग्लैंड से इडियन पेंट्स का जो काम्पटीशन हो रहा है, उस का सामना करने के लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जो वेलिक मैटीरियल्स हैं, उन को भी किया जावे और वे हम को बचक हो सकें।

श्री केशवई साहू : मेम्बर साहबान को यह मेरा आवश्वासन है कि जहाँ तक एक्सपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, किमी किस्म की इम्पोर्ट इयूटी हम उस पर लगाने नहीं है। यह सब ट्रा-डींग 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 CPWD 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 Manubhai 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

*1025. { 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

*1027. Shri Anwar: 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

*1028 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

*1020. { 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. 1380 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

*1030. 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 Kanungo): (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. Mehdi: 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 S. C. Godse: 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. Borooah:

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

*1033. **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 Keskar): 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 Hanada:
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 Sarhadi:
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 Kanungo): (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 Panigrahi: 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 Manabhai 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 | |
| 3. Berhampur | 5. Blacksmithy Centre 6. Tailoring Centre 7. Leather Work Centre | |
| 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. Pulita 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" Pulita 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. Mehdi: 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. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (b) (i) "JALSAGHAR" | { Documentaries (English) |
| (ii) "ACHARYA JAGDISH CHANDRA" | |
| (iii) "MADHYA PRADESH" | |

(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 Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Detailed particulars and figures are still being collected by the Government of West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*1050. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 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 Abid Ali): (a) Yes

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

Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

*1051. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the net profits earned by Messrs Sindri Fertilisers 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

*1052. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Damani:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
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

*1051. 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, 1959.

Balance of Trade with Pakistan

1962. 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, 1959; 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, 1959 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, 1959 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

1963. 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 1959 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, 1959.

Central Silk Board

1964. 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 1958-59; 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

1965. 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 1958 and in 1959 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, 1958, and one in February in 1959 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

1966. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount of money sanctioned in 1958-59 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 1958-59.

Children's Films

1967. 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. Keshkar): (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 10 (2 from Indian and 8 from foreign films) | *Original in Hindi with a version of one in Bengali and another in Bengali and Tamil |
| Films Division | †7 | † 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:

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (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 rest 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:

- the places in Bombay State where training is imparted to artisans in the Handloom Industry; and
- 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 86]

Quota of Steel for Assam

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

- the allocation of Steel quota being made to Assam for small-scale industries for the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1959;
- 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
- if so, the amount of allocation made?

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

- Yes, Sir.
- 4,640 tons

Teachers' Delegation to Russia

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

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- 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 |
| <i>Sewing Machines.</i> | | | | |
| Domestic | 9749 | 1353 | 592 | 72 |
| Industrial | 13800 | 4908 | 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

1929. { 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 intimate the details of offences charged with, and punishment awarded to, each of the four followers of Allama Mashruqi 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. Keekar): 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

202 LSD-3.

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) T.B. 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. 58.81 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

1929. { 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 30 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 Mansubhai 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 Mansubhai 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 Kanungo): (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 Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Punnoose:

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 Mannabhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of import licence issued for import of rayon wood pulp to Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayonpuram, 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 |
| 2-11-57 | 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 Krishan 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 Kanungo): (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 Manabhai 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 Manabhai 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 Sarkadi:
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 Masida 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, Bahrain Is., Kuwait, Trucial 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. श्री प्रकाश वीर झास्की : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) उन में से कितने ठेकों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ;

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

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सेवक समाज को अन्य ठेकेदारों से अधिक दर पर ठेके दिये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) दिल्ली और कटक में भारत सेवक समाज को केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा छः ठेके दिये गये हैं । इन ठेको की कुल लागत ४,०६,६७५ रुपये है ।

(ख) छः 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) ७०,००० रुपये ।

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

Export of Paddy from Nepal to India

1947. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: 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

1948. Shri K. N. Pandey: 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

१९४६. श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ तक पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा 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 बाकी है ; और

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

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्ड सरा) : (क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों की संख्या लगभग ४१.१७ लाख है। उनकी राज्यवार संख्या इस प्रकार है : —

| राज्य | शरणार्थियों की संख्या |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| अन्धमान और निकोबार टापू | ४,००० |
| आसाम | ४,८७,००० |
| बिहार | ६७,००० |
| मध्य प्रदेश | ४,००० |
| मणिपुर | २,००० |

राज्य—क्रमशः शरणार्थियों की संख्या—क्रमशः

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| उड़ीसा | १२,००० |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | ६,००० |
| पश्चिमी बंगाल | ३१,६१,००० |
| त्रिपुरा | ३,७४,००० |
| जोड़ | ४१,१७,००० |

ये शरणार्थी इन राज्यों के विभिन्न जिलों और इलाकों में सरकार द्वारा निर्मित बस्तियों में और उन के बाहर छिबरे हुए हैं। इन में से बहुत से परिवार विद्यमान कस्बों और देहातों में बसे हुए हैं। इन राज्यों के विभिन्न स्थानों के नाम जहाँ कि ये लोग बसाये गये हैं और प्रत्येक स्थान पर उनकी मख्या क्या है, ऐसी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस के एकत्रित करने में बहुत सा समय और मेहनत लगेगी जिसमें पर्याप्त परिणाम नहीं मिलेगा।

(ख) ३० जून, १९५६ को पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा, के कैम्पो में पुनर्वासकाशी शरणार्थियों की मख्या १,६७,५८१ थी। इसके अतिरिक्त ५६,३१६ व्यक्ति स्थायी तौर पर सरकारी सहायता पर निर्भर निकेतनों में थे। विभिन्न राज्यों के कैम्पो और निकेतनों से बाहर रहने वाले शरणार्थियों में से बहुत से लोग किमी न किमी प्रकार की पुनर्वास महायाना ले चुके हैं। इन की मख्या लगभग २६ लाख है। राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है कि वे अपने इलाकों में सहायता चाहने वाले शरणार्थियों की शेष समस्या का अनुमान लगाये।

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

रुई का आयात

१९५०. श्री डानर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार इस वर्ष विदेशी रुई की कितनी गांठों का आयात करने वाली है ;

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

(ग) क्या रुई का मूल्य नकद रूप में दिया जायेगा अथवा कच्चे माल के रूप में ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कामनबोर) . (क)
१ १/१६ इंच या इससे अधिक लम्बे रेशे की रुई आयात करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति यह है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि और कपड़ा उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे केवल उसने ही परिमाण में आयात किया जाये जितने की उद्योग को जरूरत हो। निर्यात वृद्धि के एक उपाय के तौर पर रुई का आयात अब कपड़े के निर्यात से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है और १-६-५८ से ३१-३-५९ तक ६१ लाख गांठ रुई आयात की जा चुकी है।

(ख) रुई का आयात किसी देश से किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि उसका रेशा वांछित लम्बाई वाला हो।

(ग) आयात की जाने वाली रुई का मूल्य सामान्यतः नकद चुकाया जाता है।

विदेशों में हिन्दी और संस्कृत

१९५१. श्री डानर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सत्तार के कितने देशों में स्कूलों में हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : सरकार के पास एसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि किन-किन देशों

के स्कूलों में हिन्दी और संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है और न ही सरकार के क्वाल में यह उचित ही है कि यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जाय क्योंकि इसके लिए बहुत समय और धन लगेगा। फिर भी, सरकार को पता है कि ईरान, नेपाल, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ, पूर्व अफ्रीका, सिंगापुर और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका तथा और कई देशों में भी हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है।

Violation of Cease-Fire Line

1952. { Shri A. M. Tarig:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. C. Boroah:

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 Manabhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

भारत सरकार द्वारा ख़ुशवाई गई बाबरिया

१९५४. श्री व० सा० बाबुलाल : क्या ख़ुशवाई और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मसद् के सदस्यों को १९५८ में वितरित की गई बाबरिया कितनी ख़पवाई गई थी और उन पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ;

(ख) संसद-सदस्यों के वितरित अन्य व्यक्तियों को कितनी बाबरिया बेची गई थी और उस से कितनी आय हुई,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कई हज़ार बाबरिया मुम हो गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन का मूल्य क्या है ?

ख़ुशवाई और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० फैसलकर) : (क) "इन्डिया डायरी १९५६" की ४६,६६१ प्रतिया तथा "इन्वोजमेंट डायरी १९५६" की १३,४७० की छापी गई जिन पर क्रमशः १,२६,६७४.३४ रुपये तथा ३३,६४४.७३ रुपये खर्च आया।

(ख) "इन्डिया डायरी १९५६" की २६,८१७ प्रतिया तथा "इन्वोजमेंट डायरी १९५६" की ६,२८३ प्रतिया बेची गई जिन में क्रमशः कुल १,४६,०८५ रुपये तथा २१,६६०.५० रुपये प्राप्त हुए।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

फोटोवाणी का सामान

१९५५. श्री व० सा० बाबुलाल : क्या वास्तव्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान राज्य के लिये कल वर्ष तथा इस वर्ष फोटोवाणी के सामान का कितना कोटा निर्यात किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शहा):
कोटोघाटी के सामान का देश में उत्पादन
घनी बारम्ब नहीं हुआ है और इसकी मांग
घावात कर के पूरी की जाती है। राज्यवार
कोई कोटा नहीं दिया जाता है। सभी
वास्तविक उपयोग कर्ता अपनी जरूरत का
सामान बितरकों से खरीदते 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 handloom 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. Dee: 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. Kankar): (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.

खलीसगढ़ कोयला खान श्रमिक संघ

१९६५. श्री आनंदे : क्या अब श्री रीजनल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के श्रीर कोयला खान क्षेत्र में खलीसगढ़ कोयला खान श्रमिक संघ द्वारा गत दो महीनों से हड़ताल जारी है ;

(ख) यदि हो, तो सच ने क्या मांगें की हैं ; और

(ग) मजदूरी और उत्पादन में अब तक कितनी क्षति हुई है ।

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष शर्मा) : (क) हड़ताल १२ अगस्त, १९५९ को समाप्त हो गई ।

(ख) सच की मांग मांगे ये थीं —

(१) गोरखपुरी मजदूरों को कोयला खान से हटा दिया जाय ।

(२) गोरखपुर मजदूर संगठन को सत्त्व कर दिया जाय ।

(ग) प्रबन्धकों ने यह बताया है कि २० मई, १९५९ से १२ अगस्त, १९५९ तक मजदूरी में करीब २ लाख ६३ हजार और उत्पादन में करीब १३ लाख ६३ हजार रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है ।

Code of Discipline

1968. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnam:

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. Mehdi: 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 Manabhai 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 Kodiyar:

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 Manabhai 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 Manabhai 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.

12 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 Sinha) rose—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission to make.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Basirhat): 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 (Madurai): 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 Benu Chakravarti: 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-

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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 (Ranchi 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 p.m. (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 discourtesy 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 Banga (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—of 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 Namahir 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 functus 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 Banga: 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 Chakravartty (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 Chakravartty: 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 unprecedented 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, 1950, namely —

"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, 1950."

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.

13 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 Sinhasan 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 Sinhasan 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 Sinhasan 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 Krishnaswami Aiyar (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 Raghubir Sahai (Budaun)
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 Krihan 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 Raghunath 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-

[Shri A. K. Sen]

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-Bihar) : 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 Kasliwal 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 K. 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 whole 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. Ghosh: What about the jury system in the districts?

Shri A. K. Sen: In some districts, they do not exist.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: 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*. In fact, 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.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मिस्टर बिप्लो स्पीकर, सर, मुझे यह बताना बहुत ज्यादा खुशी है कि जितने भी सबजेक्ट्स ब्रह्मवा रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन हुई, इनमें जितनी यूनिवर्सिटी इस ला कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैंने देखी उतनी और किस मामले में नहीं पाई गई। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है और जो ला कमिशन ने तजवीज़ पेश की है उनके बारे में जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ सब की यक़ीन राय थी और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उनको प्रमोटी गेप देने के लिए प्रमोटी जाया पहिनाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जायगी। सिर्फ एक बात के बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। कल मेरे एक साथी ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि जो टर्म आफ रेफ़रेंस ये उनके प्रान्स् सेलेक्शन आफ जजेज शामिल नहीं था। कमिशन सिर्फ इस बारे में राय दे सकता है कि लीगल सिस्टम के प्रान्स् क्या डिफ़ेक्ट्स हैं। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि सेलेक्शन आफ जजेज का काम क्या लीगल सिस्टम में प्रलय है? मैं ना समझता हूँ कि लीगल सिस्टम की कामयाबी का दारोमदार सबसे ज्यादा इस बात पर है कि जजेज का सेलेक्शन ठीक हो और सही हो। अगर जस्टिस ऐडमिनिस्टर करने वाला ठीक नहीं होगा तो क्या वह लीगल सिस्टम ट्रस्ट पर मकेगा? इसलिए मेरी राय में इस बारे में ला कमिशन ने जो राय दी है वह ठीक दी है और वह टर्म आफ रेफ़रेंस में शामिल था और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इस बात पर पूरा विचार किया जाएगा।

जहां तक जुडिशियरी को एक्जीक्यूटिव में प्रलय करने का तात्पर्य है यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सब मेम्बरान की इसके बारे में एक राय है और प्रान्स्बुल मिनिस्टर ने भी इस बात का यकीन दिलाया है कि इसको प्रलय करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और पूरी कोशिश की जायगी। उन्होंने कुछ दिक्कतें भी बतलाई। जहां तक मैं समझता

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

हूँ सब से बड़ी मुश्किल तो यह है कि यह जो जूडिशियरी है यह स्टेट्स सब्जेक्ट है और इसलिए देरी होती है। उन्होंने इनफ़ारेक्टली इस बात को तसलीम कर लिया कि देरी का कारण यह है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। अगर हम यह महसूस करें कि बाकई देरी ज्यादा होती है तो इस पार्लियामेंट को बहुत ज्यादा पावर हासिल है। विधान में भी तबदीली हो सकती है। इसको सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट भी बनाया जा सकता है। लोगों को हंसाफ देने के लिए अगर हम विधान में तबदीली करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात होगी और मैं इस बात पर इमनिग ज्यादा जोर देना हूँ क्योंकि मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जब तक जूडिशियरी को एक्जीक्यूटिव में मकम्मिल नीर पर अलग नहीं किया जायगा तब तक जो हमारा लीगल सिस्टम है वह किसी भी हालत में सुधर नहीं सकता।

मैंने एक माननीय डॉक्टर न अपनी स्पीच में इस बात का भी जिक्र किया कि जब हमारा विधान बनाया जा रहा था उस वक़्त यह तजवीज़ थी कि कुछ टाइटम मुक़रर कर दिया जाय जिसके कि अन्दर यह काम पूरा हो जाय लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। हमारे मंत्री यह तजवीज़ है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि अगर बाकई स्टेट्स की तरफ़ से हम मामले में देरी हो रही है और अगर बाकई स्टेट्स इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि उन्हें जो जूडिशियरी पावर मिलनी हुई है उनको एक्जीक्यूटिव में अलग कर दिया जाय तो हम ऐसा भी कदम उठावें कि इसको सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट बना दिया जाय। मैं यह बात इमनिग कह रहा हूँ कि यह दुनिया के तमाम देशों का माना हुआ उमूल है कि जूडिशियरी को एक्जीक्यूटिव में अलग करना बहुत जरूरी है बल्कि वह किसी किस्म की गवर्नमेंट हो और इस डीक़्टन के ऊपर तमाम दुनिया के देश अमल करते हैं और इसके बारे में यह कहा गया है और एक किताब का जिक्र

कि मैंने पहले भी रेफ़र दिया था और इस चीज़ 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 विश्वास है कि इस तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा।

इसके अलावा मैंने आखिरी तजवीज़ एक छोटी सी और भी है। चूँकि इसकी तरफ़ हाउस में जितने भी आनर्बल मम्बर हैं उनकी राय दी इस वाइड को किसी ने भी दब नहीं किया इसलिए मैं इसका जिक्र करना बहुत जरूरी समझता हूँ। अगर बाकई हम चाहते हैं कि हर जगह इमाफ़ हो और लोगों को इमाफ़ हासिल करने में दिक्कत न पायें तो हमें पंचायतों का ताकत देनी होगी। यह सब में अच्छा तरका है कि गांव गांव के अन्दर पंचायतें वायम की जायें और उनको पूरी ताकत दी जाय। इसके बारे में आनर्बल प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी अपनी राय ज़ाहिर की थी और उन्होंने ट्राइयन टर्मीनियट आफ पब्लिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की फिफथ ऐनड्रस जनरल मीटिंग में जो कि २७ अप्रैल सन १९४९ का हुआ था उसमें यह फरमाया था —

"that greater power should be given to panchayats and village co-operatives"

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ़ भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा।

आखिर में उहा तक कि सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री आफ जस्टिस के क्रिएट करने का मसाला 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 मुक़र्रर किया जायगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी है।

जैसे कि अभी माननीय मंत्री ने फरमाया 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 मुक़र्रर किया जाय और जिन तजवीजों 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 हूँ कि लीगल सिस्टम हमारे देश की पोलिटिकल जिन्दगी में ही नहीं सोशल जिन्दगी में भी उसके बनाने में अहमियत रखता है। अमरीका के मि० राबर्ट नेरैन्सु 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 *Salaries and Pensions 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 सि० शीला (अन्वर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जब कि बैंच के लिए फलतः अट मजूर करायी जा रही है तो मैं सब से पहली चीज यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि कम जो आन्टरेक्स मिनिस्टर की तकरीर से सबसाल पैदा हो गये थे वे आज सा मिनिस्टर की तकरीर के बाद दूर हो गये। मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के बैंच को परमानेंट किया जाये क्योंकि सा कमीशन ने जिस बिना

पर बैंचों के एवालिशन की सिफारिश की है वे दिल्ली में मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैंने कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का वह हिस्सा पढ़ा है। उस में पहली बजह तो यह दी गयी है कि चीफ जस्टिस का पूरा कंट्रोल नहीं होता। लेकिन दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ तो बहुत अच्छी तरह कनक्ट हैं और यहां की फुल बैंच के केसेज में चीफ जस्टिस आकर बैठते हैं। इस तरह से यहां की बैंच को चीफ जस्टिस का पूरा कंट्रोल हासिल है।

दूसरी बात रिपोर्ट में यह कही गयी है कि जहां बैंच हो वहां स्ट्राग बार होना चाहिये और जब तक कंसालिडेटेड हाई कोर्ट नहीं होगा तब तक स्ट्राग बार नहीं बन सकता। लेकिन दिल्ली के केस में यह चीज भी लागू नहीं होती क्योंकि यहां पर मुझीम कोर्ट होने की बजह से हिन्दुस्तान के बेहतरीन बकील प्रेक्टिस करते हैं और इसलिए दिल्ली में बहुत मजबूत बार है। यहां पर बार की कोई डिफिकल्टी नहीं है।

और जो एक बहुत बड़ा प्वाइंट है दिल्ली बैंच रखने के फेवर में यह यह है कि दिल्ली खुद एक स्टेट है। हिस्टोरिकल रीजन्स के पलाया में दिल्ली की ग्रहमित बहुत ज्यादा है। यहां पर कर्मगियन निर्देशन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। चंडीगढ़ के बहुत से बकील दिल्ली में प्रेक्टिस करते हैं। चंडीगढ़ हाईकोर्ट के लिए जून जून तक चीफ जस्टिस यह देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में कौन ऐसा लायक है जिसको कि हाईकोर्ट के जजों के कौशल समझा जाये। दिल्ली में कर्मगियन काम इतना ज्यादा है कि यहां बैंच का रहना बहुत जरूरी है। इमान्दान में चाहना है कि जो दिल्ली का बैंच है वह सा कमीशन का अद में न आ जाये। आज जो स्पेशल ला मिनिस्टर माहब ने दी है उनका मुनकर हम को उम्मीद होती है कि दिल्ली को बैंच कायम रखा जायेगा। कम श्री आन्टरेक्स मिनिस्टर माहब ने अब अपनी स्पेशल बी बी तां मांजिन तो रखा था लेकिन जोर एवालिशन पर हो दिया था। लेकिन आज सा मिनिस्टर साहब ने बैंच कायम रखने

पर ज्यादा जोर दिया है। इसलिए मैं भ्रम करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का बीच कायम रखना चाहिए।

एक और मैं भ्रम देने देता हूँ। जिस मकान में हाई कोर्ट की बीच काम करती है वह कोई बहुत पुरानी इमारत है। आज जो हाईकोर्ट की जकरियायन बढ़ गयी है और जो बार की जकरियायन बढ़ गयी है उनका वह इमारत पूरा नहीं कर पाती। न वहाँ बार कम एक्सेलेबिल है। जो जज वहाँ काम करना है वे अनएम्प्लॉय हैं और वह इस बारे में कोई नम्ब्रा चौड़ा रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं करते। लेकिन उस इमारत के कमरे बहुत छोटे हैं और उन में लिटिगेंट्स और वकीलों तक को बैठने की जगह नहीं मिलती। तो यह बीच किमी अच्छी जगह हाउस किया जाना चाहिये।

एक बात और भी है। जो दिल्ली के डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांटे हैं उन के लिये एक प्रन्ट माडर्न इमारत बनायी गयी है लेकिन जो एक कोर्ट के लिये बीजे जकरा है वे उस इमारत में नहीं हैं। एच कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर माहब भी कहा गये थे और उनका दिखाया गया था कि इस इमारत के अन्दर ठीक तरह का काम नहीं हो सकता। यह नया स्ट्रक्चर अजीब तरीके से बताया गया है। यह शिकायत दिल्ली की बार की है जो कि दिल्ली के हेडक्वार्टर्स पर प्रेसिडेंट करते हैं कि दिल्ली के कांटे और बीच ठीक तरह हाउस नहीं किये गये हैं।

फिर मैं एक बार इम्पार्टेंट मबल का नरक आता हूँ। और उसकी तरफ ध्यानरेबिल मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिमाग चाहता हूँ। हम जब हिन्दुस्तान के लिये कोई प्रोग्राम बनाने हैं तो यह भूल जाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बर्-आजम है। जो हालात बवाल या मद्रास में हैं वह पंजाब और दिल्ली में नहीं हैं। इसलिए जहमको सारे देश के लिए एक रिजिड प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाना चाहिए कि जो बीच एक हाई कोर्ट में होनी वही सारी जगह होनी। जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान की सफाईयत का सवाल है उस

बारे में तो हम एक तरह का प्रोग्राम बना सकते हैं लेकिन सब मामलों में हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। अब सवाल यह है कि हाईकोर्ट्स का संयोज क्या होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मद्रास और बंगाल और दूसरे हाईकोर्ट्स में जहाँ पर न जज हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी जानते हैं, न वकील हिन्दी जानते हैं न लिटिगेंट हिन्दी जानते हैं वहाँ के लिये वही प्रोग्राम संयोज के मामले में नहीं बनाना चाहिये जो कि दिल्ली के लिये बनाया जा सकता है जहाँ कि जज भी हिन्दी जानते हैं, वकील भी हिन्दी जानते हैं और लिटिगेंट भी हिन्दी जानते हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्या बजह है कि दिल्ली में भी कचहरी में जज अंग्रेजी में बोलें, वकील भी अंग्रेजी में बहस करें और जज आबजर्जेशन भी अंग्रेजी में ही करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की बीच से सब में पहले हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल दुरु होना चाहिये। इस में कोई भी दिक्कत नहीं है। हा फर्मले अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाये क्योंकि वे मुर्शम कोर्ट को जानें हैं। दिल्ली में हिन्दी के इस्तेमाल में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती। यहाँ पर बीच तो प्रोपोलेट कांटे है कोई ऑरिजिनल कांटे नहीं है। जहाँ की तकनिक हिन्दी जानती है और जज और वकील या हिन्दी जाना है वहाँ इस बात की इजाजत क्यों न हो कि वकाल अपनी बानी में बहस कर ताबि फरीकेन भी उनका समय सके।

मैं यह भ्रम करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में देहान में जिन लोगों ने लेट अंग्रेजी शुरू की है, वह गो अच्छे वकाल हैं लेकिन उनकी अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। अगर आप उनका मुकामना करना या मद्रास के वकीलों में करेंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि उनकी अंग्रेजी उतनी अच्छी नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बहुत अच्छा वकील है उसका भी बहुत सारी ताकत अंग्रेजी के प्राप बर्ड के एडजस्टमेंट में लग जाती है और वह इनकी ताकत कम में नहीं लगा पाता। कुछ जज जो कि बड़े काबिल इज्जत हैं वह भी अंग्रेजी को ज्यादा देखते हैं। अगर कोई इमर्जेंट में अंग्रेजी पढ़कर आता है

[श्री प्र० सिंह बीलता]

तो वह उसकी धंभेजी को ज्यादा देखते हैं और कोर्ट में दूसरों को धंभेजी पढ़ाना शुरू कर देते हैं। तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की बीच में, फरीकैन के नुकते निगाह से भी यह जरूरी है कि यहाँ की कार्रवाई हिन्दी में होनी चाहिये। और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम बहस तो हिन्दी में होनी चाहिये ताकि फरीकैन भी उसको समझ सकें। मैं धन्य करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोग इस को बहुत पसन्द करेंगे कि मुकदमों में हिन्दी में बहस की जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोगों को सस्ता और जल्द इन्साफ मिलना चाहिए। यह कैसे किया जा सकता है? इसके लिए मैं कुछ तजवीज पेश करूँगा। इस में एक तो यह चीज जरूरी है कि सरकार का खर्चा भी कम हो और लोगों का भी खर्चा कम हो। मेरी राय में यह बड़ा आसान काम है। आप पंचायतो को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तिथार दे। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपसे यह धन्य कर दूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम हिस्सों में मोरिस-यालाजी और तहजीब का डिफरेंट स्टैंडर्ड है। दिल्ली के देहात का और जगहों के देहात में कोई मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता। यहाँ देहात में कम्पेरेटिवली रीचर पीजेंटरी है और लोग ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे हैं और एक स्वाम ट्रेडिशन में पड़े हैं। उनको आप जितन ज्यादा इस्तिथार देंगे उतना ही लोगों का इन्साफ पाने में खर्चा कम होगा। और सरकार का भी खर्चा कम होगा। और चूँकि दिल्ली मेंटर के मानहत्त है इसलिए उसको अपनी पंचायत का एक माडल भी मूलक मामने पेश करना चाहिए जिसकी दूसरी जगह नकल की जा सके। इस बात को सुनकर बड़ा दुःख होता कि देहात में बड़ी पार्टी बाजी है। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग बुरे हो और कुछ पार्टीबाजी हो लेकिन सबकुछ तौर पर देहात वालों का एग्रोव इन्साफ की तरफ होता है।

आजकल यह प्रॉक्टिस शुरू हुई है कि सहर में आप धानरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट मुकर्रर करते हैं।

हम अगवाओं के बक्त में तो धानरेरी मजिस्ट्रेटों का मजक बनाया करते थे, उनके खिलाफ आवाज उठाते थे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि जब एक आदमी धानरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट मुकर्रर होता है तो वह असबारी में अपना फोटो निकलवाता है, बड़ी शान मनाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि ये इन्साफ के अफसर हैं या अपनी पब्लिसिटी करन वाले हैं। मैं धन्य करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली एरिया में धानरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट नहीं होने चाहिए और देहात में पंचायतो को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर देनी चाहिए। ताकि असराजात कम हो।

एक और प्वाइंट मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने एकमेस घाट्स पर जो बातें कही हैं उन में से कोई भी बात नहीं कही जा सकती।

श्री प्र० सिंह० बीलता मैं एकमेस घाट्स के बारे में

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यहाँ ता एकमेस घाट्स का मतलब है। कुछ खर्चा ज्यादा हो गया है। इस पर यह तो कहा जा सकता है कि इतना ज्यादा क्यों हुआ कम हो सकता था। लेकिन जहाँ तक पार्लामी का मतलब है यह गाँवों में हो चका है। अब तो सिर्फ इस पर आप यही कह सकते हैं कि यह एडिशनल खर्चा क्या हुआ है।

श्री प्र० सिंह० बीलता डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरी धन्य यह है कि बहुत कम खर्च होता, इस घाट्स की मन्त्री ने भी जल्द न पड़नी अगर पंचायतों को ज्यादा इस्तिथार दे दिये जाते।

14 hrs

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य बकील हैं और वह बेमक यह हमील दे रहे हैं कि अगर पंचायतों को ज्यादा इस्तिथार दे दिये जाते, तो खर्च कम होता, लेकिन मतलब यह है कि आया इस में पंचायतों को ज्यादा इस्तिथार दिये जा सकते हैं। अभी हम ने

ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहुत खरब की है। उसमें ये बातें कही जा सकती थीं और लोगों में कही है।

श्री प्र० सिंह बीसला : मैं यहाँ के पटि-कुसर हानात की बात कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम दिल्ली में ज्यादा आसानी से खर्च को कम कर सकते हैं बनिस्वत हिमाचल प्रदेश के और ऐसे दूसरे इलाकों के। बैंकवर्क इलाकों में अक्सर देते हुए शिफ्ट होती है, लेकिन दिल्ली में वह नहीं हो सकती है।

कोर्ट-फीस के बारे में कह कर मैं अपनी जगह लेता हूँ। मैं इस हक में नहीं हूँ कि कोर्ट-फीस बिल्कुल उठा दी जाय। यह कोई प्रैक्टिकल बात नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के बारे में तो अभी ला मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे चुके हैं। वह बहुत तो खरब हो चुकी है।

श्री प्र० सिंह बीसला : मैं धामदनी की बात मजबूत करना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य की निदमत्त में धन्य कर्मा कि इस में ज्यादा डिफरेंस नहीं है।

श्री प्र० सिंह बीसला : टिकट मगाने का जा सिस्टम है, वह सारा ओवरहाल होना चाहिए। यह क्या सिस्टम है कि जितनी ऊँची लिटिगेशन चली जाये, स्केल भी कम होता जाय। मैं यह सजस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि पांच छ हजार की प्रापर्टी पर कोर्ट-फीस बिल्कुल न हो। उस से धान न सिर्फ़ मिकदार-एमाउट बढ़ने चाहिये, बल्कि स्केल भी बढ़ना चाहिये और जो प्रापर्टीज कमासिज लिटिगेशन के लिये आती हैं, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पे करना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा, तो ज्यादा खर्चा मिलेगा और एक्सेस ग्रान्ट की मन्जूरी नहीं लेनी पड़ेगी।

श्री राजा रमण (बादली चौक) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मामों अभी होय मिनिस्टर

साहब ने दिल्ली के विषय में रखी हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करते हुए दो चार बातों की तरफ़ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। जनाब ने अभी दीलता साहब के कुछ मजबूत से बाहर की बात ना कहने के बारे में कहा, लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि जब कभी भी पार्लियामेंट में मौका मिले, तो दिल्ली के मेम्बरान और खास तौर पर उन लोगों को, जो कि दिल्ली के न्याय और वहाँ के और मामलों में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, तमाम बातों का डिस्क करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह हमारी बढकिस्मती है कि दिल्ली का अपना कोई सेजिस्ट्रेचर नहीं है, इसलिये जब भी कोई मौका आता है, तो वे स्थानात जो दूसरे सूबों में सेजिस्ट्रेचर में रखे जा सकते हैं, वहाँ रखे जाते हैं और आप की तरफ़ से बोझ सा इनडनजेंस दिया जाता है।

जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, ये मामों ज्यादातर पुराने बस्त की हैं और उस बस्त की हैं, जब स्टेटस का पुनर्गठन हो रहा था और इस का ताल्लुक हमारे हाई कोर्ट के बैच से है। मैं पूरे जोर से मंत्री महोदय से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वह वहाँ के सर्कट बैच की हालत को सुधारने की पूरी कोशिश करें। इस सर्कट बैच को काफी जहो-जहद के बाद दिल्ली में कायम किया गया था। इस सिलसिले में इस बात को महसूस किया गया था कि कैपिटल में इस बैच का होना बहुत जरूरी है। पहले वहाँ के लोगों को अपने रोजाना के मुकदमात का फ़ैसला करवाने के लिये पञ्जाब में जाना पड़ता था और हजार दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता था। इस बजह से इस सर्कट बैच को वहाँ कायम किया गया था और इस धर्से मैं उस ने बड़ा नुमायां काय किया है। सैकड़ों मुकदमे इस में फ़ैसल हो रहे हैं और जिन लोगों को पहले लाहौर—और अब चंडीगढ़—जाना पड़ता था, उन्हें बहुत काफ़ी राहत और आराम मिला है। मंत्री जी से मेरी बड़ी पुर्बोर दरखास्त यह है कि मौजूदा सर्कट बैच की हालत को सुधारने, उस को

[श्री राधा रमण]

एक्सपेंड करने और जो एमिनिटीज वहां इस वक़्त नहीं है, उन को पैदा करने का उन को बहुत स्थान करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस जगह की मांग है और यहाँ के हालात की ज़रूरत है और उन्हें इस बात को हमेशा अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। अगर इस से मुस्तलिफ़ स्थान उन के मंत्रालय या हाई कोर्ट के विभाग में कमी आये, तो उन को उस का पूरा मुकाबला करना चाहिए और इस सर्कट बैंच को यहाँ कायम रखना अपना बहुत ज़रूरी और अश्वय फर्ज समझना चाहिये।

मैं इस बात की बिल्कुल तार्किक करता हूँ कि इस वक़्त बैंच जहाँ पर कायम है, वह बिल्कुल गैर-मीज़ जगह है। उस में बैठने उठने का पूरा इन्तज़ाम नहीं है और वहाँ पर कोई ऐसी एमिनिटीज नहीं हैं कि जिन को देख कर यह कहा जा सके कि वह किसी हाई कोर्ट का बैंच है। इस लिए मैं जनाब के ज़रिये मंत्री महोदय से निहायत अदब से दरल्खास्त करूँगा कि उन को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। वहाँ पर वकीलों के लिये कोई अच्छे लाइब्रेरी नहीं है और जो क्लायट्स वर्ग वहाँ मुकदमेजान के सिलसिले में आते हैं, उन के लिये बैठने उठने का ठीक इन्तज़ाम भी नहीं है, जो भी चीज़ ऐसी अदालतों के आम-पाम होनी चाहिए, जिन से मुब्तिकलो और वकीलों को आराम पहुँचता है और जिन की बदौलत वकील लोग निहायत और-ख़ौब के साथ मुकदमों की पैरबी कर सकते हैं, वे चीज़ें आज वहाँ मुहैया नहीं हैं और यह बात हमारे लिये बायमे-शर्म है। यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई अथाह रुपया नहीं है और हर एक काम हम एक मीमा में रह कर ही करते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली जैसी जगह में जो सर्कट बैंच हो, वह एक नमूना होना चाहिए और वहाँ तमाम किस्म की सुविधायें होनी चाहिए, जिन की मुब्तिकलो, वकीलों और उन तमाम लोगों को ज़रूरत होती है, जो कि अपने मुकदमों के सिलसिले में वहाँ जाते हैं। उन के उठने बैठने

के लिए और उन के आराम के लिए सही तरीके का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए। इस बात पर पूरी तरह गौर किया जाये और उन के मुताबिक वहाँ पर तमाम ज़रूरियात को पूरा किया जाये या फिर हाई कोर्ट बैंच को किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाना चाहिये यह तमाम सुविधायें मुहैया की जा सकें।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बाबजूद इस बात के कि सर्कट बैंच यहाँ पर है और उस में मुकदमेजात काफी जल्दी फैल जाते हैं, लेकिन अब भी काफी डीले होती है और उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, चाहे उस के लिये जजिज की तादाद को बढ़ाना पड़े और चाहे और कोई गन्ता प्रलियार करना पड़े, ताकि मुब्तिकलो को अपने मुकदमे का फैसला जल्द-अज़-जल्द पाने की महलियत हो सके। हिन्दुस्तान में यह बार बार कहा जाता है और हम सब की यह स्वाहिदा है—और मैं समझता हूँ कि नक स्वाहिदा है और वह इस बात पर निर्भर है कि हम आज़ाद हो चुके हैं और हमारा बड़ा ज्ञानदार मुल्क है और हम दुनिया के सामने अच्छे अच्छे नमूने पेश करना चाहते हैं। एमी मूरत में हमारी अदालत की गवय भी नमून की होनी चाहिए, जिस पर हम को फ़ख़ और नाज़ हो सके। वहाँ न्याय मस्ना, ज़न्दी और सही मिलना चाहिये। इस की कोशिश हमारी हुकूमत करती है। दिल्ली में पिछले दिनों कुछ नये परिवर्तन हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष ब्रह्मचर्य : न्याय मन्त्रालय और न्यायालय बहुत महंगे हों—उन पर बहुत खर्च हो।

श्री राधा रमण : न्यायमय महंग नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर न्यायालय का खर्च मुर्बा कल पर डालेंगे, तो न्याय ज़रूर महंगा हो जायगा, बर्ना नहीं। इमारतें तो बनती ही हैं। अगर यहाँ पर हाई कोर्ट का बैंच रखा है, तो उस की इमारत चाहे एक झोंपड़ी हो, लेकिन बैठने

उठने का सामान तो होना ही चाहिये। अगर कम्प्लेंट की दीवार न बनाई जाये, तो कोई धादमी शिकायत नहीं करेगा, लेकिन बैठने का आराम तो होना ही चाहिये। वहाँ पर मैं ने देखा है कि मुब्तकिलों के लिए बैठने का कोई नहीं इन्तजाम नहीं है। वे चारो तरफ़ फिरते रहते हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि वहाँ पर उठने बैठने की व्यवस्था और आराम करने का कोई स्थान नहीं रखा गया है। एक मुब्तकिल को या वकील को वहाँ पर बैठ करके घाट घाट और छ. छ. घंटे रोजाना बिताने पड़ते हैं इस लिये इन सब चीजों का ख्याल रखना बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है।

दिल्ली में अन्य न्यायालयों की जो हालत है वह कुछ अच्छी नहीं कही जा सकती है। जो सुबिधाये वहा होनी चाहिये वे वहा भी नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय भी महसूस करेंगे कि उन की हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। जो नई इमारत डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स के लिये बनी है उस पर खपया नो बेवहा खर्च हुआ है मगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप भी खुद बहा जाये और उस को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि लगभग दो करोड़ खपया खर्च कर दिये जाने के बावजूद भी वह एक कबहरी के लिये, या प्रदालत के लिये गैर मौजू है, गैर मुनामिब है। मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि मंत्री महोदय खुद भी इस सिलसिले में छानबीन कर रहे हैं और छानबीन के बाद उस का भी कुछ ऐसा ख्याल हुआ है कि इस इमारत को बनाने वाले और बनवाने वाले दोनों ही इस बात को ख्याल में रख कर धागे नहीं बड़े कि हमें कैसी प्रदालत की जरूरत है और हमारी क्या क्या तकलीफें होंगी। बहा जब कभी भी कोई धादमी जाता है तो उसे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि यह कोई मछली बाजार है। चारो तरफ़ कूड़ा करकट तो फैला ही हुआ है लेकिन अन्दर भी, न सही तौर पर फैंटीन का इन्तिजाम है और न ही एक कमरे से दूसरे कमरे में जाने का ही अच्छा रास्ता है। न वकीलों के बैठने के लिये और न ही

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक्सेस ग्रांट है। इस में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने जो खपया खर्च किया है, उसे वह मांग रही है और आप दिल्ली की सभी शिकायत का जिक्र कर रहे हैं।

श्री राधा रमण उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना खर्च पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने किया है उसे उम को दिया जाय। मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन ज़िम काम के लिये दिया जाता है वह काम भी पूरा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है यह हमें देखना पड़ता है। मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि दो करोड़ के लगभग खपया खर्च हुआ है और उस को हम न खुशी से मज़ूर भी किया है और धागे भी मज़ूर करेंगे लेकिन अगर इतना खपया खर्च करने के बाद भी यह हालत हो और यह हमारा नज़्बा हुआ हो तो उस सूरत में खपया खर्च करने वालों के लिये और खपया खर्च करवाने वालों के लिये माँचने की बात हो जानी है और यह देखना उन का फर्ज हो जाना है कि किस तरह से खपये का मही इम्तमान हो नाकि उस का खर्च करने के बाद ज़िम, आराम की हम स्वाहिश करते हैं वह आराम तो हम को मिल सके। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ़ हकूमत की ज्यादा में ज्यादा नवजज़ होनी चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं हकूमत का ध्यान इस तरफ़ भी मीचना चाहता हूँ कि धाज में बीस या पचास बरस पहले, जब हम गुनाम थे उस वक़्त जो अदालतों की हालत थी, जो तरीका लोगो को बनाने का, उन को आवाज़ लगाने का था और उन को समझा जाना था कि न मालूम वे कितने बड़े मुल्जिम हैं, कितना बड़ा गुनाह इन्होंने किया है, उस में धाज अदालतों की हालत कुछ बेहतर नहीं हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम डेमोक्रेटिक इन्स्टीट्यूशनस को पनपाने जा रहे हैं और उन तमाम तरीकों का सहारा लेकर चलना चाहते हैं जिन में कि वेलफेयर स्टेट

[श्री राधा रमण]

कायम हो सके, तो हमें इन बातों को बदलना पड़ेगा और एक नये दिमान से, एक नई रीतनी से, एक नये दृष्टिकोण से, इस सब काम को करना पड़ेगा और जब हम ने ऐसा किया तो हम देखेंगे कि बहुत ही सुसंगत नतीजे निकलेंगे। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो लोगों को फायदा भी होगा और संतोष भी।

मे आप का अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इस माग का समर्थन करते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से बार-बार इस बात की अपील करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के चन्दर न्यायालयों की जो व्यवस्था है, जो न्याय की व्यवस्था है, उस सब की तरफ बहू ज़्यादा ध्यान दें ताकि हम यह कह सकें कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में जो न्यायालय है, वे आदर्श न्यायालय हैं और जो मुकदमों के यहाँ फैसले होते हैं, वे सब दूसरों के लिये एक नमूना हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं 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 (Madurai): 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 real, all that I can say is that it is a very large question on 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.

18 Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

"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.

14 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 COM- MUTED 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 1956 to 31st October 1956—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.

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता (मन्त्र)

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के बारे में जो एक्सेस ग्रांट है, उस के बारे में कुछ शर्च नहीं करना है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में हेल्थ पर जो खर्च किया जाता है, आप की इजाजत से उसके बारे में मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। चूँकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रसेम्बली तोड़ दी गई है, इस वजह से जब कभी उम के बारे में यहाँ कोई चीज आती है, हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि उम के बारे में हम कुछ कहें। इस के लिये एक बंटा रखा गया है और उस में से थोड़ा सा वक्त ले कर के मैं हेल्थ के बारे में थोड़ा शर्च करना चाहता हूँ।

हिमाचल में जो खर्चा हेल्थ पर खर्च किया जाता है, वह बहुत ही थोड़ा है। मैं ने एक पार्लियामेन्टरी इलैक्शन के दौरान में वहाँ जा कर देखा है कि पंजाब के मुकाबले में वहाँ पर चंगो क. मेहत बहुत बराब है। वहाँ पर भी मैं से ६० आदमी, सेहत का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, बराब सेहत के है। हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे पहाड़ी इलाका है, खूबसूरत इलाका है, लोग सैर के लिये वहाँ जाते हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश औरों की तो सेहत बनाता है लेकिन वहाँ के जो बांसिन्दे हैं, वे बेचारे १०० में से ६० बीमार रहते हैं। एक और बात जो देखने की है यह है कि वहाँ पर कोई बड़े-बड़े गाँव नहीं हैं, बड़े-बड़े कस्बे नहीं हैं, वहाँ की आबादी दूर दराज वादियों में फैली हुई है। ऐसी हालत में जहाँ तक हो सके थोड़े थोड़े खर्च की ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिमपेंसरीज देहातो में खोली जानी चाहिये न कि कोई बड़े अस्पताल खोले जाने चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो उन लोगों के लिये यह बड़ा मुफीद साबित होगा।

इस के साथ साथ जो एक बात ध्या देने योग्य है वह यह है कि जहाँ तक सेहत

[बं. प्र० सि० दीलता]

के प्राबल्य का तात्पर्य है, विमाणी तौर पर वहाँ के लोग अभी तक चौबहवीं सदी में रह रहे हैं। उन को इस बात का एहसास कराना है कि वे साथ की विसर्पितरी में जा कर बीमारी का इलाज करा लें, दवाई ले लें। तो हम परस्ती से उनको आज छुटकारा दिलाने की जरूरत है, सुपरस्ट्रक्चर क्लिफ्ट से फाइट लेने की जरूरत है। हिमाचल की जिन को बाकफियत है वे जानते होंगे, कि सेहत के लिये वहाँ पर अभी भी बकरियों की कुर्बानी दी जाती है, कामन फील्ड होती है और तोहम परस्ती में ज्यादा यकीन रखते हैं बनि बत करीब की विसर्पितरी में जोकि धकसर दूर होती है, जा कर दवाई जाने में। इस बास्ते हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट को उन में यह रयबत फंलानी है कि वे तोहम परस्ती के मुकाबले में दवाई का भासरा लें और यह जिम्मेवारी वहाँ के हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट पर डालनी होगी। नी में चाहता हू कि वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा हेल्थ पर खर्च किया जाय क्योंकि वहाँ के लोगो की सेहत एबनार्मसी 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. 86).

Payment of Commuted value of Pensions (Demand No. 88)".

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 fur-

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 Dube (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—

(i) 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 gun 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 circumstances 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 Krishan 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.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि पिछले चन्द सालों में शिपिंग प्रोडक्शन में काफी तरक्की हुई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर सन् १९५३-५४ में शिपिंग प्रोडक्शन कुल १२५.८६ लाख रु० का था जबकि सन् १९५७-५८ में उसका टोटल प्रोडक्शन ३४६.६३ लाख रु० का है। इन 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 मुकम्मल तौर पर तैयार हो गये हैं। अब ने पहली

जहाज १५ मार्च, १९५८ के दिन, हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने चलाया था। लेकिन जब हम इन फिगर्स को पढ़ कर दूसरे मुल्कों से कम्पेयर करते हैं तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि इस मुल्क में जिनकी तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी, उतनी नहीं हुई। आज हम क्या देखते हैं? यू० एस० १०.५० के० और नार्वे जो दुनिया के बड़े बड़ मुल्क हैं, उन का टोटल टनेज क्या है? यू० एस० ६० का टोटल टनेज करीब डेढ़ करोड़ के है और उन के पास अब ४३०० के करीब जहाज हैं जोकि तमाम दुनिया के टोटल टनेज का २१.६८ पर सेंट है। इसी तरह यू० के० के पास अब ५४१७ जहाज हैं और नार्वे के पास २६२४ जहाज हैं। आप इन बड़े बड़े देशों को छोड़ दीजिये। जर्मनी और जापान को ले लीजिये जिन को कि पिछली लड़ाई में बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया गया था और उन की हालत इतनी बुरी थी कि किनी को उम्मीद नहीं थी कि वह शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में इतनी तरक्की कर लेंगे। यह दुनिया की मेरीटाइम इंडस्ट्री में एक रेकार्ड है। आप को जान कर हैरानी होगी कि पिछली लड़ाई से पहले जर्मनी का टोटल टनेज ४५ लाख के करीब था जबकि लड़ाई के बाद, यानी सन् १९४६ में सिर्फ साढ़े चार लाख रह गया। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? वह ४० लाख के ऊपर है। इसी तरह जापान का टोटल टनेज लड़ाई से पहले ५६ लाख था, लड़ाई के बाद सिर्फ १० लाख रह गया, लेकिन वह आज ५४ लाख से भी ऊपर है।

मैं यह तमाम बातें इसलिये हाउस के सामने रखी ताकि हम यह अन्दाजा लगा सकें कि हम कहा लठे हुए हैं और इस इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की देने की कितनी ज्यादा जरूरत है। मैं इसलिये भी यह बात कहना चाहूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिये यह कोई नई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। अगर हम अपने पुराने इतिहास को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि एक जमाना

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

था जबकि शिप बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री थी और दुनिया के अन्दर जो भी शिप बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्री 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 मुताल्लिक यह कहा करते थे कि इंडिया इज दि क्वीन आफ़ 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 बर्दाश्त 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 इण्डस्ट्री 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 :—

Government (1947) strongly criticised the Government of India for their past neglect of Indian shipping and pointed out that strategic 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 पैमेंट 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 टैंकर्स हैं बाकी तमाम तेल कोस्ट के साथ साथ भी ले जाने के लिये दूसरे मुल्कों के टैंकर्स 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।

"The Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee on shipping, presented over By Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, in their report to

दूसरा स्टैप इस की तरफ तब उठाया गया जबकि हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बनाई गई और जिस की कि आज

कड़ी हेतुधन रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी उतनी तरक्की नहीं हुई। उस रिपोर्ट में कुछ डिफिकल्टीज भी बयान की गई हैं और मैं उन दो, चार डिफिकल्टीज को हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि हम अन्दाजा लगा सकें कि उम्मीद के मुताबिक तरक्की नहीं हुई और जो टारगेट मुकदर किये गये वे वह एचीव नहीं किये गये और इन गलतियों को दुबारा न दुहराया जाय।

सब से पहली बात जिन का कि इन रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है कि ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं हुई तो इस का कारण यह था कि एक केन का ब्रेकडाउन हो गया। उस के ब्रेकडाउन होने से काफी नुकसान हुआ और जिस का कि जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ४ पर किया गया है।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि मटीन बनैरह के हासिल करने में काफी दिक्कत आई। फारेन एक्सचेंज का भी कमी थी। इस के साथ ही साथ रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से यह भी पता चलता है कि टेक्निकल नीलेज की भी कमी थी और जो स्पेसिफिकेशन बड़े बहाजों के लिये तैयार किये गये उन में काफी ने ज्यादा डिफिकल्टीज थे। इस मामले को मैं बहुत सीरियसली लेता हूँ क्योंकि इस के कारण बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। एक जहाज जिस का कि नाव एच० बी० अडेमांस था तैयार किया गया। वह बहुत डिफिकल्ट था और उस से काफी नुकसान हुआ और कम्पनी ने उस को केमे से इन्कार कर दिया। जो पिछले साल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एग्जोप्रिएशन एकाउन्ट्स और आडिट रिपोर्टें पेश 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 मतलब यह है कि जहाज बहुत तैयार किये गये

लेकिन उन के लिये प्रीपर कंट्रैक्ट्स हासिल नहीं किये गये जिस के कि काफी से ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ 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

मामला अभी तक चल रहा है। दूसरे हम में defects in plants and designs of ships की बात कही गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो जहाज तैयार किये जाते हैं और जो इन कम्पनी के जरिए जहाज तैयार किये गये उन की प्लानिंग और डिजाइन के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा डिफिकल्ट 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 फाइनेंसिएल नुकसान हुआ। मेरी माननीय मंत्री से अपील है कि हमें इस तरह सीरियसली ध्यान देना चाहिये और ऐसा अरेंजमेंट करना चाहिये कि जो हमारे जहाज बनाये जायें उन की प्लानिंग और डिजाइनिंग में कोई डिफिकल्ट न हो ताकि इन किन्म की बातें दुबारा न दुहराई जायें।

तीसरे इस बात का पूरा करने के लिये वह भी जान लेना जरूरी है कि इस का क्या कारण था और इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और उन की भी तहकीकात होनी

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

चाहिये क्योंकि मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जब तक तहकीकातें न होगी और कसूरवार व्यक्तियों 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 बर्दनाक मामला है। इस रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का जिक्र 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."

अब यह कितनी हेरानी की बात है कि इस के लिये तीन दफा फैसला हुआ कि यह ड्राई डॉक बनाया जाय और तीनों दफे यह फैसला 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 धन्यवाज लग सकते हैं कि इस मामले में कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा। मैं ने यह बात इसलिये कही कि इस बात का जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में भी है और मैं यह बात तीर पर धपील करूँगा कि हमारी जो भी स्कीम बनाई जाय वह काफी सोच विचार के बनाई जाय और यह न हो कि बाद में उस पर विचार कर के उस को छोड़ 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 जिक्र किया गया है कि इस साल बहुत से मजदूर बेकार रहे जिस से तकरीबन डेढ़ लाख का नुकसान हुआ। मैं मानता हूँ कि डेढ़ लाख कोई ज्यादा नहीं है लेकिन उसी तीर पर यह एक बड़ी हेरानी की बात है कि एक तरफ तो हम यह कहे कि काम ठीक नहीं होता और दूसरी तरफ वहां मजदूर बेकार रहें। एक तरफ तो कंट्रैटर्स को, कम्पनीज को बकल के अन्दर जहाज नहीं मिलते, उन में डिफेक्ट रह जाते हैं दूसरी तरफ वहां काम करने वाले बेकार रहते हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ जिन का इस रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा ताकि इस किस्म की गलतियाँ धावन्दा न हों। इस के लिये मैं दो चार तजवीजें भी हाउस के मामले पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली तजवीज यह है कि ड्राई डॉक की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। बरना जो टारगेट हम ने मुकदर किया है वह हरमिस पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि ३१ मार्च मग १९६१ तक हमारा टारगेट ६ लाख तक पूरा हो जाय। इस के लिये जरूरी है कि इस स्कीम को जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ में लिया जाय और इस रिपोर्ट में भी इस पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है।

दूसरे सैकिड शिपयार्ड का मामला भी बड़ा महत्व है। मुझे इस बात से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं, मैं इस बात में इंटरस्टेड हूँ कि सैकिड शिपयार्ड कहाँ होना चाहिये। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी काम शुरू होना चाहिये। जहाँ भी ठीक समझा जाय, जहाँ भी बनाने से देश को ज्यादा फायदा हो वहाँ इस को बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस 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 हूँ। वह यह है कि डिफेंस डिजाइनिंग में है या प्लानिंग में है इस बुनियादी बात को समझा जाय तो वह डिफेंस टूट हो सकता है वरना ये चीजें दोबारा पुहराई जा सकती हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो गिप्स प्रोड्यूस करने वाली कम्पनी है और जो दूसरी कम्पनी उन को काम देने वाली है उन में प्रापर कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। इस बात की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। इस की तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि जितनी भी कम्पनी है उन को भी नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय ताकि दोनो के धन्दर ज्यादा कोऑर्डिनेशन हो सके और धायन्दा इस किस्म की शिकायतें न आयें।

अगली तबचीब मेरी टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के बारे में है। मैं यह भी कहे बिना नहीं रहूंगा कि जो डिफेंस वे उन का यह भी कारण था कि टेक्निकल एजुकेशन की कमी थी। फ्रांस के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट था उस को खत्म कर दिया गया। और बाद में जर्मनी की कम्पनी से एग्रीमेंट करने की कोशिश की गयी और उस से अभी तक बातचीत चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस से जल्दी एग्रीमेंट किया जाय और यह कोशिश की जाय कि हम अपने देश के धन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जवानों को इस इंडस्ट्री की तालीब दे सकें ताकि हम दूसरे मुल्को पर

निभें न रहें और यहाँ टेक्निकल अग्रेजमेंट का मुकम्मिल तौर पर इन्तिजाम हो। इस किस्म का सवाल भी चन्द रोज हुए हाउस में आया था। मैं ने यह सवाल किया था और उस का जवाब हुए आन-रेबिल मिनिस्टर ने यह फरमाया कि यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इस मामले पर विचार 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 एग्रीमेंट स्वाहा हुआ हो उन में इस बात का खाम तो पर खाल रहा जाय कि जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के धन्दर ट्रेनिंग का काम हो उन में कमी न हो। इस बात पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय और उन से यह बात न हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के धन्दर इंडियन्स को ट्रेन करने की वह पूरी जिम्मेवारी लेंगे और उन को अच्छी तरह से एक मुकुरर घरसे के धन्दर ट्रेन किया जायगा। मैं ने यह बात इसलिये कही कि इस किस्म के एग्रीमेंट लोहे के कारखाने बनाने के लिये भी हुए थे लेकिन उस वक़्त ट्रेनिंग का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा गया जिस से हमारा काफी नुकसान हुआ।

मुझे इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस कम्पनी का पेड अप कैपिटल जो

[श्री रामकृष्ण गूण]

कि तकरीबन ५ करोड़ के हैं उसमें से सिर्फ १,५२,५०,००० को छोड़ कर तमाम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का है। यह १,५२,५०,००० के शेरर सिडिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी के हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन शेयर्स को भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया खरीद ले और इस कम्पनी को मुकम्मल तौर पर नेशनलाइज किया जाए। मैं इस बात पर इसलिये जोर दे रहा हूँ कि यही सबसे पुरानी हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनी है जो कि हमारे तैयार किये हुए जहाजों को खरीदती 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 फिर्मा हूँ हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिनका मैंने अभी जिक्र किया है। जो २३ जहाज हमने तैयार किये हैं उनमें से ११ जहाज इस कम्पनी ने खरीदे हैं। इसलिये मेरी यह धपील है कि कम से कम इन शेयर्स को गवर्नमेंट जरूर खरीद ले। और शिपयार्ड कम्पनी को मुकम्मल तौर पर नेशनलाइज किया जाए।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आखिरी प्वाइंट मजदूरों के मनेजमेंट में हिस्से के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी बात है। मैंने अभी कुछ बड़े-बड़े देशों की मिसाल दी है। मैंने हाउस के सामने जरमनी की मिसाल रखी है। मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि उस देश में जो इस इंडस्ट्री की इतनी तरक्की हुई उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह था कि वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट ने वहाँ के मजदूरों को कानफिडेंस में लिया। उनका सिर्फ मनेजमेंट 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 मालिक हूँ, इसके बनाने में मेरा पूरा हाथ है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस बात पर हमारी सरकार और मिनिस्ट्री भी पूरा विश्वास ध्यान देनी और विचार करनी और इस स्कीम को जल्दी से

जल्दी इस कम्पनी में लागू किया जाएगा। पिछली बार भी एकदूसबार 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 स्कीम को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाएगा।

अन्त में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो यहाँ तमाम बातें कही हैं वह इसीलिये कही हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान शिप बिल्डिंग में तरक्की करे और जो आज ५०० या १००० वर्ष पहले हमारी पोजीशन थी उससे ज्यादा पोजीशन फिर दुनिया में हमारी हो। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है इन तमाम बातों की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाएगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी १९५५ में अपनी स्पीच में यह फरमाया था :

"An adequate and efficient coastal fleet is a national necessity from the economic as well as strategic point of view."

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उन्होंने १९५५ में जो लफ्ज कहे थे, उन को उन लफ्जों का पूरा ध्यान है और इस बात को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि बड़े फ्राइव ईयर प्लान के लिये जो भी टारगेट्स मुकर्रर किये जायें, वे इतने हों, जो पूरे हो सकें, ताकि हम इस में फिर तरक्की करें, दुनिया में अपना नाम रीखन करें। इस बारे में मुझे 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."

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने भाई श्री रामकृष्ण जी को इसलिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने शिपिंग की समस्या को इस सदन के सम्मुख आज फिर उपस्थित किया है और नारे हिन्दुस्तान का ध्यान इस आवश्यक उद्योग की ओर आकर्षित किया है। जब हम शिपिंग के विषय में विचार करते हैं, तो हम को बहुत नैराश्य सा प्रतीत होता है। शिपिंग में हम को जिनकी उन्नति करनी चाहिए थी, उतनी उन्नति हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हो रही है। इन पाच छ बरसों में हम लोगो ने ट्रांसपोर्ट के पाच मिनिस्ट्रो को बदल दिया, लेकिन छ बरसों में हम लोग पाच लाख टन भी जहाज नहीं बना सके। मिनिस्टर बदलने में हम लोग बहुतकुछ एक्सपर्ट मानूम हाने हे लेकिन जहाज बनाने में हम ज्यादा एक्सपर्ट मानूम नहीं पड़ते हैं। १९६८ में पहला जहाज हिन्दुस्तान ने नौयार किया और, जैसा कि श्री रामकृष्ण ने कहा है, हम लोगो ने दस बरसों में सिर्फ २३ जहाज तैयार किए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इस महाबुद्ध में जर्मनी, जापान और इटली, ये तीन देश ऐसे थे, जिनका नाम एक्सस पावरज था। ये तीनों देश ध्वंस हो चुके थे, उनका विकास हो चुका था। उनका कोई भी शहर खंडहर होने से बाकी नहीं था। लेकिन क्या कारण है कि आज ये तीनों देश अमरीका, इंग्लैण्ड और बहुत से अन्य देशों से शिपिंग में आगे हैं। इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका को कभी अपने शिपिंग पर नाश था, लेकिन ये तीनों देश, जो कि ध्वंस हो चुके थे, जिनका नाश हो चुका था, आज शिपिंग के मामले में अग्रणी हैं। १९४७ के बाद वे लम्बने और सज्जते जा रहे हैं और मैं कहूँ कि इनने इस दिशा में कुछ भी नहीं किया है। इन अपने का ३३ बड़ा शान्तिशाल

राष्ट्र मानते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हम दुनिया में तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। हमारे पास दो दो लान हैं। १९४७ में हम ने शिपिंग का टारगेट बीस लाख टन रखा था, लेकिन आज दस बरस हो गए और उस टारगेट में सिर्फ ७ लाख टन से कुछ ज्यादा शिपिंग हमारे पास है, जब कि बह टनेज १९६० में बीस लाख होना चाहिए था। यह हमारी प्रगति का छोटा सा इन्दिहाम है। उसका कारण यह है कि हम अपने को विदेशों पर निर्भर कर रहे हैं। अगर विदेश का कोई इन्वियर आ जाये, तो वह ईस्वर का दिया हुआ आदमी आ गया। अगर विदेश का कोई एक्सपर्ट आ गया, तो वह अच्छा है। हमारे यहां को जिनको चाहिए है, वे खराब हैं और जो कुछ विदेशों में हैं, वह अच्छा है। विदेशों से लान लेने को हमारी आवत हो गई है, लेकिन इटली, जर्मनी और जापान ने हमसे दिशा से तरक्की का। उन्होंने अपने आदमियों पर भरोसा किया। उन्होंने अपने एक्सपर्ट पर भरोसा किया। उन्होंने अपने लाया का, अपने देश को उठाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया। आज मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में उद्योग को या शिपिंग का उठाने के लिए कौन मो प्रेरण दी गई है। कोई प्रेरण नहीं दी गई है। इसको कोई राष्ट्रीय मवाल नहीं बनाया गया है। अफसोस का बात यह है कि जिन प्लानिंग की इनको डांग हाकी जाती है, उसमें शिपिंग का कोई स्थान नहीं है। इन से ज्यादा धर्म की बात हमारे लिए और क्या हो सकती है? जब हम जापान को तरक्क देव हैं, तो हाकी उसको प्रमत्ता करना पडती है। उनका पास १९४६ में एक शिपयाड नहीं था। आज उनके पास तेरह शिपयाड हैं। जर्मनी के पास एक भी शिपयाड नहीं था उसका एक एक शिपयाड ध्वन हो चुका था। आज उसके पास दस शिपयाड हैं। नावें और हालीड को भी यही स्थिति है, हालांकि बहा लाहा नहा हाता है। हमारे यहां तीन तीन स्टोन प्लाट बन रहे हैं।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हमारे पास टाटा का इतना बड़ा स्टील प्लांट मौजूब है। लेकिन हम स्टील को बेच रहे हैं। किस के यहाँ? जापान के यहाँ और वही लोहा जहाजों के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान में धा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियाँ उसी लोहे को खरीद रही हैं, जो कि हम बेचते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा दाम दे ५०२। अमरीका में एक कहावत इस प्रकार की थी। १९३५ से लेकर १९३८ तक अमरीका स्क्रैप बेचता था। जब अमरीका का जापान से युद्ध हुआ, तो बड़ा की सीनेट में एक सेंनेटर ने कहा कि जो स्क्रैप हमने जापान के हाथ बेचा था वही लोहा गो-लेयो के रूप में धाज अमरीकियों को छातिया खेद रहा है। जो लोहा हम विदेशों में बेच रहे हैं, जिसका उपयोग हम अपने देश में नहीं कर रहे हैं, वही लोहा धाज शिपिंग कम्पनियाँ जहाजों के रूप में ले रही हैं हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड में ११ बरसों में २३ जहाज बनाए गए—जो जहाज एक साल में पड़े। जैसा कि मेरे भाई ने कहा है, सैकड़ शिपयार्ड का प्रश्न तीन बरस से अक्षर में झूल रहा है। काइले चल रही है। इंग्लैंड से मिशन आया। न जाने कहाँ कहाँ ने बोर्नो भाई, लेकिन फिर भी हम तय नहीं कर पाए कि सैकड़ शिपयार्ड कहाँ बने। मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीन तीन स्टील प्लांट्स से जो इतना स्टील हो जायगा, उसका क्या किया जायगा। जो हालत हमारे टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग की है वही स्टील प्लांट की हो जायगी। उनक विषय में भी वही समस्या पैदा हो जायगी। हम मदन में यह मवाल पुछ जाता है कि हमारे कपड़े का बाहर एक्सपोर्ट क्यों नहीं होता है। यह इस लिए नहीं होता है कि बाहर कम्पटीशन हो रहा है। जिस प्रकार से कपड़े का ज्यादाती हो गई, उसी प्रकार से स्टील को ज्यादाती हो जायगी, तो फिर उस स्टील का उपयोग हम कैसे करेंगे? इस स्र को सावध

सरकार ने अपने महे-नवर नहीं रखा है। मैं कहूँगा कि एशिया में यदि जापान एक ऐसा देश है, तो हमारा भी देश ऐसा हो सकता है, जो शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री को धाने से जा सकता है। जापान के पास लोहा नहीं है, धोर नहीं है। जापान हम से स्क्रैप खरीदता है, धोर खरीदता है। उसने अपने यहाँ इंडस्ट्री बनाई हमारी कीमत पर। जिस धार और लोहे का उपयोग कर के हम दुनिया में एक बड़े शिप-बिल्डिंग कम्पनी हो सकते थे, उस धोर और लोहे का हम ने उपयोग नहीं किया है इससे शर्मनाक और दर्दनाक बात किसी मुल्क के लिए क्या हो सकती है?

हमारे भाई ने ड्राई डाक्यार्ड का भी सवाल उठाया। हिन्दुस्तान में ड्राई डाक्यार्ड बहुत कम हैं और उनकी योजना जितनी जल्दी कार्यान्वित की जाये उतना ही अच्छा है। साथ ही साथ हमारे हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड में क्या होता है? प्लेट्स हम ज्यादा बाहर में इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। मैं सरदार स्वयं सिंह से स्टील के बारे में मवाल पूछना हूँ कि शिपिंग के लिए जो लम्बो प्लेट्स बननी हैं उनके लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं। उसका उत्तर हमें वा कुञ ऐम डन से दिया जाता है, जिसका मतलब हा भी होता है और नहीं भी होता है। हम जो प्लेट्स मगान हैं, वे बाहर से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। जब हमारे यहाँ तीन तीन स्टील प्लांट्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, या हमें दूर इण्डिया से यह मोचना चाहिए कि हमारी शिपिंग को इंडस्ट्री के लिए प्लेट्स की जरूरत है, उसके लिए इजिनों की जरूरत है और दूसरे सामान की जरूरत है, इन लिए इन स्टील प्लांट्स में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय जिस में ऐसा प्लेट्स पैदा की जा सकें, ताकि हमको बाहर से प्लेट्स की इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े और हमारे जहाजों में हमारी ही प्लेट्स लगे। जिस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री में एक बड़ा

भारी देश हो सकता है, सभी प्रकार सिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में जो बड़े दुनिया के देशों में अपना एक स्थान बना सकता है। हालीड, मार्ब, 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 धीरे 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। फ्रांस वालों को हमसे क्या इंटीरेस्ट हो सकता है। दुनिया के राष्ट्र नहीं चाहते हैं कि सिपिंग के मामले में जो कि सेकिड लाइन आफ डिफेंस होती है, हिन्दुस्तान की तरफकी हो। मुझे एक कहानी याद आ गई है। जापान के लोग न जब अपने यहां सिपिंग इंडस्ट्री शुरू की थी, तो वहां के कुछ लोग बोरी से इंग्लैण्ड गए और वहां पर शिप बनाने की कला सीखने लग गए। अंग्रेजों को रिपोर्ट हो गई कि कुछ जापानी हमारे यहां घाट सीखने के लिये आए हैं और उन्होंने जो स्पेसिफिकेशन था उसको उल्टा रख दिया। जापानियों ने समझा कि जो स्पेसिफिकेशन है वह हमारे पास आ गया है और अब हम जापान में जहाज बनाने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे। लेकिन वहां जब उसके अनुसार जहाज बनाया गया तो जापान उल्टा हो गया।

उदाध्यक्ष महोदय : जापान उल्टा हो गया, या जहाज उल्टा हो गया ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहाज उल्टा हो गया। जो स्पेसिफिकेशन था उसको उन्होंने इस ढंग से बनाया कि जापानियों ने समझा कि उनको सही इनफार्मेशन मिल गई है लेकिन उस स्पेसिफिकेशन के अनुसार जब जहाज बनाया गया और उसको पानी में छोड़ा गया तो वह एक ढग उल्टा हो गया।

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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 यहां सिपिंग की उन्नति हो क्योंकि यह हमारी सेकिड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है। कोई भी अपना घाट, कोई भी अपनी कला किसी दूसरे देश को नहीं देना चाहेगा। वह यह इसलिये भी नहीं देना चाहेगा कि दूसरा देश उसका कभी भी कम्पिटिटर हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको अपने ही इंजीनियर्स, अपने ही एक्सपर्ट तैयार करने चाहिये। ग्यारह बरस हम को आजाद हुए हुए गए हैं और इस धर्स में कितने मरीन इंजीनियर्स हमने तैयार किये हैं जो कि अपने ऊपर भरोसा रख करके हिन्दुस्तान में जहाज तैयार कर सकते हैं। ग्यारह बरस के बाद भी फ्रांस, जर्मनी इत्यादि देशों के पीछे हम लगे हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां के टैक्नीशियन्स आएं और वे शिपयार्ड बनाने में सहायता करें। यह तो बड़ी बात हुई कि जैसे कोई घावमी बीमार पड़ा है और उस को बचाने के लिये वैक्सीन को ६०० मील की दूरी से बुलाया जा रहा है। इतने धर्स में जो बीमार है वह खत्म हो जाएगा। उसको यहीं से औषधि दी जाए ताकि वह अच्छा हो जाए। ऐसे वैक्सीन की जरूरत नहीं है कि जो छ मील की दूरी से आए। हमको अपने जो हमारे इंजीनियर्स हैं, मरीन इंजीनियर्स हैं, उनको तैयार करना चाहिये, उनको जर्मनी न जापान भेजना चाहिये, जो लोग इस इंडस्ट्री में एक्सपर्ट हैं, जो टैक्नीशियन्स हैं, जो होनहार मौजबान हैं, जिन का इंजीनियरिंग में इंटीरेस्ट है, उनको दूसरे देशों में भेज करके हमें तैयार करना चाहिये। दूसरों का मुन्ना-पेली हमको नहीं बनना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान की सिपिंग कम्पनीज एक सबाल हमेसा पूछती है। हमारे यहां शिप-यार्ड्स में जो जहाज बनते हैं, उनकी कीमत यू० के० में जो जहाज बनते हैं, उनको ध्यान

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

में रख कर तय की जाती है, उसकी पैरिटी से यहां पर तय तय होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की शिपिंग कम्पनीज का यह कहना है कि यू० के० का जहाज महंगा पड़ता है। दुनिया में आज कोई भी यू० के० से जहाज मंगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आज स्थिति उल्टी हो गई है। इंग्लैण्ड की शिपिंग कम्पनीज अपने जहाज आज जर्मनी और इटली से मंगाली है। यहां के जो पूंजीपति हैं, जो बड़ी बड़ी शिपिंग कम्पनीज हैं, जो व्यापारी हैं, वे नैचुरली यहां से मंगाना पसन्द करेंगे, जहां से सस्ते मिलेंगे। इस बास्ते हिन्दुस्तान की कम्पनीज की एक सबसे बड़ी कम्प्लेंट है कि हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड में जहाज महंगे मिलते हैं और जहाज अच्छे भी नहीं होते हैं और कम दिन भी चलते हैं। इस बास्ते जब अच्छा नहीं होगा, महंगा होगा, तो दुनिया में ऐसा कौनसा बेबकूफ दुकानदार है जो कि जहाज खरीदेगा। अगर आप शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो आपका कर्त्तव्य है कि आप की दुकान का जो सौदा हो वह अच्छा हो, सस्ता हो ताकि बाहर के लोग भी अपने आप आकर उसकी मांग करें और उसको खरीदना पसन्द करें।

सेकिण्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में आपने करीब तीन लाख टन का टारगेट रखा था। मान लीजिये 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 रुपये एक लाख टन जहाज तैयार करने में आपके लगेंगे। आप करीब ४० करोड़ रुपये पांच बरस के अन्दर विदेशों को दे देंगे; इस ४० करोड़ से आप अपनी तरक्की न करके, अपने देश में शिपिंग यार्ड न बना करके, अपने देश में शिपिंग की उन्नति न करके विदेशों की जेब में फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में डालना चाहते हैं। इससे ज्यादा क्षम की बात कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। अगर बरस के बाद भी आज दूसरे प्लान में आप आलीश करोड़ रुपये विदेशी जहाजी

कम्पनियों को दे रहे हैं। इस बास्ते मेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरे शिपयार्ड की जो योजना है, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाए। साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारे देश में जो स्टील प्लांट हैं, उनमें अच्छे से अच्छे प्लेट तैयार किये जायें ताकि अच्छे जहाज बन सकें। कुछ लोगों की धाज भी यह धारणा है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में जहाज क्यों बनायें और वह इसलिये कि यहां पर वे महंगे पड़ते हैं और वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिपयार्ड की जरूरत नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में शिपयार्ड की तरक्की करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह बहुत बुरी भावना है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही भावना है जो कि ग्यारह बरस के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान शिपिंग यार्ड की तरक्की में बाधक बनी रही है और इसने उसकी तरक्की नहीं होने दी है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम खदर पहन सकते हैं और छ आने गज की मारकीन के बजाय बारह आने गज का खदर खरीद कर पहन सकते हैं और वह केवल इसलिये कि हाथ का बना हुआ है, तो यही भावना हम में शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री के बारे में भी होनी चाहिये। जहाजों के बारे में हमें स्वावलम्बी बनना चाहिये। हमारी आवश्यकता की जितनी भी चीजें हैं उनमें लिये हमें विदेशों का मुह नहीं ताकना चाहिये। फिर चाहे वे चीजें उतनी अच्छी न भी हो, जितनी कि बाहर की चीजें होंगी हैं।

इस बास्ते मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि शिपिंग के मामले पर नए दृष्टिकोण में बिचार होना चाहिये। जैसा मैंने कहा है छः बरस के अन्दर पांच मिनिस्टर आप बदल चुके हैं लेकिन इस घर्से में पांच परसेंट भी हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड की आपने तरक्की नहीं की है। अगर आप दूसरे शिपयार्ड की नींव डाल सकें तो उसके लिये पार्लियामेंट राज बहादुर जी को तथा नए मिनिस्टर माहब को जम्बवाब देनी। दूसरे प्लान के दो बरस रह गये हैं और

उसके बाद तीसरा प्लान आ जाएगा और तब कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो दूसरे शिपयार्ड की योजना है, वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में ही पड़ी रह जाए और उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान 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 State-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 Rajamundry to which one of the officers of the Vizag shipyard was also a party How was he a party? He went there to Rajamundry 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 Rajamundry—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 break-down 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 should 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 "Anda nans" 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 Rs. 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 could 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

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the losses on Scindias 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—'कोई 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 inspirations 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 flying 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 crèches 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 forget 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 shipyard 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 indication that for the third Plan also, we are making 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 Shipyard is definitely making.

Shri Warier (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.

श्री राजबहादुर शिंदे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
मैं आपके जगिये माननीय मंत्री जी का धुकिवा

बदा करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सर्वेक्षण पेश किये गये थे उन के बारे में उन्होंने अपनी राय दी। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की सब से बड़ी डिफिकल्टी रही है, लेकिन अगर हम शुरू से इस बात को समझने की कोशिश करते कि शिपिंग प्लैन का सबसे जरूरी हिस्सा है और यह प्लैन का कोर है, तो शायद इतनी डिफिकल्टी न होती। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा शिप बिल्डिंग यार्ड बनाया जायेगा वह कितना जरूरी है? इसके साथ साथ जो डाई डाक का मामला था उस को पोस्टपोन किया गया। इससे आप धन्दावा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारा कितना नुकसान हुआ। मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से यही अपील है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन पर इस बात का सबसे ज्यादा जोर डालना चाहिये कि जो फारेन एक्सचेंज की डिफिकल्टी है उस मसले को वह हल करें। अगर यह डिफिकल्टी रही तो इससे जो आइन्दा का प्रोग्राम है उस पर भी असर पड़ेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने फरमाया कि लेबरर्स को इन्तजाम में हिस्सा देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है क्योंकि इस की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत थी। उन्होंने वर्क्स कमेटियों का जिक्र किया। लेकिन मेरी तो इस बारे में यह राय है कि चाहे आप वर्क्स कमेटियां बनाये चाहे मैनेजिंग कॉमिशन बनाये, जब तक उन को मैटर्स के धन्दर, पानिमी केम करने के मामले में लेबरर्स का पूरा हाथ नहीं होगा तब तक हमें पूरी कामयाबी नहीं होगी। इसलिये हमें इस बात पर सीरियसली सोचना चाहिये और इस विषय में अपनी पानिमी को बदलना चाहिये। इसके बारे में मैं आप के सामने कुछ उदाहरण भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया था, जिन देशों में सबसे ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है, वहाँ इस लिये तरक्की हुई है कि वहाँ की मकानों में मजदूरों पर ज्यादा धरोखा किया। उन्होंने अपना सिस्टम इस तरह का रक्खा।

जहाँ तक फारेम एक्सचेंज की डिफिकल्टी का ताल्लुक है, टैक्निकल नालेज की डिफिकल्टी का ताल्लुक है, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हम सिर्फ इस एक फैक्टर की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देंगे तो वह तमाम डिफिकल्टीज दूर हो जायेंगी। हमारा एक डेलिगेशन दूसरे मुल्को में गया था, वह इस लिये भेजा गया था कि बहा जा कर वह यह मान्य करे कि दूसरे देशों के धन्दर कारखानों में जो इन्तजाम किया जाता है उस इन्तजाम में मजदूरों 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 policy."

इसलिये आज हमारे सामने यह सवाल नहीं है कि मजदूर को कितना पैसा मिलना है या कितना नहीं मिलता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर पूरा इन्तजाम उनके हाथ में दे दिया जाये तो वह कम पैसा लेकर, भूखे रह कर भी काम कर सकने हैं। इसलिये मैं इस बात पर बहुत तबज्जह दिलाऊंगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के धन्दर जो हमारी स्कीम में हैं उनमें इस पालिसी पर दोबारा विचार किया जाये और उन के हर मामले में, पालिसी फेस करने में मजदूरों का हिस्सा हो ताकि वह वह समझे कि लमाम काम हमारी मर्जी और हमारे मन्दिरे से होता है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हमने सिर्फ इस तरफ ध्यान दिया तो हमारी तमाम दिक्कतें दूर हो जायेंगी।

बाकिर में मैं फिर माननीय मंत्री जी से अपनी कसबा कि हमारे सामने जो दो बड़ी स्कीम हैं उन दोनों स्कीमों पर वेस की सिपिग

इंडस्ट्री का दारोमदार है। अगर सेक्ण्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में उन के लिये कोशिश नहीं की जा सकी तो कम से कम बड़ फाइव इयर प्लैन में जरूर वह प्लैन का कोर बन सके और उन को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाये। वह दो स्कीमों हैं ड्राई डाक और मेक्ण्ड शिपयार्ड की। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हमने इन दोनों स्कीमों को पूरा कर लिया तो हम शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में काफी तरक्की कर सकेंगे, जिनकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है क्योंकि आज हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया के धन्दर जो बन्द टनेज हैं उस में सिर्फ आधा परसेन्ट 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.

10.47 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 | | 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 | Cow 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 Dushanbe . . . | 5537-38 | 1909 | Handloom Industry in Bombay . . . | 5550 |
| | | | 1910 | Quota 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 handloom 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 Rayakars 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 mangroves . . . | 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 | Chattisgarh 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 Stratton . . . | 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 |

**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 Gansah Goray, Khushwaqt Rai, Hem Barua, S. M. Banerjee, Prakash Vir Shastri, Surendra Mahanty, Shradhdhakar Supakar, 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 Chakravarty 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 Mohammad 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 . . . 5610-11

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-

**MOTION RE: ANNUAL
REPORT OF HINDU-
STAN SHIPYARD (PRI-
VATE) LIMITED—*contd.***

yard (Private) Limited
for 1957-58 laid on the
Table on 31-3-59. After
some discussion the Mo-
tion was adopted.

**AGENDA FOR WEDNES-
DAY, SEPTEMBER 2,
1959/BHADRA 11, 1881
(SAKA).**

Discussion on the motion
re: Report of Committee
of Parliament on Official
Language.