

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 61—64)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 9th May, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली के किरायेदार

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*२०६८	श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्री स० च० सामन्त : श्री द० च० शर्मा : श्री बहादुर सिंह :
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क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मकान मालिकों और किरायेदारों के सम्बन्धों के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जा रहे थे उन में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस विषय में आवश्यक विधेयक कब तक प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भातार) : (क) और (ख). आजकल दिल्ली के किरायेदार और मकान मालिकों के सम्बन्ध १९५२ के दिल्ली और अजमेर रेन्ट कंट्रोल एकट के मुताबिक संचालित होते हैं। सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के नुमाइन्डों से नई बार बातचीत करके और भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों की सलाह लेकर इस एकट में संशोधन करने के कुछ प्रस्ताव तैयार किये गये हैं। इन प्रस्तावों पर दिल्ली की सलाह-

कार मनिति में भी बहस हो चुकी है। बिल का मसविदा तैयार किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार चाहती थी कि संसद के चालू सेशन में ही यह बिल प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाता लेकिन समस्या के जटिल होने के कारण और उसकी जांच के लिये जो बहुत से लोगों से सलाह मशविरा करना पड़ा, इस बजह से यह संसद के चालू अधिवेशन में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सका। संसद के अगले सेशन में यह बिल प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

(a) and (b). Certain proposals for the revision of Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act of 1952 which at present governs the relationship between the landlords and the tenants in Delhi, have been formulated after a series of discussions with the representatives of the interests concerned and in consultation with the Ministries of the Government of India. They have also been discussed in the Delhi Advisory Committee. Draft legislation is under preparation. The Government of India were anxious to introduce this legislation in the current session of Parliament but because of the intricate nature of the problem and the series of discussions and consultations which its examination involved, it has not been possible to finalise the Bill in time for introduction in the current session of Parliament. The Bill will be brought before Parliament in its next session.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीभानन्, यह विवेयक इस बार तो संसद के सामने नहीं आ पा रहा है, लेकिन व्या मानविक मंत्री महेदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे कौन से प्रस्ताव

है, जिन के आधार पर यह विधेयक तैयार किया जा रहा है?

भूत-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त): जिसे के द्वारा इस वक्त के कानून में संशोधन होगा, वे प्रस्ताव इस विधेयक में होंगे। लेकिन उन के बारे में ज्यादा तकनीक से कहना कुछ बहुत ठीक नहीं लगता, क्योंकि जब तक वह बिल सामने नहीं आये, यह मान लेना कि कोई बात कर्तव्य तौर पर हो गई है, यह में ठीक नहीं समझता।

श्री भक्त बांसन: क्या यह सत्य है कि अभी हाल में जब मकान-मालिकों और किरायेदारों के प्रतिनिधियों से इन प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में बात-चीत की गई, तो दोनों दलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उन के प्रति अपना असंतोष प्रकट किया? अतः उस असंतोष को दृष्टि में रखते हुये क्या इन प्रस्तावों में कोई मौलिक संशोधन या सुधार किया जायेगा?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : दोनों पक्षों का असंतोष प्रकट होना तो दिखलाता है कि बिल में जो कार्यान्वयी की गई है, वह दोनों के हक्क की ओर दोनों की जिम्मेदारियों का स्थाल कर के की गई है। सिंक इसी वजह से उस में कोई तब्दीली करना जहरी नहीं लगता।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Delhi Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee will also be consulted before this Bill is brought on the anvil of the Lok Sabha?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Delhi Advisory Committee, which consists of Members of Parliament, has been consulted; and it may have another opportunity—I do not know—of discussing the matter with us, but at present there is no intention of referring the Bill to the Municipal Committee. The Bill will, when introduced, be available to the public for expressing its views.

Shri Heda: The Bill is going to be an improvement over the present

enactment and certain categories of tenants would be benefited thereby, but since delay is occurring, may I know what remedy Government is proposing to give benefit of the proposed legislation to those who might be deprived of it by the time taken by this Bill?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think evictions are already either stopped or discouraged. I do not expect that many people will be ejected between now and the passage of the Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know when the hon. Minister says that it will be brought forward in the next session of Parliament, does he mean that it will be introduced or does he mean that it will be put up for consideration and passing?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It will be introduced and, if possible, the Government will request the House to pass it.

श्री बबराज सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में दिनांक प्रदेश किरायेदार फेडरेशन की तरफ से पिछ्ले दिनों एक भूख-हड्डियाल की गई और उनकी मुस्क्य मांग यह थी कि जिस बिल पर विचार हो रहा है, उस में हाउस-ऑफर्ज के हितों का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है, किरायेदारों के हितों का नहीं?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : एक दफा भूख-हड्डियाल हुई थी, यह में जानता हूँ और किरायेदारों के ओर मकान-मालिकों के बीच में बात-चीत करने का इन्तजाम किया गया और उन के बीच में काफ़ी मध्यविचार भी हुआ। जहां तक बिल का ताल्लुक है, जो सही बात है, उसे करने की इस में कोशिश की गई है। कोई भूख-हड्डियाल करे या न करे, इसका असर बिल पर नहीं पड़ता।

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if some newspaper reports in advance with regard to the contents of the Bill have created certain misunderstandings among the tenants as well as the

landlords and will the Government try to remove them?

Pandit G. B. Pant: If there are any misunderstandings, of course an attempt will be made to remove them.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कूँकि यह विधेयक दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिये बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिये क्या सरकार इस सुनाव पर विचार करेगी कि इस को बाकायदा मंसूबे के सामने प्रस्तुत करने से पहले इस को गजट में प्रकाशित कर दिया जाय, ताकि जनता इस के बारे में अपने विचारों को प्रकट कर सके ?

पंडित गो. ब० पन्त : इस बारे में जो ग्रब तक का रिवाज है, वह यही है कि बिल यहीं पेश होना चाहिये और उसके बाद फिर बिल को पास करने के बहुत तक कुछ इतना समय निकलना चाहिये कि लांगों के विचार मालूम हो सके। आखिर यह दिल्ली का ही सामना है और दिल्ली से ही ताल्लुक रखता है, लेकिन आज बिल पेश किया जाय और कल पास कर दिया जाय, यह कांगिल नहीं की जायगी।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It has been said that ejection is being discouraged. May I know what this means? Has any legislation been passed forbidding ejection or making ejection difficult or in what other way the discouragement of ejection is taking place?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Some steps had been taken and even ejection decrees had been suspended. They are not being executed. It is expected.....

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Has a law been passed?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes, a law was passed to suspend the execution of ejection decrees.

Jail Manual Committee

Shri D. C. Sharma:
*2099. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the Jail Manual Committee was set up to revise the Jail Manual on an all India basis;

(b) whether views of the State Governments were obtained before setting up this Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the nature of recommendations made in it; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In June 1957.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When the Committee was appointed in June, 1957, why has there been so much delay in revising the Jail Manual?

Shri Datar: The members of the Committee are officers in charge of jails or otherwise and therefore during off-time they meet. They have met a number of times. They have met as many as ten times.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many States have sent their views on this subject and how many States are still defaulting in this matter?

Shri Datar: All the States have sent their views.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the views and opinions obtained from organisations and associations have been given effect to?

Shri Datar: Their views will be duly taken into account in preparing an All-India Jail Manual.

विलोप के स्कूल

*२१००. श्री क० भ० भालबोयः क्या लिलोप मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में नई बस्तियां बसाते समय सरकार की स्कूल की इमारतें बनाने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है?

लिलोप मंत्री (डा० का० ला० शीमाली) : (क) और (ख). विवरण लोक सभा-पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। [विवरण परिशिष्ट है, अनुवाद संख्या ३६]

श्री क० भ० भालबोयः क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब ये नई कालानोंज बनाए जाती हैं, तब इनमें क्या स्कूल विलिंडरम का साइट का ध्यान रखा जाता है?

डा० का० ला० शीमाली : विवरण में आपको पता लग जायेगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नरेंट कुछ कर रही है।

श्री क० भ० भालबोयः अभी तक जो कालानोंज बनी हैं उनमें स्कूल विलिंडरम का जायाव है। बाद में क्या इसका भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा?

डा० का० ला० शीमाली : मैं यह जानता हूँ कि प्रारम्भिक काल में डिवेलपमेंट अधिक रिट्रीव, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री और एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने जाकी कोआइनेशन नहीं था। लेकिन अब एक एहवाहन रोकमेंट लियुक्त हो गई है जहाँ उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाता है और उचित गय बो जाती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आइंडा विलोप में जहाँ जहाँ डिवेलपमेंट होगा वहाँ स्कूलों के लिये इमारतों का पूरा प्रबन्ध होगा।

श्री भवत भ्रभवरः अभी भालबोय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एक सलाहकार समिति बना दो जरी है। इस सलाहकार समिति में कितने और कौन कौन सदस्य हैं और इसमें क्या दिल्ली से लोक-सभा के लिये जुनागढ़ कोई सदस्य भी है?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The statement will give this information. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply have set up this Advisory Committee and the representatives of the Ministries of Works, Housing and Supply, Rehabilitation and Health and Education are there to advise the Government on this subject.

Southern Technological Institute at Madras

*२१०१. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
 { **Shri Tangamani:**
 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 128 on the 13th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any foreign assistance is likely to be received for the establishment of the Southern Higher Technological Institute at Madras;

(b) if so, from which country;

(c) the period of such assistance; and

(d) provision made for the Institute during the current Plan period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) West Germany.

(c) This has not yet been settled.

(d) Rs. 2 crores.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated that plans and estimates for the construction of a building near Guindy in Madras had to be finalised. May I know if it has since been finalised?

Shri Hemayat Kabir: I said on the last occasion that the Madras Government had stated that they were taking action to hand over the site to us. I understand the survey has been undertaken. The survey will be complete by the 10th of May, that is, tomorrow. It is proposed that the land will be given to us on the 15th of May. Plans will be made after the land has been offered to us.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether this assistance from West Germany is being received from the United Nations or direct, Government to Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is an offer which has been made by the West German Government as far as I am aware directly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated about this particular Institute. There are three Institutes in the country: at Kanpur, Kharagpur and this. May I know whether any other country has been approached for technical assistance and if so, the names of those countries?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Does it directly arise? I can answer if you want.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what facilities are going to be created for the students coming from outside Madras? I take it that this Institute is to serve the four States in South India.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The same kind of facilities as we are offering at Higher Technological Institutes, namely, provision of, what we hope is adequate, hostel accommodation.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether there is any idea of fixing a quota of admission for the respective States?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We do not wish to fix any definite quota. We wish to see that the whole country is represented in each National Institute.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the land that is being offered by the Madras Government is free or any payment is being made because offer of free land was made by the Andhra Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I said on the last occasion that the Madras Government is offering the land. Offering means that it is a gift.

Public Undertakings

*3102. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any fresh decision in the matter of appointment of Chairmen and Directors of various Corporations in Public Sector; and

(b) what is the nature of the decision?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance
(Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what consideration, if any, has been given and what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government in this matter, particularly in view of the observations made in the Chagla Commission's report regarding the composition of the directorates?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter was given due consideration and all the departments of the Government of India which have such undertakings were consulted. It was considered that the time was not adequate to go into the present arrangement. So, some time more is needed to come to a definite conclusion about the new arrangements that may be necessary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not referring only to this L.I.C. I am referring to the general question of directorate in these public undertakings. May I know whether any steps

have been taken to examine this matter and if so, what steps have been taken? If not, what are the reasons, particularly in the light of the observations made by the Commission?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The whole question. I answered not only with respect to the L.I.C., but to the general question. As I said the whole question is being examined by all the departments concerned in all seriousness. Recently, we have received another communication from the Estimates Committee. We are looking into that also. . . .

Shri Damani: May I know in how many public undertakings Government Secretaries are ex-officio Chairmen?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will put down a question.

Shri Damani: I want to know in how many public undertakings, Secretaries are working as ex-officio Chairmen?

Mr. Speaker: The same thing in another form. The hon. Member wants to know how many undertakings are there. There may be a number of undertakings. Hon. Members ought not to take the help of some other hon. Member putting a question to introduce a supplementary. Why not take the trouble of doing it himself? I find very often, the question has to be put by others and then the child is taken by others.

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. As far as possible, I must give the opportunity to the hon. Members who have put the questions to put supplementary questions before I allow others.

Shri Damani: May I put another supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Government themselves have come to any conclusion particularly in respect of

broad-basing the composition of this directorate and inviting men from public life?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter is under continuous examination. It has been said that it is not our policy to confine ourselves to one sector, but to try to get the best men wherever they may be available. That is the broad policy. As for details, the whole matter is being re-examined very actively and vigorously.

Shri Damani: May I know in how many public undertakings M.P.s. are working on the Board of Directors?

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any information?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am afraid I require notice.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not satisfied unless the Minister himself says so.

Kerala High Court Bench at Trivandrum

*2103. **Shri Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a copy of the resolution passed unanimously by the Kerala Legislative Assembly demanding the establishment of a permanent bench of the High Court of Kerala at Trivandrum has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (u) Yes.

(b) A note has been taken of the resolution.

Shri Kumaran: May I know whether the Government will take a decision on this matter before the re-opening of the High Court after the summer vacation in view of the fact that this question is hanging fire for a very long time and the demand is now reiterated by the entire people of

Kerala through their elected representatives?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I think the position is well known to the hon. Member. The Kerala Government has, for some time, raised the question about the Bench in Trivandrum being vested with powers to receive applications, etc. We thought that it was a judicial matter and it should be discussed before the High Court. The matter was raised before the High Court and the High Court gave a decision recently that such petitions should not be filed before the Bench. Now, I understand that a petition for leave to appeal from that order has been filed. When this question has been judicially finalised, we will consider the whole position and also take into account everything that has been said in this connection.

Bangalore Civil Station

*2104. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows hired for officers at Bangalore Civil Station and the total rent per month that is being paid by Government for these bungalows;

(b) the steps Government have taken or are taking to construct quarters for the Officers at Bangalore; and

(c) the general basis on which such allotments are made—whether buildings have been hired and let out to officers according to their entitlement only?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fateh Singrao Gaekwad): (a) The number of hired bungalows is 170; and total monthly rent payable is Rs. 31,730/-.

(b) Government have no immediate plans for the near future, to build quarters for married officers at Bangalore.

(c) Wherever possible, accommodation is hired according to the scales to which officers are entitled.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it a fact that a certain bungalow in Mahatma Gandhi Road in Bangalore which has 22 rooms has been allotted to a Lieut.-Colonel?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): It has not been found possible to find bungalows exactly to suit the entitlement of particular officers. These are hired bungalows. To modify them to suit the entitlement of officers would mean a lot of expenditure. There may be cases where a person gets below or a person gets above entitlement. There may be cases like that.

Shri Jinachandran: Will the Government be pleased to review the entire accommodation problem in Bangalore with a view to allot quarters to officers according to the scale of pay for each category of officers?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This problem is constantly under review and it is the endeavour of the Government to find proper quarters for officers?

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether they have taken up the job of preparing plans and programmes for providing accommodation to these officers?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I explained, it is the endeavour of the Government. Questions of finance and various other questions come up.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: 2105.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): With your permission, Sir, I would like to modify the answer.

Rumanian Aid for Oil Refinery

*2105. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** **Shri V. C. Shukla:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with Rumanian Government

for that country's collaboration in setting up of an oil refinery in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, not yet, as details have not yet been worked out. Subject to agreement on details, we expect that, within a few weeks, agreement will be reached between the two Governments for setting up an oil refinery in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that a delegation from Rumania is coming to India for further negotiation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have asked for certain preliminary information before the delegate arrives here.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Regarding this particular refinery, it has been proposed originally that the refinery will start functioning by 1961. Now, there are newspaper reports saying that the refinery is not going to function till early Third Five Year Plan. May I know whether there is any truth in the newspaper reports that the refinery will not start functioning by 1961?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not read any press report about this question. So far as we are concerned, we are sticking to our programme of early 1961.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know whether the Government are negotiating with the Rumanian Government for the setting up of a refinery in Assam or in Bihar?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far the refinery in Assam is under consideration.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the refinery is designed mainly to produce aviation spirit?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as we are aware, no refinery can be economically planned and built to produce

only one petroleum product. Every refinery should ordinarily and generally be producing all sorts of products right from motor spirit to black oils.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister said that so far only the question of setting up the refinery in Assam is under consideration. May I know whether consideration of the refinery in Bihar has been given up or has been postponed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I said about Assam in the context of the Rumanian negotiations. The second refinery is also under the consideration of the Government, and we are taking steps to examine the whole question.

Import restrictions on Steel

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
***2108 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to restrict the import of steel during the period April—September, 1958;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Only special items of steel are being licensed for import. There are no percentages fixed. Imports are, in most items, allowed on the basis of actual users' requirements.

(c) Restricted availability of foreign exchange.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if it is a fact that one of the well-known manufacturers of steel furniture and safes in western India has been forced to close down for want of supply of foreign steel to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As a matter of fact, there is general shortage of foreign exchange, and there has been restriction as far as the import of foreign steel is concerned, but I do not know about the particular case. If he gives me the information, I will look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know our steel production per year, whether this is sufficient to meet our requirements under the Second Five Year Plan and if any steps have been taken to fill up the gap?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As the hon. Member knows, the two present steel plants, TISCO and IISCO, are having their expansion programmes, and three new steel plants are under construction. With their production, the situation is bound to improve, but at present there is some shortage of steel.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that Messrs. Godrej & Co., the well-known manufacturers of steel furnitures in this country, were asked to close down their factory, that their application for permits worth about Rs. 10 lakhs of foreign steel was refused straightaway and that this has resulted in large-scale unemployment?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As a matter of fact, at present I have no information. I will look into the matter.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that in recent months the production of steel has gone down, and whether to meet this new shortage Government is going to do anything?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As for the second part of the question, there is not much improvement so far as the availability of foreign exchange is concerned, and I fear there is no chance of immediate relaxation of restriction on import. As for the first part of the question, as a whole there has been no reduction in steel production.

Shri Sonavane: May I know what steps are taken to supply steel to the co-operative housing societies of the lower income groups?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Most of the co-operative societies are being supplied by the States. We allot quotas to the States, and as far as housing is concerned, they supply individual and co-operative requirements.

Uniform Rates of Sales Tax

*2110. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1422 on the 2nd April, 1958 and state:

(a) the State Governments which have enforced uniform rate of Sales Tax at 7 per cent. at a single point on special goods;

(b) whether Central Government have suggested to State Governments the date from which one point Sales Tax should be enforced; and

(c) whether any other steps have been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a)

- (i) Andhra Pradesh,
- (ii) Assam,
- (iii) Bihar,
- (iv) Kerala,
- (v) Orissa,
- (vi) Punjab, and
- (vii) Rajasthan.

(b) Government of India had suggested to the State Governments to enforce the scheme, if possible, by the 1st of April, 1958.

(c) As all the other State Governments are also taking necessary steps to implement the scheme, this question does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the basis of the fixation of a uniform

rate of sales tax at seven per cent., and whether this is in conformity with the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All these recommendations were in the view of the Government, and they were thoroughly discussed at the conference of the Finance Ministers in November, 1957. After that discussion, a scientific formula was evolved and because of that recommendation a uniform levy of sales tax has been brought about, and most of the State Governments have agreed to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what decisions were taken in the Finance Ministers' conference, whether the uniform application of sales tax was considered and whether it was decided that it should not be more than five per cent.?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This question is not concerned about all the decisions. About the levy of seven per cent. of sales tax, of course it was decided as I have mentioned in my answer. As I said before, most of the State Governments did agree to this formula, and that is why it has been implemented.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says one thing, and the hon. Deputy Minister says another.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At present there are only 15 items which are covered under the decision. May I know what more items are to be covered and when any decision is likely to be taken?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have been supplied with all these statements.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member may benefit by it, but I will not allow supplementary questions on that.

Oil Formation near Jwalamukhi

*2113. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that signs of oil formations have been struck at other places near Jwalamukhi; and

(b) if so, when do Government intend to start operations there?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No actual signs of oil formations have been found at other places near Jwalamukhi.

(b) It is proposed to undertake shortly structural drilling near Bathukhad. The site is being prepared.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know the names of the places which have been spotted in the Jwalamukhi area for purposes of structural or deep drilling?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There were a number of places chosen for structural drilling for getting stratigraphical information. All the places have not yet been specifically spotted, but I have mentioned the name of one place, namely Bathukhad.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any spot was previously taken up for structural or deep drilling but has been given up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, a number of places were examined for structural and deep drilling, but as we go on getting information from this No. 1 Jwalamukhi (operation), we have to revise our assessment of the whole situation, and we are still examining the new places.

Closure of Gummidiipundi Ammunition Depot

*2114. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ammunition Depot at Gummidiipundi is being closed down;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of employees that will be affected by this closure; and
- (d) the steps taken to provide them equivalent alternative jobs without break in service?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, partially.

(b) Gummidiipundi is not one of the places where it has been decided to locate Ammunition Depots permanently and there is sufficient spare accommodation in other Depots.

(c) 243 on account of partial closing down of the Depot.

(d) Efforts are being made to absorb all the surplus employees in alternative appointments in Defence installations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total number of employees who will be affected if there is total closure of this depot?

Shri Raghuramiah: I think it will be about another two hundred and odd.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these employees will be given alternative jobs without any break in service?

Shri Raghuramiah: That depends. If they are to be provided for in any of the other defence installations, I presume it will be treated as continuous service, but if they are to be given employment in some other department, then it may have to be treated as fresh employment.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know for how long this ammunition depot at Gummidiipundi has been in existence and why only a portion of it has been closed down?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want total closure immediately?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: I want to know for how long it has been in existence.

Shri Raghuramiah: This has been in existence since 1945, and the Armed Forces Reorganisation Committee recommended Gummidiipundi ammunition depot to be one of the depots to be closed down, and that is why we are closing it down.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether Government have any programme to change these ammunition dumps in order to maintain secrecy?

Shri Raghuramiah: Actually, this ammunition is being backloaded to another depot, that is, most of it which is serviceable stuff.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether there is any programme with the Defence Ministry to change the location of these ammunition dumps in order to maintain secrecy?

Shri Raghuramiah: This question relates to shifting of the ammunition which is in this depot. As I said, we are backloading it to another depot. And we always take the necessary measures wherever secrecy is to be maintained.

Accident in Bhilai Steel Plant

'2115. Sardar A. S. Salgal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently two employees of Bhilai Steel Plant fell down and died;

(b) whether it is a fact that a man who was digging a trench was also a victim and died on the spot;

(c) whether any precautionary measures have been taken in this respect;

(d) whether any compensation has been given to them; and

(e) if so, what amount?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) On the 10th April, one worker slipped and fell from the top of the scaffolding platform in the blast furnace. On the 11th April, another worker lost

his balance and fell from the break plate on the main building of the Open Hearth. Both cases unfortunately proved fatal.

(b) On the 17th April, a woman worker fell down in a trench. Another worker followed to rescue her, but a chunk of earth fell over him. The woman was saved, but not the man.

(c) The General Manager has reported that all possible precautions against such accidents are being taken.

(d) and (e). Compensation is being assessed.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether safety belts were provided to the workers who were working?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As a matter of fact, the safety belts were not provided to the workers who met with the accident.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that the workers who were working refused to use the safety belt and said that without using this they would be more safe?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The matter is still under examination, and at present, I cannot say whether they are using it or not.

Shri V. C. Shukla: There have been several accidents on the railway level crossings, in which so many workers of the Bhilai steel project have lost their lives. May I know what steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter altogether.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I am not aware of the particular accident the hon. Member has in his mind. But if, as he says, there have been accidents on the level crossings, obviously, the remedy lies in providing suitable gates or guards or in providing signals. But I do not know if any accident of the type mentioned by him has recently taken place; at any rate, it is not to my knowledge.

Shri V. C. Shukla: An accident at the railway crossing in which three persons lost their lives took place only three days back.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. The hon. Member will address the railway authorities.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will Government give us an idea as to how many accidents have taken place during the period since this accident?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think any other accident has taken place after this, and I shall be very sorry to learn that accidents take place so frequently.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What precautionary measures are Government taking to avoid the recurrence of such accidents, and have those measures been augmented after the occurrence of these accidents?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The precautions of safety are generally taken, but when works of this nature are undertaken accidents do happen. Accidents, after all, are accidents, and in spite of all precautions, accidents do sometimes happen. But I can assure the House that the General Manager has taken precautions to ensure that the possibility of such accidents is minimised.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महीदल यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो मजदूर नोंग वहां पर काम करते हैं उनकी लाइफ इनश्योर कराई जाती है ?

सरदार स्वरां सिंह : मेरा स्पष्ट है कि ऐसा कोई जनरल प्राविजन तो नहीं है।

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the deceased were employed by contractors or they were directly employed, and whether they will get the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation Act?

Sardar Swaran Singh: They will get the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation Act; but they were employed by the contractor. Even the

contractor's employees are covered by the benefit provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन

*२११६. { श्री भक्त दासन :
श्री न० र० मुनिसाम्य :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १८ फरवरी, १९५८ के अलाराकित प्रदेश संख्या ३३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन की जांच करने वाली समिति ने अपने कार्य में इस बीच क्या प्रगति की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-नंदी (श्री दासन) : इस मामले में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं हुआ है। यह काम एक सीवियर अफसर को सौंपा जा रहा है।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Shri Datar: Matters have not been finalised so far. A Senior Officer is being deputed for this purpose.

श्री भक्त दासन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह मर्यादा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने वहाँ के महकारी आन्दोलन का अध्ययन करने के लिये बहुत पहले एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। और उम समिति ने अपनों कोई रिपोर्ट भी दी थी और उसके बाद भी इन्हीं द्वारा यहाँ होती जानी जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) : एक कमटी पहले नियुक्त हुई थी। उसके बेयरमैन ने इस्तीफा दे दिया और यह काम प्रभूरा ही रह गया। दूसरे बेयरमैन रखे गये। उन्होंने कई महीनों के बाद कमटी की बीटिंग की और फिर भी काम पूरा नहीं हो सका तो अब यह तय किया है कि हमारे एक अफसर श्री विश्वनाथन बहाँ जायें और जल्दी ही इस मामले को सब दैल दाल कर तय कर दें क्योंकि बहुत शिक्षण से यह सम्बन्ध बला आता है।

श्री भक्त दासन : क्या कोई अवृत्तान्त लगाया गया है कि देर से देर तक इस बारे में रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : देर करने का इरादा नहीं है। जिसमी जल्दी से जल्दी ही बनकता है इसको किया जायेगा।

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know if it is a fact that the successor submitted his report on the 14th or 16th December 1957? If so, will the hon. Minister be pleased to place it on the Table of the House?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No Committee report has been received.

श्री भक्त दासन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस बारे में जब अन्तिम फैसला हो जायेगा तो उम फैसले की एक प्रतिलिपि इस सदन की बेंज पर भी रखी जायेगी और हिमाचल प्रदेश की टेरीटोरियल कार्डमिल को भी उस पर विचार करने का भोका दिया जायेगा ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : ऐसे नामलिंग में मामूली जाला तो ऐसा है नहीं।

New Delhi Municipal Committee

*२११७. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri V. C. Shukla:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the set-up of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is being reorganised; and

(b) if so, the details of the new set-up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The question of reorganising the New Delhi Municipal Committee is under consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know if any steps are taken in the reorganised set-up of New Delhi to check up begging and set up leprosy houses?

Shri Datar: I am not aware.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is proposed to appoint a non-official Chairman for the New Delhi Municipal Committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): No.

लेठ अब्बल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मानूम है कि नई दिल्ली के विजली विभाग को हालत दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : अब विजली विभाग के बारे में कुछ तबदीलिया दृढ़ है। अगर अब तक उम्मी हालत गिरती जा रही है, जिसका मुझे इन्ह नही है, तो अब उठनी जायेगी।

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just now said that the New Delhi set-up is under consideration. May I know what is the probable time by which the set-up will be announced?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope within a month or two.

Public Schools

Shri Harish Chandra

***2118. { Mathur:**

Shri Nanjappa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have very recently revised their attitude towards public schools; and

(b) if so, how it is going to effect grants to these schools by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 37.]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the total financial assistance which was being made available to these public schools which will now have to be withdrawn, according to the recommendations of the Commission? May I also know whether this will result in deterioration of the standard of these public schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Government have been giving recurring grants to two schools, the Lawrence Schools at Sanawar and Lovedale. We have been trying to make these schools self-supporting. These schools did not apply for any recurring grant for 1955-56. This means that now they can look after themselves. Government have also given some grants to public schools for the last five years, but in accordance with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, we propose to stop giving further grants to these institutions, unless they come under the normal schemes of the reorganisation of secondary education.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that these public schools are now able to stand on their own feet and there would be no deterioration in standard in these schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The question of standard is a very relative term. But Government are at present confronted with the alternative of either not opening schools in the rural areas where there are no educational facilities or giving grants to these institutions. The choice before Government is very obvious. First priority has to be given to education facilities where they do not exist.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the total number of admissions in these public schools each year and what is the number of scholarships being granted by the Government each year so that.....

Mr. Speaker: For how many years past? 10 or 15 years?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Admission every year.

Mr. Speaker: For the past 100 years? What is this question about?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let it be during the last two years or three years.

Mr. Speaker: 'Let it be'. Am I to ask the question? Hon. Members must be precise in their questions so that we need not spend away the time of the House unnecessarily.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let me put in this way. What was the total number of admissions of students in these public schools during the last year and what was the number of scholarships during the same period?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The number would vary from school to school. There is no fixed number in each school. It will depend on the accommodation in the school.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the figure for all schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the total number with me at present.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is only half answered. What about the number of scholarships?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am speaking from memory; I think about 50 to 60 scholarships are being awarded by the Government—speaking subject to correction.

Shri Nanjappa: The Minister was pleased to refer to the Lawrence School in Nilgiris. It is the general complaint now that the standard of the school is going lower and lower, in spite of the very same staff—Principal and others—continuing. May I know the reason for the standard going lower and lower because.....

Mr. Speaker: No argument is needed.

Shri Nanjappa:the policy adopted by the Government is responsible for this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have no information that the standard of this school has gone down. In fact, my information is that the standard is satisfactory.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether the existing public schools in the country have a uniform fees structure or whether it varies from school to school?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It varies from school to school.

Shri Sonavane: May I know the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in these public schools during 1957-58? How do Government protect the rights of these persons to secure admission and scholarships in these schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The House is aware that Government are giving scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have an allotment of nearly Rs. 2 crores for deserving students. As far as scholarships for public schools are concerned, they are given entirely on merit.

Shri B. Das Gupta: What is the medium of instruction prevailing at present in the Delhi public schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It will be very difficult for me to give information to hon. Members about each individual school in the whole country.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I asked about the Delhi public schools.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

* **Shri Sonavane:** My question has not been answered.

4 **Mr. Speaker:** It cannot be answered.
Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are public schools all over the country. They are not confined only to Delhi.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask a general question? May I know if the hon. Minister has taken any note of the entirely different tone in which the Secretary to the Education

Ministry talked at the recent meeting of Headmasters of Public Schools, a tone very different from that of the hon. Minister?

Dr. K. L. Shrimalli: I am not aware that any difference of opinion was expressed by the Secretary.

Shri Sonavane rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can table questions separately.

Housing for other Ranks

***2119. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any project to build housing accommodation for the troops in which the armed personnel will themselves provide the labour;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when work of constructing houses under the same will be begun?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad): (a) Yes.

(b) Accommodation will be mainly for married other ranks and Junior Commissioned Officers and according to army specifications and having regard to considerations of economy.

(c) No definite date has been fixed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know why this consideration is being given only to married persons and not to unmarried persons?

Shri Tyagi: Because the unmarried person has no wife!

Mr. Speaker: It does not call for an answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the answer of the hon. Minister, it appears that this will be restricted to JCOs only. May I know whether this scheme is being extended to other ranks also?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The answer which

the Parliamentary Secretary gave was that the bulk of this accommodation was for married other ranks. The next group is the JCOs and next, officers. If he wants the figure I shall give them.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the troops construct accommodation for themselves, because I could not hear the hon. Parliamentary Secretary's answer clearly? In the question it is asked:

"whether Government have any project to build housing accommodation for the troops in which the armed personnel will themselves provide the labour;"

Is there any scheme with the Government where the military people themselves construct?

Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad: Yes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the place where these people have undertaken this work?

Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad: The work is to be first undertaken at Ambala.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any sum has been earmarked for the construction of houses for other ranks; and, if so, what is the amount for this year?

Shri Krishna Menon: The scheme is an entire one. We cannot separate other ranks, non-commissioned officers and J.C.Os and troops nor the locations. So far as this accommodation is concerned, the bulk of the accommodation is for other ranks.

Himalaya Bank Limited, Kangra

***2120. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inspection Party sent by the Reserve Bank of India to investigate into the allegations of certain favourites of the directors of the Himalaya Bank Ltd., Kangra has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the rights

of the depositors under Section 35(4) (b) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government from the depositors for safeguarding their interests;

(d) whether it is a fact that the directors of the said Bank have moved the Punjab High Court for the grant of moratorium; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Certain representations have been received by the Central Government, but the Punjab High Court has granted a moratorium to the bank under Section 37 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, and the question whether the moratorium should be continued is now under consideration by the Court. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the action which Government may be in a position to take.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Government are the last repositories for safeguarding the interests of depositors, how is it that the Central Government or the Reserve Bank is not opposing the application for moratorium?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Reserve Bank has been asked by the Court to appear on 19th May. Hence the question of opposing or not opposing does not arise. The Reserve Bank has taken certain steps. They have received representations. Everything is sub judice. It is not fair for me to give any information in regard to that.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Central Government has received any report from the Reserve Bank of India on the working of the Himalaya Bank for 1967; and, if so, may I know whether the Central Government will be directing the Reserve

Bank of India to apply for liquidation proceedings in the Punjab High Court?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The interim report was received by the Reserve Bank of India, but the final report has not been received by the Reserve Bank. Because of the moratorium orders of the Punjab High Court, everything is now sub judice. Therefore, nothing further can be done in regard to that. The Central Government receiving any report from the Reserve Bank does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some of the representatives of the Depositors' Association came to Delhi and wanted to meet the hon. Finance Minister to place their views before him and whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister did not meet the delegation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir, it is not a fact. But they submitted a memorandum.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A deputation had come; but, I could not meet them for want of time though time had been given. I had to go away for some other thing. But while going out I told them that I could not do anything at present. That is what I did and I could not do anything more than that.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that all the money in this Himalaya Bank has been advanced by the directors to their relatives for their own benefit and use, will the Reserve Bank take any action against these directors?

Shri Morarji Desai: Government can say nothing because it is sub judice at present.

Maintenance of Armed Forces Vehicles

-1-

*2121. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri V. C. Shukla:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canadian firm has offered to take

over the overhauling and repairs of vehicles used by our Defence Forces; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the offer made by this firm?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes. An offer was received last year from a Canadian firm.

(b) The firm offered to repair 4,000 vehicles of North American origin a year at a cost of \$1,000 (Canadian) per vehicle. As the offer was not found acceptable, the matter was not pursued further.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether entrusting such important work to a foreign firm will not affect our military secrets? Have we tried some Indian firms also for this work?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already explained that this offer was not accepted for various reasons. We are going to have every repair work done as far as possible in our own workshops?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is any proposal to have a small maintenance workshop separately just for the repairs of these vehicles in a particular workshop?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no question of any proposal. There are so many maintenance workshops already. It is only a question of expanding their capacity.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether this firm is going to repair armoured vehicles or the ordinary 'B' vehicles?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The offer of this firm has not been accepted; and it relates to 'B' vehicles also.

Mr. Speaker: The questions are over. I will now call the questions of hon. Members who were not present when called. Shri Ram Krishan, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Bhogji Bhai, Shri Vajpayee and Shrimati Manjula Devi. Absent. So the questions are over.

Shri Bhakti Darshan: Shri Ram Krishna is here, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Why does not the hon. Member get up and put it? Does he require the assistance of a vakil here?

Shri Ram Krishan: My name is not included in the list.

Mr. Speaker: How does he say so? It is printed Q. 2106.

Employees of Former PEPSU

*2106. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have constituted the advisory Committees to examine the service representation of the employees of the erstwhile State of Pepsu with regard to their integration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A Central Advisory Committee to advise the Government of India on the representations received from gazetted officers of States has recently been constituted. With regard to representations from non-gazetted officers of State Governments, an Advisory Committee will function in each integrated State. One such has already started functioning in the Punjab.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total number of representations received from the PEPSU Government officers?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of the number of these representations.

जी अमर दर्शन : पेप्सु के सिवा जो और देशी रजवाहे थे, उनके सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अगर कोई शिकायतें हों, तो उनको सुनने के लिये और ठीक तरह से इंटेर्वेशन करने के लिये क्या कोई मशीनरी बनाई गई है?

पंडित गो. ब० पन्त : जहाँ तक गजेंटिड आक्सिजन का ताल्लुक है, उनके लिये यहाँ एक कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिसका वेदरमैन हाईकोर्ट का रिटायर्ड जज होता—उसमें हाईकोर्ट का जज भी होता—वह वेदरमैन

हमना या नहीं, यह ये उमीक यही कह सकते—
और प्रायिक संवित कमीशन के भी उसमें
ट्रिप्पेटेटिव होंगे। स्टेट्स में यो कमीटीव
बनाई गई है—वही बन नहीं है, कहीं बनने
वाली है—जिनमें वहां के प्रायिक संवित
कमीशन के ट्रिप्पेटेटिव होंगे और एक
सीनियर भाक्सिसर भी होगा, ताकि वहां यो
कोई अपील हो, तो उन पर धोर करे।

Mr. Speaker: The questions are over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Strike in Rourkela Steel Plant

22. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the skilled workers of the Coke Oven Plant of the Rourkela Steel Plant have struck work;

(b) if so what are the demands of the workers; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. About 380 workers employed by a sub-contractor, masons and unskilled workers, are on strike.

(b) The workers' demands are:

(i) retrenched workers should be given one month's pay;

(ii) the principle of 'last come first go' should be followed; and

(iii) train fare should be paid to the discharged workers to go back to their places.

(e) The dispute is under consideration of the Local Conciliation Board. It is hoped that the dispute will be settled soon.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the strike in question has made the Government revise the working programme of the Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether there is any recognised union of workers who have struck work?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is a union which has put forth some demands. But, I cannot say whether it is a recognised union or not. The union is being approached and negotiations are taking place, taking that as a recognised union.

Shri Bose: May I know whether these 300 workers on strike are all temporary employees and, if so, for how long have they been on strike?

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are obviously workers who are employed on construction work: masons and other labourers and unskilled workers who assist the masons. The coke oven batteries are under construction. These workers were employed on masonry work on the coke ovens. From the very nature of the work and the fact that they are employed by sub-contractors, it will be seen that they are of a temporary character. The workers who were retrenched had not put in more than seven months' work.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production in Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited

***2107. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited is producing Commercial goods which can

easily be manufactured by other private concerns; and

(b) if so, whether it is feasible to switch on production to Defence material necessary for the armed forces?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The production programme of Bharat Electronics is a progressive one. At present in accordance with demands frequently expressed in Parliament all Defence industries are geared to turn over to increased defence production in case of emergency.

दिल्ली होमियोपैथिक अधिनियम, १९५६

*२१०६. श्री श्रीमती भाई : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली होमियोपैथिक अधिनियम, १९५६ के उपबन्धों को अब तक लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार का इन्ह कब तक लागू करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० यन्त्र) : (क) और (ख). यह विचार किया गया था कि एक्ट तभी लागू किया जाय जब उसके अन्तर्गत बनने वाले नियम भी तैयार हो जायं । अब यह फैसला हो गया है कि एक्ट १५ मई, १९५६ से लागू किया जाय और इसके बाद फौरन ही नियमों की पोषणा भी कर दी जायेगी ।

Lodi Road Accident

*२१११. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the precise steps taken by Government after the Lodi Road mishap of 23rd April, 1958 to prevent the recurrence of such accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (i) The crossing at which the Lodi Road mishap took place is now being manned by a Traffic Constable throughout the day;

(ii) Steps are being taken to man 75 additional traffic points.

(iii) Steps are also being taken to increase the number of Magistrates to deal with traffic offences expeditiously;

(iv) A list of the buses employed by the various Schools and Colleges has been prepared for the purpose of inspection by the staff of the Motor Transport Controller and the Traffic Police.

Supply of Arms to Naga Hostiles

*२११२. Shrimati Manjula Devi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Military personnel believed to be involved in selling arms and ammunition to Naga hostiles have been arrested; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 4 Army personnel have been placed under arrest on suspicion of being involved in selling arms and ammunition to Naga hostiles and 10 Army personnel have been arrested for negligence in connection with the loss of arms and ammunition.

(b) A Court of Inquiry under the Army Act was set up to investigate this incident and the proceedings of the Court are now under examination of the Army authorities.

इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स एंड एप्लाइड
वियालाजी, बनबाद

३६४१. श्री श्री लाल द्विवेदी : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा सभा सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स एंड एप्लाइड वियालाजी, बनबाद में सनि इंजी-नियरों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये १९५७ में कितना विस्तार किया गया ;

(क) इस विस्तार के लिये स्कूल के अधिकारियों की क्या योजनायें थीं ; और

(ग) यदि मेरे योजनायें पूरी नहीं हुईं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा तथा सांस्कृतिक-कार्य नंदी (श्री हुमायूँ कर्कोट) : (क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रन्दर स्कूल को बढ़ाया जा रहा है जिससे कि माइनिंग इंजीनियरों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके । डिग्री कोर्स में १९५६-५७ से सालाना दाखले में ४५ से ६० विद्यार्थी बढ़ गये हैं ।

(ल) और (ग). माइनिंग इंजीनियरिंग के साथ साथ पेट्रोलियम टैक्नालॉजी, एप्लाइड जियोफिजिक्स और मेटालर्जी में भू-शिक्षा देने की सहूलियतें देने का विचार है । पेट्रोलियम टैक्नालॉजी और एप्लाइड जियोफिजिक्स के नये कोर्स शुरू कर दिये गये हैं । मेटालर्जी के डिग्री कोर्स को नुह करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Income-tax Assessee in Punjab

3642. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of assessees in Punjab from whom income-tax could not be realised during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 (separately) ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The numbers of assessees from whom income-tax fell due during the financial years 1956-57 and 1957-58 and which could not be fully recovered during those years are 4675 and 3172 respectively.

Revenue from Additional Super-tax on Excess Dividends

3643. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue derived from the additional super-tax on excess dividends for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the estimated revenue for the year 1958-59; and

(b) the cost to the Exchequer on account of the grant of development rebate for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the estimated cost for 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The tax demand by way of additional super-tax on excess dividends for the year 1956-57 is Rs. 3.67 crores. For 1957-58 the tax demanded is Rs. 4.11 crores. For the financial year 1958-59 the revenue expectation is about Rs. 4 crores.

(b) The full effect of the rebate will not immediately be felt on revenue in all cases. However, the total effect on revenue over a period of years will be as follows:

Financial year in which the rebate is given	Effect on revenue
1955-56	... Rs. 4.47 crores.
1956-57	... Rs. 5.77 crores.
1957-58	... Rs. 8.04 crores.

For the financial year 1958-59, the effect is estimated at about Rs. 8 crores.

Pensions to Displaced and Retired Government Employees

3644. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the existing arrangement for the payment of advances of pensions to the displaced Central and State Government pensioners pending the transfer of their pensions from Pakistan;

(b) whether the period for provisional payment is likely to be extended; and

(c) if so, for what reason and for what period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 38].

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students

3645. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants who applied for scholarships during 1957-58 under the Government of India scheme of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for post-Matric studies have been awarded scholarships; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). All eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants who were admitted to the next higher class on passing their last annual examination and had completed their applications were awarded scholarships for 1957-58.

The scholarships were not awarded to those candidates who had either failed in their last annual examination or did not join the proposed course of study or failed to complete their applications.

Post-matric Scholarships to Other Backward Class Students

3646. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of scholarships awarded by Central Government to other Backward Class students during 1957-58 for post-Matric studies on the ground of poverty?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): 247 scholarships were awarded to the other Backward Classes candidates in 1957-58, on the basis of merit-cum-poverty.

Tripura Budget for 1957-58 and 1958-59

3647. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Secretary, Tripura Administration acting on behalf of the Administration, Tripura sent an amendment to the Provisional

Budgets of the Tripura Territorial Council for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Territorial Council has refused to accept any of the amendments suggested by the Chief Secretary; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government would make the financial grant necessary for meeting the deficit of the budget provision for 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The budget estimates for 1957-58 received from the Tripura Territorial Council were not in the prescribed form and did not correctly reflect the expenditure of the Council. They were returned by the Chief Commissioner for modification and the Council revised the estimates as suggested by him.

The budget estimates for 1958-59 were returned by the Chief Commissioner to the Council for amendment after taking into consideration the Council's own resources, the amount of financial assistance likely to be made available by way of grants from the Central Government and the conditions imposed by that Government under section 37 of the Territorial Councils Act for the making of grants. The Council did not, however, amend the budget estimates.

(c) During the year 1957-58 the Government of India made a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Council. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the Central Government's budget estimates for 1958-59. Such grants as may be considered reasonable will be made to the Council.

Arrears of Rent in Tripura

3648. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate, Tripura has issued order for the collection of arrears of rent from the tenants; and

(b) if so, the number of notices served under this order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The District Magistrate, Tripura, has ordered the collection of arrears of rent which have accumulated after 31st March, 1952 only. Arrears relating to the period before that date have already been remitted.

(b) 1899.

Grants to Territorial Councils

3649. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has imposed certain conditions for making grants to the Territorial Councils; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Section 37 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956, empowers the Central Government to make grants to the Councils subject to such conditions as it may impose. The budget estimates of the Councils showed a very wide gap between their income and expenditure and the Central Government decided to appoint a senior officer to examine their finances. Pending such examination, some conditions have been imposed to ensure that the Councils handle their finances with prudence and care.

Contingency-paid Staff in Survey of India

3650. / Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 / Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Contingency-paid staff who have completed five years of service in the Survey of India Department;

(b) whether the Surveyor General of India has issued a Circular Order

wherein it is stated that the Contingency-paid employees are eligible for regularisation after three years of service; and

(c) if so, when the employees who have completed more than five years will be transferred to the Regular Establishment?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Six have completed five years of continuous service.

(b) Yes, Sir, provided they are within the prescribed age limit.

(c) When the individual cases have been examined by the Surveyor General of India in the light of the recent liberalisation of the rules about the age limit.

Secondary Education in Orissa

3651. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by the Centre to Orissa Government for reconstruction of Secondary Education in the State during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

1956-57	Rs. 8,70,500
1957-58	Rs. 8,48,676
1958-59	Nil so far.

Geological Survey of Andhra Pradesh

3652. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Geological Survey of Andhra Pradesh for the field season 1958-57; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not the practice to lay copies of the reports on the investigations carried out by officers of the

Geological Survey of India during any field season on the Table of the House, but I should be very happy to furnish the Honourable Member with copies of the reports on the work done in Andhra Pradesh during the field season 1956-57 if he is interested in them. These reports will be published in the form of Memoirs in accordance with its procedure, when the work of a region has been completed.

Paid-up Insurance Policies

3653. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1586 on the 12th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the total number of Life Insurance policies paid up in the country after nationalization of the Insurance Companies has since been ascertained; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information will be available after a few months, when the accounts and business statistics of the Life Insurance Corporation for the period 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957 have been compiled.

U.P.S.C.

3654. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 328 on the 18th February, 1958 regarding recruitment through U.P.S.C. and state:

(a) whether the requisite information is now available and has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Indian Students Abroad

3655. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2267 on the 10th April, 1958 and state:

(a) out of the students who went to U.K., Russia and America for higher studies, how many belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the courses of study which they went to pursue in those countries?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Information about Government scholars is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible. Information about other students is not available and it is extremely difficult for our Missions in these countries to collect the same due to lack of staff, failure on the part of many private students to get themselves registered with these Missions and the large number of students involved.

Central Excise Department

3656. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees recruited since 1951 in various classes and cadres in all the circles in the Central Excise Department upto 31st March, 1958; and

(b) the measures taken by Government during these years to fill the reserved quota of posts by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Central Excise Department

3657. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I to class IV employees taken over from the Mysore State Excise Department to the Central Excise Department at the time of integration (class-wise); and

(b) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees among them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Central Excise Department

3658. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made of class II and III officers since the integration of Mysore State Excise Department with the Central Excise Department;

(b) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees among them;

(c) whether any competitive examinations were held for selecting candidates for promotions;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) whether the reserved quota for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been filled up?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1957-58

3659. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted the report for the year 1957-58; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation Orders in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3660. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to set up a suitable machinery to ensure proper implementation of all reservation orders in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to devise ways and means to fill up the reserved quota as recommended by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at page 103 of his Report for the year 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Adequate machinery already exists in the Ministry of Home Affairs to see that the orders regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are carried out. The Government has also taken special measures to enable members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fill the vacancies reserved for them. It is not therefore considered necessary to set up any special machinery.

State Bank of India—Money in transit

3661. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 18th April, 1958, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs belonging to the State Bank of India and intended to be conveyed safely from Jodhpur to Delhi was allowed to remain absolutely unguarded for two hours while the train traversed forty-five miles from Jodhpur to Banar;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into this incident;

(c) the details of this occurrence; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). A consignment of soiled and surplus notes etc. was temporarily left unguarded

by the escort at Jodhpur railway station, mainly as a result of an altercation between police and railway officials about seating arrangements; but it is understood that the compartment containing the money remained locked throughout and that the escort, who failed to board the train at Jodhpur, caught up with it, and got into it a few miles from Jodhpur station.

The matter has been taken up by the Reserve Bank of India with the police authorities.

Education System

3662. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the remarks on the performance of candidates in the written examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission made in their Seventh Report on the present system of education; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve or alter the present system of education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is already aware of some deterioration of standards of education at certain levels.

(b) The following are some of the steps taken by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission which will, in course of time, make an impact on Education:—

(i) Raising of the status of teachers by increasing their salary scales. The Government of India and the University Grants Commission contribute towards the increased expenditure in this respect.

(ii) Reorganization of secondary stage by the extension of its duration by one year.

(iii) Diversification of secondary education.

(iv) Financial assistance for improvement in school libraries.

(v) Holding of seminars, conferences etc. dealing with matters of education.

(vi) Formulation of a syllabus for secondary schools.

(vii) Improvement of professional efficiency of teachers by establishment of extension services departments in training colleges.

(viii) Conduct of research in examination system.

(ix) Appointment of an expert committee by the University Grants Committee to determine practical steps to be taken for the coordination of the standards of teaching and research in different universities in India.

Army Medical Corps

3663. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two medical officers of the Army Medical Corps were sent to Yugoslavia for specialised training in Thoracic and Maxillo-facial Surgery;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether they are imparting any training on the subject; and

(d) whether their services are available for civilians also?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) On 1st September, 1954.

(c) They were employed on return from Yugoslavia as Specialists in Thoracic Surgery in Military Hospital, Aundh, and Plastic Surgery in Military Hospital, Poona, respectively; and

in the course of their duties, imparted training to officers sent to those hospitals for practical training in surgery. The Specialist in Plastic Surgery has, however, recently been posted out of Military Hospital, Poona, on temporary duty.

(d) They are available for consultation by civilians by private arrangement outside their normal working hours. Again, if civilians are admitted to the Military Hospital where these specialists are employed, their services are available to those civilians.

Central Advisory Board of Education

3664. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Siddhah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

- (a) whether a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held in Delhi in February, 1958;
- (b) if so, the subjects discussed;
- (c) the decisions taken; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proceedings of the 25th session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, containing the Agenda discussed and the decisions taken on the recommendations made by the Board, will be supplied to the Library of the House when printed.

(d) The recommendations will be brought to the notice of authorities concerned for information and necessary action.

Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti Memorial

3665. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased

to state the progress since made in the direction of erecting a memorial in New Delhi in connection with the 2500th Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Plans and estimates have been prepared and action is being taken for laying out a park on the site which has been selected for construction of a Monument to commemorate the 2500th Buddha Jayanti held in 1956.

Foreigners

3666. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons convicted on account of entering India without valid passports since December, 1957 (month-wise); and

(b) the number of cases pertaining to the same period pending disposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Crimes in Delhi

3667. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of crimes committed in Delhi during December, 1957 to April, 1958 (month-wise) under the heads:

- (i) murder;
- (ii) abduction;
- (iii) kidnapping; and
- (iv) criminal assault?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

The required information is as follows:

	1957 December	January	1958 February	March	April
(i) Murder	4	3	6	5	7
(ii) Abduction	4	2	2	2	2
(iii) Kidnapping	2	5	12	15	18
(iv) Criminal assault	13	12	14	19	30

Pakistani Smugglers

3668. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many times fire was opened and exchanged between Pakistani smugglers and Indian border police or military personnel during December, 1957 to April, 1958 (month-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Fire was opened and exchanged between Pakistan smugglers and Indian border police or military personnel seven times during the period as indicated below:

December, 1957.	1
January, 1958.	nil
February, 1958.	2
March, 1958.	4
April, 1958 (upto 15th April).	nil

Industrial Management Cadre

3669. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the Industrial Management Cadre;

(b) the number of candidates who have applied from outside India; and

(c) when selections are likely to be made and completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) 18959.

(b) 308.

(c) Soon after the interviews which are scheduled to commence from this month are completed.

Immoral Traffic in Women

3670. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 enforced by the 30th of April, 1958;

(b) the number of provisions not yet enforced; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Only Section 1 of the Act was in force prior to 30th April, 1958. The remaining provisions of the Act have also been enforced with effect from the 1st May, 1958.

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

Ex-Servicemen from Punjab

3671. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of ex-servicemen from Punjab who were given employment from April, 1955 to the 31st of March, 1958, with particular reference to the District of Gurdaspur?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): During the period 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1958, 6,977 ex-servicemen from Punjab were found employed in that State in Government/private service. 615 of these ex-servicemen were from Gurdaspur district. The information in respect of ex-servicemen from

Punjab, and particularly those from the District of Gurdaspur, who have been given employment elsewhere is not available and it is considered that the time and labour involved in the collection of this information, from Employment Exchanges in several areas, will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Corruption Cases among Central Government Employees

Shri D. C. Sharma:

3672. { Shri Kumbhar:

Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases among Central Government employees brought to the notice of Government during December, 1957 to April, 1958;

(b) the number against whom departmental enquiries were held;

(c) the number convicted by Courts; and

(d) the categories of officials involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
 (a) to (d). A statement regarding cases dealt with by the Special Police Establishment during December, 1957 to March, 1958 (inclusive) is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 39]. Information regarding such cases during April 1958, and also with regard to cases dealt with without the help of the Special Police Establishment will be furnished as soon as available.

Advisory Committee on Libraries

Shri D. C. Sharma:

3673. { Shri Ram Krishan:

Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee on Libraries has submitted its

report to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. It is expected to be ready in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Vijaya Temple, Madhya Pradesh

3674. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the reasons for not permitting the Hindu Public of Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh to offer prayers in the Vijaya temple?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): At the time of the taking over of the monument by the Department of Archaeology in 1951, it was not used by the Hindu public for offering prayers, and the general policy of Government is not to allow worship at a monument which had not been so used prior to its protection.

Sarva Seva Sangh

3675. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Sarva Seva Sangh has surrendered large amounts of grants given by Government for the development of the Gramdan villages in Orissa, during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods;

(b) if so, the amounts of the grants surrendered; and

(c) the reasons for surrendering them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
 (a) and (b). The Sarva Seva Sangh has surrendered a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs so far out of Central grants of Rs. 11.92 lakhs sanctioned during 1956-

57 for the development of the Gramdan villages in Orissa.

(c) They have not given any reasons for surrendering this amount.

प्रशासन निगरानी विभाग का प्रतिवेदन

३६७६. श्री जानकीराम अग्रवाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रशासन निगरानी विभाग (एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव विजिलेन्स डिवीजन) का १९५७-५८ का प्रतिवेदन कव तक सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : उम्मीद है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव विजिलेन्स डिवीजन की अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक की रिपोर्ट अगले सेशन के शुरू में संसद् में प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

संघ सोक सेवा आयोग के विषय मुकदमे

३६७७. श्री जानकीराम अग्रवाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताएं की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २६ जनवरी, १९५० से २६ जनवरी, १९५८ की अवधि के बीच संघ सोक सेवा आयोग के विरुद्ध स्थानीय उच्च न्यायालयों अथवा उच्चतम न्यायालय में कोई मुकदमे दर्ज हुए हैं ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनका निर्णय किन-किन तारीखों को कियां गया ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कितना लंबा करना पड़ा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हाँ, ऐसे चार मुकदमे थे ।

(ल) तीन मुकदमों में शिकायत यह थी कि कमीशन ने उम्मीदवारों को दिसम्बर,

१९५६ की आई० ए० एस० (विशेष चर्चा) परीक्षा में बैठके के लिये यदोग्र ठहराया। हाँ कोर्ट्-स ने कमश्व: ८-८-५७, १६-१०-५७ और २३-११-५७ को फैसले सुनाये। चौथे मुकदमे में यह शिकायत थी कि कमीशन ने उम्मीदवार को विज्ञापित पद के इंटरव्यू के लिये नहीं बुलाया, इसका फैसला २३-४-५७ को सुनाया गया।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक ठीक कितनी रकम लंबा हुई, यह सूचना सरकार से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Government Servants' Scale of Pay

३६७८. श्री शुभम घोष: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are employees in Government of India whose scale of pay is between Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 with an annual increment of 50 n.P.; and

(b) if so, in which department or departments they are employed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement based on information so far collected is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 40.) Further information collected from a few Administrative Ministries whose replies have not been received so far will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

३६७९. श्री एलायपेरुमाल: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes or proposals for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are at present under the consideration of the Central Advisory Boards for welfare of Harijans and Tribals; and

(b) if so, their nature?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Central Advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal welfare have not yet been constituted for the year 1958-59.

(b) Does not arise.

Engineering Colleges

3680. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to

The location of the ten engineering colleges is as shown below:

1. Patiala	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Punjab)
2. Ludhiana	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Punjab)
3. Raipur	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madhya Pradesh)
4. Gwalior	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madhya Pradesh)
5. Nagpur	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Bombay)
6. Coimbatore	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madras)
7. Madhurai	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madras)
8. Waltair	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Andhra Pradesh)
9. Burla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Orissa)
10. Gauhati	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Assam)

Elections

3681. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission have directed that after a polling is over, counting of votes should be made as quickly as possible;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the above, the dates for counting of votes in the constituencies other than that of Radhanpur were fixed as the 7th, 8th and 9th March, 1957, even though the polling in the constituencies of North, Vijapur-South and Katil was held on 2nd March, 1957; and

(c) whether it is a fact that counting of votes in Vijapur-North and Radhanpur constituencies was not fixed on the same date?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes.

(b) The dates of counting of votes of the Legislative Assembly constituencies of Vijapur-North, Vijapur-South and Kalol were initially fixed as 18th, 19th and 14th March, 1957, respectively, by the Returning Officer on 4th February, 1957. But after the completion of the poll on the 2nd March,

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1779 on the 28th March, 1958 and to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of the places where the ten Engineering Colleges under the expansion of technical education in the Second Plan have been or are proposed to be opened?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

The location of the ten engineering colleges is as shown below:

1. Patiala	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Punjab)
2. Ludhiana	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Punjab)
3. Raipur	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madhya Pradesh)
4. Gwalior	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madhya Pradesh)
5. Nagpur	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Bombay)
6. Coimbatore	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madras)
7. Madhurai	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Madras)
8. Waltair	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Andhra Pradesh)
9. Burla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Orissa)
10. Gauhati	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	(Assam)

1957, some of the candidates of these constituencies represented against the dates fixed for counting of votes. The Chief Electoral Officer of the State who considered the representation directed the Returning Officer to arrange for the counting of votes as soon as possible and the dates for counting of votes in the above mentioned constituencies were accordingly fixed by the Returning Officer as the 7th, 8th and 9th March, 1957 respectively.

(c) Yes. The counting of votes in the two constituencies in question could not be fixed on the same date owing to certain administrative difficulties.

All India Council of Technical Education

3682. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the nature of the decision taken by Government to implement recommendations of the All India

Council of Technical Education which concluded its deliberation on the 24th March, 1958?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (See Appendix IX, annexure No. 41.)

Red Fort

3683. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small pipal trees are grown on the outer wall of the Red Fort and as a result thereof some portions of the wall are in a dilapidated condition; and

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

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Some pipal and other saplings are growing on the outer wall of the Red Fort and have thereby caused minor damage.

(b) The Garrison Engineer, Red Fort has been requested to remove the trees and repair the damage.

Panchang in Oriya Language

3684. Shri Sangama: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is being given to the Government of Orissa for the publication of the Panchangs for 1880 Saka in Oriya language; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The printing and publication of the Panchangs in different languages which will contain additional items of interest and importance to the public is being arranged by the India Meteorological Department. The question of giving financial assistance to any particular State Government does not, therefore, arise.

Teachers in Himachal Pradesh

3685. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers whose services were dispensed with in July and August, 1957 in Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) how many cases of reinstatement are pending?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 53.

(b) 4.

(c) Nil.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भवेष शाराब बनाना

३६६. श्री पद्म शेषः वहा गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश (विशेषतया, बलेह, जिला मंडी) में भवेष शाराब बनाने का काम बढ़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातारः) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में (जिसमें बलेह, जिला मंडी, शामिल है) गैर कानूनी शाराब बनाने के पकड़े गये मामलों की संख्या कुछ बढ़ी है लेकिन ऐसो कोई बात नजर नहीं आती जिससे यह मालूम हो कि गैर कानूनी शाराब किसी पैमाने में व्यापार के लिये बनाई जा रही हो।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के अधिकारी घावे बोल कर गैर कानूनी शाराब बनाने के काम को रोकने की पूरी पूर्ति कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जिन मामलों में जुर्म साबित हो जाता है उनमें सख्त सजा दी जाती है।

Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court

3687. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any judge has so far been appointed to the Supreme Court from the Bar; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No Judge has been appointed to the Supreme Court directly from the Bar.

(b) All appointments to the Supreme Courts are made on merits.

Reorganisation of Secondary Education in Punjab

3688. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes that have been submitted by the Punjab Government regarding re-organisation of secondary education during 1958-59;

(b) whether any of these schemes has been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, the total amount proposed to be given to Punjab Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Eleven.

(b) Not so far.

(c) Rs. 16.05 lakhs proposed to be given.

Social Service Camps in Punjab

3689. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social service camps which have been organised with the help of the Central Government in Punjab during 1957-58; and

(b) the total amount spent and the number of participants both boys and girls?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) One hundred and one.

(b) A statement will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha after the reports of the camps and audited accounts are available.

हिमाचल प्रदेश पुलिस

3690. श्री पंच देव: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने सीमा पुलिस को लाला पदाधं भेजने के बारे में कार्ड योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही का गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बतार): (क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने सीमा पुलिस के मध्य कर्मचारियों को राशन अलाउन्म के बजाय मुक्त राशन देने की एक योजना बना कर भारत सरकार के पास भेजी है ।

(ग) योजना की जांच की जा रही है ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के भावा

3691. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
(श्री नेक राम ने :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५७ के अता १५ दिन प्रदेश सभ्या ३१४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने के कृपा करें दिः

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के गाज-भाषा के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने जो जापन प्रस्तुत गिया था, वह इस बाब्त उस पर कोड निराय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ; और

(ग) उस निराय को कार्यान्वयन करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-जनी
की दस्तार) : (क) जी नहीं ।
(ल) घोर (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

National Library, Calcutta

3692. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proceedings of Parliament of India from 1952 onwards are not available in the National Library, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Except for a few numbers, which were not received from the publishers, the proceedings are available. Efforts are being made to procure copies of the missing items.

Harijan Welfare Board, Delhi

3693. { **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:**
 { **Shri Dige:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some workers of the Harijan Welfare Board, Delhi were prosecuted recently for misappropriating public funds; and

(b) if so, the details of the case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Jia Lall Kardam, a member of the Harijan Welfare Board, Delhi and Sarvashri Parbhati Ram and Mittar Sain, members of the Zonal Committees, constituted by the said Board, have been prosecuted for having got Rs. 750 paid for repair of a well at Azadpur and Rs. 500 for

repair of a well at Dhirpur on their identification in the name of persons who either did not exist or who neither applied nor received the payment. The case is *sub-judice*.

Interpreters for Tripuri Language

3694. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were interpreters for Tripuri language before integration of the State for facilitating the tribals of Tripura to represent their cases before the Court of Tripura;

(b) whether such posts still exist; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes; there was one post of Interpreter in Tripuri language in only one sub-divisional court in the pre-integration period and the incumbent of the post retired in 1947.

(b) No.

(c) Interpreters for depositions made in Court are appointed whenever found necessary.

Village Map of India

3695. { **Shri Bhogji Bhai:**
 { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state what steps so far have been taken to prepare a Village Map of India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The English Edition of the National Atlas of India, which will be published by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, will contain a map showing the location of all Census villages. Information for the map is being collected.

Welfare Extension Projects

3696. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) since when the new pattern of integrated Welfare Extension Projects in the Community Development Blocks has been introduced;

(b) how many such integrated Welfare Extension Projects of the Central Social Welfare Board are located in Orissa; and

(c) in which way they differ from the original Welfare Extension Projects of the Central Social Welfare Board?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 1st April, 1957.

(b) Two.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. (See Appendix IX, annexure No. 42]

Review Applications

3697. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of review applications of mineral concessions received under Rules 57 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949 from the 1st January to April, 1958; and

(b) the steps being taken in regard to them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 187.

(b) The steps that are taken in deciding these review applications are the same that are followed in the case of other review applications, that is, first to consult the State Governments against whose order the application is made. Where technical or legal issues are involved steps are taken to obtain the advice of Ministry's technical and legal experts before taking a decision.

Ex-Convicts in Delhi

3698. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many ex-convicts are staying in Delhi as free citizens;

(b) how many of them have been charged with more than 3 or 4 convictions; and

(c) what supervision is exercised over such persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) It is not possible at present to give the exact number of ex-convicts staying in Delhi. In April, 1957, a Central Registry of Criminals was started and since then history sheets of 2004 habitual offenders have been prepared.

(b) Of the 2004 persons, 442 were convicted four times or more.

(c) Names of persons convicted are entered in a surveillance register and their history sheets maintained at the various Police Stations. A watch over the movements of such persons is kept by the Police.

Appointments of Officers in Himachal Pradesh

3699. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that appointments of Class I and II officers have been made in Himachal Pradesh without compliance with regulations;

(b) if so, the number of such officers appointed temporarily; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to regularise such appointments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Pending framing of recruitment rules for Class I and II posts in Himachal Pradesh, the

Himachal Pradesh Administration made certain appointments by promotions from Class III to Class II and from Class II to other Class II posts carrying different scales of pay. Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission would not have been necessary in such cases if Recruitment Rules laying down the mode of recruitment had been framed with the concurrence of the Commission. Since the Recruitment Rules have not been framed, the Administration was advised to inform the Commission and the Administration has accordingly reported the cases where the appointments are for a period exceeding one year, to the Commission.

Increase in the Coal Allotment to Punjab

370. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have requested for increasing the quota of coal and soft and hard coke to meet the requirements of the State; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. Requests were received from the Punjab State Government from time to time for increasing the quota of coal, soft coke and hard coke under 'Z' (Domestic Requirements) and 'SSI' (Small Scale Industries) classes.

(b) The requests were carefully considered and quotas were increased to the extent possible with due regard to the transport availability and demands from other States in the direction 'Above Moghalserai'.

History of Freedom Movement

3701. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the available material for the History of Freedom Movement in the Punjab has been collected; and

(b) the agency or authority through which it has been collected or is being collected?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A large amount of material has been collected, but it cannot be said with any degree of certainty that there is no other material available.

(b) Through the Punjab State Committee for History of Freedom Movement, some private individuals and from sources available in the National Archives.

Grant-in-aid to Technical Training Institute, Jhargram

3703. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the Technical Training Institute, Jhargram, West Bengal for training of the Scheduled Tribes students in 1956-57;

(b) if so, the nature of the aid; and

(c) whether the amount was received by the Institute and fully utilised during 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A grant of Rs. 540/- was sanctioned during 1956-57 to the Superintendent, Technical Training Centre, Jhargram for paying scholarships to three tribal trainees in the tailoring course.

(c) Only Rs. 420/- were utilised out of Rs. 540/- sanctioned to the Institute.

भारत में शार्वं व्रत प्रवेश

३७०४. श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान और राजस्थान की सीमा पर जनवरी, १९५७ में मार्च, १९५८ तक की प्रवधि में कितने ध्यक्ति बिना पार-पत्रों के भारतीय सीमा में प्रवेश करते हुए पकड़े गये ; और

(ख) सरकार इस प्रवंध प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से राज्य-मंत्री
(श्री बातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय संभा-शुल्क पदाधिकारी

३७०५. श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्थल सीमा-शुल्क पदाधिकारी भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार को इस लिये नहीं रोक पाते क्योंकि उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजो वेसाई) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, क्योंकि अधिकतर आदमी सरहदी पुलिस और कियों से लिये जाते हैं जिन्हें इस काम के लिए, सीमा-शुल्क सम्बन्धी विभिन्न कानूनों के अनुसार सही तौर पर मजबूत कर दिया गया है । और-छिपे माल लाने, लेजाने की रोकथाम की अपनी देशव्यापी व्यवस्था को

क्रमशः अधिक प्रभावपूर्ण बनाने के लिए स्थिति को देखते हुए समय समय पर तरह तरह की कार्रवाइयां की जाती हैं जिनमें गुप्त सूचना देने और रोकथाम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाना भी शामिल है ।

बीकानेर में तस्कर व्यापार

३७०६. श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १४ मार्च, १९५८ की राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में पुलिस याना किशनपुर और लीनला में पुलिस ने तस्कर व्यापारियों से ४ लाख रुपये का चोरी का सोना बरामद किया ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अपराधियों को जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया है और उनमें से कुछ पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजो वेसाई) :

(क) १४ मार्च, १९५८ को राजस्थान हथियार बन्द पुलिस के किशनपुर में तैनात कर्मचारियों ने चोरी छिपे लाया गया १२६० तोले सोना बरामद किया जिसका मूल्य लगभग १,३६,००० रुपये था —४,००,००० रुपये नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । अपराधी अभी तक पुलिस की हिरासत में हैं ।

Women's Education in Himachal Pradesh

3707. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the progress made in Himachal Pradesh to promote women's education during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Visits of Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3708. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Himachal Pradesh during 1957-58; and

(b) the names of places he visited?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Twice.

(b) Mandi and the village of Badripur in Paonta Tehsil of Sirmor district.

Income-Tax from Himachal Pradesh

3709. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of assessees in Himachal Pradesh from whom income-tax could not be realized during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 yearwise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The numbers of assessees from whom income-tax fell due during the financial years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 and which could not be fully recovered during those years are 134, 105 and 116 respectively.

Scheduled Tribes in Himachal Pradesh

3710. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to scheduled tribes residing in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) their location; and

(c) their main occupation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the total and district-wise population as in 1951, of scheduled tribes estimated in the manner prescribed by the

Existing States (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) (Determination of Population) Rules, 1956 made under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1956 is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 43.]

(c) Occupational breakup of the population is not available.

Technical Institutes for Tribal Students

3711. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is any proposal for setting up of five technical institutes for training of tribal students; and

(b) where such institutes are proposed to be set up?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Four such institutes one each in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur have already been sanctioned. A proposal for Assam is under consideration.

Sales-Tax in Manipur

3712. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Commissioner of Taxes, Manipur has ordered dealers to produce before him accounts, documents etc. relating to local sales tax; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Commissioner of Taxes, in exercise of powers vested in him under Section 31 of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947, as extended to Manipur, has called for records with a view to making enquiries in some cases where the assessment was reported to have been incorrectly made.

Citizenship rights in Tripura

3716. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Muslims of Tripura have applied for citizenship rights in Tripura so far; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide them citizenship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Twelve.

(b) Six have been residing in Tripura permanently and became Indian citizens under the Constitution. Of the remaining six, five have not been found eligible for registration as Indian citizens. The application of the sixth is under consideration.

Team of Artists to Utkhrul, Manipur

3717. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of artists was sent to Utkhrul and other tribal areas for bringing closer amity between the hills and plains people during last winter; and

(b) if so, whether any amount was sanctioned by the Manipur Administration for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No team of artists was sent to Utkhrul for cultural exchange. However a tribal dance competition was held in November 1957 for Utkhrul area at Utkhrul to select tribal dances for presentation in the Republic Day celebrations of 1958. On this occasion the Manipuri Dance College also gave a display of Manipuri style of dancing. In December, 1957, again there was a Mela organised by the tribal

people at new Churanhandpur and artists from the Manipuri Dance College went there on invitation by the Mela Committee.

(b) No expenditure was sanctioned or incurred by the Administration.

Village Authorities

3718. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1200 on the 25th March, 1958 and state:

(a) when the election to the 42 village authorities will be completed; and

(b) whether all the village authorities set up in the hills of Manipur have started functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Elections to the remaining 42 village authorities could not be held so far because the villagers do not appear to want elected village authorities. Further steps to be taken in the matter are under consideration.

(b) In the 525 villages where elections have been completed, the village authorities will start functioning from the 19th May, 1958.

Laccadive Islands

3719. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allocated under the Second Five Year Plan for the Laccadive island groups;

(b) how much money has been spent during 1957-58 and on what items;

(c) how much money allotted under the plan for the year has lapsed; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rs. 73.85 lakhs.

(b)

1. Agriculture . . .	22,237
2. Industries and Supplies .	5,464
3. Expenditure in Boat-service	1,10,245
4. Expenditure in steamer service	24,022
5. Education . . .	1,19,817
6. Medical . . .	66,420
7. Public Health . . .	32,819
8. Publicity scheme . . .	2,066
Total :	3,83,090

(c) Rs. 8,70,910.

(d) A five-year plan for these islands was finalised only in October, 1957. Steamer service between the mainland and the island could not be started earlier than February 8, 1958, on account of non-availability of a suitable vessel before that. These are the main reasons for the lapse of such a big amount.

Laccadive Islands

3720. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children studying in various schools of Laccadive islands;

(b) the number of teachers in those schools; and

(c) whether the scales of pay of the teachers were revised after the Central Government took over the administration of the islands?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) 2324.

(b) 54.

(c) Yes.

Island Allowance in Laccadive Islands

3721. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a resident of any of the islands of Laccadive group working on an island other

than his own is not entitled to an island allowance as is admissible to mainlanders; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) The allowance is given only to induce the persons on the mainland to serve on the islands where the living conditions are difficult and means of communications inadequate.

School of Foreign Languages

3722. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreigners are employed in the School of Foreign Languages; and

(b) if so, the term of their services?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. Four foreigners are employed as lecturers in the School of Foreign Languages including one lecturer who is working on a part-time basis.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 44].

Honorary Commissions in the Army

3723. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the honorary commissions are awarded in the Armed Forces; and

(b) whether there is any honorary commission holder who courted arrest or imprisonment in the course of India's struggle for freedom?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Honorary ranks in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are granted to Indian and non-Indian Nationals who have rendered specially distinguished service to the Indian Union or signal service to any

of the Armed Forces or who have taken a special interest in fostering the development of any of the Armed Forces. The particular honorary rank to be granted is determined with reference to the status, position and age of the recipient.

(b) No case of any honorary commission holder having courted arrest or imprisonment in the course of India's struggle for freedom has yet come to the notice of the Government.

Indian Gorkha Ex-servicemen Welfare Fund

3724. Shri Manaen: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Indian Gorkha Ex-servicemen Welfare Fund formed;

(b) the amount of the fund at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that a sum of rupees one lakh has been distributed to various States by way of token grants; and

(d) if so, the break-up thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Indian Gorkha Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Fund was formed in May, 1951.

(b) The amount of the Fund at present is Rs. 6,84,670.52 n.P.

(c) and (d). A sum of rupees One lakh has been distributed to the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund of those States where the Gorkha ex-Servicemen have settled. The break-up of this allotment is as under:—

Rs.

Uttar Pradesh	19,500
Madras	500
West Bengal	24,500
Assam	40,000
Punjab	7,500
Bihar	5,000
Himachal Pradesh	3,000

Deferred payment agreements for Rourkela Steel Plant

3725. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 764 on the 8th March, 1958 and state the names of the firms and banks in West Germany which are committed to deferred payments agreements in regard to payment for the Rourkela Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Attention is invited to the statement made by the Minister of Mines and Oil on the 25th March 1958 clarifying answers given to certain supplementaries to Starred Question No. 764 replied on the 8th March, 1958 regarding the postponement of outstanding payments for the Rourkela Steel Plant. The agreement reached with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany enables the Government of India, with the cooperation of the German firms and banks concerned, to postpone by three years outstanding payments for the Rourkela Steel Plant, upto a maximum of DM 660 million. Under this agreement, the Government of India have to deliver to the German firms concerned in lieu of cash payments, promissory notes in Deutsche Marks maturing three years after the date the payments fall due. The German firms will be entitled to negotiate the promissory notes in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will ensure that the firms are able to get paid by negotiation of the promissory notes. All suppliers of plant and machinery for the Rourkela Steel Plant have agreed to accept promissory notes.

Fire Service Organization

3726. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of Fire Service Organisation stationed at Imphal;

(b) how many fire engines are available there; and

(c) how many outbreaks of fire have been handled by them during the last 4 months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) One Station Officer:

Four Leading Firemen;
Four Drivers; and
Eighteen Firemen.

(b) Two.

(c) Twenty-seven, between January and April 1958.

Sales Tax

3727. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sales tax on ready-made woollen clothes, garments made of pure silk and certain types of books has been reduced from 1st April, 1958 by Manipur Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Manipur Administration has given a statutory notice to reduce to 1% with effect on and from the 1st day of April, 1958 the sales tax payable on ready-made garments other than (i) for coats (ii) garments made of pure silk cloth and (iii) garments sold at a price of Rs. 30/- per piece or more. Reduction in the rate of tax has been proposed as the base cloth included in the value of such garments is already subjected to tax in the shape of additional duties of excise (in replacement of sales tax) levied on cloth, under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

Information in regard to levy of sales tax on books is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

3728. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the estimated cost of administering the Compulsory Deposit Scheme during 1957-58?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The scheme of Deposit by companies (which was enacted under sub-sections 2B and 2C of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1922) was administered by an honorary Board of Referees, and partly by the Commissioners of Income-tax. The only expenditure incurred by Government in administering the scheme consisted of the travelling expenses of the Chairman and the Members of the Board of Referees, the pay and travelling expenses of an Income-tax Officer posted as Secretary to the Board of Referees and the pay of some subordinate ministerial staff also drawn from the Income-tax Department for the office of the Board of Referees. The cost of administering the scheme during the year 1957-58 came to Rs. 13,403/-.

Pakistan Nationals in Calcutta

3729. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistan nationals are residing in Calcutta and Howrah without obtaining any residential permits;

(b) if so, whether any check has been made of the same;

(c) the number of Pakistan nationals detected in this connection as a result of this check; and

(d) whether that check is still continuing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Recognition of Universities under University Grants Commission Act

3730. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria have been evolved in deeming an institution to be a University for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act by the Commission; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

University Teachers

3731. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the recommendations of the University Grants Commission's committee appointed to consider the qualifications of the different categories of University teachers and to make recommendations for their improvement; and

(b) whether Government have approved all of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A copy of the Report containing the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the qualifications of the different categories of teachers in Indian Universities is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 45].

(b) The University Grants Commission approved the recommendations of the Committee. It was, however, agreed that these be referred to the Universities for their opinion and placed before the Commission at a later meeting. The recommendations have accordingly been referred to the Universities and the replies from some of them are still awaited.

Grade III Officers

3732. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the procedure that is followed for making promotions from Grade III to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri (Datar): Promotions from Grade III to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service are made on the basis of merit on the advice of the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board presided over by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission.

Allahabad Fort Cantonment Area

3733. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received as regards the preparation of the electoral roll for Allahabad Fort Cantonment Area; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) The Electoral Rolls were prepared according to the Rules and were duly exhibited. No objections were received and they were finally published as laid down in the rules.

गवर्नमेंट हाई स्कूल, कृष्णनगर, दिल्ली
का घटना

३७३४. अ: वाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ अप्रैल १९५८ की गवर्नमेंट हाई स्कूल कृष्णनगर दिल्ली-६ के छात्रों ने परिणामों की घोषणा के पश्चात् उपद्रव किया और खिड़कियों के शीशे तोड़ डाले ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस काण्ड में छात्रों के साथ-साथ कुछ अध्यापकों का भी हाथ था और उन्हें बाद में पुलिस न हिरासत में ले लिया था ;

(ग) कितने आव्र और प्रधापक गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन पर क्या आरोप लगाये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या दिस्ती प्रशासन ने इस विषय में कोई जांच की है; और

(इ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ?

प्रश्नकार मन्त्री (द्वारा लाठू अंगमाला):

(क) यह घटना १ अप्रैल, १९५८ को नहीं पर ३ अप्रैल, १९५८ को हुई थी।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) पुलिस ने तीन विद्यार्थियों और पांच प्रधापकों को गिरफ्तार किया था। पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है और अभी यह पता नहीं लगा है कि उनके खिलाफ किस प्रकार के आरोप लगाये गए हैं।

(घ) इस विषय में विभार्ति जांच की जा रही है।

(इ) इस विषय में अभी जांच हो रही है।

India Security Press

3735. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 892 on the 12th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether necessary orders on the matters discussed with representatives of India Security Press workers have since been issued;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 46].

Delhi-Schools Class IV Employees Union

3736. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Delhi State Schools Class IV Employees Union, Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Foreign Exchange on Training of Technicians

3737. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Narayananankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the monthly foreign exchange involved in the training schemes of technicians for appointment in (i) Telco. (ii) Tata Mercedes Benz Automobile unit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The figures of exchange released by the Reserve Bank to trainees deputed abroad by the Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co. Ltd. since 1st January, 1957 are given below:—

Year	Country	Amount Rs.
1957	U.S.A.	34,340
	Belgium	1,22,050
	Germany	2,20,480
	U.K. and Continent (excluding Belgium and Germany)	25,930
	TOTAL	4,02,800
1958 (up to date)	U.K.	6,000
	Germany	3,04,820
	TOTAL	3,10,820

(Figures in respect of Tata Mercedes Benz and TELCO are not separately available as all the applications have been made by the TELCO).

University Grants Commission Seminar

3728. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the various recommendations made by the seminar organised by the University Grants Commission for promotion of national integration;

(b) whether the recommendations are to be vetted by any committee; and

(c) if so, when the report is to be submitted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Seminar are yet to be finalised. The Seminar appointed a Committee to prepare the final report and submit the recommendations to the University Grants Commission. The Commission will consider them in due course.

(c) The report is likely to be submitted to the Commission by August, 1958.

State Bank of India

3729. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of branches, pay and sub-offices of the State Bank of India that have opened in the Madras State upto the 31st March, 1958?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Since its inception on 1-7-1955 and upto 31-3-1958 the State Bank of India has opened 25 branches and 9 pay offices in the area of the present Madras State.

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3740. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the Madras State during the last three years; and

(b) the places in the State which he visited?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Four times.

(b) Madras; Madurai district; Kozhikode, Ernad, Wynad and Kottayam taluks of the Malabar district of the composite Madras State; Ooty and Coonor taluks of Ootacamund district; Mudukulathur, Aruppukottai, Paramakudi and Sivaganga taluks, including the Zamindari taluk of Manamadurai of the Ramanathapuram district.

N.C.C. in Madras State

3741. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the National Cadet Corps in the Madras State; and

(b) the number of divisions functioning there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The strength of the National Cadet Corps in Madras State on 31-3-58 was 14,553 cadets, consisting of 13,023 boys and 1,530 girls.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 47].

Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3742. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes on 31st March, 1958; and

(b) out of them how many belong to the Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Ten.

(b) Three belong to Scheduled Castes and two to Scheduled Tribes.

Publication of Late Maulana Azad's Writings in Pakistan

**3743. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
 { Shri Ansar Harvani:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the publishers in Pakistan are publishing unauthorised editions of writings of the late Maulana Azad; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to check it?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) We have received reports to this effect.

(b) In the absence of any bilateral agreement on the subject, it is for the publishers concerned or the owners of copyright to institute suits in Pakistan courts for a legal remedy.

Foreigners in Ordnance Factories

3744. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners working in Ordnance Factories as on the 31st March, 1958;

(b) the nature of work done by them;

(c) since how long they have been doing this job; and

(d) by what time they are expected to be replaced by Indians?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 48.]

Coal Mines.

3745. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines nationalised during the period 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) the number of new units set up by the State during the same period according to the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956; and

(c) the programme for the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Nil.

(b) During 1956-57, two units in Korba (Madhya Pradesh) were opened. These consist of a quarry and a pair of inclines on the thick seam and Ghordewa seam respectively, on the East bank of the Hasdeo river. During 1957-58, the following new units were opened:—

Kathara, Gidi, Saunda, Bachra and New Bhurkunda (adjacent to the existing colliery of the same name).

(c) During the year 1958-59, the following new units are proposed to be started by the National Coal Development Corporation (P) Ltd.:—

Sayal A and D and Chordhars, both in the Karanpura coalfield; New Kurasia (adjacent to existing mine of the same name) in Madhya Pradesh; and Korea in Madhya Pradesh.

Engineering College at Mangalore

3746. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are aiding in the opening of

an engineering college at Mangalore before the commencement of the next academic year in June; and

(b) if so, the number of students that would be admitted on the commencement of the college?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that one of the eight centrally-sponsored regional engineering colleges designed to admit about 250 students per year be located in Mangalore. The recommendations are still under the consideration of the Government. It is therefore not expected that the College can start functioning by June, 1958.

All India Council for Elementary Education

3747. *Shri Tangamani:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the recommendations of the All India Council for Elementary Education which held its first meeting on the 10th and 11th March, 1958; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Council are under examination, in consultation with State Governments.

Government-aided Schools in Delhi

3748. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV employees in the Government-aided schools in Delhi have to work in both the shifts and are also deprived of availing vacations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Class IV servants of Government-aided schools running in two shifts have to work in both the shifts. All Class IV servants excepting peons are allowed to avail of all the vacations.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Government-aided Private Schools in Delhi

3749. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed the managing bodies of the Government-aided private schools in Delhi to give all the benefits to their Class IV employees as enjoyed by the employees in Government schools; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by them in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directorate of Education, Delhi ensures that the departmental orders and directives are carried out by the schools. Grants-in-aid are allowed only when proper rules and regulations are followed.

Central Excise Department

3750. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received from the Madras Central Excise N.G.O. Association regarding appointment to higher grades;

(b) whether the Department of Revenue have issued instructions for regulating appointments and promotions to higher cadre; and

(c) if so, the nature of the instructions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Orders have been issued that for purpose of promotion to higher

grades permanent men should be considered first before non-permanent men are considered. The quota for promotion from Lower Division Clerks' grade to Upper Division Clerks' grade has also been increased from 50 per cent. to 66 per cent. for a period of 2 years.

Income Tax

2751. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases and amount of refund of tax allowed to the following categories of assessees during 1956-57 and 1957-58:

(i) assessees in whose cases the income falls short of taxable limit but tax has been deducted at source;

(ii) assessees in whose cases more taxes have been paid due to collection at the source than their taxable incomes will warrant;

(iii) partnership firms;

(iv) companies; and

(v) charitable institutions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information asked for is not available in the form wanted from the compiled statistics. The collection of this information would necessitate reference to every Income-tax Officer all over India, who would, in his turn, have to examine individual assessment records. This would involve considerable time and labour.

However, information is available of the total amount of refunds allowed during the year 1956-57 to various assessees owing to (a) their income being exempt from tax, or (b) their income being below the taxable limit or (c) their having incurred a net loss while at the same time having suffered deduction of tax at source on dividends and/or interest on securities. The total number of such assessees was 70,381 during 1956-57 and the amount of refund allowed to them was Rs. 224.04 lakhs.

Similar information for the year 1957-58 is not yet available.

Rerolling Mills in Punjab

3752. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the number of re-rolling mills in Punjab?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There are 56 re-rolling mills in Punjab. In addition, 25 re-rolling mills have been set up in Punjab without proper sanction. The question of their recognition is under consideration.

University Grants Commission

3753. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount to be allotted to the Panjab University by the University Grants Commission during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A sum of Rs. 7,13,000 Non-recurring and Rs. 12,611 recurring have been provided in the budget of the Commission for the year 1958-59 for the Panjab University. In addition to this, lump sum provisions have been provided in the budget for the year 1958-59 for different schemes to be implemented by the Universities, and the Panjab University will be paid such amounts as may be admissible to them for the implementation of those schemes.

Pension to Military Employees

3754. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the time limit prescribed for the disposal of cases regarding pension to the military employees after their retirement; and

(b) the number of pension cases pending for over one year, two years or five years?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There is no prescribed time limit for the disposal

of individual claims to pension from military employees.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3755. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent out of the amount allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in Punjab during 1957-58; and

(b) the schemes on which spent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Loan to Punjab for Relief Measures

3756. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have given financial assistance to Punjab Government as loan or grant for taking up relief measures in the drought affected area during 1957-58; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There were no requests from the Government of Punjab for loans or grants for taking up relief measures during 1957-58 in the drought affected areas and no assistance was, therefore, given to them.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid for Development of Regional Languages of Punjab

3757. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1048 on the 8th March, 1958 and state:

(a) the amount decided to be given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to the Punjab Government for the development of regional languages; and

(b) the items on which it is to be spent?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Hymayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A decision in the matter can be taken only after the Government of India's Scheme for the Development of Modern Indian languages is finalised.

Engineering Personnel

3758. Shri Tangamani:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link up the output of engineers and other scientific and technical personnel by Universities and institutes with the requirements of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how many engineers and other scientific and technical personnel turned out by Universities and Institutes are without employment; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government to absorb them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Exact figures are not available. In March, 1958, the live registers of employment exchanges in the country indicated—

Engineering graduates	430
Medical graduates and above	212
Agricultural graduates	164
Veterinary graduates	28
Other scientific personnel	838

A large proportion of these were already employed, but were seeking better employment.

(c) It is hoped that as the demand for such personnel is rapidly increasing those still unemployed will be soon absorbed.

Central Social Welfare Board

3759. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of the public institutions and organisations in Punjab State, which have been given assistance during 1956-57 and 1957-58 by the Central Social Welfare Board and the amount given to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 49.]

Secretariat Training School

3760. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who have been given training in the Secretariat Training School during the last 3 years;

(b) the period of courses completed; and

(c) whether special facilities are given to Scheduled Castes in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1607.

(b) Assistant Superintendents 7 months
Assistants 6 months
L.D.C's and U.D.C's 30 hours
Refresher Courses 6 weeks

(c) No.

Coal Export to Pakistan

3761. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal exported to Pakistan during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) whether the cost of the same has been fully realized; and

(c) the rate at which the coal is being exported?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

Year	Export (in tons)
1955-56	9,48,460
1956-57	11,88,146
1957-58	10,17,157*

(*includes the figure for March, 1958 which is based on allotment and not the quantity actually despatched).

(b) Exports to all countries, including Pakistan, are made by private exporters. Government have no information whether the exporters have realized the full value of coal.

(c) Government have no definite information. The rates for coal quoted by exporters usually include the pit-head price, cesses and taxes, railway freight, Port and River dues, Grading Board's fees etc. Only the pit-head price of coal is controlled by Government.

Production of Oil

3762. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of crude oil in the country during 1957-58; and

(b) the names of places and the total production of oil in each place during the same period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Crude Oil is being produced only in Assam at present. It is, however, not in the public interest to disclose the figures of actual production.

Production of Steel

3763. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total production of steel in the country during 1957-58?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 1.34 million tons.

I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S.

3764. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates were interviewed from the year 1953 to 1957 for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S., State-wise;

(b) the number of scheduled caste candidates among them;

(c) how many were selected for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. from the year 1953 to 1957, State-wise;

(d) the number of scheduled caste candidates among them;

(e) whether the quota has since been duly filled up;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the action Government propose to take in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

(e) and (f). No. The requisite number of scheduled caste candidates did not qualify even according to the relaxed standard applicable to them for appointment to the reserved vacancies.

(g) Every effort is being made to increase the representation of the scheduled castes in the Services. The question of imparting pre-examination coaching to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates for the I.A.S., I.P.S. and Central Services is under consideration.

Primary Education

3765. Shri P. B. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise grants sanctioned for the year 1957-58 for (i) primary education, (ii) construction of primary school buildings;

(b) the amount of the grants actually disbursed to each State; and

(c) the amount utilised by each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 50.]

(b) The required information has not been received from the Accountant Generals concerned.

(c) The required information has not been received from the State Governments. Since enough time has not elapsed after the close of the financial year, the State Governments will need some time more before they are able to send this information.

Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

**3766. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether results of the researches carried out in the Central Leather Research Institute in Madras are made available for hide processing in Kanpur and the centres in Madras State; and

(b) if so, what benefit has accrued to industry from such researches?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The benefits accrued are in the nature of modification of the existing

processes and discovery of new processes with a view to improving the quality of leather produced; reducing the period of processing and reducing the cost of processing; making better use of indigenous materials and finding alternate uses for the products.

Bareilly Lands

3767. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 187 on the 13th February, 1958 and state whether the under-developed land near Bareilly Cantonment which was acquired by the Military during the Second World War has since been reconveyed to the villagers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Government orders have been issued for reconveyance, to the owners, of the undeveloped land near Bareilly cantonment. The local

military authorities have been instructed to finalise the transactions early in consultation with the civil authorities.

Employees of Delhi Administration

3768. Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 201 on the 13th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to the number of employees under the Delhi Administration, who are temporary, the number that have been serving for the last four years or more, and the reasons for not confirming them yet, has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) the number of employees under the Delhi Administration who are temporary	12,858
(ii) the number that have been serving for the last four or more years, and	10,082
(iii) the reasons for not confirming them, upto now?	Majority of the persons could not be confirmed as they were holding temporary posts or were employed in temporary offices.

Persons serving in the offices of the Deputy Commissioner and the State Motor Transport Controller could not be confirmed as seniority lists of the staff of those offices have not been finalised.

Nationalized Undertakings

3769. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 507 on 26th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any clarification has since been sent to nationalized undertakings regarding the position of their employees' participation in political activities; and

(b) if so, the nature of such clarification.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

Panjore Garden

3770. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 655 on 26th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in regard to the representation received from the Punjab

Government that the Panjore Garden be handed over to them for developing it as a tourist centre; and

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

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Department of Archaeology Workers' Union

3771. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 663 on the 26th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the application for recognition made by the Department of Archaeology Workers' Union; and

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

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The question of recognition is still under examination, as the particulars about the Archaeology Workers' Union were received only on the 16th April, 1958.

Opium Smuggling in Delhi

3772. Shri Rameahwar Tantia:
(b) **Shri V. G. Shukla:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of persons arrested in Delhi on the charge of opium smuggling since the introduction of opium rationing in Delhi?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The number is nineteen.

Ratnagiri Hill Funds

3773. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 825 on the 18th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of archaeological findings are being collected after the excavation at Ratnagiri hill in the district of Cuttack, Orissa;

(b) if so, the nature of such findings; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are likely to be taken for maintenance and exhibition of the finds and ancient monuments at Ratnagiri?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Excavations at Ratnagiri have revealed the remains of a fairly large brick Stupa. On the eastern and southern sides of the Stupa were a few votive stupas, some of bricks and the rest of stone. Away from the Stupa on the South-Western side were found an enormous number of small votive stupas of Stones.

(c) Steps are being taken to conserve the monuments that have been excavated and to preserve the finds at the site.

Indian Students in English Universities

3774. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian students at present are studying in the Universities of England without the aid of the Government of India; and

(b) their economic condition?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) According to the latest available information, approximately 3,850 Indian students were studying in U.K. on 31st October 1957, of which 135 were government scholars.

(b) Information about their economic condition is not available.

After-Care Homes and Reception Centres in Punjab

3775. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to set up after-care homes and district reception centres in Punjab States during 1958-59;

(b) if so, the amount allotted for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No proposal has yet been received from the Punjab Government in this regard.

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

Employees of Himachal Pradesh

3776. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government employees transferred to Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council upto the 1st April, 1958;

(b) whether all these transfers have been made with the consent of the employees; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Oil Drilling Operations

3777. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number and categories of workers employed in the oil drilling operations in the public sector at present; and

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes among them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A

statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 51.]

Grass Meadows in Punjab

3778. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grass-meadows under the Defence Ministry in Punjab;

(b) the area, location with tehsil and district of each; and

(c) the annual income from these meadows separately?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The grass meadows form part of the Military Farms and produce grass and fodder required for feeding the animals maintained by the Directorate of Remounts, Veterinary and Farms. The details of the grass meadows in the Punjab are as follows:—

Ambala	151.633 acres
Bir Dhantauri	382.000 acres
Jullundur	128.900 acres
Bir Sarangwal	709.810 acres
Kasauli	0.740 acres
Dagshai	6.130 acres
Sabathu	8.750 acres
Dalhousie	1.890 acres
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	1389.853 acres
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(c) As the grass and fodder produced are utilised for feeding animals maintained by the Military Farms, the question of income does not arise.

Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes etc. in Punjab

3779. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant-in-aid allocated to the Punjab State for the welfare schemes for scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes for 1958-59; and

(b) whether any intensive multi-purpose project is being started during the same period there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 29.33 lakhs.

(b) No.

Schools for Tribal Children

3780. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount of aid granted by the Central Government for the schools opened for the benefit of tribal children in tribal areas of Punjab during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): During 1957-58 a grant of Rs. 94,000 was given to the Punjab Government for this purpose while the allotment for 1958-59 is Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

Grants to Private Educational Institutions of Punjab

3781. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private educational institutions of Punjab which applied for non-recurring grants to the Central Government since 1955 to December, 1957;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each institution separately;

(c) the number of such cases pending; and

(d) the reason thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 52.]

Smuggled Gold Seized in Amritsar

3782. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the quantity of smuggled gold seized from smugglers in Amritsar district in Punjab during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 2737 tolas of gold were seized from smugglers in Amritsar district in the Punjab during 1958 (upto 15th April, 1958).

Welfare Extension Projects in Punjab

3783. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of integrated welfare extension projects of the Central Social Welfare Board located in Punjab?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Nil.

Employees in Jwalamukhi Drilling Scheme

3784. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in Jwalamukhi drilling operation are getting construction allowance; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No Sir. A proposal for the grant of "Project allowance" to the drilling staff at Jwalamukhi is, however, under consideration.

Extension of Service to Gazetted Officers

3785. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted officers who were granted extension of service during 1957-58; and

(b) for what period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Delegation to Soviet Union

3783. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of scientists has been or is being sent to the Soviet Union to study Soviet techniques and methodology in the field of industrial science; and

(b) if so, what is the composition of this delegation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 53.]

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward Classes

3788. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to entrust the work of awarding scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes to State Governments; and

(b) if so, whether it will be implemented during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छावनी बोडी के वार्षिक प्रशासन प्रतिवेदन

3786. **सेठ गोविंद दास :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छावनियों के वार्षिक प्रशासन प्रतिवेदन की नवीनतम उपलब्ध प्रति सभापटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि १९५४-५५ के बाद से ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन तैयार नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा बोर्ड : (चो/हृष्ण भेद्दा) :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की १९५७-५८ की कार्य पद्धति में भूमि और छावनियों के बारे में एक खण्ड शामिल किया गया है। यह रिपोर्ट भ्रष्ट तक पासिमेंट के मेम्बरों में बांटी जा चुकी है।

(ख) जी हां। १९५४-५५ वर्ष के लिए ऐसी एक रिपोर्ट मिलिट्री सेंड्स और केटोनमेंट्स के डारेक्टर ने तैयार की थी। उसके बाद की रिपोर्ट मन्त्रालय की साक्षात्कारण रिपोर्ट में शामिल कर दी गई थी।

(ग) प्रति वर्ष प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को हर छावनी से अनुशासन सम्बन्धी एक रिपोर्ट मिलती है। इनका एक संक्षिप्त संग्रह प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा ही तैयार किया जा सकता है न कि छावनियों द्वारा और इसी लिये यह साधारण किसम का होता है। स्थाल किया जाता है कि जैसा ऊपर कहा गया है रिपोर्ट में एक खंड को रिपोर्ट में शामिल कर देने से मतलब हल हो जाता है। फिर भी इस प्रश्न की बिना पर मामले की अधिक छान बीन की जायेगी।

छावनी बोर्डों में गृह-निर्माण कार्य

3780. **सेठ गोविंद दास :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छावनी बोर्डों में मध्यम वर्ग और अल्प प्राय वाले असेंटिक लोगों के लिए गृह-निर्माण कार्यों के विकासार्थ १९५३ के बाद से कोई योजनाये कार्यान्वित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो वे योजनाये किन स्थानों में कार्यान्वित की गई और उनका स्वरूप क्या था; और

(ग) यदि कोई योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई तो इसका क्या कारण है?

प्रतिरक्षा भावी (भी कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) आवनियों सिर्फ सैनिक आवश्यकताओं के लिये हैं। इसलिये वह दूसरे शहरी इलाकों से भिन्न हैं। ताहम आवनियों में ऐसे मकानों के लिये जो सैनिक आवश्यकता में नहीं आते सरकार की ओर से सहायता देने के लिए कम आय वाले शुपों को मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जे देने की एक योजना पर विचार हो रहा है।

आवनी भेदों में गल्ली वस्तियों की सकाई

३७६१. सेठ गोविन्द वास : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवनी भेदों में गल्दी वस्तियों की सकाई के लिये किन्हीं योजनाओं को अब तक आरम्भ किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी योजनायें असैनिक अवश्यक बाजार के क्षेत्रों के विकास तक ही सीमित हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो किन क्षेत्रों में ये योजनायें आरम्भ की गई हैं और किस हद तक ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री : (भी कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आवनीयों में स्कूल बांदे के आरु वाले बहकों को गलाना

३७६२. सेठ गोविन्द वास : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्यम आवनी बोर्ड के लेन्डों में स्कूल बांदे की आरु वाले बहकों स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बहकों की गलानी की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक आवनी बोर्ड से प्राप्त जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण समाप्टि पर रखा जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (भी कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जी हां, १९५७ में ।

(ख) एक विवरण लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिचय ६, अनुदान तहत ५४]

आवनी बोर्डों के प्रशासन का लोकतंत्रों-करण

३७६३. सेठ गोविन्द वास : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ आवनी-बोर्डों में लोकतंत्र प्रणाली प्रयोग के तौर पर अपनाई गई है और अब बोर्ड के लिये निर्वाचित सदस्यों की संख्या मनोनीत अधिकारियों की संख्या के बराबर होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बोर्डों के नाम क्या हैं और यह प्रणाली कब से अपनाई गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे मामलों में बोर्ड का समाप्ति अब भी अधिकारियों में से चुना जाता है ; और

(घ) आवनी के निवेशक ने उक्त आवनी बोर्डों की प्रगति के बारे में क्या प्रतिवेदन दिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (भी कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) आवनियों के नाम ।

१. लैंड टाक्स राशिं १०-५-१६५५ से
२. बरेली १३-५-१६५५ से
३. लखनऊ १०-५-१६५५ से
४. जलंधर १०-५-१६५५ से
५. मद्र ३०-५-१६५५ से

(ग) जी हाँ। प्रबन्ध करने की विष्येदारी उस पर है।

(ब) चूंकि मिलिट्री लैंड्स और कंटोनमेंट्स के डाक्टरेक्टर ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि छावनियों में बराबरी के तरीके में सुखलता हुई है, भगवत् १६५७ में पहले और दूसरे दर्जे की तमाम छावनियों में, चुने हुये और नामांद मेम्बरों में बराबरी के इस तरीके को बालू करने के लिये सरकारी हस्त जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

गन-कैरेज फैक्टरी, जबलपुर

३७६४. सेठ गोविंद दास : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का जबलपुर के गन कैरेज फैक्ट्री एस्टेट अंग्रे में स्थित गैरसरकारी मकानों को लेने का विचार है ; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसके लिये कोई समय सीमा निश्चित की गई है ?

एकां उपर्युक्तों (अंग्रे रखरानीया)

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ल) जी, नहीं।

Population of Anti-British Struggles

३७९५. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 550 on the 27th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to popularise the anti-British struggles of the Bomman Brothers from Tamilnad has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in respect thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The matter has since been brought to the notice of the scholar entrusted with the work of writing the History of Freedom Movement. He may, after examining the merits of the case, incorporate the part played by the Bomman Brothers in the anti-British struggles, in the proposed History.

Anand Insurance Company Ltd.

३७९६. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of certain complaints of misappropriation of funds of Anand Insurance Company Limited by its Board of Directors;

(b) whether any investigations have been held into the allegations; and

(c) if so, how far the investigations have progressed so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The complaints are under investigation.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

AIR ACCIDENTS AT HOSHIARPUR AND SAFDARJANG AIRPORT

12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of some adjournment motions relating to the grave tragedy resulting from the crashing of the IAF Vampire in the Safdarjung Hangar. I have received the notice of adjournment motion from four hon. Members. It seems to be a very

[Mr. Speaker] grave tragedy. May I know the details?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): With your permission, I would like to make a statement. But there is another motion also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. There is another also regarding the death of Flying Officer D. S. Bajaj in a flying accident at Hoshiarpur yesterday morning. Such accidents occur. But inasmuch as in the same day these two have occurred, I have chosen to bring it to the notice of the House. The hon. Minister may make a statement relating to both.

Shri Krishna Menon: Mr. Speaker, with deep regret Government have to inform the House that two tragic accidents involving two Indian Air Force Fighter Aircraft and their crew occurred yesterday within some minutes of each other although in different parts of the country and that in each case civilians in the proximity also suffered injuries, fatal and otherwise.

The first accident took place at Hoshiarpur at 11.30 hours. A Toofani fighter aircraft on routine exercise with Flying Officer D. S. Bajaj, who was the sole occupant, crashed to the ground. The officer was killed and the aircraft completely destroyed. Two civilians died by being hit by flying parts of the aircraft. Some damage to civilian property has also resulted.

A court of inquiry has been ordered. Senior Air Force Officers on the spot are conducting investigations. The pilot died in the discharge of his duty and in the service of his country. Sympathies of the Government and of this House go out in ample measure to the next of kin of the Flying Officer Bajaj and to the families of the two civilians who died, who, I add with regret, were young children.

The second accident occurred approximately at 11.50 hours yesterday at Safdarjang Airport. Flight Lieut. O. P. Gera who was on an exercise in a Vampire Night Fighter Aircraft called the Flying Control at Palam to say that something had gone wrong with his Aircraft and therefore he was returning to Palam. Flying Officer A. S. Kohli was his Navigator. Soon after, another I.A.F. aircraft also in flight heard F/Lt. Gera on the radio say that his aircraft was full of smoke. Witnesses at Safdarjang airport have stated that a Vampire Aircraft was seen in flight over the airfield with smoke pouring out of it. Soon after, eye-witnesses say they noticed that the Aircraft was on fire.

Some 1,500 yards away from the place where the wreckage of the burning Aircraft hit the ground for the first time in a ferocious spin, white hot elements dropping from the Aircraft had scorched the grass for many feet on the ground in different places. The pilot, despite his plight, was apparently striving to bring his Aircraft in safety to Palam until he was forced to recognise that there was no hope of doing so. He then baled out but unfortunately he was then not high enough from the ground. The rescue crew reached him within moments and found the pilot unconscious although still breathing. He was immediately conveyed to hospital, but he died on the way.

Soon after the pilot had baled out, the Aircraft fully aflame, hit the ground fifty yards north of the Delhi Flying Club Hangar with the Navigator still in the burning cockpit. As it hit the ground, part of the Aircraft, presumably the fuel tank and other white-hot elements from it bounced with terrific force and traversed over the distance from the place where it hit the ground into the Delhi Flying Club Hangar setting alight the twelve Flying Club Aircraft which had its usual fuel load sending off more burning elements.

into the Club offices behind the Hangar and through there to some 50 or more yards beyond to the servants' quarters.

In the Hangar, about thirty mechanics and others were at work. All the fuel in the Flying Club planes having been set ablaze and parts of the destroyed Vampire afire having hit various parts of the Hangar itself, the whole of the Hangar was affected by the fire. The offices behind the Hangar were gutted. The Delhi Fire Brigade and IAF Fire Brigade fought the flames with skill and daring and helped the survivors to escape and controlled the fire but not before the Hangar was a burning furnace.

Four of the mechanics including one foreman, all employees of the Flying Club, perished in the flames. The remainder escaped. Twelve of the survivors with superficial, though painful, injuries and shock are still in hospital. None of them are seriously hurt and all are expected to recover fully. They were all conveyed to hospital promptly. I visited the hospital with Air Force and Defence Ministry officers and saw the survivors there. They appeared aware that they would be well again but had not recovered from the shock to give their accounts of the accident. The remains of the Navigator and the four civilian employees of the Flying Club burnt to death added to the grimness of the tragedy.

We regret that the Delhi Flying Club which has contributed so much to the progress of aviation in our country has suffered loss by the death of four of its trusted employees and considerable damage to its property. Four of the aeroplanes belonged to the Club members and eight to the Flying Club. Government will consider, subject to Air Force requirements, to what extent assistance can be given to the Club to continue their activities and will go to their aid through the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Government desires to express

its appreciation of the prompt and ready co-operation of the Civil Aviation Officials and of such of the members of the Flying Club as were present in assisting in various ways.

There is no reason whatsoever to think that the destroyed Vampire was not in perfect condition when it took off as it was in the Air doing exercises for over an hour. The pilot and the navigator could have parachuted to safety if they had chosen to abandon the plane. But they chose, as many have done before them, to make all and heroic efforts to save their plane and to prevent danger to others on the ground. In doing so, they perished, laying down their lives in the service of the country, and of the Indian Air Force. This is in the best traditions of the Air Force.

A court of inquiry has been ordered and it will start work as soon as the survivors are able to give evidence.

Government feel sure that the sympathy of this House goes out in ample measure to the next of kin and all those who are bereaved by the death that occurred. While no compensation or other relief can fill the void caused by the loss of these lives, in order to bring some relief to the next of kin, Government sanctioned promptly and *ad hoc ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 200 to the family of each of the civilians who have been killed.

The families of the Air Force Officers who died will receive their family pensionary awards according to their entitlements with the utmost promptitude.

The mortal remains of the two gallant airmen will be consigned to their last rest with military honours this afternoon after the parents of the dead pilot arrive in Delhi.

Government feel sure that the tribute of this House, even though unexpressed, goes out in full measure to the three gallant men of our Air Force who died in the performance of their duty which they placed before

[**Shri Krishna Menon**]

their own safety and upto the last thought of others than of themselves. They died in the service of their country and as honoured members of the Indian Air Force.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, while joining the tributes paid to the deceased, may I suggest that the reports of these enquiry committees may be placed on the Table of the House so that we may have a chance to go through and discuss them?

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I know if the Government will consider it desirable, having regard to the graveness of the tragedy, to constitute a high-powered committee of enquiry to go into this matter thoroughly?

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): In view of the recurrence of these accidents, may I know whether it would not be desirable to keep the training of pilots and their exercises far away from big metropolitan cities like Delhi and construct some other airport far away from this place?

Shri Krishna Menon: These pilots are not under training in the sense they are novices; every pilot is under training all the time. As for flying in any other place, we have not got another military airfield. It will take some year even if we desire to construct one, and it is a question of policy whether pilot training should be conducted far away from Air Headquarters with all the political or other implications attached to it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot be expected to answer these questions.

Mr. Speaker: We deeply regret the loss of these two airmen while they were in flight—all honour to them. We have heard, so far as facts are available now, a full and detailed statement of the occurrence. Our sympathies go forth to these people. I request hon. Members in this House to stand in silence for a minute.

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute.)

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate. It seems more the hand of God than any Government that has been responsible for the accident. It is unnecessary to pursue the matter further. In the circumstances, I do not give my consent to these adjournment motions.

THREATENED CLOSURE OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY (CAMP) COLLEGE IN DELHI

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from **Shri Narayananakutty Menon**, regarding the situation arising out of the threatened closure of the Panjab University (Camp) College in Delhi involving 3,400 students and 80 lecturers and professors. Has the hon. Minister to say anything in regard to this? Is there any proposal to close this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, the whole question with regard to the Camp College has been fully examined by Government in March, 1955. The Government of India appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. K. S. Krishnan, and the matter has been discussed both with the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and the Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University. A certain agreement has been arrived at between the two Vice-Chancellors. There is no question of putting these students to hardships. In fact, the Government has a proposal to set up three or four evening colleges instead of one Camp College, and every effort will be made to see that the students and the staff are not put to any hardship and their interests will be looked after as far as possible. Beyond this, Sir, I cannot say anything more.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Sir, this college was started in 1947. Previously, when there was a threatened closure of the

college the late Shri Maulana Azad gave an assurance that this college will not be closed. About 3,400 students, who are working during the day time, are studying in this college in the evenings. Therefore, that aspect of providing facilities for their education should be considered in case the college is closed down. The most important thing is that there are more than about 100 workers and clerks and also professors involved in this. I would like to submit that no hardship should be caused to these people also. Along with the alternative arrangements for the students to study, alternative employment for these people also should be found so that these people may not be thrown out of employment when the closure comes immediately.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East) rose—

Mr. Speaker: When is it likely to be closed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no proposal to close it altogether. The proposal is that this college should also be converted into one of the four evening colleges which would be managed by the Delhi University. As I said, a meeting was held between the two Vice-Chancellors on 17th September, 1957. They both agreed that, while simultaneously the Punjab University will stop admitting students to the 1st Year of the Intermediate courses in their Camp College, in 1959 the evening colleges affiliated to the Delhi University will admit students to the 1st Year of degree courses in addition to the preparatory classes and simultaneously the Panjab University will stop admissions to the second year Intermediate classes of the Camp College. It was further agreed that this process will continue till 1961 and the Punjab University will completely stop all admissions to the under-graduate classes.

So, gradually this college will be transferred to the control of the Delhi University. I have already said, Sir, that the Delhi University proposes to open three or four evening colleges so that these students might be admitted into various classes and they may not be crowded into one Camp College.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: With regard to employees?

Mr. Speaker: There is no proposal to close this college.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They are closing in the sense that the management is being transferred. The proposal is that this college should be converted into one of the evening colleges of the Delhi University. At present, examinations are being held by the Panjab University.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: What is the position of the employees?

Mr. Speaker: He said the employees also will be provided for. In view of the statement of the hon. Minister that the college will be continued—though not affiliated to the Panjab University, it will be affiliated to the Delhi University as one of the evening colleges—and there is a proposal to have not only this college, but three more evening colleges so as to provide full facilities to all students who may need such facilities, I do not think it is necessary for me to give my consent to this adjournment motion. The hon. Minister also said that these professors and others will be absorbed or continued in office.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as possible. The Delhi University will have to consider their qualifications and other requirements. I cannot make a commitment on the floor of the House that all the teachers employed by the Camp College will be employed by the Delhi University. It is really a matter for the Delhi Univer-

[Dr. K. L. Shrimall]

sity to decide. We have had a discussion with the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and I think, as far as possible, every effort will be made to absorb some of these people who are really qualified for the job.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, some time ago this question came up before the House and the hon. Minister was pleased to say that all the staff will be absorbed. Today we hear that only efforts will be made. I think he is changing the position. The assurance he gave should stand unchanged. Every person who was employed in this college and was competent enough to be employed then, should be employed in other places.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As far as I remember, I never gave that assurance to the House. I could not have given that assurance that all the members of the staff will be employed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Will the hon. Minister kindly see that these three evening colleges are opened in different parts of the city instead of being concentrated in one place, so that people living in different parts may have facilities to go to these evening colleges?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That is actually the proposal.

stabbed to death. We have not received any details or particulars about this tragic incident except that, I believe, it occurred at Lahore. But, I think it is right that early mention of it be made in this House not only because he was connected with the predecessor of this House as a member, but also because of the great part that he, with his great brother, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, played in the struggle for freedom and independence of India.

We all know that, in spite of any differences that might have arisen, Dr. Khan Saheb occupied a high place in office in Pakistan. On some matters we may not have agreed with him; but we always respected him, honoured him as an old colleague, as a brave captain in our struggle for independence and for various personal reasons and contacts also, because there are many people here who knew him personally.

So far as I am concerned, my mind takes me back to almost 50 years when I was a young boy of 18 or 19 when I first met him, and we were both students in England; he was a medical student, somewhat senior to me; and during this long period of 40 years we knew each other. Although there have been many breaks, I can say about him as I can say about few persons, that though we may have differed—as we did often—I am myself had hardly ever come across a braver man and a greater gentleman. So, it is a matter, I am sure, of deep grief to us that this great fighter for freedom, this great gentleman, should have been cruelly put to death in this way. I have no news as to who did it, what the object was, but I thought that before waiting for any further detailed information, I might mention this matter to the House as the House would be interested and I am sure the House would like to express its sorrow and send its message of sympathy and

DEATH OF DR. KHAN SAHEB

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has fallen to my lot from time to time to make mention in this House of sad and tragic occurrences. I have now to inform the House that a member of the old Assembly, but much better known in other capacities Dr. Khan Saheb, was some little time ago today,

condolence to the members of his family.

Mr. Speaker: I fully associate myself with all the observations made by the hon. Prime Minister as Leader of the House. I myself was a colleague of the late Dr. Khan Saheb from 1934 to 1937. His transparent honesty and simplicity attracted the attention of one and all. We were all sitting in these benches opposing the then Government. He was a bold fighter, and when any matter relating to the then North-west Frontier Province arose, and if he had said something, the Executive Councillor in charge of the External Affairs of those days never criticised or found fault with the correctness of his statement. Dr. Khan Saheb would get up and challenge, "I am asking the hon. Member of the Executive Council to say if I am not correct." The latter had always to say that Dr. Khan Saheb was correct, and the Member of the Executive Council would, however, try to explain it away.

Everybody had very great regard for Dr. Khan Saheb's honesty of purpose and the courage with which he conducted himself. Whether it is Pakistan or India we can ill afford to lose the services of such a great man. The two brothers were lions and they tamed their Pathan brethren who were noted for their rather violent ways.

Dr. Khan Saheb's memory will live for years and years. It is unfortunate that he should have met with his end under such tragic circumstances. I deeply mourn the loss, and I am sure the House will join me in sending our condolences to the members of the bereaved family and to his younger brother, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

The House will kindly stand for a minute.

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute)

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री बज्रराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी की परीक्षाओं के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक एडजनर्मेंट मोशन की सूचना दी थी। उसके बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: I did not allow that. The hon. Member tabled an adjournment motion. This is the last day of this session. There is no time for getting any information. His adjournment motion was that the usual examinations of the Banaras Hindu University have been put off, causing inconvenience to the students. I do not know if the Minister will consider getting information and pass it on to me.

श्री बज्रराज सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ३० अप्रैल तक हमेणा ही बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के कालेज आफ टैक्सालाजी और कालेज आव आयुर्वेद के सारे इस्तहान खत्म हो जाया करते थे। इस साल ३० अप्रैल तक इनके खत्म होने की बात तो दूर रही ये शुरू भी नहीं हुए थे। भई के पहले हफ्ते में भी ये शुरू नहीं हो पाये हैं। इससे हजारों विद्यार्थियों को हानि हो रही है। बनारस में गर्भी भी बहुत पड़ती है जिससे उनको बहुत नकलीक का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार देखे कि मामला क्या है और क्यों इन्हीं देर ही रहो हैं? मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में महायाता करने की कोशिश करें ताकि हजारों विद्यार्थियों की जो तकनीक है वे दूर हो सकें।

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I would submit most respectfully that there are duly constituted bodies, University authorities, which can competently look after such problems which arise in the universities regarding examinations, the dates on which the examinations should

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

be held, whether they should be postponed or not, etc. I do not think it is advisable for the Government to interfere in the day-to-day working of the universities. I would, therefore, most respectfully submit that this is not an occasion for the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I already ruled out the motion. I did not bring it to the House at all. Because this is the last day of the session, I wanted the hon. Member to write to the hon. Minister and see if really anything could be done. It is a matter relating to an autonomous body. There is no question of admitting an adjournment motion. But for whatever little can be done, the hon. Member will kindly approach the hon. Minister and anything that should be done will be done.

AMENDMENT TO ALL INDIA SERVICES (LEAVE) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 270, dated the 26th April, 1958, making certain amendment to the All-India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-720/58.]

AMENDMENT TO CUSTOMS DUTIES DRAWBACK (GALVANISED IRON WIRE PRODUCTS) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 287, dated the 24th April, 1958, making certain amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Galvanised Iron Wire Products) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See LT-721/58.]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LIMITED

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Sardar Swaran Singh, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Limited, 1956-57, along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-718/58.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT (PRIVATE) LIMITED

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Limited, 1956-57, along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-719/58.]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Fourteenth to Eighteenth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Fourth Session.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Sixth and Seventh) of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Fourth Session.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

FIRST REPORT

Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava: I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research on "Administration (Secretariat), Grants-in-aid, Scholarships and Miscellaneous."

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR-
TANCEFOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL AND
MEASURES PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN IN
CONNECTION THEREWITH

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nababip): Under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The food situation in West Bengal and the measures proposed to be taken in connection therewith".

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I visited Calcutta on 28th April, 1958 and held discussions there with the Chief Minister and Food Minister of West

Bengal on the food situation in that State.

The prices of rice at Calcutta had fallen by about Rs. 2 per maund during the past few weeks. Before the withdrawal of restrictions on inter-district movements, the prices of rice and paddy were ruling high in the deficit districts and important consuming centres like Calcutta. Since the withdrawal of those restrictions, prices in the deficit districts and consuming centres had started declining, but even so, the prices in the Northern districts of West Dinajpur, Malda, Jalpaiguri Cooch Behar and Darjeeling were still ruling high. Efforts to keep the prices under check have to be continued, and the most practicable way of doing so is to continue the distribution of foodgrains on a substantial scale through the fair price shops, more fair price shops being opened as and when necessary.

The final estimate of rice production reveals a shortfall of about 4 lakh tons, and the total shortage may be of the order of 7 to 8 lakh tons. It is not possible to make good this deficit wholly by supplying rice, and it is proposed to cover the gap by supplying rice as well as wheat. The Centre has already expressed its willingness to supply between 5 and 8 lakh tons of wheat during the current year. If the State Government desire to have a larger quantity of wheat for distribution in the State during the year, the Governments of India are prepared to make an even larger quantity available for the purpose. As regards rice, the State Government have already procured about 50,000 tons from within the State and they expect to procure an additional quantity of 25,000 tons. In addition, the Government of India have agreed to supply a total quantity of 1,75,000 tons of rice during the year 1958. Considering the supplies which should be available in the open market and the supplies which the Centre has already agreed to give, it would be reasonable to take the

[Shri A. P. Jain]

view that there would be sufficient supply of foodgrains, either wheat or rice. Since my return from Calcutta, I have been informed that fairly large quantities of wheat and rice have been rushed to West Dinajpur and other parts of North Bengal for relieving distress in those areas.

In certain parts of West Bengal particularly in the North Bengal districts, the need has arisen for increasing the purchasing power of the population. Test relief works have been undertaken in these areas and other relief measures have been taken. The District Magistrates of these districts have been directed to augment test relief works and to include among them the use of Chakkis for flour making, construction of open wells and ring wells, excavation of dried-up tanks and cleaning of derelict water courses.

The Government of India have also agreed to advance a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores to the West Bengal Government to enable them to make taqavi loans available to farmers.

The Government are confident that, with the resources at their disposal and with the willing co-operation of all, they would be able to keep the situation in hand.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): A copy of the statement may be supplied at least to Bengal Members.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly; such of the Members who want a copy will certainly have a copy.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabdwip): Is the hon. Minister aware that there is sale of children owing to paucity of food in West Bengal and may I know whether where that has occurred, food supplies will be rushed quickly?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have seen the newspaper report; I wanted a verifi-

cation from the West Bengal Government, but they have not been able to do it, because it will need some enquiry and the report relates to West Dinajpur, where, as I have already said in my statement, food supplies have been sent already in fairly large quantities.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO SUPPLEMENTARIES ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 1885.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): With your permission, Sir. I would like to make a correction to two statements which I made on the floor of this House on the 28th April, 1958, while replying to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1885, by Shri Joachim Alva and by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

At one stage, I stated:

"That was a criminal case, whereas this is a departmental inquiry. Therefore, the nature of the inquiry is quite different. It also depends on the Inquiry Commission."

This statement should actually read as:

"That was an inquiry under the Public Servants (Inquiry) Act, 1850, which had to be formal and public, while this is a departmental inquiry under the All India Service (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1955. Therefore, the nature of the inquiry and the approach is quite different."

At another stage, I stated:

"The question is only of Mr. Vaidyanathan. In that case, the L.I.C. has entrusted the enquiry to the same Board. It has been entrusted by them and not by the Government".

This answer should read as follows:

"The question is only of Mr. Vaidyanathan. In that case, the Life Insurance Corporation will entrust the enquiry to the same board. It will be entrusted by them and not by the Government."

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 775

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): While replying to a supplementary question on 8.3.1958 arising out of Starred Question No. 775, I had stated that the cost of the Stadium at Gauhati was Rs. 1,88,650. The actual figure however is Rs. 15,88,650.

STATEMENT CLARIFYING ANSWERS TO SUPPLEMENTARIES ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 2016

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): In the supplementary questions arising from the answer given to the Starred Question No. 2016 in the Lok Sabha on the 6th May, 1958, Shri Hem Raj wished to know the value of the articles stolen from the Ordnance Factory, Kharmaria, and the officers involved in the theft. Further, Shri S. M. Banerjee desired to know the cause of the death of a J.C.O. of M.D.S.C. attached to the factory and if the death was connected with the enquiry. The answers given in reply to these questions are likely to give an impression that there was a theft of property worth Rs. 178 lakhs in the Ordnance Factory and that it was admitted that the death of the J.C.O. had some relation with the enquiry into the losses conducted by Dr. Kasbekar.

To correct any misimpressions that might have been created by the questions and replies to the supplementaries, I have had this matter enquired into further and in the light of further information and analysis of this case made available to me, I am laying before the House a statement which would explain and clarify the position. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-733/58].

I may be permitted to say that the losses enquired by the enquiry board covered a prior period—1949 to 1957, and that the losses are due to various reasons. One is scrapping of obsolete and unwanted stores and other reasons are transit cost, deficiency in stock verification, losses on account of disposal of surplus, etc. Therefore, the vast bulk of losses was due to reasons other than theft. Anyhow, I am laying the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Is the amount the same?

Shri Raghuramaiah: On verification, it has been found to be inflated. I have given the correct figures in the statement. It will be seen from the statement that the loss is found to be—speaking again very broadly, because it is still under examination—only Rs. 88 lakhs. Out of this, scrapping of obsolete and unwanted stores alone accounts for Rs. 60 lakhs. Deficiencies on stock verification account for Rs. 18.9 lakhs. The loss due to other causes is a small amount, Rs. 8.7 lakhs.

STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH SUPPLEMENTARIES ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 1793

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswami): Prior to 1953, there were no specific or uniform instructions regarding the procedure to be adopted for changing the names of stations by the Railways and of Post Offices by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Requests receiv-

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[Shri S. V. Ramaswami]

ed by the Railways were considered on their merits and changes were effected after consulting the Revenue Authorities of the State Government concerned, the Surveyor General of India and the Indian Railways Conference Association. The Surveyor General was consulted for the correct spelling and the Indian Railways Conference Association to give appropriate code initials and to ensure that there is no duplication of the name, either in spelling or in sound, with names of other stations already in existence. In this respect the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department functioned as separate limbs of the same Government, without co-ordination. Therefore, some of the Post Office names were changed while the names of the concerned railway stations remained unchanged.

This was, as I have stated, the position prior to 1953.

To the public, confusion in regard to names can arise, not only on account of different names being adopted by the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, but also by the State Governments. In September, 1953, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued, therefore, uniform instructions to all the Ministries and to all the State Governments in the matter of changes in names of villages, towns, etc., a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 734/58].

It will be seen that according to these instructions, unless there were some very special reasons, changes in the names which people had got used to should not normally be made, the State Governments should furnish detailed reasons for proposing changes, and the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs should be obtained before changes were made.

The procedure now adopted on the Railways is in accordance with these instructions received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, which are also followed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Mr. Speaker: How long is the statement?

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: It is just one more page.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will read it at leisure.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): What is the significance? We raised the point because the two were using different names. What is the conclusion? So far as the statement is concerned, that point is not at all clear.

Mr. Speaker: It was with reference to Vijayawada. The Railways call it Vijayawada, and the Posts and Telegraphs continue to call it Bezwada. Therefore, there was this difficulty and the point was how it has been mitigated. It was said that these two did not co-ordinate their efforts. They only wanted both the wings of the Government to sit together and evolve a common name. Whether it is Vijayawada or Bezwada; it does not matter to us. We only want to avoid confusion. If the State Government was the original name, let both the Posts and Telegraphs and the Railways use to it.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What is the conclusion?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): We raised the point because the P & T is following the name Vijayawada whereas the Railways are following the name Bezwada. If there is a change made by the State Government, a simultaneous change should be there in both.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: I am stating the difficulties.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has made the statement to say that it is not possible for both to follow the same name.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Not that it is not possible. If you will allow me, I will read one more paragraph.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on this. Let the hon. Members read it and come forward with their difficulties next time

Shri Bimal Ghose: This is a correction.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members cannot take away the time of the House on all and sundry. I allowed the hon. Minister to make a statement. The other day it was stated that as far as possible the names must be brought in line with each other. The hon. Minister evidently explained some difficulties with respect to certain matters. Not only the Posts and Telegraphs Department and Railways, but the State Governments also have to consider this matter. The statement will be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members will have three months to study all that. Then they can come forward with their own suggestions, if they are not satisfied with this. The hon. Minister may now lay it on the Table. We have other precious work to do here.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: In future, therefore, except to the extent I shall presently explain, the names of places as adopted both by the Post Offices and the Railways should be the same.

A railway station is sometimes named after some important town which might be a few miles away from the station, for example, Nasik Road, Madanapalle Road, etc. The Post Offices located in these towns are named after the towns; but those nearer the concerned railway station might be named differently. Further,

on the Railways, no duplication of names is permitted even if they are in different States or on different Railways, while this is not rigidly adhered to in the case of Post Offices and names such as Sultanpur (Burdwan)—West Bengal, Sultanpur (Midnapur) West Bengal, Sultanpur (Azamgarh) U.P. and Sultanpur (Surat)—Bombay, are permitted. On postal articles, the public have been advised to write the full name and address, the name of the post town, District and State. In the case of Railways, identical names of two stations even on different Railways will lead to considerable confusion in the booking and carriage of traffic, as all goods do not lend themselves to marking of the full address thereon.

However, efforts will be made to co-ordinate with the Posts & Telegraphs Department in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, the names of railway stations and of the Post Offices located nearby are identical.

Also, in respect of the names of Post Offices changed prior to 1953, without a corresponding change of the railway station names, the acceptance by the Home Ministry of the changes made will be expedited, so that a similar change may be effected, without delay, in the names of the concerned railway stations.

STATEMENT RE: FIRING INCIDENT AT RAICHUR RAILWAY STATION

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): This is a statement about the firing incident at Raichur Railway Station, for which the Government gave an undertaking to make a further statement. It is a long one and, if you so desire, I will lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table.

An Hon. Member: It may be read.

Mr. Speaker: One hon. Member may be interested and another may not be interested. It may be laid on the Table.

[The statement about the firing incident at Raichur Railway station was laid on the Table, See Appendix IX, annexure No. 55.]

ALL INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the All India Services Act, 1951. The object is to constitute the IAS and IPS services for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to enable the Government of India to make rules in this respect.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the All India Services Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri Datar: I introduce the Bill.

MOTION RE: NON-PAYMENT OF WORKERS' DUES AND WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF MINE IN VILLIERS COAL FIELD, TALCHER.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I beg to move the following:

“That the continuous non-payment of workers' dues and wages and conditions of the mine in the Villiers Coal Field, Talcher (Orissa), be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Speaker: One hour is allowed for this discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I would like to have a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Panigrahi may take 15 minutes.

Shri Panigrahi: I am grateful to the hon. Speaker for allowing me this opportunity to speak....

Mr. Speaker: It is my duty to do so. The hon. Member may go on.

Shri Panigrahi: For the last one year I have tried to bring this before the House, though it was not possible for me to do so. Though very little is known about the Villiers Coal Field in Orissa, it contains rich deposits of coal and the workers engaged in that coal mine are endowed with the utmost patience and the law-abiding virtue that is possible on the part of the citizens of India. Still, they face the utmost neglect at the hands of a private profiteer under the very nose of the Government which is established by law in this country. Raising of coal is made under the most inhuman conditions of labour, even without payment of weekly wages to the workers, and today it is the 20th week of non-payment of wages to the workers. At the same time, many of the important machines in the coal mine are being removed from the coal mine to outside places. The mines remain a constant source of trouble to the labour force engaged there and the State Government as well. Inefficient management, cruel profit-hunting and violation of the labour laws, awards and agreements are a regular feature of this colliery, and it seems as if the Union Government remains a helpless spectator to all these things.

What are the working conditions of this mine? They are most deplorable.

*Published in the Gazette of India dated 9-5-1958.

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I would like to point out, one by one, the most deplorable conditions prevailing in the mine today. Coal cutting is wanton. Explosives are always wanting in the mines and gun powder is being used for purposes of blasting coal. Because of the lack of systematic timbering of roof, the roof of the colliery is worsening and depressions are found here and there on the surface. Ventilation is extremely bad and lighting arrangements are most deplorable. It is terribly hot and cruelly dark underground for the workers to undertake digging operations. Many good machines, which were in the mines, have been removed in the meantime by the owner of the colliery to places outside Talcher, to other coal mines, probably to some other mines in Madhya Pradesh. The mine often works without a manager. Recently, in order to avoid the implications of law, they have appointed a manager. Here I must congratulate the hon. Deputy Minister for Labour for his sincere efforts in this matter in recent months. The owner of the colliery has tried to do as little as possible—I do not say as much as possible, but as little as possible—to avoid the implications of law. So, they have recently appointed a manager, an old imbecile, who remains most of the time in Calcutta, 200 miles away from the mine, and the mining operations are directed by a local mining Sardar, which is prohibited under the law. And the mining Sardar is not really efficient in the process of mining. He does not know mining at all. Then there are no adequate qualified supervisory staff attached to these mines. The colliery hospital is there, but there are no doctors and nurses. The housing condition is most miserable.

The workers have been working under this circumstances since 1947 and during all these long years efforts were made by the workers and representations were made to the Regional

Labour Commissioner in Calcutta, to the Union Ministry of Labour, to the Ministry of Steel, Fuel and Mines and to the State Governments. Still, the position has not improved. This is the condition prevailing in the mines.

What are the dues to the workers? The total dues now come to more than 12 lakhs of rupees. I will just point out four or five items in which the workers are entitled to get their money from the management. 1958 legal strike period dues Rs. 40,000; pre-1952 agreement day dues Rs. 29,000; employers' Provident Fund contribution, which is not being paid, Rs. 73,591; difference of wages in respect of Tribunal Award, which is not implemented Rs. 98,000, previous wages Rs. 3,500, bonus for four quarters ending December 1957 Rs. 80,000 and current weekly wage—this is the 20th week of non-payment, Rs. 2,50,000/- . The total comes to Rs. 5,74,091.

Besides the dues to the workers, the management owes royalty of more than Rs. 5½ lakhs to the State Government in Orissa. So, when added together, the dues of the colliery owner comes to more than a million rupees. During all these years efforts have been made but the colliery owner, who is an absentee owner and who always remains in Calcutta—he never goes there—is not making any payment for all these years.

Sometimes when I ask some questions here the hon. Deputy Minister in answer to my questions says that Government is aware of all these difficulties and Government is taking steps. I am glad that the hon. Deputy Minister has taken some interest and is trying to improve matters. I am grateful for that, but sometimes the impression with the hon. Minister is that perhaps the mine is running in loss. I would like to impress upon the hon. Deputy Minister that the mine is not running in a loss as the colliery owner tries to impress upon him.

[Shri Panigrahi]

The average raising of coal in this mine comes to 5,000 tons per month and it yields a monthly income of Rs. 1,10,000/- Deducting from it a monthly expenditure of Rs. 80,000/- which the colliery owner incurs, the net profit comes to Rs. 3,80,000/- annually. Some twelve years back the raising of coal from this mine was more than 15,000 tons a month and the number of workers then was more than 2,500. The present strength of the workers is only 700, which is because the colliery owner is not taking any interest to improve the working conditions in the mine or to introduce any scientific method of working in the mine for raising coal. He tries his best to pay as less as possible to the workers and to get a greater profit as possible from the raising of coal.

Then the question arises whether the working of the mine should be left to the whims and caprices of one individual mine owner. The labourers of this coal mine have appealed to the Regional Labour Commissioner in Calcutta, but it is apprehended by the workers that as the mine owner always remains in Calcutta and the Regional Labour Commissioner's Office is also in Calcutta, perhaps he is influenced by the owner of the mine to delay matters. It is only when the Union Ministry takes any initiative that the Regional Labour Commissioner's Office in Calcutta becomes a little active. If the Union Ministry remains silent then no appeal of the workers is being listened to by the Regional Labour Commissioner in Calcutta and all efforts are being delayed.

I would like to refer to the fact that we have undertaken a programme in increasing the production of coal during the Second Five-Year Plan. We have also fixed a target of production of coal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether

Talcher comes into the picture and whether this Villiers coal-field in Talcher has really come into the mind of the Government when we have fixed the target of increasing coal production in the country during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The deposits in this Villiers coal-field in Talcher is rich with second class coal and it is said by experts that the coal from Talcher Villiers coal-field is best suited for industrial purposes. But its raising today is only 42,000 tons annually. It was raising coal at the rate of 15,000 tons a month just ten years ago. But because no efforts are being made and no check is being undertaken, then mine-owner is carrying on the work as leisurely as it suits him.

I made one suggestion during Question Hour, which was not allowed, but I can make that suggestion here. It is time that the Union Government should think if the mine can be taken over. The hon. Deputy Minister gave a hint, though he did not make his mind very clear, that the mine may be taken over but not on this ground. Yes, it may not be taken over on this ground, but some other ground may be explored so that this national asset may not go waste. I would suggest—there may be some constitutional difficulty for taking over the mine immediately—that there are provisions in the Constitution and under those provisions Government can, if it wishes, take over the mine for some period, so that the dues of the workers can be paid in a planned manner. As the recent dues of the workers come to more than Rs. 5 lakhs, I cannot suggest that Government should immediately pay Rs. 5 lakhs and take over the mine. That will be suggesting something which is impracticable. But I would suggest that—I do not know whether this proposal cannot be considered—as there are two other Government collieries in Talcher itself which are run by the Govern-

ment, the Government Assistant Superintendent in the Government collieries in Talcher may be asked to look into the affairs of this Villiers coal-fields. It may be possible to appoint the Assistant Superintendent of the Government coal-fields in Talcher as a receiver of the Villiers coal mines. It may be for a period of two years. It may be for a period of three years. There must be a planned way of repaying the arrears to the workers as also the current wages. This is the twentieth week of non-payment of workers' wages. How are the workers expected to work peacefully? But till now the workers are working most peacefully without taking recourse to any other measure.

It has been suggested by the Union of this coal-field that the labourers are prepared, if Government takes over the mine, to accept payment so far as arrears are concerned by instalments. Government will not be required to pay the entire money at a time. They are prepared to accept payment by instalments. At the same time current wages should be paid. Now the arrears of wages comes to the twentieth week of non-payment. I will request the hon. Minister to see if something can be done to pay at least ten weeks' wages at a time leaving aside ten weeks to be paid again, because it is the twentieth week of non-payment of wages to the workers. So, if it is possible, ten weeks wages may be paid so far as recent wages are concerned and so far as arrears are concerned, they can be paid by instalments along with the payment of recent wages. There may be some possible way of effecting this payment.

The Government coal mine at Talcher supplies electricity to this Villiers coal mine in Talcher. Some time past the Villiers coal-field owner did not pay the electric charges of the

Government colliery and the dues amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs. The Government immediately suspended the supply of electricity to this coal mine. If Government is so particular in getting back its arrears and it can go to the extent of not supplying electricity to the mine, because Rs. 2 lakhs were due to the Government, why should not the Government be in a position to see that Rs. 5 lakhs due to the workers are paid? Why shall not such a step be taken to effect some payment to the workers so far as current wages are concerned?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Panigrahi: I want another five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed the hon. Member 18 minutes.

Shri Panigrahi: There are two more points which I want to mention.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of hon. Members wishing to speak.

Shri Panigrahi: I want only another two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Panigrahi: Recently, the State Government and the Chief Minister of Orissa took personnel interest in the matter. The Chief Minister met the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, the hon. Minister of Railways, and, I suppose, the hon. Minister of Labour. He suggested that the Government of India should take over the mine. If there is any difficulty for the Government of India to take over the mine, the State Government is prepared to take it over, if the Central Government helps them to some extent. So, I would like to suggest to the hon. Deputy Minister whether this suggestion of the State Government would also be taken into consideration.

13 hrs.

In recent months the management has adopted a new technique of making payments. They pay only two

[Shri Panigrahi]

weeks' wages to the workers after fifteen weeks of non-payment; similarly they make payment of one month's salary to the staff after four months of non-payment. Thereby they can evade the law and say that they are making payments. The arrears are increasing. This is the twentieth week of non-payment to the workers. I, therefore, humbly submit that something should be done, so that the workers will be getting at least their current wages, and a portion of their arrears, so that they can live and work.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the continuous non-payment of workers' dues and wages and conditions of the mine in the Villiers coal fields, Talcher (Orissa) be taken into consideration."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really fail to understand why a solution of the difficulties that are experienced in this mine has not been found by the Government of India so far. This matter has been engaging the attention of the House as well as the Government for the last several years. Since 1952 we have been raising this matter in both Houses and every time we hear Government is taking steps to remove the difficulties. But what are the difficulties that stand in their way either to take over the mine or to take such stringent measures and to see that such violation of labour laws does not take place?

Sir, as you know, there are three mines in Talcher. Two of these are run by the Government; they are under the control of the National Coal Development Corporation. The third mine is run by a private owner and its ownership has changed since it was started. The mines run by the Government are working somewhat efficiently; the production is maintained and there is not much complaint from the workers. But this

mine in spite of the demands from the workers, in spite of the pressure put by the State Government, is deliberately violating labour laws and depriving the workers of their ordinary rights. Workmen's Compensation Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Mines Act, nothing is observed in this and you will be surprised to know that as early as 1952 there was a settlement arrived at between the labourers and the mine-owner through the good offices of the Regional Labour Commissioner at Dhanbad and the owners promised to pay a certain amount. But till today my information goes to show that about Rs. 29,000 have not yet been paid. There was another award called the Majumdar Award which made some strikes conducted in the years 1948 and 1950 legal and said that the dues should be paid to the workers. That amount has not been paid as yet.

As has been pointed out by my hon. friend there has been regular non-payment of wages and also other dues of the labourers. How can you expect the labourers to work under these conditions? We really should be proud of our workers who are so patriotic and who do not want that coal production which is so vital for our national development should in any way be hampered. In spite of these conditions they are working and they are always appealing to the highest authorities and the Government. As a last resort, I understand a representation has been sent to the Prime Minister. If the Labour Department is not able to do anything, if in spite of the request of the State Government that they are prepared to take it over, they are not able to decide anything, let the Prime Minister apply his mind to this question and come to some decision so that this particular unit of coal production may work satisfactorily. This matter has been brought before this House only because we want that the labourers should get a fair deal; we

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are also anxious to see that production is not hampered. That is the main purpose for which the discussion has been raised.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the real difficulty before them. Are they not satisfied by this time, after the experience of so many years, that the particular owner is quite incapable of running this mine? While the other two mine work satisfactorily and have shown some increase in production, according to the report that has been given to us, there is no reason why this particular mine alone always comes forward with some concocted report that they are running at a loss and production has not increased. It is because they do not want to pay the workers their real wages, that they manipulate their accounts. If the Government of India were to send an officer of the Accounts Department to enquire into the details of the working of the mines, they will find that the condition of the mine is not so deplorable that it cannot be run profitably. If that is so, we would suggest Government taking over the mine. It is not, as we are always told, to take over a mine is a policy matter. What is the policy involved, particularly in a place where Government is already running two mines? It will not require much effort on their part to extend the same management which is there to work this mine also. If, however, there is some legal difficulty I would suggest that for the time being at least let there be an arrangement with the private owners and the Government management can supervise and work it, so that it may be seen after a year's working or so, whether the mine is in a position to be run efficiently, or whether there is a real and deliberate attempt by the mine-owners to hide real facts from the people. If that is done, then I think a way out would be found.

Unless Government do this much, Government would be doing a great disservice to this country. They are

denying ordinary facilities to the labourers. I have talked to the Deputy Minister about this several times. I know he is very much concerned about it. But I would at the same time say that mere concern does not help anybody. When he is in the Government he must have the strength. If he has not the powers with him, if he fails because he has not the requisite powers, let him tell the House. We are prepared to give him all the authority that he wants in order to see that this particular difficulty in that mine is removed.

That is all I have to say in the matter. I expect the Minister who is in the know of the entire matter from the beginning to tell us, to give us a really satisfactory reply, not to evade the issue, not just to say that his officer's report is such and such and his hands are bound down. I do not want him to tell any such thing. Let him take this House into confidence and tell us how the difficulty can be removed. We are here to help in all possible ways.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao (Khammam): This discussion which has been raised is due to non-payment of dues in Villiers Collieries. This question has been there before the Government for several months now . . .

An Hon. Member: Years.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: . . . for several years. But, the Government does not seem to have moved as quickly as it should have done. I cannot even blame the Government for that, because the laws are so framed and legislation is done in such a fashion that there is a lot of loopholes for the employers.

The other day, for instance, I was reading that a Labour Inspector filed a case for non-payment of dues to some workers in some factories. The total dues that had to be paid by the owners of the factory to the workers, it was stated, amounted to Rs. 80 lakhs. It may not be Rs. 80 lakhs as reported in the papers; I take it, Rs. 8 lakhs is the dues to the work-

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ers from the employers. When the case went to the court, the learned presiding officer of that court fined the joint directors of the company only Rs. 100. Whereas he has to pay Rs. 8 lakhs, the fine is only Rs. 100. That shows that our punishment to the employers for violating certain labour legislation or Payment of Wages Act is not deterrent. They are prepared to pay a fine of Rs. 100 rather than pay: Rs. 8 lakhs. Legislation should be so framed that such recalcitrant employers cannot have any escape from paying the wages.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Payment of fine does not exonerate him.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: It does not exonerate payment of wages. This is what is happening.

Coal mining is a very important industry; it is a basic industry, it is a key industry. These mines supply coal to the Railways on the South-Eastern section. If these mines are not worked efficiently, if the labour laws are not implemented properly, what will happen? Production will go down. How can a worker in the coal mines live without getting his wages? Has he got any other social security measures? Look at the Provident fund rules. He cannot draw any amount from the provident fund to maintain himself. Wage is the only source of living. If that is denied, what will be the position of the worker? What will be the position of coal production? I think the Industrial relations machinery of the Government should move quickly in such matters. Otherwise, I am afraid no relief can be got for these workers. I suggest these loopholes in the legislation should be plugged. In the matter of the key industries like this, Government should move quickly.

Finally, I entirely support the suggestion made by the previous speaker, let the Government take over these mines. It has been said, in the State Legislature also I heard the Chief

Minister say when the question of non-payment of wages was raised, what can I do; they are not even paying the royalty to the State Government; what can I do? This is what he said. Why should such inefficiency be allowed? If it is left in the hands of the management, they will one day flood the mines and the whole mines will have to be closed. Therefore, it is much better that the Government takes them over from this inefficient management and sees that all the labour law, and other things are implemented.

As we all know, coal mining is an arduous work. Nowadays workers go there. What for? Because unemployment is so great in the country, they go to coal mining even though it is hazardous. It happened during the war time they could not get workers for coal mining, because ordnance and other factories were opened and people got better jobs and better payment. Let us make the life of the workers in this industry a little good and not leave the fate of these workers in the hands of the management like the Villiers.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, so far as we are concerned, there is no difference in this particular matter between what my good friend from Orissa, Shri Panigrahi has said and ourselves. Of course, the speech of the last Member Shri T. B. Vittal Rao was more the usual type of opposition speech, than one in the spirit shown by the Mover of this motion. Shri Panigrahi is aware that all that was possible to be done by us has been done. I am prepared to sit with him. I invited him. We have had discussion. The matter was sufficiently clear that two things can be done. Take stringent action resulting in the closing down of the mines, or go on persuading the employer to pay as much as it is possible for him to pay. It is a straight proposition. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said there should be no evasion and all that. I am not evading

this issue. As the law stands at present, we are not authorised to take over the mines, it is clear. We cannot take over the mines and the workers are not going on strike. They are not going on strike because they know that by going on strike in this mine on the issues which have been discussed here, they will be helping the employers, they will not be helping themselves. That is also known to them. So, we have filed prosecutions.

About the manager, what he said is correct. For some time there was no manager. Subsequently a manager was appointed. For the period when there was no manager, prosecution has been filed. Now, we are not dictators here. We do not want to be dictators. It is a democratic set-up, and should be that way.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What was the result of that prosecution?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Some fine of Rs. 100.

Shri Abid Ali: Prosecution has been filed. I cannot tell the magistrate to fine this much or that much.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What was the result?

Shri Abid Ali: Again, the democratic set-up has to be respected, and in case a fine is imposed and we feel the punishment is not sufficient, we can appeal to the higher court. We are not the final authority. The hon. Member would not wish that. A Minister cannot fine a person even to the extent of a *naya paisa*.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Thank God!

Shri Abid Ali: Then, why all this speech? We cannot put a man in jail for a second even. Therefore, being alive to the requirements of the workers, taking into confidence the friend who is connected with the Union concerned, we are taking the step that can be taken, of course remaining within the law. That has to be.

Shri Vittal Rao has made a reference to some person having been fined Rs. 100. I do not know in what connection he has made that reference, because sometimes statements are made here, and when we ask them to give us information, they evade giving the details and we remain where we are.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Shall I give him the name of the factory and all these things? Kapil Textile Mills, Nanjangud, Mysore State. The joint Director has been fined Rs. 100. Note it down.

Shri Abid Ali: Rs. 8 lakhs due?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the papers it was reported Rs. 80 lakhs due.

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, it may be Rs. 8 crores even. We will see. I ask for these details so that we may check up whether it is necessary to amend the law.

Again, my hon. friend from Hapur pointed out that the fine of Rs. 100 does not take away the liability of the employer to pay the amount due to the workers. That is so far as the law is concerned. Breach of law is there, and action is taken according to that. Again, the Payment of Wages Act is there, and other enactments, under which action is to be taken and is taken, so that the workers may get their dues. (Interruption.)

Enough of interruptions. I do not know when the Speaker will ask me to sit down. Therefore, it would not be proper to go on interrupting this way.

I was submitting about the prosecution. The new manager who has come, it is true, is aged 60 years, and the management has been asked to change him.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sixty years means violation of regulation.

Shri Abid Ali: If the hon. Member wants to make another speech, please allow him so that he may proceed. At every word he is interrupting.

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Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No, Sir. He says the manager's age is 60. It is a violation of the coal mines regulation. That is what I am saying. He is not doing a favour.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not go on interrupting.

Shri Nath Pal: He is very provocative.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Shri Vittal Rao. I cannot understand this. Let there be no interruption. The hon. Minister is not able to proceed.

Shri Abid Ali: I was explaining that the age of the manager being 60, the Chief Inspector of Mines has written to the management that the manager should be changed, and a younger, appropriate and qualified person should be appointed. If the requisition is not complied with, the Mines Department will examine what further action has to be taken in the matter, and that shall be taken.

The question boils down to this: what is to be done for them? Therefore, as I was saying earlier, these prosecutions have been filed and other action, whatever was possible under the law to be taken, has been taken. I am prepared to sit with the hon. Member from this area. As I said, he is a man connected with the Union and a very reasonable person and wants that these dues to the workers should be paid and the mines should run and run efficiently. For this purpose I am prepared to discuss with him. Let him suggest what other things can be done by us.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

As he has himself mentioned, there was a suggestion and our industrial relations machinery brought the parties together. A settlement was arrived at, but the employers did not honour that settlement. That also is there. It is correct. We cannot accept

the figures, which I have no means just now to check up, and the facts as he has given them. I said there is no disagreement between him and me on this issue. He is anxious that the workers' dues should be paid, so am I anxious. He is anxious that the mines should not close. I also agree that the mines should not close. The mines should not close, the workers should not go on strike, and remaining within the law, necessary action should be taken.

So, let us sit together, and whatever action that we can take can be taken. Certainly I am prepared to do all that is possible to be done in this matter. That should be enough.

Shri Panigrahi: May I ask for one clarification?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You have got the right to reply.

Shri Panigrahi: I am glad the hon. Deputy Minister has agreed to take measures so that payment can be made to the workers. I would only like to tell him that this is the twentieth week of non-payment of wages to the workers. So, if something can be done in the meantime, so that at least . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member and the hon. Minister would evolve that something when they sit together.

Shri Panigrahi: I am replying to him.

I would like to know whether something can be done in the meantime because in many of the cases instituted against this proprietor, the decrees are there, and even the decrees are not being executed. To that extent the management has gone—to flout not only the agreements and awards, but even the court decrees it is avoiding. Then, the Government of India took the initiative so far as the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel was concerned. They asked the Chief Inspector of Mines in Dhanbad to enquire into

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the conditions of the Villiers coal fields very recently, and the Chief Inspector of Mines asked the Assistant Superintendent of Mines in Talcher Government collieries to inspect and see the conditions of this mine. To that order the manager replied: "You have no authority to inspect my mine". So, the manager does not allow even the Government of India to inspect the working conditions prevailing in the mines of Villiers. He does not acknowledge them. Should the Government of India be in a position to take lying down this attitude of a private proprietor who is really flouting all agreements?

As the hon. Deputy Minister said there are limitations under the law. I agree. But should a particular Manager or a particular colliery owner be allowed to avail himself of this lacuna in the law and go on avoiding the implications of awards and agreements and not pay the workers their dues? That is what I would request him to consider. Something has to be done in the meantime. The mines should not close, the workers do not want it. I agree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not given any concrete suggestion. He only says something should be done, and the hon. Minister says something should be done, and he invites the co-operation of the hon. Members and says: "We will sit together and see what that something should be."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: His suggestion was that the mine should be taken over by the Government.

Shri Panigrahi: For the time being, if there is difficulty in taking over the mines, one thing can be done. The Assistant Superintendent of the Government colliery may be asked to be the receiver of this private colliery for a certain period, may be for a period of one year, so that during this one year period the dues of the work-

ers may be paid from the current coal bills.

An agreement has been made recently for supply of electricity to this private colliery. The agreement is regarding payment of all the arrears due to the Government so far as electric charges are concerned each month; electric dues should be paid from the current bills of the Talcher coal fields. Why should not such an arrangement be made so that a receiver may be appointed for the time being and from the coal bills each month something may be paid towards the arrears due to the workers?

Shri Abid Ali: He wants a little clarification, if you permit me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has no right to reply.

Shri Abid Ali: I am not replying.

With regard to electricity he has mentioned, but our stipulating this condition that unless the amount due to the workers is paid we will not supply electricity will become illegal. There, that provision that if the electric dues were not paid by the mines, electricity would be cut off was legal. That difficulty the hon. Member should keep in mind.

About appointment of receiver also, we have no power to do that.

Anyway, I have invited the hon. Member. Even today we can meet, or tomorrow morning we can meet. Let us sit together before he leaves Delhi and find out what can be done.

I am myself very anxious that something substantial should be done so that this difficulty is got over, because money is due also to the Orissa Government and to the Central Government from this mine particularly. But we are not taking action, because of this fear that if we take action, then the mine would close down, which nobody wants.

DELAY IN AMENDING WORK-MEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having allowed me to raise this discussion on the delay in amending the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Speaker has already commented upon it this morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes, thanks are offered which are undeserved also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The notice for raising this discussion was given as long ago as three months. Later on, it was even admitted on 12th March, but owing to my absence in the House, it had to be postponed. So, this question was before the Ministry for the last three months, but they have not thought it fit to introduce an amending Bill.

I was very happy to hear the Deputy Minister say that now there is a democratic set-up. But this Act which was passed under foreign rule, when we were under the foreign Government in 1923, has not yet been amended, even after eleven years of freedom and after eight years since the passing of the Constitution.

This Act was originally passed in 1923, that is, thirty-five years ago. After some years, the Act was amended. The last amendment to the Act was made several years ago. And yet, our Government have not thought it fit to amend it. For amending this Act, comments were called for from the State Governments, and they submitted their comments as long ago as 1953. And they had suggested certain amendments in the Act, for instance, with regard to the removal of the delay in the settlement of compensation claims and the method of payment and so on. Even a memorandum was printed and circulated by the Labour Ministry of the Government of India to the State Labour Ministries.

Again, in 1955, at the Labour Ministers' Conference at Hyderabad, it was decided that the Payment of Wages Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act should be amended. I fail to understand why there is still delay. Can I not call this Government as a Government which is siding with the employers in this matter of the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act in spite of the fact that it was agreed to at the Labour Ministers' Conference? What else is the reason for the delay? And the workers who are subjected to various hazards have to suffer, because of this long delay.

As far as accidents are concerned, they are on the increase. If you see the Indian Labour Year Book you will find that about 70,000 workers engaged in the various industries are injured annually; and relief has to be given to them. The period for which they have to wait before becoming eligible for compensation is seven days. This period was sought to be reduced by two days. The Labour Ministry of the Government of India called for comments from the various central trade union organisations as long ago as 1955, and the central trade union organisations had given their comments, observations and suggestions. I cannot understand why in spite of all this, there is still delay. Who is delaying it? The responsibility for the delay rightly rests on the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

I tried to raise this issue at the Standing Labour Committee. But there is a strange method of selecting subjects for the Standing Labour Committee. We submitted these items for inclusion on the agenda of the Standing Labour Committee, but these subjects were not selected, because Government have got the authority to select whichever subject they like.

So, we came forward before this House in 1955, when my colleague Shrimati Renu Chakravarty brought forward an amending Bill. It was

thoroughly discussed in this House, and the Minister replied that since a comprehensive amending legislation was being brought forward, he would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill. Even after waiting for more than two years, still we find that Government have not brought forward the amending legislation. While replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, the Deputy Minister said that Government would bring forward an amending legislation. But the Minister has been saying this for years and years. In 1955, that was the story. In 1956, when a question was asked on this subject, again there was the same story. So, I would like to know when it is going to be brought forward.

Now, what are the things which require to be amended urgently? As I have already submitted, the waiting period before becoming eligible for compensation, after an injury in the course of the performance of duties, should be reduced from seven days to nil. As soon as the injury is sustained, the worker who is injured must be eligible for the benefit under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Let me cite one concrete case. There was a fatal accident in an iron ore mine in Bayyaram in Khammameth. That was not at all visited by any inspector of mines or anybody else. Only after my representation, they thought it fit to visit this mine. The accident took place on 5th May, 1957, but till this day, no compensation has been paid. The case was referred to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, and still the matter is pending. The suggestion which was, in fact, made by one of the State Governments is that if there is delay in the final settlement of the claim for workmen's compensation, the employer should be asked to pay interest charges from the date of the accident till the date on which the amount is paid.

The next point is in regard to occupational diseases. There are several such diseases. In the mica mines, for

instance, silicosis is rampant. Again, in the gold mines, silicosis is there, and in the coal mines, there are these diseases like silicosis and others. But these have not been brought under the Schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act. These have to be brought under the Schedule without delay. It is only in the gold mines in the State of Mysore that compensation is paid to a worker when he is attacked by silicosis and he dies on account of that disease. We have been demanding the amendment of the Schedule since several years, nearly two decades. And yet we find that this has not been altered even though everything else has changed. We have come from a co-operative commonwealth to the socialistic pattern of society. But the question of amending the law regarding the benefit to be given to workers does not find a place at all anywhere. We have changed the company law and we have introduced new taxes, and yet we have no time for amending this Act. Once, the Minister said—I do not know whether he can say so—that because the Parliament was busy with other Bills, he could not bring it forward. Then, I said at the Standing Labour Committee that he might first introduce the Bill and finding time for it would be the business of the Business Advisory Committee and the Speaker. But he does not introduce the Bill at all, and he tries to throw the responsibility on some other body, saying, there is no time. How can the Minister escape the responsibility. Is this the way that the Ministry should be working? We have been bringing up this issue before the House time and again.

I hope that at least in the next session, Government will introduce the amending Bill, just as they have done with the Payment of Wages Act. Even there, they were delaying the amendment. But I gave notice to raise a discussion on it, and as soon as the notice was admitted, Government came forward with the amending Bill. I request the Minister to do likewise here also, and bring forward the amending Bill as early as possible.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I do not think it is necessary to wax eloquent about proving the point which we have to submit to the House. There is general agreement about the necessity of amending the present Workmen's Compensation Act. It is not quite true that the Act has not been amended since it was passed in 1923. There have been minor amendments, as we can find, in 1926 and 1929, and efforts were made to consolidate the entire law in 1934.

But what we have to say today is that we do not see any justification, when there is an agreement as to what has got to be done, for this delay going on. The *Indian Labour Book* makes this comment on this matter:

"The Government of India are at present considering amendment of the Act. In May 1953, a detailed memorandum showing various proposals for amendment was circulated for comments. In the light of the comments received, Government formulated their views on the amendments considered necessary. However, as some of the proposed amendments were of far-reaching importance, it was considered advisable to further circulate them to the State Governments and others concerned".

The right procedure was adopted, but it is now five years since a formula was found which it was thought would meet the requirements of the time. More than 35 years ago, the law was passed and things have changed very considerably. When we have formulated certain proposals, I simply fail to understand as to what is holding back Government from introducing the necessary legislation here. There are no two opinions in this House as to what should be done.

It so happens, as is said, that delay in equity defeats equity. The delay is so inordinate that hardly no benefit is derived by the worker or his family.

The hon. Deputy Minister, who was himself an ardent labour leader, knows the harrowing suffering through which the worker's family has often to go in order to get what was its due. We know of the traditional delay which is a characteristic of the Indian administrative machine. We had occasion to refer to that famous case from Mysore. Shri Nijalingappa, unfortunately, is no longer there to sympathise with those workers. It took 18 years. Of course, in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the delay is not as long as 18 years, but often it is long enough. I do not want to go into those cases here.

My hon. friend, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, just now referred to the growing incidence of silicosis and the condition of the victims of that disease. I would just make one comment only because he knows all this. He has only to convince us and assure us as to when the Bill is going to be introduced.

I will just point out to him how the number of accidents is increasing in this country; and it is bound to increase with our growing developmental economy, with our growing-industrialisation. We are introducing machines which our workers are not trained to use. So inevitably in the early stages of our industrialisation, the number of accidents is bound to increase. Yesterday only we heard how great is the incidence of accidents in the coal mines, though of course we all agree that it is, to our pride, smaller than in many other countries. Here are the figures of accidents which I will be bringing to his notice just to emphasise the point. I am not assuming for a minute that Shri Abid Ali does not know of these figures but I cite them only to show and to make clear the point which we want to emphasise that the number of accidents in India is bound to increase for some time to come. The only

thing we can do, apart from taking precautionary measures to reduce the number of these accidents is to mitigate their effect by seeing that compensation is paid immediately, of course making every provision in case such delays as are inevitable. We do not want to exaggerate their difficulties; we only want to appeal to them to appreciate the difficulties of the workers.

For 1947, the number stood at 50,781. Every year the number of injuries goes on increasing. For his ready reference, I am using the Statistics of Factories (1954). At page 7, we find that in 1947, the number was 58,000, in 1948—68,000, in 1949—75,000; then it goes to 75,000, 91,000, 93,000 and 94,000. Every year, we find that the number of injuries and accidents is increasing. This publication is of the Ministry's. They know it.

The Labour Ministers' Conference, as has already been mentioned, in 1955 thought that the introduction of such an amendment in the House was highly overdue. We have evolved a formula. We have got agreement. Why not we get an assurance from him? I do not want to wax eloquent about it. I plead that he displays the spirit which his senior colleague displayed yesterday, namely, of appreciating such of the constructive proposals Members sitting on this side make and giving us an assurance. We do not want any longer to hear excuses. We know how the position stands since 1951 when the first formula was circulated, the views of States were invited and then in 1955 the Labour Ministers met. We want to know what are the genuine difficulties. We want an assurance from him that he has mastered these difficulties and that the necessary legislation will be introduced in the House without any further delay. I do not want to hear once more that the matter is under consideration. We want something more than that.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukundapuram): There is nothing left

for me to speak on because my hon. colleagues have exhausted the entire field of amendments to be introduced as far as this particular legislation is concerned. Yesterday I cited the hon. Deputy Minister's assurance to the Rajya Sabha on the 20th November that immediate steps would be taken for amending the Workmen's Compensation Act. That was in connection with the disparity that the Workmen's Compensation Act has got in relation to the Employees' State Insurance Act. But apart from that contradiction itself, where a new legislation comes into conflict with certain provisions of an older legislation, even though so much of time has passed, the hon. Minister has not been able to fulfil his promise, in spite of the fact that he was confronted with a motion for discussion on this subject. Therefore, I am not so optimistic as my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, that even if the hon. Deputy Minister takes up the same attitude which his senior colleague did yesterday and gives us a promise to do so, we have no assurance—I say this from past experience—that the promise will be fulfilled in the near future as far as the Workmen's Compensation Act is concerned. It is the tail end of a sad story of so many other pieces of legislation, regarding the Industrial Disputes Act and so many others in the industrial field when genuine difficulties arise and Government themselves are convinced about the difficulties. A lot of time is taken for coming before this House with a suitable amendment. It has now become more or less a habit with the Labour Ministry that amendments are done in such a piecemeal fashion that every now and then the time of the House will be taken up.

I will cite one example. The other day the Government came forward with an amendment of the Provident Fund Act. There were so many lacunae in the Act. There were many serious considerations before Government regarding increasing the quantum of compensation and so on. The Government more or less agreed to

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

certain aspects of that, when Government came with an amendment to include the public sector within the sphere of the Provident Fund Act, they did not include those aspects. As we read in the papers, the next session will face another amendment to the Provident Fund Act. I should like to pose a question before the Minister: why not have an overall perspective as far as a particular subject in a branch of labour legislation is concerned when they come before the House with an amendment?

The Workmen's Compensation Act is also another sorrowful instance. There are certain very genuine difficulties felt by workmen in the application of this Act. When an Act is passed by Parliament, it expresses the will and pleasure of this House and it should, necessarily, be the embodiment of the policy of Government. In the public sector today, there are certain instances where if a workman is involved in an accident and because of that he is disabled and confined to hospital, when 90 days are over he automatically loses his employment. I will cite the case of the Cochin Port. If those workmen, who have put in 15 to 20 years service, suffer an injury during the course of employment, not because of any neglect on their part, but because of an accident, they are confined to hospital and if they are disabled after 90 days they lose their employment. What is the logic behind it? A workman exercising genuine care and caution during the course of employment meets with an accident, sometimes because of the negligence of some other man who is his superior or because of a fault in machinery, and he loses his employment after 90 days of absence from duty! For more than 90 days he will be confined to hospital. These are the directions and when these directions are enlisted they are brought before the Government and the Government enquire about them. What is the difficulty for Government to bring in the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

As my colleague pointed out earlier, the Schedule will have to be enlarged because there are so many industrial diseases which are not enlisted as far as the Workmen's Compensation Act is concerned. After 10 years of independence—which is supposed to be a new era in the labour policy of the Government of India—it has never struck the mind of the Government of India to conduct a country-wide survey as far as industrial diseases are concerned. As a result of that, you will find that before the Claims Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation or before any court of law, including the High Courts, volumes of evidence have to be let in, medical and expert, in order to find out what is an industrial disease as far as a particular industry is concerned.

Therefore, before bringing in the new amendment, Government should take care to see that the list of diseases contained in the Schedule is reviewed. There should be a comprehensive survey and an expert determination of the industrial diseases in the country and those industrial diseases should find a place in the Schedule.

Another aspect is that the Act should be so enlarged as to cover every sphere of life. In any industry, an accident is an accident and the workmen either die or lose employment for some time or have the necessity of getting treatment. What is the necessity of keeping out large sections of the workmen from the purview of this Act? This Act is based not on larger considerations of socialism but on humanitarian considerations. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that when the Act is amended, it should give full coverage to all workmen; and wherever there is the relationship of employer and employee, the Workmen's Compensation Act should be applicable. I once again appeal to the Government to look into all the lacunae in the light of the experience

of all these years of the working of the Act and to fill in all the lacunae and to remove all the difficulties. We hope that Government will come forward with a comprehensive Bill at least in the next session.

heavy machinery, mass production methods and automation in various industries, the number of accidents are on the increase. This will happen because it is a conflict between rapid industrialisation and the growth of cottage industries.

In this case, the whole affair need not go to any deliberative body because all the points involved—as far as the amendments suggested are concerned—have been discussed by all bodies. Government have also deliberated over them for such a large number of years. Therefore, with the available material, with the assurance that the hon. Labour Minister has given some 7 months ago in the Rajya Sabha and with the assurance that he is going to give today—I do not know whether he will give the assurance today because, as far as the Deputy Minister is concerned it all depends upon his mood, whether to give an assurance or to fulfil an assurance. I hope a comprehensive Bill will be introduced soon. I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will give a categorical assurance that subject to the availability of time as far as the officials are concerned, subject to the convenience as far as the Ministers are concerned, and subject finally to the availability of the time of this House, the Government propose to bring in a piece of legislation—he may not give an assurance as to what that will contain. I hope the Minister will give the assurance that as early as possible, in the next session, a comprehensive amendment will be introduced to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and he will bear in mind the assurance that was given in the Rajya Sabha 7 months ago and his failure to fulfil that assurance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the contention of my hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao. This Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1923. Of course, it was modified in 1952. But, today, I find that, with the introduction of

I remember in one of the meetings I had—I was too young at that time—with Gandhiji, as a student I put this question. 'Why are you against heavy industries; why are you against the introduction of automation?' Do you know what he answered? He said 'Yes; automation will eliminate human labour and will result in more accidents.' Today in this modern world, when we have to compete with other countries and to expand our industries and face the challenge of the other countries—imperialist countries also—in the matter of production and the attainment of a state of self-sufficiency, we cannot but expand our industries and introduce all sorts of automatic machinery also.

I have a little experience of the Defence industry where I was working—in the Ordnance Factory—for about 14 years. These Ordnance Factories are working on mass production methods. In some of the Ordnance Factories, the human effort is not at all essential; but it is a risky job. The protection given to the workers or the safety measures in these particular factories are very meagre.

May I submit for your information and for the information of the House that the number of accidents which took place in these Ordnance Factories in 1955-56 and 1956-57? In 1955-56, the number of major accidents was 2,207, minor accidents 1,029 and the amount of compensation paid was Rs. 35,382/- In 1956-57, the number of major accidents was 1,868, minor accidents 10,475 and the compensation paid was Rs. 21,625/-. These figures are not my creation. I have received these figures in an answer to an unstarred question in this very House.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

What I feel is this. The human aspect was not considered because this Act is defective, because it is antedated and because it was the creation of those Britishers who thought that the value of an Indian is hardly Rs. 3,000/-, that he is a *kala admi* who is born to serve them. What will happen to the family members of that particular worker after his death was never taken into consideration. The value of the Indian life was considered to be Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000/- by the British rulers who bled our country white and who are, unfortunately, still fattening themselves on our soil.

I mention these figures to you just to establish that in the Ordnance Factories the major accidents and minor accidents together come to nearly 4,000 but the amount of compensation remains the same as Rs. 35,000/-. The major and minor accidents combined in 1956-57 were about 11,000 or 12,000 and the compensation paid was Rs. 21,625/-.

14 hrs.

In the Defence industries, before 1948, we had no organised unions. I will tell you what happened. A particular building collapsed. I do not want to put the hon. Minister into an embarrassing position by mentioning the name of the particular factory. That was during the British period, when the Britishers were about to leave our country, in 1948. We were all working inside the factory. In the entire factory, there was a black out. Nobody was allowed to enter that particular shed. The next day we found that only two persons have died. So many poor ladies came and waited at the gate weeping loud and saying that their husbands came into that particular factory to work. But the entire check roll was changed and they were told that their husbands never came into the factory and that they absented themselves. That is how the Britishers treated the

Indian workers because they thought that they were the masters and we were the servants.

Should not these things change after Independence? We have expected that after freedom the promises made by our leaders who are in power today will be fulfilled. I do not blame our leaders who are in power today nor do I impute any motive to them. But things have not changed.

My hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao mentioned just now about certain accidents in collieries. From 1-1-1956 to 28-2-1958, the number of accidents in collieries is 6175; number of persons dead is 662 and injured 5980. When I ask in this House the amount of compensation paid, I have been told that figures are not available. The hon. Minister may be in a position to give the figures today. The accidents are increasing most unfortunately and something has to be done by this Government to protect the workers against accidents. Whether it is the rail or road or mine or factory or mill, let there be something after their death at least.

I do not know whether the number of accidents has increased further but upto 28th February, 1958 the number was 6175 and I hope it includes the Chinajuri accident also. This matter has to be considered seriously. I may be excused for saying so but we sometimes feel that we are wasting our lungs. We say something in this House and assure the workers outside that something will be done but the reply is different. If this particular matter comes from this side, the reply may be different. I have no bitterness against the hon. Deputy Minister. I respect him because he was a worker himself. We feel that a reply should be given to us—not merely whitewashing the whole thing. He will have to explain today the reasons for not bringing a piece of legislation for

an amendment of this particular Act which is antedated. It must be changed. I request the hon. Deputy Minister to assure the House whether some piece of legislation is coming forward in the next session. This is a long-delayed matter and it is time that we protected the workers and their lives against all sorts of accidents by bringing a good piece of legislation. I have got more figures. I sincerely wanted to discuss this Act itself. Since there is no time left, I am unable to do so. But I must request the hon. Minister again in this respect. Let us not follow the Britishers any more. They have left our country. It is good. We try to rouse the workers to more production. We ask him to produce more. But he is working in dangerous coal fields and buildings and that is not good. He is taking risks at the welfare of his family members. When we ask him to fulfil the targets of the Second Plan, we should assure him of these things, especially when we say that the country is moving towards the socialist pattern of society. Then let us assure him that all the social amenities plus some compensation after his death would be paid to him. Then the worker will think that he has something and will feel that his wife and children would not starve. With these words I request him to kindly give us some assurance so that it will benefit those toiling millions who have sent us here and whom we represent in this House.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Sir, the motion brought forward by a Member of the Opposition with regard to the amendments of the Workmen's Compensation Act is a very timely move which ought to have been done long before. As one who was in charge of several trade unions and as one who had something to do sometimes with regard to its implementation, I have to say very frankly that the Workmen's Compensation Act as it exists today has plenty of lacunae which ought to be made up. This compensation has certain categories: compensation for retrenchment, for retirement, dismissal, accidents, etc.

The amount of compensation or the method of implementing the decision with regard to the compensation—all these things are not what they actually ought to be. The workers feel very sore about this point. I feel that the quantum ought to be increased and the decision once taken should be quickly implemented. So, the Act has got to be revised. I would ask the Deputy Minister for Labour to consider whether it would not be possible to consult the various trade unions with regard to the different amendments that ought to be brought about and bring in a very comprehensive legislation at an early date. The workers often-times do not get even what has been decided upon as compensation. One of the Members just now said that for major and minor accidents totalling about 6000 the amount of compensation paid has been somewhere about Rs. 36,000 or Rs. 40,000. I should like to bring to the notice of this House that since the advent of freedom the number of these accidents and the compensation to be paid is being looked into very carefully by the labour departments of both the Central and State Governments. If the number today stands at 6000, one should go back to the period when the British ruled us and find out what the number then was. I can very clearly state that that number hardly went up to even a couple of hundreds. If it is 6000 today, it shows the watchfulness of the Government and that they try to do their very best. In spite of that, the delays that are occurring are coming in their way. The worker's compensation is decided long after the worker's family has gone back to the villages with the result that he is not to be traced. That is why although the compensation award is there, people are not in a position to draw the compensation.

I would, therefore, plead with the Deputy Labour Minister that it is necessary that compensation is decided upon not merely early, but that it ought to be paid also very quickly. If this is not done, the compensation

[Dr. Melkote]

award would prove futile so far as the workers are concerned, and that is why the quantum of compensation that is shown in the statistics is very meagre.

This is not the occasion for me, Sir, to dwell upon the difficulties in the payment of compensation. I stood up in order to support this very laudable move, and I would once again plead with the Deputy Labour Minister to consider the question of bringing in a comprehensive legislation at a very early date.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was rather amazed to hear the hon. Member from Kanpur saying that there is no change as compared to the British period. Yes. There are some people in this country who did not even agree—there is no question of acceptance—that India was independent; it was only after Sarvashri Bulganin and Khruschev came here and told them that India was independent that they realised that India was independent. That mentality is exhibited even today. I can't help removing such doubts from the minds of hon. Members opposite.

The hon. Member, Shri Vittal Rao, said that because he gave notice of a motion for discussion concerning certain amendments, we introduced a Bill here. So far as this very discussion is concerned, hon. Members opposite had talked with us, we discussed these matters in informal consultative committees and gave them information from time to time in the committees and also otherwise—in personal talks and in the tripartite conference—and they know that this amendment is coming in the next Session. I do not mind his taking credit that because of this motion we are bringing the amendment in the next Session.

When I brought a small amendment to the Provident Fund Act, they said: "Why bring in a piecemeal legisla-

tion?" Of course, if you include all the amendments which are necessary then it will take some time for consultation and other things. This particular Act is administered by the State Governments and they are to be consulted before the amendments are formulated. Then, the Tripartite Labour Conference is to be consulted. After that the amendments are to be sent to the trade union organisations and employers' organisations, and their views obtained. It is only after all these things that we examine the bunch of amendments that come here. For that a technical committee was also appointed. All this takes time. It is true that nearly seven months back I said that we are very actively considering this matter and will be introducing an amendment Bill soon. That is what we are doing. Therefore, hon. Members cannot have both ways—criticise piecemeal amendments and expect comprehensive Bill, and if it takes time then also criticise the Government.

Sir, I was very much interested in this joke that accidents in mines are increasing. Yesterday, we had a full-fledged discussion here and the figures were quoted. Except in Netherlands where mines are very small and the number of workers in mines is very small, our record is very much respectable. We are better than even USA and U.K.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, we are discussing world accidents?

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member said that accidents in mines are increasing, that is why I am referring to this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are rising in India.

Shri Abid Ali: Even in India the number of fatal accidents in mines—the number of persons killed—in 1957 was the lowest compared to the previous years starting from 1952. It came

to 51 in 1957 which was the lowest. It was never so as in 1957. We are thankful to God for the same; we are not taking credit for it. We also pray to Him that the number of accidents should be reduced to the minimum. But to say that accidents are increasing in India, as I said, is an interesting joke.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You refer to the figures supplied by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Shri Abid Ali: These figures were received from him, they were not manufactured in Delhi—maybe, they are manufactured in the houses of some of the hon. Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These figures were quoted in the House yesterday; perhaps, the hon. Member was not there.

Shri Abid Ali: Therefore, Sir, these delays take place. As the hon. Member from Kanpur said, when I myself was working in the mills in Kanpur there were no enactments like the Workmen's Compensation Act or Factory Act. I used to enter the mill before sunrise and go out after sunset. Since then things have changed. So many enactments are there after independence, as my good friend from Mysore, Dr. Melkote, has mentioned. Hon. Members and the people outside are convinced that something very substantial is being done. It is not that some brain-wave comes or a magic touch is given and a Bill is drafted. These are technical matters. As I said earlier, it needs much consultation and consideration. The schedules are to be amended, it has to be decided what should be the quantum of compensation concerning various diseases and disabilities and so on. All these matters should be given due consideration. It is not that there is no enactment or protection to the worker. It is not adequate, that is true; but something is there. The Employees State Insurance Corporation has taken over more than a

million workers and are paying compensation. Although the present Act came in 1923, it is true that it was amended in 1946 and amendments are again due. I have been acknowledging the necessity of its amendment. But, as I said, the necessary procedure has to be followed, without that it will be a haphazard way of putting things here which may not be according to the requirements and which may not be administerable. All these things have to be taken into consideration.

Now, I may submit that we are almost ready with these amendments—it was made clear in the committees that we were holding—and we had even said that we were trying to bring the amendments in this session. But it could not be done. So, if the attempt was to introduce the amendments during the present session, certainly it must be possible to bring in the amendments during the early stages of the next session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you.

Shri Abid Ali: It is not a question of thanks. It is my duty. As a man belonging to the labour field, as a worker myself, apart from the place that I happen to take here, all that is due to the workers must reach them and must reach them effectively and with speed. About that, there is no difference of opinion; there cannot be any difference of opinion. Even if the hon. Members oppose it and say "Do not bring it," even then, we will bring it, because it is for the workers working outside. Yesterday, we had a discussion about the provident fund for the employees. Some said, "Do not give exemptions". But when exemption is not given, then, their representatives come and say "Give exemptions". They talk with two tongues. One is here and another is outside. It has been done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Which has been done?

Shri Abid Ali: We have been criticised for giving exemption. One hon.

[**Shri Abid Ali**]

Member belonging to the party opposite came to us saying, "Please cancel this." It has been done, and the fact is there. If the hon. Member does not know, I will give him the information.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Employees' Provident Fund Act?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes. Under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, the exemption was cancelled and a colleague of the hon. Member opposite came to us and said, "Please revoke this cancellation". It is there in writing. I have got a letter from the organisation to which he belongs. So, interesting things do take place.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The Minister himself is very interesting.

Shri Abid Ali: Pardon?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that has not reached him, he can proceed ahead.

Shri Abid Ali: If I do not correct the impression, it will be there. Anyways, I will now give an indication of the provisions which we are introducing in the Bill which I have promised will be introduced early next session. One thing is about removing the distinction between an adult and a minor for the purpose of workmen's compensation. Then, reducing the waiting period; making provisions in the case of temporary disablement or payment of compensation for death or disablement if it lasts for 28 days or more. This waiting period will be eliminated. Of course, there should be some waiting period for which there is a provision in all the Workmen's Compensation Acts all over the world, and we must also have it, but we are reducing that period.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is that?

Shri Abid Ali: Period. That much should be sufficient today. There is another provision which may be of interest. If payment of compensation is delayed for more than three months from the date when it becomes due

from the employers, the employer shall pay interest and also further compensation not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount due if the delay is wilful. This is very necessary because the employers cannot delay payment by taking this matter before the compensation authority and go on making frivolous objections and ultimately the result is that the amount which should have been payable at an early stage is paid very late. Therefore, we are putting this deterrent clause here that 50 per cent additional payment will have to be made if the delay is wilful. So, the hon. Members will be satisfied. If they are not satisfied up to this time, let them know that we are very much alive to the requirements of the workers and we want that justice should be done to them. Then, we are increasing the period of limitation in section 10(1) from one year to two years, and in section 15(2) from six months to one year to ensure the payment of compensation in the event of an employer transferring his assets. The workers have been losing on this account too. Therefore, we are providing this safeguard in their interest.

Then we are amending Schedule I which according to the studies that we have made, needs some amendment, and we are doing that. Then, we are enlarging the scope of some of the existing entries in Schedule II and inclusion therein of workers employed in connection with the construction, maintenance, etc. of an aircraft, farming by tractors or other contrivances driven by power other than in a clerical capacity, in the construction etc., of a tube-well, in the maintenance, etc. of electric fittings in any building and in a circus company also. So, we have taken note of all the suggestions which have been made here from time to time by the hon. Members.

Then, we are revising the list of occupational diseases in Schedule III of the Act. This was a technical subject about which much considerable study had to be made and a technical committee was appointed. This com-

mittee took considerable time, about which the hon. Members have been complaining.

This is a summary of the provisions which we are making in the Act, and of course the Bill will come for consideration of both the Houses, and it will then be open to hon. Members to give their suggestions at that time also. But some hon. Member has said that assurances are given and never implemented. Then, do not ask for assurances if you do not believe in them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: rose—

Shri Abid Ali: Not the hon. Member from Kanpur but the other hon. Member who always speaks and goes away. Why then ask for assurances?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because he did not want an assurance, went away. Now he wants it and he is present.

Shri Abid Ali: Therefore, I should refer to it. I hope that hon. Members are satisfied with regard to the scheme about the Bill and also with the fact that as it is ready it will come in the next session. Let us hope that to that extent they will appreciate this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I may put one question for clarification. The hon. Minister has said regarding the Third Schedule that there was a technical committee appointed. May I know if we could have a copy of the report submitted by that technical committee?

Shri Abid Ali: It was only an official committee, if I remember aright. The report of this committee has been considered by Government and on the basis of that we are providing these amendments. Otherwise, it is not at present the intention to submit the report to the hon. Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th May, 1958".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th May, 1958"

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE. CREATION OF NATIONAL LIBRARY FUND—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on the 25th April, 1958, regarding the creation of a National Library Fund.

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the resolution, 12 minutes have already been taken up and 1 hour and 48 minutes are left for the purpose of further discussion today. The resolution reads:

"This House is of opinion that Central Government in consultation with State Governments should immediately take steps to create a National Library Fund with contributions from the Union revenues, State revenues and voluntary contributions from the general public, and by levying a local library cess to be managed and administered by a National Library Board constituted by the Centre under a specific library legislation for furtherance of a well-co-ordinated library movement in the country."

Shri Shree Narayan Das may continue his speech.

ओं श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाय्यज महोदय, पद्धती बार जब मैं घण्टे प्रस्ताव पर बोल रहा था तो मैं ने कहा था

भें: भारताभ्युक्त वास्तु

कि पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन के विस्तार के लिए और हिन्दुस्तान के देशों में इस के प्रचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को पुस्तकालय सेवा में या पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन में विशेष रुचि सेवी चाहिए । यह भैंने इस लिए कहा था कि यद्यपि पुस्तकालयों का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का मुख्य काम नहीं है बल्कि यह काम राज्यों की सरकारों का है लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जिस तरह के अनुभव और नियोजन का होना चाही है और पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को अग्रे बढ़ाने के विषय में अब तक जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुए हैं उन को दृष्टि में रख कर इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस काम के लिए एक केन्द्रीय संगठन कायम किया जाये । जो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से और साथ ही साथ आम जनता के सहयोग से तथा सभी बीजों को एकत्रीभूत करके इकट्ठा करके इस आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाये । अगर किसी देहात में एक मकान बना देने से तथा उसमें कुछ एक किताबें रख देने से ही काम चल जाए और इसी को अगर पुस्तकालय की संज्ञा दे दी जाए तो किसी किस्म की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । आजकल पुस्तकालय सेवा जो है यह भी एक तरह से नया विज्ञान भा बन गया है । एक मकान बना देने से तथा उसमें कुछ पुस्तकें आदि रख देने से अगर उसको पुस्तकालय कहा जा सकता हो और उससे हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता हो तो किसी संस्था या फँड की विशेष आवश्यकता नहीं थी । इस काम को तो स्थानीय जनता या स्थानीय सरकार या कोई और भी कर सकता था । लेकिन आजकल पुस्तकालय सेवा को या पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने का जो काम है यह बहुत ही अटिल सा काम बन गया है । तो आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में हमें जो अनुभव प्राप्त हो चुका है उस अनुभव का लाभ हम छोटे से छोटे भागों को तथा छोटी से छोटी इकाई को

पहुंचायें तभी हमारा जो उद्देश्य है वह सकल हो सकता है, उसको प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ।

पिछली बार जब मैं बोल रहा था तो मैंने बताया था कि भाज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैच में इस तरह की संस्था है जो पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को या जो सामाजिक शिक्षा का आन्दोलन है जिसका पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन एक उद्दर्दस्त भाग है उसमें बहुत अधिक दिलचस्पी लेती है और उसको इस क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक अनुभव प्राप्त हो चुका है और उस अनुभव से हम लाभ उठा सकते हैं । साथ ही साथ दूसरे देशों ने जो अनुभव इसके बारे में प्राप्त किये हैं उनसे भी हम लाभ उठा सकते हैं । जो यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन है यह एक तरह से स्वीकारिंग हाउस है जहां दूसरे देशों के अनुभव को प्राप्त किया जाता है और दूसरे दूसरे देशों को पहुंचाया जाता है ।

हमारे देश के लिए दूसरे देशों के अनुभवों से लाभ उठाना बहुत आवश्यक है । जैसा मैंने पिछली बार बताया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग यह लाल गांव है जहां पर हमें इस आन्दोलन को ले जाना है । इस काम के लिए अगर कोई केन्द्रीय संस्था नहीं होगी तो किर हमारा जो आन्दोलन है पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन, यह ठीक तरह से, सुखारूप से नहीं चल पायेगा । अगर यह काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चला, व्यवस्थित ढंग से इसका प्रसार हुआ व्यवस्थित रूप से यह नहीं फैला और व्यवस्थित ढंग से यह चला तो जो खर्च है वह भी अधिक होगा और हमारा काम भी उस हद तक नहीं हो पायेगा जित हद तक हम चाहते हैं, उतना नहीं हो पाएगा जितना हम चाहते हैं । इस बास्ते मैंने अपने प्रत्यावर में कुछ विवरों का जिक्र किया है । पहले तो मैंने यह कहा है कि एक राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय निविहानी चाहिये जिस में केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार, स्थानीय संस्थायें सहायता

देंती तथा बालेंटी कांट्रीब्यूक्स भी इसको प्राप्त होंगे।

जैसा मैंने पिछली दार दताया था वह जो पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन है जो कि याज तक दानी पुस्तकों के दानों से तथा उनके अवितरण रूप से अपनी सम्पत्ति के कुछ हिस्से का ट्रस्ट कायम कर देने से ही आगे बढ़ा है उनके बन्दों से ही इसको बढ़ावा मिला है जिन आयोजन के इसका विकास हुआ है। अगर इसका नियोजित विकास हो और जितने भी सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी साधन हैं उनका ठीक ढंग से उपयोग हो उनको एकत्रीकृत किया जाए तो थोड़े सचें में ज्यादा काम हो सकता है। इसलिए जहां लोग दान देते हैं, लोग उदारतापूर्वक पेसा देते हैं राज्य सरकार भी वित्तीय सहायता देती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार भी सहायता करती है उस पेसे का जिस तरह से अय हो रहा है मेरे स्थान से उसको अच्छी तरह से सच नहीं किया जा रहा है, उसका अपव्यय हो रहा है। इसके कारण हमारा पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन कुछ ऐसे ढंग से प्रगति कर रहा है जिससे वांछित प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है। इस चीज़ को ज्यान में रखते हुए मैंने राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय निधि कायम करने की आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित की है।

जब मैं पिछली बार बोल रहा था तो माननीय दी० चं० शर्मा जी ने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने ऊपर कितना भार लेगी। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे का सारा भार अपने ऊपर ले। मैं उसके ऊपर यह सारा भार डालना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समय जो प्रवृत्तियां देश में चल रही हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में, विभिन्न स्थानों में, शहरों में और देहराओं में इन सारी प्रवृत्तियों को एक नियोजित ढंग से चलावे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ऐसा कानून बनावे

कि जिसके अन्दर राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय निधि की स्थापना की व्यवस्था हो। अगर ऐसी निधि की स्थापना हो तो उस सूत्र में उसका संचालन कैसे हो इसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि एक राष्ट्रीय परिषद् होनी चाहिए, राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड होना चाहिये।

मैं भी जानता हूँ और आप भी जानते हैं कि हम एक कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं और राज्य के ऊपर हमने तरह तरह की जिम्मेदारियां डाल दी हैं। व्यापार का काम, कारखानों का काम तथा और कई प्रकार के काम सरकार ने अपने जिम्मे लिए हुए हैं और इन कामों के साथ साथ धार्यक और सामाजिक काम भी सरकार के जिम्मे हैं। सरकार अगर इन सब कामों को अपने डिपार्टमेंट के जरिये करना चाहेगी तो फिर वे ठीक तरह से नहीं हो पायेंगे। आए दिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार के कार्यों की समालोचनायें होती हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार के जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं वे सब आयोग हैं। वे आयोग नहीं हैं। लेकिन जितने प्रकार के कल्याणकारी काम सरकार के ऊपर आ गए हैं उन सब कार्यों को अगर विभागों के जरिये किया जाये और दिल्ली में बैठकर किया जाए तो फिर उसका काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चलता है। जहरत इस बात की है कि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि यह काम सरकार द्वारा नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि कानून बना कर अलग से एक बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। जैसे जैसे सरकार का काम बढ़ता जाता है जैसे जैसे उसके काम का विस्तार होता जाता है वैसे वैसे हम लोग एक विधि से द्वारा संस्थाप्तों की स्थापना करते जाते हैं जिस तरह से हमने यूनियन परिषद् संवित कमिशन की स्थापना की है, एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की है। इसी तरह से पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए संगठन को मजबूत करने के लिए, उसके सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान करने

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

के लिए, उसके लिए किस प्रकार के परसनेल की आवश्यकता है उसका पता चलाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए तथा प्रशिक्षित अधिकारी सुनुभव करने के लिए अलग से एक संस्था का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए। अगर इस सारे काम को केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाए जैसा कि अभी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह आन्दोलन ज्यादा प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का नियंत्रण तो रहे, सरकार प्रयत्ने अनुभव से उसको प्रवर्गत तो कराती रहे, उसको गाइड तो करती रहे, उसको सलाह तो देती रहे लेकिन इस काम के लिए एक अलग से संस्था स्थापित की जाए और कानून द्वारा स्थापित की जाए। जिस सरह में इस काम को आज आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है उस तरह से अगर आगे भी बढ़ाया जाता रहा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो सकेगा। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एक कानून बेंध करे और उसके अधीन बोर्ड की स्थापना हो और गाइडेंस का तथा सलाह का अधिकार सरकार को रहे और वह बोर्ड इस प्रकार से संगठित किया जाए कि उसमें सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि हों, सभी उन संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि हों जो अभी अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही हैं, स्वानीय संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि हों तथा जो देश में लाइब्रेरी एसोसिएशन इस बहुत मौजूद हैं जैसे आल इंडिया लाइब्रेरी एसोसियेशन है या स्टेट्स लाइब्रेरी एसोसिएशन हैं जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें हैं तथा जिन्होंने बिना सरकार की सहायता से बहुत दिनों से इस प्रकार का काम किया है तथा अनुभव प्राप्त किया है, उनके प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें हों। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो यह जो आन्दोलन है यह ठीक ढंग से चल सकेगा। अगर सरकारी विभाग के द्वारा यह काम किया गया जैसा अभी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आन्दोलन आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

हो सकता है कि ओरे ओरे पा कर पुस्तकालयों की संख्या बढ़ जाए, शहरों तथा देहांतों में लेकिन जो एक संगठन इस काम के लिए होना चाहिए, जो अनुसंधान इस क्षेत्र में होना चाहिये, जिस किसी के आदमियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए तथा उनको उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिये वह इससे नहीं होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ जिस तरह के मकानों की आवश्यकता होती है जोकि माम मकानों से भिन्न होते हैं, वैसे मकानों को व्यवस्था करने के लिए विशिष्ट अनुभव जिन लोगों को है, ऐसे सोगों से भी नैशनल बोर्ड की स्थापना अगर को जाए तो भेरा स्थाल है कि यह आन्दोलन बहुत तेही से आगे बढ़ सकता है।

इस प्रकार के संगठन का आज हमारे देश में अभाव है। यह खुशी की बात है कि एक आल इंडिया लाइब्रेरी एसोसिएशन हमारे देश में है जिस के सम्बन्ध में विशेषकर हमारे दक्षिण के एक मिनिस्टर रांगनाथन् ने बड़ा काम किया है और अपनी जिन्दगी का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लगा दिया है, उन्होंने भी इसी प्रकार की एक स्कीम गवर्नरेंट आव इंडिया के सामने रखी थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नरेंट ने उस पर विचार भी किया है। उन्होंने कई पुस्तकों भी प्रकाशित की हैं जिनमें ड्यूरेवार इस बात का व्योरा दिया है कि किस प्रकार पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है और किस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। उन्होंने कानून का एक मस्विदा भी सरकार के सामने रखा है जिससे सरकार सहायता ले सकती है। जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें हैं और जो आज इस काम को कर रही हैं वे आज अनप्लॉड ढंग से हो रहा है, बिना योजना के हो रहा है, हैपैड ढंग से मैं हो रहा है। अगर एक बागीचे की हैपैड ढंग प्रोच होती है तो वह आगीचा नहीं रह जाता

है उसी तरह से पुस्तकालयों को जहां सहां पर अगर स्थापित भी कर दिया जाए और उन पर कोई नियंत्रण न हो, एक दूसरे का अनुभव एक दूसरे को प्राप्त न हो तो फिर शक्ति तथा दृष्टि दोनों का ही अपव्यय होता है। इसलिये मैंने यह उचित धर्म कि मरकार का और इस सम्मानित मदन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाऊं। यद्यपि यह कोई राजनीतिक जोश लखोश वाला विषय नहीं है, किसी का नीचा दिलाने वाला; बात नहीं है ताकि काफ़ी लादाद में यहां उपस्थिति हो, यह एक रचनात्मक काम है, एक धर्म का काम है कि ग्रनर धारा शुभ हो तो कई वर्षों में भी पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। जैसे जैसे समय बढ़ता जाएगा, वैसे वैसे अनुभव के साथ इसे आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत होगी। इनलिये मैंने अपना यह प्रस्ताव रखा, जिसमें मैंने कहा है कि इस आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने के लिये एक निधि और एक राष्ट्रीय परियोग की स्थापना हो।

मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में इस बात की भी जिक्र किया है कि जहां केंद्रीय और राज्य मरकारों में विन महायना दे कर एक को रखवा जाये, वहां इसके लिये एक भी लगाया जाय। कोई भी मरकार टैक्स लगाना नहीं चाहिए; क्योंकि टैक्स या ऐसे लगाना एक धर्म का काम है, जिसमें किसी भी भ्रकार को नोकरियता नहीं मिलती है। टैक्स के नाम से, चाहे वह किस भी अन्य काम के लिये लगवा किया जाय, इस मदन में मरकार की आलोचना होनी है कि वह टैक्स बढ़ाता, चली जाती है। लेकिन मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि इस मदन के सम्मानित मदस्य जानते हैं कि हमने भारत में एक प्रजातन्त्र स्थापित किया है, उसमें हमने १६ करोड़ लोगों को मत वा अधिकार दिया है। लेकिन उनमें से किन्तु लोग पढ़े निलेह हैं यह हम मर्मी जानते हैं। कोई प्रजातन्त्र चल नहीं सकता जब तक वहां की जनता शिक्षित न हो, जाप्रत न हो और सुमंगठित न हो। इनलिये शिक्षा एक जबर्दस्त चीज़ है। ग्रनर नागरिक

शिक्षित न हों, तो प्रजातन्त्र की सफलता मे विवास भी नहीं हो सकता है। वैसे तो कोई भी प्रजातन्त्र शामन चल सकता है भले ही उसके लोग शिक्षित हों या न हों, लेकिन प्रजातन्त्र को भक्तता शिक्षित जनता पर ही निर्भर करती है। वह केवल शिक्षित ही न हो, बल्कि अपने कर्तव्य की जानकारी भी रखते हों। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी १६ करोड़ मत देने वाली जनता है उसमें मैं किनने लोग स्कूल और कालेज में जाकर पढ़े सकते हैं, और पढ़ने के बाद अपने देश को राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक सम्बन्धों में दिलचस्पी ले सकते हैं?

जब भी किसी काम के लिये टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह आर्थिक स्थान है, आर्थिक स्थानों को हल करने के लिये प्रशासन कर लगाता है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र की नीच मजबूत करने के लिये जरूरी है कि हम पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को गाव गाव में चला दे। जैसा मैं ने उम दिन कहा था, जो भी थोड़े लोग हमारे स्कूलों और कालेजों में जाने हैं, मिड्ल या प्राइमरी शिक्षा पाने के बाद ही अपने पेशे में लग जाने हैं। उसके बाद उनके पास कोई साथन नहीं रहता है जिसमें कि जो थोड़ी भी योग्यता उन्होंने हासिल की है, उसे बढ़ा सकें न उस योग्यता को प्राप्त बढ़ाने के लिये मरकार ही शिक्षक रख सकती है। सामाजिक शिक्षा के काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ आवश्यकता रखते रहे हैं, वे भी जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है इस काम को पुरा नहीं कर सकते। उन का काम नों केवल सामाजिक शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाने का है। इस लिये मैंने प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ किया जाये। बिना मंगठन के और पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन के यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। जो भी थोड़ा जान लोगों ने पाया उसकी बढ़ि करने के लिये पुस्तकों की जमरत होनी है, उन पुस्तकों को कौन देगा?

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

उनको देने वाला पुस्तकालय ही है। हमारे यहाँ जो बड़े में बड़े लोग हैं, जो काफी पैसा कमाते हैं, वे भी अपने पैसे से पुस्तकों खरीद कर अपने घर में लाइब्रेरी नहीं बना सकते, या तो उनमें प्रभिलिचि नहीं है या पैसे का अभाव है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में सात लाख गांवों में बसने वाली जो जनता है, उससे हम उम्मीद करें कि अपने पैसे से घर घर में, चाहे वे आम उपयोग की तरीके न हों, पुस्तकों खरीद कर नाइब्रेरी स्थापित करेंगे, यह असम्भव है। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि सामूहिक प्रयत्न से हर गांव के अन्दर एक पुस्तकालय स्थापित हो। इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें थोड़ी थोड़ी महायता देनी हैं, लेकिन वह दाल में नमक के बराबर है। आज पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन तेजी से नहीं आगे बढ़ रहा है। कुछ तो बढ़ा है और में इसके लिये सरकार की तारीफ करता हूँ, लेकिन कुछ और काम होना चाहिये क्योंकि यह एक मौलिक चीज़ है। जो १६ करोड़ लोग आज प्रजातंत्र के स्तम्भ हैं, वे अधिकृत हैं, वे कैसे उसे चला सकते हैं? इस लिये मैंने यह कहने की हिम्मत की है कि अगर कोई ऐसे अथवा उपकर ही लगा दिया जाये तो बूढ़ बृंद करके तालाब भरता है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस उपकर के लगाने से जो रकम आ जायेगी उसका उपयोग हम देश के गांवों में पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना और संचालन के लिये कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में यह बात कही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में, राज्य सरकारों में और दूसरी स्थानीय मंस्थाओं तथा उदार मज़ज़नों के व्यक्तिगत चन्द्रे में जो मंग्रह हो उसके बाद यदि कुछ उपकर लगाना हो, तो भले ही एक पापुलर काम न हो, लेकिन देश की जनता की मजबूती के लिये, जनता को जाग्रत और विकित करने के लिये तथा जो जनता हमारे देश के प्रजातंत्र की स्तम्भ है, उसके कर्तव्य और अधिकारों का जान

कराने के लिये, इस उपकर की जरूरत है। इसलिये मैंने हिम्मत की है यह कहने की कि एक उपकर भी लगाया जाये।

एक बात का मैं जिक्र करता चाहता हूँ। जिस केन्द्रीय शैशव बोर्ड की स्थापना के लिये मैंने कहा, यद्यपि उसकी जो तुलना में कर रहा हूँ वह सब मानों में लागू नहीं होती, लेकिन जिस तरह मे प्रार्थिक उन्नति के लिये हमने यहाँ रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को कायदा किया है, उसमें हम रुपया इकट्ठा करते हैं, और उसका उपयोग देश की हर तरह की उन्नति के लिये करते हैं, खेती की उन्नति के लिये, आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये, सबके लिये करते हैं, उसका फायदा जो छोटे छोटे बैंक हैं, विभिन्न प्रकार के बैंक हैं, राज्यों के देशों में, वे उठाते हैं, उसी तरह से मैंने जो बोर्ड की स्थापना की है उसमें लाभ होगा। जिस तरह मे प्रार्थिक महायता के लिये इस बात की जरूरत है कि कोई केन्द्रीय मंस्था हो, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया जैसी, उसी तरह मे यहाँ एक ज्ञान का बैंक हो, पुस्तकों का बैंक हो, जो आम तौर पे बिल्कुल आदान प्रदान के जरिये, महायता के जरिये, अनुभव मे देख कर के इस पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन की गतिविधि पर आंख रखें, उस की जाच करे, अपना प्रतिनिधि भेज कर देखें कि किसी भी राज्य में जो उपयोग किया जाता है वह थोड़े से प्रान्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये खर्च किया जाता है या नहीं। माये ऐसी पुस्तकों के लिये अच्छी व्यवस्था हो, उन को रखने की व्यवस्था हो, जो विवरणात्मक काम है उनको भी देखता रहे, जिस तरह मे रिजर्व, बैंक आर्थिक क्षेत्र में निगरानी रखता है, उनकी गलती देखता है तो उनको सुधारने की आज्ञा देता है, और अगर सुधार करने लायक नहीं होते हैं तो उनको बदल कर देता है उसी तरह मे एक सेन्ट्रल क बैंक जैसी सेस्था हो,

जिस का काम होगा कि वह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, पुस्तकालय सेवा के क्षेत्र में इस बात को करे।

मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी तत्व की बातें भी उनको कहा। लेकिन यहां पर मैं एक दूसरी बात का भी जिकर करना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिन हुए एक विषय हमारे सामने आया। मुझे ठीक मालूम नहीं कि कितने विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर जो पुस्तकालय सेवा का ज्ञान है उसके सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन करने का विशेष रूप में आयोजन है। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है बहुत बाही यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में इस तरह को चाहें हैं। पुस्तकाध्यक्ष कैसा हो, यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण बोज है। किसी मामान्य श्रेष्ठ या मैट्रिक का पुस्तकालय में बिठला दिया जाये आंर उम्मीद को जाये कि पुस्तकालय का काम ठीक से चलेगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत निराशाजनक बात होगी। केवल माध्यरात्रि बी० ए० आदमी अगर किसी पुस्तकालय का संचालन कर सकता होता तो किसी प्रशिक्षण की ज़रूरत नहीं होती। किताब को कैसे रखवा जाये, उनका आदान प्रदान करें हो, कौन किताब किसके हाथ में पड़नी चाहिये, जब तक इस का ज्ञान न हो, बच्चों के पुस्तकालय है, प्रोफेशनल्स के पुस्तकालय है, वकोल बैरिस्टरों के पुस्तकालय है, व्यापारियों तथा जो संरक्षारी विभाग हैं, उनमें भी बड़े पुस्तकालय है, अगर उनमें पुस्तकाध्यक्ष ठीक में न रखवा जाये और उसका ज्ञान ठंक न हो तो वह पुस्तकालय बिल्कुल निकम्मा हो जाता है। जो पुस्तकाध्यक्ष हो, उसके प्रशिक्षण का इत्तजाम न हो तो नहीं मालूम क्या होगा। हमारे देश के अन्दर जितनी यूनिवर्सिटीयां हैं उनमें पुस्तकालयों के सम्बन्ध में जो ज्ञान है उसका अनुसंधान करने की कैसी व्यवस्था है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ समय पहले मैंने सुना था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी

को इसके प्रशिक्षण की एक योजना बनाने को कहा था ताकि वहां पुस्तकालयों के शिक्षण की व्यवस्था के लिये एक विभाग खोला जाये। बहुत दिन हो गये, अभी तक दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई राय सरकार के पास नहीं प्राई है। मैं ममक्षता हूँ कि चूँकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से यह सब चीजें चलती हैं इसलिये इसमें इतना बिलम्ब होता है। यदि पुस्तकालय आनंदोलन को सिर्फ रुपया ही देकर चलाना होता तो दूसरी बात थी, लेकिन पुस्तकालय को एक विशेष प्रकार के मंगठन को ज़रूरत है, इस में विशेष प्रकार के काम करने वाले आदमियों की ज़रूरत है, जो कि ठीक मैं प्रशिक्षित हों। इसलिये जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है वह कब तक कार्यान्वित होगा, मैं नहीं कह सकता। इसमें जो कुछ कहा गया है, सरकार उसमें अमहमन नहीं हो सकतो व्योंकि सरकार इस आनंदोलन को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है, लेकिन जिस धीमी गति से इसका विकास हो रहा है उसका देखते हुए हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जो कि देहातों में फैला है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का पुस्तकालयों को स्थापना के लिये आगे आना चाहिये। यह राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग में हां पाने वाली चीज नहीं है, इसलिये हालांकि राज्यों में जो यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं उनमें प्रशिक्षण कार्य होना चाहिये, लेकिन इसके लिये उनको रुपये की ज़रूरत होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार को उनको महायात्रा देना चाहिये ताकि विभिन्न यूनिवर्सिटीयों में पुस्तकालयों के काम को देहात में चलाने के लिये जिस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षित लागों की ज़रूरत है, उम तरह के लागों का प्रशिक्षण वहां पर मुलभ हो सके।

इस बात के लिये मैं खास तरह से पुस्तकालय की केन्द्रीय विधि द्वारा निर्मित एक राष्ट्रीय परिषद् और राष्ट्रीय निधि

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कथा राय है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ लेकिन इम प्रस्ताव में भले ही सरकार चाहे पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हो या न हो और उसके लिये आवश्यक कानून इस मंसद के सामने लाने को तैयार न हो तो भी मैं माननीय मंत्री से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस विषय में विशेष रूप में दिलचस्पी लें और जिम प्रकार धीरी गति में अभी काम चल रहा है उसमें प्रगति देने के लिये जो भी आवश्यक समझें, वह करें। मैं करते भी हूँ लेकिन वह काम बिलकुल अधूरा है या पूरा नहीं है और अगर वह यह विविधाम करते हैं कि राज्य की विभिन्न सरकारों, सरकार के डाइरेक्टर आफ पब्लिक इंस्ट्रुक्शन और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स के जरिये ही यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा तो यह कान पूरा होने वाला नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी इस विषय में दर्शायें भी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश की १६ करोड़ भारतीय जनता को जो कि प्रशिक्षित नहीं है उसके ऊपर हमने बहुत बड़ा प्रजातंत्र का भार सीप दिया है। मैंने उस रोज भी कहा था कि हमारे भारतीय सविधान के अन्दर दस वर्ष के अन्दर अनिवार्य और नियन्त्रक शिक्षा देश में जागी कर देने का निर्देश है लेकिन आर्थिक व्यवस्था मत्तों यजनक न होने के कारण वैमा करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की स्थिति में बहुत दिनों तक यह चीज होने वाली नहीं है।

आज यदि हम लोगों को योड़ा बहुत शिक्षित कर लेते हूँ लेकिन अगर वे कुछ समय के बाद फिर निरक्षण हो जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीय धन का अपवाय है। इसलिये जो हमारे ग्रामीण भाईं प्राइमरी स्कूल अध्यक्षा मिडिल स्कूल पास करके देहातों

में वापिस चले जाते हैं और सेती बाड़ी प्राईर के व्यवसाय में लग जाते हैं, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि उनको शिक्षित करने के लिये राष्ट्र का जो रूपया खर्च आ है वह रूपया लाभकर हो तो हमें जल्द से जल्द गांवों के अन्दर सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय कायम करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि यह लोग वहां पर जाकर कुछ योड़ा बहुत पढ़ सकें और जिनमा पढ़ लिया है उसको एकदम भूल न जायें। आज इस तरह की व्यवस्था न होने से हमारे वे भाईं कुछ समय पश्चात् बिल्कुल निरक्षण हो जाते हैं और राष्ट्र का जो रूपया उन पर प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्टेज पर खर्च किया जाता है वह इस तरह बर्बाद हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय मंस्थानों के पास जो माध्यम उपलब्ध है उनको ले कर और इसके अतिरिक्त यदि देश के उदार और दानी मज़ज़ों में इसके लिये अपील की जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे लोग भी इसमें अपना सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे और उनमें भी आर्थिक महायता उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे और उन सब का सहयोग ने कर एक विशेष फड़ (नेशनल लाइब्रेरी फड़) देश में इस काम के बास्ते कायम किया जाय। मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि फड़ इकट्ठा करने का काम कोई आसान काम नहीं है लेकिन मुझे इस बात का यकीन है कि अगर इस तरह की अपील की जाये तो हमारे देश में और दूसरे देशों में भी ऐसे उदार और दानी मज़ज़ों की कमी नहीं है जो इस काम में आगे आयेंगे और इस फड़ में अपना उचित गंग देंगे। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी मंस्थाओं और सरकारी साधनों का उचित नीति से सम्बन्ध करके यदि इसको सुनियोजित ढंग से मंचनित किया जायेगा और जब यह काम सरकार अपने ऊपर ले लेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम बहुत तेजी के साथ आ बढ़ सकेगा और इस तरह से भारतवर्ष के ६ लाख गांवों में शिक्षा की ज्योति पहुँचेगी और तब मैं

समझता हूँ कि हमारा प्रजातंत्र बहुत जल्दी आगे बढ़ेगा और प्रगति करेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महांदय, मैं एक बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि हर एक गांव में एक पंचायत होनी चाहिये, एक कोप्रापरेटिव मोसाइटी हो और चाहिये और एक स्कूल होना चाहिये। मैं उनमें प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन तीनों चीजों के माध्यम से चीधी चीज़, पुस्तकालय भी जोड़ दें। एक पंचायत, एक कोप्रापरेटिव मोसाइटी, एक स्कूल और एक मार्वंजनिक पुस्तकालय की व्यवस्था हो, प्रौढ़ पुस्तकालय भी हो और बाल पुस्तकालय भी हो। हमारे गांवों में यदि यह चारों चीजें हो जायेंगी। हमारे देश के गांवों का जो आज जैसा नक्शा है वह बिलकुल बदल जायेगा और हमारा प्रजातंत्र बहुत जबदंस्त दिन दूनी रात चांगुनी उन्नति कर सकेगा। अगर हम अपने उन १६ करोड़ देशवासियों को जो कि हमारे बोर्डर्स हैं और जिनके कि कठां पर प्रजातंत्र का भार रखता है उनको जल्द में जल्द शिक्षित, जागृत और उनके क्या कर्तव्य हैं उसकी जानकारी नहीं करनायेंगे तो फिर हमारा प्रजातंत्र निकं नाम मात्र का ही प्रजातंत्र रह जायेगा। और उम हालत में तो कुछ इने गिने लोग ही दिल्ली में और राज्यों की जो विभिन्न राजथानियां हवाह पर बैठ कर राज्य करेंगे, ऐसा हम कह सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए माननीय मंत्री में अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस संकल्प की जो भावना है उसको स्वीकार करके जल्द एक ऐसी विधि मदन में उपस्थित कर दी जाये जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य की सरकारों और स्थानीय मंस्याओं पर इस पुस्तकालय आनंदोलन को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आ जाये। आप भले ही ऐसे इस प्रस्ताव के जो अक्षर हैं और जो उत्तरा भ्योरा है उससे आप महसूत न हों।

लेकिन आप उस संकल्प के पीछे जो भावना विद्यमान है उसको स्वीकार करने हुए विशेष रूप में इसमें दिलचस्पी लें और हमारे देश-वासियों में इस ज्ञान को ज्योति को बढ़ायें। सरकार को और मैं आमों में जहां विज्ञान मंदिर खुल रहा है वहां में चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रामाणी में यह पुस्तकालय खुली जान मंदिर खुलने चाहिये ताकि यह ज्ञान की ज्योति आगे बढ़ और ऐसा होने में हमारा राष्ट्र प्राप्ति करेगा और उसमें हम लोग लाभ उठा कर अपने प्रजातंत्र की जड़ को मजबूत करेंगे और हमारा देश बहुत शीघ्र उन्नति करेगा। इन शब्दों के माध्यम से मदन के सामने अपना प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ और श्रेष्ठ करता हूँ कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Central Government in consultation with State Governments should immediately take steps to create a National Library Fund with contributions from the Union revenues, State revenues and voluntary contributions from the general public, and by levying a local library cess to be managed and administered by a National Library Board constituted by the Centre under a specific library legislation for furtherance of a well-coordinated library movement in the country."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate my esteemed friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das, on coming forward with this Resolution in this House. I submit that by doing so, he has given expression to the voiced feelings of several persons in this country and to the unexpressed feelings of many millions in the country. He has become, so to say, a kind of medium for transmitting the expressed and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

unexpressed feelings and thought of the public on this subject. I wish, however, to submit very respectfully that while in India we have done many things during the last ten years, it has also one thing to its credit and it is this that in this country of ours today we are greatly library-conscious or library-minded. Of course, there is room for improvement always and the set-up that my hon. friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das, has proposed is very good, but nobody can deny that the feeling for building up libraries, the desire for running libraries and the idea of having libraries all round the line has gained momentum in the country during the last ten years, which to say the least is unparalleled in the history of any country.

I speak from my experience that we have some national libraries in our country and I remember that a Bill on that subject was piloted by our hon. Prime Minister. We have at least three National Libraries and I do not know if any decision has been taken about the fourth National Library in the country. Then, I put forward a Bill, which has not yet had the luck of the ballot, for having a Parliament Library on the same scale on which we have the National Library. Every University in our country has a sizeable library. Some have better libraries than others, but all the Universities in this country have good sizeable and workable libraries. My University, I mean the University in my State, i.e., the Punjab University, did not have a single book after the partition. All the books were left in Pakistan and we were not given any share of the books which were there. Even some of the manuscripts in Hindi and Punjabi and Sanskrit which could not have been of much use to them, were not given to us. Even the Punjab University has a sizeable library. Of course, we have built it not only with our own resources, but with some loans or grants given to us by the U.K. and

the U.S.A. When we have at Chandigarh a library building, I am sure that would be something on which our State will be proud. We have libraries at the University level.

15 hrs.

So far as my State is concerned, you cannot establish a College without making adequate provision for a library for that College. You have to give not only an initial grant for the library of the College, but also a recurring grant for the library. There is hardly any school in my State where you do not have a library, where you will not find books, useful for the students as well as for the teachers. Again, my State of Punjab has a State Library Board. You will not mind if I pay a tribute to it and to an esteemed friend of mine Shri M. S. Randhawa, who, I will say, was obsessed—I hope this is a happy word, I am using it in the happy sense of the word—with the idea of having libraries all over the State. He founded the Library movement in my State. He got some funds for that also and he gave a set up for that Board also. He gave the libraries in the municipalities, towns and other places grants for equipping their libraries and for stocking their libraries with books. When I look at the problem from the experience of my own State, I say that we have done pretty well, not magnificently, not splendidly, but pretty well so far as this is concerned. I do not think there is any municipality in my State which does not have a library of its own. When I was at Hoshiarpur, we built up a library there. This is happening all over the State. We have libraries even at the Panchayat level.

What I say about my State also applies to other States. People should not think that I am trying to blow the trumpet of my own State. I say, what is happening in my State is also

happening in the other States of India. We have formed Library Councils. We know the value of books; we want to have a nation of bookmen. We want to have a nation which derives the greatest pleasure in reading. In Delhi, we have some libraries though I would submit very respectfully that these libraries are hardly accessible. We have libraries; but they are not as accessible as the libraries in other States and towns. In Delhi, we practise inaccessibility all along the line. Everybody becomes inaccessible when we are in Delhi. So also the libraries are not as accessible as other libraries. But, still we have them.

I would say, we have also started a new experiment in India. This experiment is to be found in other countries of the world also. Mobile libraries are there that go from one place to another. I am saying all this to show that we are in a way following the road which has been chalked out by my friend. We are doing this in the case of the school boys and girls; we are doing this in the case of the citizens of India; we are doing this for the general population of India. Of course, I do not say that I feel satisfied that everything has been done. There is room for improvement. There is room for development. But, no one can deny that we have taken some steps, some valuable steps along this road.

The purpose of this Resolution is that we should have a National Library fund. I wholeheartedly support it. As I said the other day,—I think you were in the Chair at that time; I am very happy you are in the Chair now—our Ministry of Education has a particular fondness for establishing Boards, Commissions, Committees and all that kind of thing. It has so many Boards under it. There is the Social Welfare Board. I would say that the Ministry of Education, which has a particular fondness for this kind of thing, should have a National

Library Board along the lines of the Social Welfare Board. I think that can be done because they can take the idea from the Social Welfare Board. That National Library Board can do things in a planned manner, I agree with Shri Shree Narayan Das that we are doing things in a very unsystematic manner. The National Library Board will be able to do things in an organised and systematised manner. There will be a lot of good in that.

I also believe that the contributions for this National Library Board should come from the Union revenues, State revenues and voluntary contributions from the general public. I suggest very humbly that no more cess should be imposed. Because, I know people are allergic to any cess that we may think of, however beneficial that cess may be. People are getting allergic to any kind of taxation. Therefore, I would say that the funds for this should come from the Union revenues and the State revenues and voluntary contributions. A local library cess should be ruled out. If we want to have a cess, first, we should have a cess for the spread of education—free compulsory education. That is the first priority.

I would say that there should be library legislation. I do not know if our Government can undertake library legislation at the State level. But, they can give us a model Library Act as they are giving a model Municipal Act. I think our Health Ministry has all these days been trying to give us a model Act of that kind. They can give a model Act of that kind which can be amended, which can be adapted to the needs of the States.

There should be a well co-ordinated library movement in the country and it should be run like this. But, I would like to utter one word of warning. When you have a Government-sponsored library movement

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

or a State-sponsored library movement, it runs a danger, and the danger is this, that the library may be stocked with books which deal only with one particular point of view. There may be an element of tendentiousness, there may be an element of propaganda in it, there may be a conservative element in it. But a library is a temple in which there are many doors, many gates, and each one of those gates will be a kind of entrance for new ideas, for good ideas, for valuable ideas. In other words, in a library you must have all kinds of wholesome ideas, and you should not shut out any idea of any kind in a library.

Ruskin said—of course he said this about women, but I think what he said about women can also apply to men and the general public—that in a library there should be all kinds of books, and every one should be free to browse among those books, and if he finds that there are some thorns along with flowers in a library, if he picks up some good things along with some things which may not be good according to somebody, he should not be penalised for that.

Therefore, if a Government-sponsored movement can avoid this kind of risk, I think there will be nothing like it, but I know it is difficult.

Our experience of these boards is not very happy—for instance the board for the nationalised undertakings which the Government of India appointed. Our experience is, to say the least, not very happy. Our Education Ministry appoints the same persons to committees and commissions. If you look at the persons who have been appointed, you see the same persons. They are called experts of every branch of education, and sometimes two committees do not meet because one gentleman is on the

other committee and so his engagements in connection with one committee come in conflict with his engagements in the other committee. But that is not very important. What I was going to suggest was this that the board to be appointed by the Government should be such that the non-official element predominates in it, if I may use that unhappy word, the bureaucratic element is played down in it.

Therefore, I support this resolution, and I would submit that the Government should also accept it. I do not talk only in terms of democracy, or in terms of anything else also,—of course we should educate our people in democracy—but I talk in terms of the problem of leisure in our country. There used to be a professor of English in our university who used to say: "The biggest problem of India is leisure. You Indians do not know how to make use of your leisure. Therefore, you indulge in gossip, in scandals, in agitations. You do this and that."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this is directed towards me?

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, Sir. I am sorry. You are above reproach, but by you I mean all of us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I got nervous that the Chair was being referred to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is what the professor of English used to say, and I was quoting him. He used to say that the biggest problem in India was the problem of leisure, and I think the best way of utilising a man's leisure, whether in town or village, whether he is an officer or a clerk, whether he is a school teacher or a professor, whether he is this or that,

is to study books. Therefore, I submit that apart from other things, it would help us to make very good use of our leisure.

At the same time, we have big schemes of social education at the Centre and in all the States, and we are having persons whom we call neo-literates. I think that is the word that is used. I hope this library movement will help those neo-literates also because this will be a kind of follow-up method for them. It is not only that we should educate them, we should also see that they remain educated. This library movement will be very helpful from their point of view. I, therefore, support this resolution.

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव हमारे माननीय मित्र ने लाइब्रेरी सम्बन्धी इस सदन के सामने रखा है मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ और उसका समर्थन भी करना चाहता हूँ।

अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री दीवान चन्द जी ने कुछ पंजाब का चर्चा किया और यह स्पाल जाहिर किया कि हमारे देश में विशेषकर पंजाब में, लाइब्रेरी मूर्चेंट, पुस्तकालय का कार्य, काफी बड़ा चढ़ा है। इससे किसी को इन्कार नहीं हो सकता कि हमारे देश के नेता और देश की सरकार लाइब्रेरी मूर्चेंट की तरफ या पुस्तकालय के खोलने और उसके प्रचार की तरफ अपनी तबज्ज़ह दे रही है और पिछले दस सालों में इस तरफ कुछ काम हुआ है, लेकिन देखना यह है कि इतने बड़े देश में जो काम हुआ है वह आया मुनामिर है और आया उत्तम प्रसार इतना है कि जो उस बड़े देश के मुताबिक सही समझा जा सकता है। मेरी अपनी ऐसी धारणा है कि जो

कुछ भी काम पुस्तकालयों सम्बन्धी हमारे देश में हुआ है वह ना के बराबर है और इस तरफ हमें बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में चाहे वह सरकार हो, चाहे आपस का व्यवहार हो, चाहे और कोई बात हो, आज बहुत कम लोग ऐसे हैं कि जो अपने मन में जो सही धारणा है, सही विचार है उसको जगह देते हों या सही बात उनके ध्यान में रहती हो। जिधर भी आप जायें आपको ऐसी चर्चायें होती हुई नज़र आयेंगी जो बेबुनियाद हैं, चाहे वह सरकार के मुतालिक हों, चाहे वह आपस के व्यवहार के मुतालिक हों। और इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है कि हमारे देश की जनता जहां अज्ञानता में फ़ंसी हुई है, जहां शिक्षा के अन्दर बहुत पीछे है, वहां जो किताबी शिक्षा के उसके अलावा जो उसके मानसिक विकास की शिक्षा है उसमें भी उसे बहुत काफी आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिला है। और उसकी जगह यह है कि आज हमारे देश के कोने कोने में ऐसे पुस्तकालय नहीं हैं कि जिनमें जनता के ज्ञान का विकास हो, उनके मन का विकास हो और उनका दिल और दिमाग माफ हो सके।

बहुत बार हमको इस बात की शर्म आती है कि जो पुस्तकें हमारे भारतवर्ष में आज से हजारों वर्ष पहले लिखी गयीं थीं जिनको दुनिया मानती है, जिनके अन्दर बहुत उपयोगी बातें हैं देश के सम्बन्ध में या आपस के व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में या सदाचार के सम्बन्ध में, वे पुस्तकें हमारे देश में नहीं मिलतीं बल्कि जरमनी या यू० के० में मिल जाती हैं। यह कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है। आज हमारा देश प्राजाद है और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में समाजबाद का रंग लेकर एक सरकार आये और उसके मुताबिक हमारी जोसाइटी बने, तो हमें हर एक व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह नई हो या औरत, ये मौके देने पड़ेंग कि

श्री राधा रमण]

वह अपने दिमाग का विकास करे, अपने ज्ञान का विकास करे, और हर एक चीज की तुलना करते हुए अपना फैसला करे और बहुत सी ऐसी आलोचनायें जिनको वह नासमझी की बजाह से करता है उनको करना बन्द कर दे।

मैं आपका ध्यान दिल्ली की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली सारे भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है और यहां बीस इक्कीस लाख की आबादी है, और यह दिनोंदिन बढ़ती जाती है। आप ध्यान करें कि यहां पर लाइब्रेरी मूवमेंट का नकाश क्या है और वह किस हृद तक यहां आगे बढ़ा है। अगर यूनिस्को की मदद से चल रही दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी को दिल्ली के खजाने से निकाल दिया जाये तो आप देखेंगे कि एक भी लाइब्रेरी शहर में ऐसी नहीं है कि जिनको आप किसी तरह से पूर्ण कह सकें, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उसको आप अपूर्ण भी नहीं कह सकते। यहां पर पुस्तकालयों की और उनमें पुस्तकों की दृती कमी है कि आम जनता को अपना ज्ञान बढ़ाने का और उन बातों को जानने का भीका नहीं मिलता कि जो उनके भले के लिये की जा रही है, जो उनको उन्नत कर सकती है, और जो हमारे देश को गौरवान्वित कर सकती है।

आप देखेंगे कि यहां पर एक मारवाड़ी लाइब्रेरी है, एक दूसरी लाइब्रेरी है जिसे हम यूनिसिपल लाइब्रेरी कहते हैं या लेडी हार्डिंग लाइब्रेरी कहते हैं। अगर आप उन पुस्तकालयों को जा कर देखेंगे तो आपको यह देख कर अफसोस होगा कि राजधानी के अन्दर यहां कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग अपनी ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये आते हैं वहां पर पुस्तकों का यह हाल है। जब राजधानी में यह हाल है तो भला देश के दूसरे भागों में तो क्या हाल न होगा।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जो यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है यह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रस्ताव है और इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

बहूत से काम ऐसे होते हैं कि जिनके बास्ते यह कहा जा सकता है कि उनके लिये हम कुछ हर सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरा अपना यह व्यापार है कि भारतवर्ष में पुस्तकालयों का प्रमार बहुत शोध होना चाहिये। इस पर अब तक जो रुग्या कूमत वर्व करती रही है वह नाकाफ़ी है और उसे बढ़ाना चाहिये। मैं किमी प्रकार के सैस लगाने का विरोध करता हूँ कि इस समय देश को स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि हम लाइब्रेरी मूवमेंट को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई दैस या सेस लगावें। अगर हम इस प्रकार का सेस लगायेंगे तो जिस जनता को न पुस्तकालयों में कायदा हो सकता है या जिस जनता का हम इनको तर रुग्यान कराना चाहते हैं, वह जनता हमारो मुखालिकत करने लगेगी और लोग लाइब्रेरी मूवमेंट में अपने आपको ग्रलग कर लेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह जहर मनःकता हूँ कि आज हमारे दंश के अन्दर ऐसी आबां हवा रेता की जा सकती है कि जिसमें लोगों का व्यान किताबों के पढ़ने, अखबारों के पढ़ने को और जाये और उनकी इच्छा अपने दिल और दिमाग का विकास करने की हो, और साथ ही उनको वह साधन मिल जायें कि जिनमें वह अपने दिमाग को और दिल को आगे की तरफ ले जा सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राजकीय सरकारें इस तरफ ध्यान दें और अगर हर गांव में एक पुस्तकालय न हो सके तो कम से कम हर ज़िले में एक अच्छा पुस्तकालय बनवश्य हो। और लाइब्रेरी का तर्फ यही काम नहीं है कि वहां हजार, शे हजार, या पाँच दस

हजार किताबें हैं, और मुख्तसिप मजमूतों पर हैं। इतमें से ही हमको संतोष नहीं होना चाहिये। सिर्फ़ इतना ही लाइब्रेरी मूवमेंट का काम नहीं है, बर्त्तक में तो यह समझता हूँ कि हर एक लाइब्रेरी के साथ हमारे पास एक अच्छा सिनेमा सेट भी होना चाहिये। इसके अलावा हर पुस्तकालय में एक रिसर्च सेक्शन होना चाहिये। इसके अलावा जो अच्छे प्रच्छे सेलक हैं या अच्छे अच्छे इतिहासकार हैं उनको पूरी सहनियत होनी चाहिये कि आज जनता को जिस प्रकार के साहित्य की आवश्यकता है वह उनको मुहूर्या कर सके।

आप देखेंगे कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर अमरीका और रूस की कितनी बेशमार किताबें आ कर बिकती हैं। उनकी कीमत कम होती है और लोगों की पढ़ने की इच्छा है, इसलिये वह उनको खरीदते हैं। बाबजूद इसके कि वह विदेश में है, उनकी मदद में बढ़े छढ़े शहरों में अच्छी अच्छी लाइब्रेरियां बनी हैं। अगर उन लाइब्रेरियों का हम अपनी लाइब्रेरियों में मुकाबला करें तो हमको मायूमी होती है।

तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हर जिन में एक लाइब्रेरी होनी चाहिये। हमें एक दर्शाला इंटीग्रेटेड प्लान बनानी चाहिये और उसके मुताबिक पुस्तकालय खोलें। और उनमें न सिफ़ हमें किताबें मिलें बल्कि हमें तस्वीरें मिलें, चारं मिलें। उन पुस्तकालयों में ऐसे सेक्शन हों कि प्रगर कोई आदमी वहां जा कर रिसर्च करना चाहे वो कर सके और इस प्रकार जो कुछ जानकारी वह प्राप्त करता है उसको जिले में दूसरे लोगों को दे सके। इस तरह से लाइब्रेरी मूवमेंट से और सिनेमा आदि से हमको तमाम लोगों को वह बातें बतलानी चाहिये जो कि आज देश के अन्दर हो रही हैं।

और जो आमे होने वाली हैं उनके बारे में भी जिक्र करें। अगर हम ऐसा करें तो मेरा ध्यान इथाल है कि हमें बहुत काफी धूंध में कामयाबी होगी और हमारे देश के लोगों के दिमाग में भी होगी ध्यालात आयेंगे और यह नहीं होगा कि अवर्द्ध को ज्ञानोचनाये लोग करें और सरकार को दो बार गालियां दें। अगर यह मूवमेंट इस तरह बलाया जायेगा तो जो आज गलत जानकारी की बजह से आपस में लड़ाई झागड़े होते हैं और जिनकी बजह से हमको शमिल होना पड़ता है वे तमाम ख़बर हो जायेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनेस्को द्वारा जो यहां पर हमारी दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी चल रही है उसके बारे में कोशिश की गयी है कि वह पूर्ण हो। उसके अन्दर बहुत सारे सेक्शन हैं और वह एक मूनासिब चीज़ है।

लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में इस किस्म की कोई दूसरी लाइब्रेरी शायद नहीं है और अगर वह है, तो वह अपूर्ण है। मैं निहायत धबद में यह प्रायंना करूँगा कि हमारे देश की सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह बहुत भावशयक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और अगर हम इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो परिणाम यह होगा कि हम बहुत से दूसरे काम करते जायेंगे, लेकिन आम लोगों को उनका प्रकाश नहीं मिलेगा, उनको जानकारी नहीं मिलेगी और इस प्रकार गलत-मलत बातें जनता में फैलती रहेंगी और उनका अमर अच्छा नहीं होगा।

आज हमारे मुल्क में जो लाइब्रेरियां हैं, उन की अवस्था की तरफ में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जिन मकानों और जगहों में हमने उनको रखा हुआ है, वे एक तरह से बिल्कुल पुराने ढंग के हैं और

[ओं राधा रमण]

उनको हम सही मायने में लाइब्रेरी नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं दिल्ली की एक दो लाइब्रेरियों में अक्सर जाया करता हूं और मैं कह सकता हूं कि उस किस्म की लाइब्रेरियों में बैठ कर पढ़ना तो दरकिनार, वहां जाना और चुनना ही तबियत के अनुकूल नहीं है, बल्कि तबियत के प्रतिकूल है, खिलाफ है। अगर हम अपने शहरों में ऐसी लाइब्रेरियों बनाते रहें और ऐसी लाइब्रेरियों की इजाजत देते रहें, जिन में बैठने की ढंग की जगह न हो, जहां आवश्यक पुस्तकें, माध्यन और सामान न हों, जहां एक इन्मान अपने स्पेयर टाइम में—साली बक्त में—अपने दिलों-दिमाग का फ़रहत और राहत न दे सके, तो चाहे हम लाइब्रेरियों की मस्त्या को बड़ा भी दें, लेकिन आम जनता को उनसे जो फ़ायदा पहुंचना चाहिये, वह पहुंचना मुश्किल होगा।

प्रस्तावक महोदय न हिन्दुस्तान में जो लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड के निर्माण का मुझाव दिया है, जिसका समर्थन माननीय सदस्य श्री दीबान चन्द जी ने किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं। उस बोर्ड में न सिर्फ़ सरकारी लोग हों, बल्कि नामाम हिन्दुस्तान के चुने हुए अच्छे सेवाकारी लोग भी हों। वह बोर्ड पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन की प्रगति और उसके तमाम अंगों को पूर्ण करने का एक नक्शा तैयार करे और इस विषय में पांच साल के लिये एक इन्टेरेटिड प्लैन बनाये और उस बोर्ड के द्वारा ही इस मारे काम का संचालन हो। इस काम के लिये मरकार से भी रुपया दिया जा सकता है, राज्य सरकारों ने भी रुपया ले सकते हैं और आम जनता ने भी कुछ इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं। किर, मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों की कमी नहीं है, जिनको पुस्तकों

से कुछ प्रेम है और उनके पास अच्छी अच्छी किताबें, पुरानी किताबें मौजूद हैं। उनको कहा जा सकता है कि बजाय इसके कि वे किताबें उनके घरों में रहें और अधिक लोग उन से फ़ायदा न उठा सकें, उनको इकट्ठा करके लाइब्रेरियों में रख दिया जाये, जिससे वे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को उपलब्ध हों और वे उनमें फ़ायदा उठा सकें और न मिर्क वे फ़ायदा उठा सकें, बल्कि दूसरों को भी फ़ायदा पहुंचा सकें। यह एक बड़ी स्वागत लायक बात होगी और मरकार को इम तरफ़ तबज्जह देनी चाहिये। यह कोई ऐसा मुश्किल काम नहीं है। इस किस्म का बोर्ड बना कर इस देश में चल रही लाइब्रेरी मूवमेंट को उत्तेजना दी जा सकती है, उसका आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं। हालांकि उसका पूर्णतया समर्थन करना मेरे लिये कठिन है। उस प्रस्ताव में जो सम लगाने का मुझाव दिया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा इस प्रश्न की ओर मरकार की तबज्जह दिलाई गई है और यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि जो मुझाव इस मदन के माननीय मदस्यगण रख रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ़ वह ध्यान देगी और इसके कलस्वरूप हमारे देश में एक ऐसी देशव्यापी योजना चलेगी, जिसके जरिये अगर हम हरेक गांव में नहीं, तो कम से कम बड़े बड़े शहरों में, और जिलों में, एक एक ऐसी लाइब्रेरी—बाबनालय—बना सकें, जहां आम लोगों को पढ़ने निलंबने, जानकारी प्राप्त करने और योजने समझने का भीका भिले और वे हर दिशा में अपना विकास कर सकें, और आज अन्धकार में रहने के कारण वे जो बहुत भी ऐसी बातें कह डालते हैं, जो सब नहीं होतीं, जिनकी

दुनियाद नहीं होती, उनको वे अपने दिमाग में में निकाले और दूसरे लोगों को भी युसफीद कर सके, फायदा पहुंचा सके।

इन शब्दों के माथ मं प्रस्तावक महोदय ने प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूँ और उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री भवराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इम प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक, श्री श्रीनारायण दाम, को देश के सभी नागरिक धन्यबाद देंगे कि वे आज मरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की तरफ आकर्पित कर रहे हैं। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा की कमी है, शिक्षा की कमी के माथ माथ जितने लोगों को हम शिक्षित कर पाने हैं, बाद में उनके माथ उम शिक्षा के स्तर को हम कायम रख पाने हैं या नहीं, यह एक विचारणीय विषय है। आज अवस्था यह है कि लोग थोड़ा पढ़ लेने हैं और उमके बाद वे अपने कारोबार में लग जाने हैं और उन बों कोई ध्यान नहीं रहता कि उन्होंने क्या पढ़ा था। विद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद भी पुस्तकालयों के द्वारा उनको पढ़ाने और उनकी ज्ञान-वृद्धि की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जो कि आज नहीं है। हमारे देश में इस तरह के लोग रह रहे हैं, जो भले ही कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में न पढ़ पाए हों, मिस्र स्कूलों में पढ़े हों, नेकिन वे महान् पुरुष बन गए। हमारे सामने उदाहरण है श्री मी० बाई० चिन्नामणि और विश्वकवि श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ टेगोर के श्री आज भी हमारे मध्य राहुल मांडृत्यायन हैं, जो किसी विश्वविद्यालय अध्ययन की प्रवृत्ति होने के कारण वे मात्रपुरुष बन सके और उन्होंने दुनिया को बहुत बड़ी नदी। इस

लिए आज आवश्यकता हम बात की है कि हम अपने देश में अध्ययन की प्रवृत्ति पैदा करें। और अध्ययन की प्रवृत्ति क्से पैदा हो ? वह तभी पैदा हो सकती है, जब हमारे देश में अच्छे पुस्तकालय हों, जिनके द्वारा हम उन लोगों को लगातार ममाला देने रह सके, जिनमें पढ़ने लिखने की क्षमता पैदा हो गई है, जिसमें वे अपने ज्ञान को न मिस्र कायम रख सके, बल्कि उमका विस्तार, प्रसार और विकास भी कर सकें। यह तभी हो सकता है जब हमारे देश में पुस्तकालय आनंदोलन अच्छी तरह में चले। श्री श्रीनारायण दाम के प्रस्ताव का स्वागत में हमलाभ करता हूँ कि इस में पुस्तकालयों के सम्बन्ध में आज हो रहे छूटपूट काम को एकत्रित कर के मुनियोजित ढंग में चलाने की व्यवस्था करने की बात कही गई है। इस प्रस्ताव में इस बात की अल्प मिलती है कि हम विस तरह एक योजना बना कर सारे भारतवर्ष में पुस्तकालय खोलें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा ध्यान न मिस्र शाहरों की तरफ जाना चाहिए, बल्कि जाना चाहिए उम हल्के की तरफ भी, देश के उम भाग की तरफ भी, जिसके लिए चिन्ना न तो मरकार में रहती है और न पढ़े लिखे लोगों में रहती है। मेरा मंशा है गांधी मे। हम गांधी में पंचायतों की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और महकारी आनंदोलन भी वहां चला रहे हैं। हमारा यह उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि हर पंचायत में कम से कम एक पुस्तकालय हम खोल सके, जिसमें न मिस्र आम ज्ञान की पुस्तकें रख सकें, बल्कि हमारी कोशिश यह हो कि उम क्षेत्र विशेष में सम्बन्ध रखने वाली पुस्तकें वहां रखें और वहां के लोगों में इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति पैदा करें, और उन पुस्तकों में उनकी रुचि पैदा करें। प्रगत इस विषय में हम खोज-बीन करें, तो हमको मालूम होगा कि देश में अब भी

[अंग भाजराज तिहा]

हजारों—और हां सकता है कि लाखों—पुस्तकें हैं, जो प्रकाशन वें नहीं आई हैं, जो छप नहीं सकी हैं। और लास तौर से वे पुस्तकें इस देश की ओदाह राष्ट्र-भाषाओं में नहीं हैं—उन के विकसित रूप में नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे उन अंत्रों के की ओलियों में हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जो ओलियों में कविता करते हैं या कहनियां। लिखते हैं, लेकिन वे प्रकाशित नहीं होती हैं हमारा उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि इस तरह की रचनायें, भले ही वे प्रकाशित न हुई हों, पंचायतों के स्थानीय पुस्तकालयों में रखी जायें, जिसमें उम क्षेत्र के लोग ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकें, उनको पढ़ सके और फिर दूसरों में प्रसार कर सकें। मैं समझता हूं कि इस पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को इम भावना से और इस दृष्टिकोण से खने की ज़रूरत है। लेकिन यह किम तरह हो सकेगा? हमारे सामने आर्थिक मंकट है। देश के विकास के लिए जितना धन चाहिए, वह हमारे पास नहीं है। सरकार बार बार कहती है कि हम जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उम के लिये हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास धन भले ही न हो, लेकिन कभी कभी इस तरह धन मिल जाता है, जिसके मिलने की आशा नहीं होती, जिसको लेने की आप की इच्छा भी नहीं होती है, आप इस के लिए कानून भी नहीं बनाते हैं और धन आप को मिल जाया करता है। कम से कम इस तरह के धन को आप इस काम में लगा सकते हैं। अभी कल या परसो हमने यहां सदन में स्टैम्प बिल को पास किया है और उसके जरिये हमारे पास माठ लाख रुपया आने वाला है, जिस के समबन्ध में सरकार की पहले से कोई योजना नहीं थी। सरकार नहीं भोचती थी कि यह रुपया आयगा। क्या इस रुपये को, और

इस तरह से जो और रुपया मिलता है, उसको इस तरह के महान आन्दोलन को चलाने के लिए नहीं लगा सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे कि स्टैम्प बिल से जो उसको ६० लाख रुपया मिल गया है, जो कि आपकी इच्छा न रहते हुए भी आपको मिला है तथा जिसके लिए आपने कोई विषेश परिश्रम भी नहीं किया है, उस रुपये से आप हिन्दुस्तान में पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक निधि की स्थापना करें जिस राष्ट्रीय निधि की स्थापना करने का सुझाव श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने दिया है मैं चाहता हूं उसका प्रारम्भ आप इस ६० लाख रुपये से ही करें।

एक सैस का भी सुझाव दिया गया है। हो सकता है कि इसका राष्ट्र स्वागत न करे, यह सदन भी न करे। लेकिन रुपया प्राप्त करने के हम और भी तरीके निकाल सकते हैं। पहले से ही कानून मौजूद है जिसके द्वारा हम रुपया एकत्र करते हैं। जो रुपया हमें प्राप्त हो रहा है, उसका कुछ प्रतिशत हम इस काम के लिए अलग में रख सकते हैं। मान लीजिये कि किसी पंचायत के क्षेत्र में हम लाइब्रेरी स्थापित करते हैं। उस क्षेत्र में हम जितना रुपया करों के रूप में बमूल करते हैं जैसे भूमिकर प्राप्त करते हैं या और किसी तरह से रुपया एकत्र करते हैं उसका एक, दो या पांच प्रतिशत हम इस काम के लिए अलग रख सकते हैं। अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो जो पुस्तकालय हम खोलना चाहते हैं वे काम चलाऊ हो सकते हैं और इस काम में हमें वांछित सफलता मिल सकती है। मैं समझता हूं अगर सरकार की इच्छा हो और वह चाहती है कि पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन देश में जैसे जिससे देश में ज्ञान का प्रसार हो तथा लोग दृष्टिया में जो विज्ञान के अंत्र में प्रगति हो

रही है, जो विकास कार्य हो रहे हैं, उनसे अपने आपको अवगत रखें, तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस पर विचार करें और ठीक ढंग से इस आन्दोलन को चलायें और अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो मुझे विश्वास है कि वन की कमी आपके रास्ते में बाधक नहीं होगी।

जब यहां पर विदेशियों का राज्य था तब उन्हें इस बात की चिंता नहीं थी कि लोग ज्ञान प्राप्त करें, लोग पढ़ें लिखें। उस वक्त भी हमने देखा है कि हमारे देश के दानी लोगों ने हमारे यहां पुस्तकालय कायम किये और उनके द्वारा देश के लोगों को ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का मौका मिला। अगर इस तरह कोई चाहता हो कि लोग दान देकर इस निधि को बढ़ावें जैसे कि इस प्रस्ताव में व्यवस्था की गई है तो मैं समझता हूँ हमें काफी रुपया मिल सकता है और निधि स्थापित हो सकती है और हमारा जो पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन है वह अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है।

लेकिन मुझे एक आशंका है जिसकी ओर मेरे आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब भी सरकार के नियन्त्रण में कोई प्रतिष्ठान स्थापित किया जाता है, कोई स्वायत्त संस्था कायम की जाती है, कोई सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान कायम किया जाता है तो उसमें भी वही प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो जाती है जो सरकारी विभागों में अक्षम देखने को मिलती है और वह है नीकर-शाही की प्रवृत्ति। इस वास्ते अगर आपको पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को मफलतापूर्वक चलाना है तो आपको इस प्रवृत्ति में बचना होगा और ऐसी प्रवृत्ति उसमें पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए जिसमें लोग उसमें डूँगे लग जाएं और सोचने लग जायें कि यह सरकारी चीज़ है और इसकी ओर हमें नहीं जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ इन पुस्तकालयों को सरकार की ओर से प्रकाशित होने वाली पुस्तकों से ही नहीं भर दिया जाना चाहिये, उन्हीं पुस्तकों का यह भंडार नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि दूसरे दृष्टिकोणों वाली पुस्तकों को भी यहां

रखा जाना चाहिए। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आपका जो उद्देश्य है, उसमें आपको सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी। आप ज्ञान का जो प्रसार मुक्त में करना चाहते हैं, वह इस तरह से पूरा नहीं गेगा। इस वास्ते में चाहता हूँ सरकार इस ओर भी व्याप्ति दे। अगर इस तरह का कोई प्रतिष्ठान कायम होना है, अगर इस तरह की कोई परिषद स्थापित होनी है तो उसमें सरकारी लोगों को नहीं बल्कि गैर-सरकारी लोगों को, वैसे लोगों को जिन्हें पुस्तकालयों का ज्ञान हो, इस ओर जिनकी विशेष सत्त्व हैं, जो विज्ञ हैं, जो इनको अच्छी तरह में चला सकें, ऐसे लोगों को जिनका एकमात्र उद्देश्य यह है कि पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, लिया जाना चाहिये तथा ऐसे लोगों को नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये जिनमें सरकार की विचारधारा के मुताबिक काम करने की प्रवृत्ति हो बल्कि ऐसे लोगों को लिया जाना चाहिये जिनका समे कोई सम्बन्ध न हो। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो इस तरह के आन्दोलन का उत्थान हो सकता है और देश में जिस प्रकार के अध्ययन की प्रवृत्ति की आवश्यकता है, उस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो सकती है। हम जानते हैं कि हम लोगों को उनके मस्तिष्क के विकास के लिए कोई अवसर सुलभ नहीं कर सकेंगे और इन अवसरों के अभाव में भी तथा विषम परिस्थितियों तेज़ हुए भी उन्होंने अपना उत्थान किया, अपने मस्तिष्क का विकास किया और वे महान् पुरुष बने। इस वास्ते इस पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को चला कर, ज्ञान का प्रसार करके हम अपने देश में ऐसे लोगों को ढड़ निकाल सकते हैं जो हीरे हैं, जो जवाहर हैं और जिनका हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े आदमियों के साथ मुकाबला किया जा सकता है।

मुझे बड़े अफेयोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमने अपने संविधान में शिक्षा के बारे में जिन लक्ष्यों को स्वीकार किया है, उनको हम पूरा करने की बात नहीं सोच रहे हैं। हमने कहा था कि १० माल दे; अन्दर हम १४ माल

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

तक के सब बच्चों को मुफ्त तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा देंगे। दस साल की बात तो दूर रही, हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री ने अब यह कहा है कि हम १२ माल तक बच्चों के लिए पन्द्रह माल के अन्दर मुक्त तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने की कोशिश करेंगे और इतना भी अगर हम कर सकें तो बड़ी बात होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि कठिनाइयाँ हैं। लेकिन इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। जिस तरह मेराप पैमा खर्च कर रहे हैं उसमें आप कुछ बचत कर सकते हैं और इस तरह से इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पा सकते हैं। क्योंकि यह विषय आज विचाराधीन नहीं है इस बास्ते में हम पर कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन जितनी भी कोई शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है, उसको भी वह कायम रख सके इस और भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा और इसके उपाय करने होंगे। एक भजदूर जो मिल में काम करता है, किमान जो कि खेत में काम करता है, तथा दूसरे लोग जो और काम करते हैं वे अगर एक दो धर्ते भी इस पड़ाई के काम में लगा सके तथा उनको पढ़ने दें तियं पुस्तके मिल सके, तो उनमें भी जान का विकास हो सकता है और वे गाढ़े फे अच्छे नागरिक हो सकते हैं या अच्छे नागरिक बनने में उनको महायता मिल सकती है।

इसी मम्बन्ध में मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने देखा है एक छोटे से कस्बे में एक व्यक्ति ने एक लायब्रेरी कायम की, एक पुस्तकालय कायम किया। वह चलता फिरता पुस्तकालय था। आज हम देखते हैं कि लोग इतने व्यस्त रहने लग गये हैं कि उनको जाकर किनाबे लाने की भी फुरसत नहीं मिलती है। उस पुस्तकालय में काम करने वाले लोग लोगों थे; घरों में जाकर उनमें पूछते थे कि उनको कौनमी किनाबे चाहिये और उनको वे किनाबे पहुँचाते थे और बाद में लेने भी जाते थे। इस तरह से जिन लोगों को वे पुस्तकें दे आने थे वे मोने के समय आधंटा या एक घंटा या तो घंटे उनको पढ़ लेते

थे और इस तरह से अपने ज्ञान में बृद्धि कर लेते थे। इस तरह से हजारों आदमी वहाँ तैयार हुए अगर इस तरह से पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को सरकार जलाने की चेष्टा करे तो बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त हो सकती है। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह जलते फिरते पुस्तकालय खोले ताकि जो इन पुस्तकों को पढ़ना चाहे वह अपने घर बैठा उनको प्राप्त कर सके और उनमें लाभ उठा सके। इस तरह जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उसको पूरा करने में हम मकल हो सकें हैं।

इस खेत्र में हम कोई खास प्रगति नहीं कर पाये हैं। जो यह कहते हैं कि हमने काफी प्रगति की है, मैं उनमें सहमत नहीं हूँ। सरकार हमेशा यह कहती है कि हमने हर खेत्र में प्रगति की है और ठोस प्रगति की है। लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि एक स्वतन्त्र देश में जिस गति से प्रगति होनी चाहिये, उस गति में क्या दह हो रहा है? इसकी ओर जितनी हमें शक्ति लगानी चाहिये, उननी शक्ति क्या हम लगा रहे हैं? जितना हमें देश को ऊंचा उठाना चाहिये था क्या हम इसको उतना ऊंचा उठा पाये हैं? मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि हम उतना नहीं कर पाये हैं।

मेरे प्रस्तावक: महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सरकार का ध्यान इन सब बातों की ओर आकर्षित करने की चेष्टा की है और एक प्रस्ताव इस सम्बन्ध में पेश किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर अमल करे और यदि वह अमल नहीं करती है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में इस तरह की भावना पैदा हो कि सरकार भजबूर हो। आज इस कार्य को करने के लिए। एसा प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये कि शहरों तथा देहातों में रहने वाले सभी लोग इन पुस्तकालयों में लाभ उठा सकें। जरूरत उस बात की है कि जो विकास कार्य आज हो रहे हैं, जो ज्ञान का भंडार भरा जा रहा है, दुनिया में नई नई खोजें हो रही है जिन पर किसी

एक का आविष्ट्य नहीं है और न सकता है, वनसे राष्ट्र के पर्मी नागरिक अवश्य हों। हमें भी चाहिये कि हम उनके अन्दर ऐसी भावना भरें कि वे जान प्राप्त करने के और आकृष्ट हो सकें। हमें चाहिये कि हम उन्माना मुद्रण करें जिसको पढ़ कर वे अपने मस्तिष्क का विकास कर सकें। सके लिये पुस्तकालयों की जरूरत है और यदि ये पुस्तकालय स्थापित किये जायें तभी उनको पुस्तक सुलभ हो जाएँगी हैं। हर पंचायत में यह पुस्तकालय आनंदोलन फैले, वहां पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना हो, इस पर सरकार को गर्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्ती उमा नेहरू (मीतापुर) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने जो अस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं भी भवती हूँ कि लाइब्रेरी पेंडेने के पड़ते अनन्त शिक्षा के तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए, कम्पलेटरी शिक्षा देने के व्यवस्था की जाए, रेलिक प्रूफेशन देने की व्यवस्था की जाए, गांव गांव में शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जाए, शहरों में शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए, स्थियों को शिक्षा दी जाए, बैंकबंड क्लासिस को शिक्षा दी जाए तथा इन सब चीजों पर अगर पहले ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए तो हमारी कामयाब लाइब्रेरियां बनाने की जो योजना है उसमें हमें सकृदाना मिल जाएगी है। नाइप्रेरी बहुत बड़ी चीज़ होती है और उसका होना एक आजाद मुल्क के लिए बहुत ज़रूरी होता है। जो जो मुल्क आजाद ए उनके लाइब्रेरिया देखने के काबिल थी। लाइब्रेरी एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिसमें सारे मुल्क की कल्पना की जानकारी है। लेकिन जब जब नाइप्रेरी इनिहाय गवाह है कि दृढ़मन्त ने किसी देश को सबैने पहली चोड़ का जो नाम किया वह उसको लाइब्रेरी का किया। उसको उसने जला दिया, उसको जलाया कर दिया और यह सब इसलिये कि उसमें कल्पन का पता न चल सके।

लाइब्रेरी एक बड़ी भारी चीज़ है और उसका होना बहुत ज़रूरी है। मैं यह ज़हर बाही भी कि हमारी सरकार लाइब्रेरी तैयार करे, और वह करेगी, लेकिन भभी भी हमारे देश में ऐसे जनी लोग हैं जिनका विचार और जीजों की तरफ कम से कम मुल्क की तरफ ज्यादा हो जाय तो वे बड़ी अच्छी लाइब्रेरी तैयार कर सकते हैं। अगर लाइब्रेरी अच्छी और उसके अन्दर हर एक कल्पना की किताबें हों, केवल किसी लास जाति या देश वे कल्पन की नहीं, सारे संसार के अलग अलग कल्पन की पुस्तकें हों, तो देश को वह सभी लोग ले जाया जा सकता है। सब देश कल्पन को देखते रहना हमारे लिये बहुत ज़रूरी है। हमारी हालत इस दृष्टि से है कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम कहां जा रहे हैं। अगर हम लैंबेजेज की तरफ नज़र करते हैं तो कभी तो हम हिन्दी से लड़ने लगते हैं, कभी उद्दृश से उलझने लगते हैं और कभी तापिल से लड़ने लगते हैं। तरह तरह की जबानों से लड़ने लग जाते हैं। अगर हम इसी तरह लड़ने रहे तो हमारी कोई सीख नहीं होगी। इसलिये हम आज समझें कि कल्पन क्या है, हम समझें कि लिटरेचर क्या है, लोग एक दूसरे के करीब स कल्पन के ही जरिये आ सकते हैं, एक दूसरे के कल्पन को इज्जत देने से, एक दूसरे के कल्पन को आ देनाने से वे हम तरकी कर सकते हैं। भभी तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि लोग जबानों से क्यों लड़ते हैं। कल्पन की लड़ाई तो ही ही सकती है, हालांकि वह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, लेकिन जो लिटरेचर लोग होते हैं, पढ़े लिखे लोग होते हैं, समझदार लोग होते हैं, उनमें लैंबेजेज के पीछे लड़ाई होती है। यह जो नई चीज़ें हो रही हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिये हमें लाइब्रेरी की जरूरत है, ताकि लोगों को शिक्षा हो। लेकिन इस दृष्टि जो हमारी हालत है अगर उस की तरफ हम ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तो लाइब्रेरी का क्या होगा? मार्जिनलिस्ट होंगे, किताबें रखली होंगी, उन पर धूल पड़ी होगी, बैठने का कोई ठिकाना नहीं होगा क्योंकि इस तरफ किसी का चिल नहीं

[अर्थ: महिं उमा नेहरू]

होणा। इस लिये हमारा कर्त्ता है कि लाइब्रेरी के साथ साथ हम तालीम की तरफ, शिक्षा की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें, और शहरों में तो भाजकल कुछ शिक्षात लोग हैं भी, देहातों की हालत इस बक्त बहुत खराब है। देहातों में शिक्षा बिल्कुल नहीं है। वे लोग जानते नहीं हैं कि शिक्षा किसको कहते हैं। आज शहर और देहात दोनों की ओर हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो शिक्षा हम लोगों को यहां दे रहे हैं, जो सहलियत शहरों में लोगों को मिल रही है, वही हमारे देहात के भाइयों को भी मिले और यह बहुत जरूरी है।

जो लाइब्रेरी हो, मेरी चाहती हूँ कि उसमें अच्छी पुस्तकें आयें। जब सरकार उसमें पुस्तकें लाये तो उसको देखना चाहिये कि जमाने की हालत को देखते हुए उसमें साईन्टिफिक पुस्तकें ज्यादा आयें। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा की बहुत कमी है, सभी शिक्षा जो है उसकी बहुत कमी है, अंग्रेजों के बक्त में हम औरतों को शिक्षा नहीं मिली। अभी तो हम जो हैं वह टाइलर्स हैं। अभी हम को केवल दस वर्ष हुए हैं आजादी मिले हुए। इस लिये आपको आज ऐसे कायं करने हैं जिससे भारत के स्थिरों को शिक्षा मिले। साथ ही साथ हमको लाइब्रेरी में ऐसी कितावें रखनी हैं जिनकी हमें बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। हमारे देश में भगवर लाइब्रेरियां तैयार हों तो वह सतरह से होनी चाहियें।

मेरे सुना कि हमारे भाई ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसमें वह कुछ टैक्स भी लगाना चाहते हैं। उसमें एक सेस का भी जिक्र है।

इसके बहुत खिलाफ हैं क्योंकि हम नेंग बहुत काफी टैक्स किये गये हैं। आज हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर जरा सी जगह नहीं है जहां टैक्स लिये जाने का जिक्र किया जा सकता है। इसलिये हम गिराम में आगे सेस लगायें। भुजे कोहि एंतराज नहीं है, लोकन में इस बक्त किसी भी सेस के बहुत खिलाफ है।

इन मध्य चीजों के देखने के बाद, मेरी राष्ट्र यह है कि मुत्क जैसे डेवेलप हो रहा है, उसमें लाइब्रेरी की होना बहुत जरूरी है। मेरी ज्यादा समय न लेकर इतना ही बहुती कि लाइब्रेरी के पहले हमारे मिनिटर लाइब्रेरी इन बात का व्याल बरे कि लाइब्रेरी में जो पुस्तकें आवें। उनमें जो बातें मैंने बही हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाये। मेरी चाहत है कि आज शिक्षा पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये और भगवर लाइब्रेरी को डेवेलप करना है तो उसके पहले आप को राइटर्स को, लेखकों को भी बेलप करना है। जो पोटेट्स हैं आज कल उनकी हालत यह है, राइटर्स की हालत यह है, कि वे बेचारे लिखते तो हैं, लेकिन उनको कोई अपनाता नहीं है। इसलिये मेरी ज्यादा न कह कर यहीं कहूँगी कि मैं उससे महमन हूँ जो मेरे भाई ने लाइब्रेरी दें बातें में कहा है, लेकिन लाइब्रेरी के साथ साथ आप शिक्षा की ओर भी ज्यादा व्याल करें।

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I am very happy that my hon. friend Shri S. N. Das has brought this Resolution before this House for focusing the attention on a matter of vital importance. My task has been very greatly lightened by the previous speaker, Shrimati Uma Nehru. There are various aspects of knowledge: research, deepening of knowledge or acquiring more knowledge and the third—which I consider to be equally important—popularisation of knowledge. Therefore, I welcome this Resolution from the point of view of this aspect of the functioning of library.

The House may be aware of the great part played by that patriotic prince, the late Maharaja of Baroda—Sayyaji Rao Gaekwad. He was one of the earliest to sponsor this library movement and we have seen how almost every village is served with a library. He once came to Mysore and visited a school for the blind and in recording his minutes he has stated:

"This institution is no doubt doing great service to the blind; but for every blind person here there are millions who have eyes and yet are blind; they could not read or write." Our attention must be turned towards those millions who have got eyes and yet who are blind. He also sponsored the free and compulsory education movement.

What Shrimati Uma Nehru says is very apt in these circumstances. A library can be useful only in case there is widespread literacy in the land. I am afraid that the Education Ministry today has not much of a proud record in the spread of literacy. Curiously enough, the First Plan provided for a certain amount for primary education. While this amount was doubled, trebled or quadrupled in the case of university, technical and secondary education, the hon. Minister will bear me out that the amount provided for primary education is less than what was provided in the First Plan. Rs. 2,000 and odd crores has been raised to Rs. 4,800 crores. Yet the grant for primary education is less than what was in the First Plan. This is surely not the way of playing the game by the vast millions of this land who are sustaining the country.

The other day the Prime Minister was addressing the Employers' Association. They did not want any kind of pulling down. They were enjoying the good fortunes and it was a question of levelling up with them. They said that there must be equal opportunities for all. The Prime Minister said: "What about the opportunities for the vast millions of the land for education and for various other things? There were hundreds and thousands of villages without a school." So, there must be different orientation in the policy of the State and every attention should be paid towards popularisation of knowledge.

I heard another hon. Member saying this. If you cannot manage for libraries in the villages, why not at least provide good and decent libraries in the cities and towns? I was surprised

to hear a statement like that—not that I am against reinforcing the libraries in the cities and towns. I have seen some of the libraries in the West. There is a library in Manchester which caters not only to UK but to the whole world. Any man can borrow. It has such an efficient arrangement. Here there is nothing of that kind in any part of India. So, I welcome the modernisation of the library movement in the cities and urban areas. They are able to look after themselves fairly well while the people in the villages are not. The States cannot find the necessary amounts for building a vast library movement. It is only to make an earnest plea to satisfy the need that I have risen. We have got this development Plan and so on. We want the co-operation of the masses. How can we get that co-operation if we keep them ignorant of what is going on?

The other day we went and saw the children's museum run so wonderfully well by Shri Shankar. I went round the stalls. 47 or 48 nations in the world exhibited their books for children. I compared them with those published in India. It was a sorry spectacle. So, I say all these things will gain momentum. They are so much more important—the provision of children's literature, adult literature and so on. They will gain a tremendous momentum if we have this library movement. I know what the hon. Minister will say—I can very well anticipate it. He will say: "It is an excellent and beautiful resolution, I entirely agree with it, but we have no finance". This is one of the stock replies. Sir, I am sure with a vast budget like ours we can really find some amount to make a beginning. Let us make a beginning. I, therefore, very earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister that he should not turn down the resolution but, on the other hand, accept and then see what best he can do for it.

16 hrs.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

Sir, my hon. friend Shri Dasappa has already anticipated what I am going to say. I think I must express my gratitude to my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das for having brought forward this resolution. To my mind, this resolution focuses our attention to one of the most vital problems in our country. The library system in any civilised country is the nerve-centre of a community. In our country sometimes there is a tendency to over-emphasise the development of economic resources. It is true that we must develop our economic resources and we must raise the standards of living of the people. But, much more important than that is the development of human resources, to develop the manpower, and to raise the moral, cultural and intellectual standards of our people. It is only through education and through a vision of a proper library system in the country that this can be achieved. Therefore, I am grateful to my friend Shri Shree Narayan Das for having brought forward this resolution.

Now, Sir, the resolution as it stands contains three parts. In the first place, the resolution recommends that we should create a National Library Fund and to that contribution should be made by the Government of India, State Governments, public by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of a local library cess. Secondly, the resolution suggests the setting up of a National Library Board, among other things to administer the National Library Fund. And, thirdly, the resolution recommends the enactment of a library legislation for furtherance of a well-coordinated library movement in the country.

I would like to inform the House that a few months back the Government of India had set up a Library Committee—an advisory committee for libraries—and I would like to place the terms of reference of that Committee. They are:

"(1) To enquire into the present reading needs of the people,

how they are met and what part the library set-up plays in meeting the needs;

(2) to enquire into the reading tastes of various sections of the people, what agencies are there to provide literature and how the reading taste and hence the literature can be improved;

(3) to recommend the future library structure in India;

(4) to recommend the forms of co-operation between the library and social education set-up;

(5) to go into the question of training of librarians and the conditions of their service; and

(6) to make recommendations in the administrative and financial measures necessary to support the future library set-up in India."

I am expecting that this Committee would submit its report within a month or two, and it will be seen that all the elements contemplated in the resolution which has been moved by my friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das, are included directly or by implication in the terms of reference of this Committee. Of course, a library legislation is not mentioned by name, but any library structure of the future must be based on a well considered library legislation and the Library Committee will certainly consider the main principles of such a legislation. The question of setting up a National Library Board will be considered under Nos. 5 and 6 of the terms of reference, while a Library Fund will be considered under No. 6 of the terms of reference.

With regard to the Library Fund, in my opinion, it will be necessary to create a Library Fund based on a library cess. One or two Members have suggested that no extra taxation should be levied. Now, Sir, if we want to develop education and want to provide all these services, it is also

necessary that we shall have to explore new avenues, we shall have to raise resources to meet these needs. I am glad to say that there are two States which have already made a beginning in this matter. The Madras Government have the Madras Library Act and there is also a Hyderabad Library Act, and both of them have been meeting the library service through cess. It is, of course, understood that library cess alone will not be enough; it will have to be supplemented by contributions from State Governments as well as contributions from the Central Government for certain special projects.

Then, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a scheme for the development of libraries which will be found in the Second Five Year Plan—*A Brief Review of Progress*—copies of which have been already placed in our library. We have already envisaged a library structure in this country which will contain a National Central Library at the top, State central libraries at State headquarters, district libraries at district headquarters, branch libraries at block headquarters and village libraries and mobile libraries as the base structure. The various levels of library structure should have their own advisory committees. Thus at the national level there will be a National Library Committee or a National Library Board as has been suggested in the resolution, and at the State level there will be a State Library Committee.

Now, Sir, it is obvious that this structure can come into existence only through proper legislation, and the main legislation will have to be introduced by the State Government; of course, there are certain functions which the Central Government will have to exercise, and as soon as we receive the report of this Committee we shall examine what steps the Central Government should take in this direction.

I would, however, like to inform the House that the Government of India are setting up another committee

which is preparing a model Library Act for the guidance of the State Governments. This committee will consider the principles on which the Act should be passed. These are some of the steps which the Government of India have taken.

I would also like to take a little time of the House to say what we have already done in improving the library system during the first Five Year Plan and what we are doing in the second Five Year Plan. I must confess that considering the magnitude of the problem, our effort has been meagre, but, at the same time, our resources too have been meagre. However, there has been a continuous effort on the part of the Government to set up a proper library system in the country. In the first Five Year Plan, a beginning was made to set up a proper library system in the country, and we gave grants amounting to Rs. 88,56,749 to the State Governments for setting up or developing 148 district libraries and 9 State libraries. That programme is being continued in the second Five Year Plan also, provided the State Governments do include the schemes in their development plans. There is a provision of about Rs. 1.6 crores for the development of libraries during the second Five Year Plan. This is just a small beginning that we have made in this direction, but it is a beginning in the right direction.

During the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, grants of Rs. 15,48,907 and Rs. 13,39,350 were sanctioned to the various State Governments for the development of library services. Reference was made to the development of library services in the Union territories also. I would like to inform the House that Rs. 50,450 and Rs. 3,28,565 were granted to the various Union territories for the development of libraries. Some Members have also drawn the attention of the Government to the need for proper arrangements for the training of librarians. That is another important matter which we have to tackle in this country.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

A library is not merely a place where a certain number of books are stocked, but it is a living organism. It must take into account the interests of the community, and the interests vary from age to age and from profession to profession. A real library system must cater for the interests of each individual so that he may take creative interest in the books and may be able to develop his personality to the maximum capacity. That is the real function of a good library. It is from that point of view that we have to develop our library system.

I am in general agreement with the remarks which have been made by most of the hon. Members, and I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das for having brought forward this resolution. I would, however, request him to withdraw this resolution in view of the fact that the Government have already set up a committee which is going into the whole question. As soon as the recommendations have been made by this committee and as soon as the Government have examined them, I would like to assure the House that steps would be taken to develop the library movement in this country.

I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. I would like to assure the House once again that this is a subject which is vital for the development of our country. No civilised community can discharge its social and moral responsibilities effectively without the help of libraries. No democracy can function effectively unless we have a proper library system. It is not merely the spread of elementary and secondary education, but on the top we must have a proper library system so that further education of the citizens might be continued.

In view of what I have stated, I hope my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das would withdraw this resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member to oblige the Minister?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I would request you to give me a few minutes to reply to some of the points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very much grateful to all the hon. Members and the hon. Minister for expressing appreciation of the merit of this resolution. But on one point, practically all the hon. Members have stated that the time is not ripe for the levy of cess for the purpose of this library movement. I would like to say that my resolution has mentioned this cess, but it will depend upon the various legislatures. If they find that there is an atmosphere for this, then they will levy a cess, and my resolution says that the Central Act may contain some provision to this effect and make such a levy permissive.

I have already stated in my speech that no tax is a popular one. Every tax, whatever may be the benevolent purpose for which it is levied, is resented by the representatives of the people and by the people themselves. Therefore, this levy of a cess for the purpose of spreading the library movement in the rural areas will not be popular. But, at the same time, people have to be educated. If any good movement is to be started, it cannot be started and it cannot function without proper help of the people, and the people will have to do some sacrifice for this purpose.

My hon. friends, as I have said, are opposed to this. Certainly they are opposed to this, but the Central enactment by which a Board will be constituted and by which a special library fund will be constituted, will contain a permissive provision, so that the local people, when the time is ripe, may agree to the levy of a small cess which may be collected and be utilised for this purpose.

The hon. Minister has said that there is something being done. I also confess that it is not sufficient. My resolution only wanted to draw the attention of the people, of the House and of the Government to the importance of this vital problem, namely, of having a co-ordinated system of libraries in our country.

I will not take much time of the House. I would conclude by saying one thing. The waters of the rivers, if they are allowed to flow unregulated, create floods in the country, and they are wasted and they go to the ocean. Like that, the rivers of knowledge are flowing both in the national and in the international field, and we have to harness and dam that knowledge. We have to create a reservoir of knowledge and from that we have to create channels and canals and distributaries and make them flow through our villages which are far removed and which are still in darkness and ignorance.

In view of the assurances and in view of the fact that a committee has been appointed to go into this problem, I would like to have the permission of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure the hon. Member has the permission of the House to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION RE: DECLINE IN
EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN
LABOUR IN CERTAIN INDUS-
TRIES**

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Lok Sabha be constituted to enquire into the rapid decrease in the number of women labour employed in coal, jute, textile and

other industries, to ascertain the cause thereof and to suggest the remedial measures therefor."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
We will support it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not so soon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: A few days ago, we had a question answered on the 22nd April, where the Deputy Labour Minister very categorically stated that there had been no decrease. But I was going through the figures and I found that even from the early times as early as 1929 right up to 1947-49, in absolute figures, even in British times, women workers employed had increased. For instance, the total number of women workers employed in factories in 1927 in absolute figures was 2,42,666, whilst in 1949, the number was 2,75,710. But if we compare it with the total number of persons employed, then we will find that whilst in 1927, the percentage of women compared to the total was 16.95, the percentage in 1949 had fallen to 11.33.

Taking that, I tried to work out the percentage from the figures which the Deputy Minister had given us, saying that in 1954 in absolute figures, the women employed were 2.85 lakhs whilst in 1955 it was 2.95 lakhs and in 1956, three lakhs. But if we take the total number employed in factories, we find that actually the percentage has gone up. It was a correct statement which he had made that so far as the percentages were concerned, it had fallen. Whilst there was almost an increase of 4½ lakhs in the total number of people employed in factories, women labour had only increased to 30,000 and if the percentage is worked out, it comes to 10 and odd. He admitted that in certain industries, there had been a fall even in absolute figures.

Taking the statistics of women workers which the Ministry of Labour itself has brought out in 1950, we find that actually in the cotton mills, jute

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mill as well as in the mines—three very important sectors of industry, where a large number of women are employed—even in absolute figures, the number of women had decreased. For example, it says that in the cotton mills whilst in 1927, 19·4 per cent were women, in 1950 it is only 12·4 per cent and between the decade 1947 to 1956, in jute mills alone, 20,000 women were eliminated. In jute mills, as has been stated by one of the well-known women welfare officers, Mrs. Padmini Sen Gupta, the jute industry has eliminated 20,000 women workers during the decade 1947-1956. Recently they have held the fourth All-India Conference of Labour and Welfare Officers in Calcutta where they have expressed great concern regarding the gradual elimination of women from factory industries due to rationalisation and modernisation.

Even in mines, we find that actually whilst during the war years there was a good increase in the number of women employed, now actually between 1947-1956, 24,000 women in coal mines have been eliminated. The figures are not available with us; the Government may tell us, but we hear that there is a tendency to further decrease the number of women workers as a result of the tribunal award giving equal pay to women workers along with men workers.

I was surprised that even in the plantations where women form a very substantial part of the entire labour force, an industry in which in certain areas in Darjeeling, Terrai as well as in Assam the percentage of women labour is 44 to 47, even there if we take the percentages between 1948-49 and 1949-50, while it was 47·5 per cent in 1948-49, in 1949-50, it was only 47·2 per cent. Actually I myself was not aware of that fact. I thought that in plantations at least there was a stable number being maintained. But when I looked into the figures, even in this field, there was a rapid decline.

It is important to scrutinise what are the reasons for this decline. Before

I do that, I would like to mention that actually there are certain arguments which are always brought forward saying that women are, after all, subsidiary earners and therefore, in a situation where there is such a huge amount of men labour unemployed, this subsidiary source of earnings for women is something which can be relegated to the background as an unimportant factor in the entire unemployment situation. But it is very important to realise that in the context of rising prices, one man's earnings is not enough to be able to maintain his entire family and larger and larger sections of women who earlier had never stirred out of their homes are demanding labour of the most unremunerative kind; even then, they are prepared to do that, because they have neither the skill nor the education nor the training for higher skilled work. They want to be able to supplement their husbands' income without which today hundreds and thousands of families are facing ruin. Until such time as there is a really fair wage, this question of women's employment is as important as the question of men's employment. So, this question has to be looked from this very important point of view.

As Mrs. Padmini Sen Gupta has very rightly pointed out, although many people say that the only role of women is to be in the home, cook and look after the children, the structure of society is so changed that she says:

"Women cannot manage the family unless they can supplement the income of their husbands in order to live at the lowest level of human existence. The wage structure in many industries is based on the assumption that a family consists of three adult consumption units, made up of the husband, wife and two minor children. During the recent investigation I made in the Titaghur area—an industrial area round about Calcutta where the majority of jute mills are concentrated—the

case of the family was much larger. The income therefore has to be far greater and one man cannot adequately fill the stomachs of his large family. If women are eliminated from working in factories, this problem will become more acute. It will certainly not lead towards better production for which the country is clamouring nor towards better labour relations between employer and employee."

A few days ago, as you know, we were discussing the rice milling industry. There too it was categorically stated that in States where the working strength of women earners is low, it is all the more necessary that as far as possible air-door occupation should be found for such women to enable them to contribute to the earnings of the family. It should be noted that under-employment is worse in the States where the working strength of women earners in agricultural workers' families is the lowest and therefore, any scheme for relief to agricultural unemployed in those States will be incomplete, unless it provides suitable part-time occupation for women. Therefore, it is important to take this new aspect of the question into consideration and go into the question as to why there has been this appreciable decrease in the strength of women working in these mills and factories.

Now, besides the fact that people come forward with the argument that after all when man is not getting employment why should women work, besides that, there are certain other arguments that are brought forward. One such argument is that women cannot do hard work. I would like to quote here what the Labour Appellate Tribunal had to say in the colliery disputes on this point. They have said:

"It has been urged that women cannot do hard work which men are required to do and the main disadvantage in having women

workers is that they are not interchangeable."

Here the Judges themselves have given a very brilliant answer. They, have said:

"We ourselves had occasion to observe thoroughly workers engaged in strenuous work and it is monstrous to suggest that in a work of that kind she does lesser work than the male, and yet we are aware that for that very work she had been given lesser wage as a matter of tradition. That tradition must go with the upsurge of social consciousness."

Now it is a very peculiar thing that whilst on the one hand it is argued that women workers are unable to stand the strain of the hard Labour which a man does, very strenuous jobs are entrusted to them. The truth of the matter is that in a majority of the jute mills, cotton mills, mica ore mines and iron ore mines we find that the most hard and most laborious work is done by women. And in almost all these cases, it is the unskilled work which the women are asked to perform. I have seen in iron ore mines, where men and women work as doubles, whereas the man does the blasting, after the blasting is done, the entire work of carrying that heavy load of iron ore and manganese ore is left to the women with babies tied to their backs, and the strenuous work which they do would clear the doubts of anyone who makes a complaint that women do not do hard work or cannot be engaged for doing high technical work. The fact is quite to the contrary. It is the woman who does the unskilled work. Skilled work are not given to them.

As a matter of fact, a very important argument is given by those who want to eliminate women labour from factories; they come forward with the statement that it has been found that women labour are engaged on manual labour, and the more advanced techniques of machines, which have been introduced as a

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result of rationalisation, cannot be attended to by women. Now, if you take the cotton mills and jute mills—I can say this especially about the jute mills which I have seen—you will find that women are engaged for strenuous work in certain departments. As a matter of fact, they are called *Magicola*, that is, a woman's work. They do this very unskilled work, because traditionally they have done it.

In other countries, we have found, with rationalisation and improved techniques, a woman is not required to put in that amount of hard labour. There, with a little training she is able to handle machines very skilfully and they have found it to be very effective in the spinning and other more technically advanced departments in the cotton textile mills in other countries. But it is funny that in our country our employers have come to the conclusion that our women are not able to do the most skilled jobs. Again I would like to quote from the article of Padmini Sen Gupta. She says:

"I have conducted some enquiries recently on the problem of employment of women in the industrial belt of Calcutta and I remain unconvinced that women must be eliminated in order to implement modernisation and rationalisation programmes. Some new problems and difficulties have no doubt arisen, but these are not insuperable and could be overcome with a little training and patience on the part of management. The latter of course will immediately ask, 'why should we show patience or even increase our cost of production? We are not charitable institutions. Our one aim is to produce, otherwise we perish. There is redundant man labour. Why then feed a woman?' Quite true; but let us glance at the other side of the picture. At this important time of modernising our industries, are we going to develop our

industries on a completely unilateral basis, that is, with the help of men only, when women are forming a part of the world? True, these other countries have no unemployment problem and redundant men labour; they are in the happy position of being over-employed nations."

Although they have no such greater unemployment problem, it is a thing that we have to reckon with that there are women who have to earn in order to support themselves and their families.

Now the important point which has to be brought out in this context is the paradox which is developing. The paradox is that whilst on the one hand not only our own Government but the International Labour Organisation has been struggling very hard to guarantee to women certain measures, certain labour laws concerning the protection of working women and as a result of their efforts various labour laws have come into existence, as a result of which we have the maternity benefits law, we have the laws about certain hours of work for women, certain laws which enjoin on the employer to construct creches and to give milk for the children and to give women with babies times to feed the babies, when all these things have come into being as a result of many years of discussion—and it was a happy day when we were able to implement some of the ILO conventions—on the other hand, we have to admit it as true that we have not implemented many of the important conventions like the one about equal pay for equal work and the maternity benefit laws, as required by the ILO convention. That was the very object for which the ILO was constituted. But what has happened? We find that these very laws have turned against the women themselves and today the employers, who always were prepared to engage women in the coal mines as a source of cheap labour, when it came that equal wages have to be paid

to the women workers, as in the case of certain important labour tribunal awards in the textiles, in jute as well as recently in the coal awards, the employers were bent upon eliminating women labour. When it was found that the employers have to implement the maternity benefit laws, which have incorporated in the Plantation Labour Acts and in the Mines Act and provide creches etc. they started eliminating women workers and so these laws have militated against the employment of women.

The greatest difficulty and the greatest drawback has been that in these labour laws there are no good saving clauses whereby the security of services of women is maintained. In the majority of cases in the factories the women are not only unskilled labour, but they are also casual labour and they are engaged on contractual basis. They work under the contractors. Under those conditions it was found profitable for the employers to engage women workers. But when they found that it is not advantageous for them to employ women labour because of the labour laws, at that very moment of time they started trying to eliminate the women workers.

That is why I say that this whole problem has to be looked into in detail and I am very glad that at the Fourth All-India Conference of Labour and Welfare Officers, which has been held in Calcutta, they have passed two or three resolutions. I am sure the hon. Minister will tell us what his reactions are to them. It is no use telling us "Well, there is no specific decrease and, therefore, we need not worry about it." Here is a conference which tells us—and mind you, they are not communists—the people who have worked for labour, people who have been employed by the employers themselves, they have come to the conclusion: . . .

" . . . notes with concern the reduction of employment opportunities for women in industry.

According to the Constitution every women has the right to equality of opportunity in matters of employment. Protective laws, therefore, should not result in depriving the women of employment in industry."

The next sentence is very important. It reads:

"The repercussions of protective laws should be re-examined by the Government with this object in view, otherwise the ILO objective of security for women, which has been accepted by the State, will not be achieved.

The second Resolution has been—and this is also very important—that there should be further examination by the Government and others of the employment opportunities for women in industry, including those women who are likely to be displaced as a result of modernisation and rationalisation. The third Resolution is that there should be equal opportunities for men and women. These three are very important resolutions and I would like to know the reaction of Government regarding these. I feel that we should at least see, as the Planning Commission have themselves stated in their report, that the principle of equal pay for equal work is more vigorously implemented and the tendency to scale down the jobs traditionally handled by women has to be guarded against. This is important that the Planning Commission has foreseen that there will be a tendency for the employers to try to strip the women of their jobs. But this has to be stopped. Therefore we have to bring about some means whereby while on the one hand we shall implement further and further the social laws for the protection of women workers on the other hand we must ensure security of service for them. By taking advantage of the maternity benefit law, we know in the plantation and various other industries, as soon as women try to ask for

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maternity benefits, on various pretexts these women are asked to leave or by various methods and loopholes in the law, these are not implemented.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): On a point of clarification. In plantations there is absolutely....

The point is that rules are there and the laws are there. That is exactly what I am trying to explain that in spite of the laws there are cases. Even in this House itself we have on many occasions brought forward—even, I remember when Shri Tripathi was here on the side of the hon. Member, he brought forward one or two cases where actually these women were victimised in a subtle way. They do it in various ways. It is true that in bigger plantations it is more difficult, but if the hon. lady Member will take the trouble of looking in the iron ore mines or manganese mines she will find hundreds of such cases. If one goes through the various applications made to the Chief Labour Commissioner on these points, she will see that what I say is correct.

So, since the time at my disposal is very short, I will wind up by saying that this is an important thing and it should be enquired into. Some sort of committee should be appointed to go into this so that these labour legislations may be tightened up, the security of service to women workers may be ensured, further opportunities for the women employed in the industry may be opened up. Without that there can be no emancipation for them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Lok Sabha be constituted to enquire into the rapid decrease in the number of women labour employed in coal, jute, textile and other industries, to ascertain the

causes thereof and to suggest the remedial measures therefor."

Shri Narayananankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, statistics apart, in every industry today we find that the employer is trying to eliminate as much women workers as possible. There is a real perspective for this attempt on the part of the employers because this is a natural corollary and consequence of the various beneficial legislation enacted in favour of women. In my own experience in many oil companies, where engineering factories for the manufacture of tin have been opened, there too so far a large number of women workers had to be employed, but now because of the Maternity Benefit Act directly coming into force and because sometimes they will have to find out substitutes for two months in a year with almost 75% of the women labour employed in these factories, those factory owners are finding it more feasible and profitable to employ men labour who need be given only statutory 22 days' leave in a year. In other industries also, the employers are finding it more profitable to employ men labour, because there also, the statutory leave of 22 days a year need be given.

There is a striking contradiction with the past as far as the employment pattern is concerned. In the early stages of our industrial development, there has been a great clamour on the part of employers to employ women, because necessarily and logically women used to be paid less. Apart from the total quantum of pay given to women labourers both in the plantations and in the mines, no benefit schemes were available and if the question of maternity comes, the women labour will have to undertake maternity at their own cost. Because, the employer could get from the open market a large number of women workers at 50 per cent of the overhead charges as compared to men labour, the employers were clamouring for

women labour. There was a heyday in the industrial field and in the plantations when the plantation owners used to employ a large number of women at practically half the cost of men labour. During those days, these women workers were exploited by the plantation owners as they were unprotected either by the Plantation Labour Act or the Maternity Benefit Act or some other beneficial pieces of legislation.

Slowly, after 1947, beneficial legislation, step by step, began to come. Now that the Plantation Labour Act came into force and also the Maternity Benefit Act was implemented, even though with many defects, the employers found that they will have to pay the women labour almost an equal amount as men labour, when maternity benefits are included. Therefore, the employers find that to employ women labour is not at all profitable, whatever profits they had made by employing women labour, those days have gone by and that the overhead charges in any pattern of employment in any industry actually remains the same. As regards total output, the employer has got a statistical stigma in his head that if women labour is employed, production will be lower as compared with men labour. Industrial statistics show that except in the Engineering industry and in some other specialised industries, the total overall production where women labour is employed almost could compete with the overall production where men are employed, except in the case of high incidence of maternity in certain parts of India. Therefore, the employers, comparing the overhead charges, comparing the total production as far as men labour and women labour are concerned, now, characteristic of private capital, are resorting more and more to men labour.

They could not do it all of a sudden. Therefore, from 1954 onwards, there is a systematic reduction in the employment of women. How does this take place? It is not by direct retrenchment of the already employed

women in any of these industries. In the plantations, there is a custom which has developed that the husband and wife are employed together. Sometimes, there is the theory that if the husband is dismissed, the wife also is to be dismissed. In other industries where women are employed, the employers are not resorting to mass retrenchment. At every step, they find it very difficult to cope with the situation. Therefore, without retrenching them, they make it very difficult for the women labour to pull on. They have already stopped totally fresh recruitment of women labour. In the plantations too, where the plantation owners could utilise women workers, especially in plucking, very profitably, the employers are resorting to employ more and more men labour. As a natural consequence of the protection afforded to women workers, true to the capitalistic traditions, true to their own inherent desire for more profits, the private employer now gets rid of women and employs more and more men workers. The result is that the industrial employment pattern of India today, as compared with 1947, is fast changing and there is a steep rise comparatively in the employment of men workers. Except for the fact that this realistic approach so far as the employer is concerned is there and the employer is slowly reducing the employment of women labour, the necessity for such a Resolution would not have arisen. What is the remedy for this? Even the basis of the Second Five Year Plan is that the employment pattern during the Second Plan will remain almost as it was during the First Plan. If, for its own profit, private capital decides to change this pattern, certainly that is going to affect the Plan too, because in India we cannot expect—that itself will be highly unrealistic—that a single worker will be able to get a living wage in the near future.

16.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The employment pattern today is that the worker as also his wife are

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employed. If the wife is unemployed, it is impossible for the worker to pull on. From that aspect also, as far as the family unit is concerned, it is highly necessary to give employment to women workers as far as possible. But the psychological approach of the employer, which has arisen purely out of the profit motive, is different, and the Government has also taken that approach to be its own.

In many companies when the Maternity Benefit Act came into force, the employers did not like the idea at all of recognising the fundamental right of a woman to deliver a child, because they used to say . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Is that a fundamental right?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not according to the Constitution, but by birth.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Supposing she proves to be barren, how is this fundamental right to be enforced?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That right is reasonably restricted.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): It is a natural right.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Therefore, if the employer took up such an attitude, the Government is also taking more or less the same attitude. I am pointing it out because the approach behind this attitude of the employer finds some sort of sympathetic note in the Government also.

The other day when the resolution on the services was being discussed, a point was highlighted that in the Government service rules, if women who are recruited to service get themselves accidentally or normally married, when they are in service, automatically they lose the right to employment. That is the approach

of the Government. I fail to understand why the private employer and the Government take the same attitude that women have got a right to employment under the State and in industries, but they have no right to marry. This approach is quite illogical and inhuman, because when women are employed, except in cases where the nature of their employment comes in conflict with matrimony, there should not be any restriction placed in this respect. Therefore, first of all, the State being a model employer will have to change its own policy of discriminating against women, and then only can they persuade the private employer to do so.

Coming again to the question of employment, the enquiry committee suggested in the resolution will have to go deep into the basic cause of the private employers getting rid of women workers, and when the basic cause is ascertained, some sort of rule in the industrial field will have to be formulated whereby a specific quota from a particular area is given for recruitment of labour, where women could be employed. If this is not done, the employer who is motivated by profit, will continue to change the employment pattern against women because women labour is too dear according to him, and this will unsettle the whole family income structure and also the worker's life.

Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Labour Minister to accept this resolution which is so innocuous. The resolution only demands that a committee go into the causes of this declining composition of women labour in industry. If the committee goes into the causes of this decline and if it finds that there is a reasonable case made out for some severe action to be taken by the State to change the whole pattern or at least maintain the status quo of 1950 or the First Five Year Plan, then Government could act upon the recommendations of that committee. I hope that the Labour

Minister who is aware of this particular fact that the employment pattern, as far as the male and the female workers are concerned, is fast changing, will accept the spirit of this resolution, and a committee will be set up, and after the enquiry made by the committee, the recommendations of the committee will be implemented.

Mr. Speaker: This resolution will stand over to some other day. Now, Shri Manubhai Shah.

श्री काश नाथ पांडे (हाला) : मानविक्यास प्रबन्ध महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के मामूल उपस्थित है

Mr. Speaker: I did not call the hon. Member.

So far as this resolution is concerned, two hours have been allotted for it. We have not got two hours now. Therefore, this will naturally stand over to the next session.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT OF IMPORT LICENCES FOR CKD SETS OF COMPONENTS TO AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING FIRMS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As per the assurance given by me on 2nd May, 1958, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement of import licences given for the C.K.D. sets of components to the automobile manufacturing firms in the country for the licensing periods January 1958-June 1958; July 1958-December 1958; January 1957-June 1957; July 1957-September 1957, and October 1957-March 1958. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 56.]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following four messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the Rice-milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1958."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th May, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 5th May, 1958."

(iii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1958, passed the following motion:—

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint five members to the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand, Shri Shyam Dhar Misra, Kazi Karimuddin, Shri C. L. Verma and Shri H. D. Rajah from the Rajya Sabha and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill those vacancies, namely:—

1. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand
2. Shri Shyam Dhar Misra

[Secretary]

3. Shri H. D. Rajah
4. Shri Tajamul Hussain
5. Shri Vijay Singh."

(iv) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 8th May, 1958, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the registration and better protection of trade marks and for the prevention of the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion."

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the registration and better protection of trade marks and for the prevention of the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair
2. Shri Mahesh Saran
3. Dr. R. P. Dube
4. Shri P. D. Himatsingka
5. Shri Adityendra
6. Moulana M. Faruqi
7. Shri Akhtar Husain
8. Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal
9. Shri P. T. Leuva
10. Shri Swapnananda Panigrahi
11. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao

12. Shri Devendra Prasad Singh
13. Shri V. Prasad Rao
14. Shri B. D. Khobragade
15. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warerkar".

Mr. Speaker: The House has now come to the end of its labours during this Session. We have had a very strenuous Session. The Railway Budget and the General Budget have been passed, and many other Bills also have been passed during this Session.

Before adjourning the House sine die, I would like to make particular reference to some features which have developed during this Session, particularly yesterday and today. A number of no-day-yet-named motions have been admitted from time to time during all these sessions, but we have not found time to allot to them and to take them up. A number of hon. Members on the non-official side were very anxious to get them through. Both yesterday and today, we have gone through only these resolutions and no-day-yet-named motions.

I hope in the coming Session I shall be able to allot every week one no-day-yet-named motion and half-an-hour discussion as a regular feature. Otherwise, we deal with matters which become a little stale. As and when the matter is ripe, and is ready and hot, Parliament must address itself to that.

With these words, I would like to adjourn the House, so that hon. Members may have a respite and then come back hale and strong. The House will now stand adjourned.

Shri Nath Pai: When are we coming back?

Mr. Speaker: It is the President that has to decide it. Hon. Members will have two or three months of respite. They may go back to their

constituencies, and come back fully refreshed.

The House will now stand adjourned *sine die*.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned *sine die*.

[Friday, 9th May, 1958]

Subject	Columns	Subject	Columns
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	14127-64	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S. Q. No.		U.S.Q. No.	
2098 Tenants in Delhi	14127-31	3642 Income-tax Assesses in Punjab	14167-
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3746 Engineering College at Mangalore	14220-21	3776 Employees of Himachal Pradesh	14235
3747 All India Council for Elementary Education	14221	3777 Oil Drilling Operations	14235-36
3748 Government-aided Schools in Delhi	14221-22	3778 Grass Meadows in Punjab	14236
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3792	Census of School-going Age Children in Can- tonments . . .	14241-42
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3796.	Anand Insurance Com- pany Limited.	14244

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 14244—
 53

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them :—

(i) The crash of an Notices by
 I.A.F. Vampire Sarvashri
 aircraft at the Safdar Shradhha-
 jung Aerodrome, kar Supa-
 kar, Bada
 Kumar Pra-
 tap Ganga
 Deb Barma.
 R. K. Kha-
 dikar and
 Braj Raj
 Singh.

(ii) Deaths due to Notice by
 crash of an I.F.A. Shri Braj
 aircraft at Hoshiarpur on the 8th May, Singh.
 1958.

(iii) Reported clo- Notice by
 sure of the Pun- Shri T.C.N.
 jab University Menon.
 (Camp) College
 New Delhi.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement regarding the two air crashes mentioned at (i) and (ii). Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect to those who lost their lives in the two air accidents.

The Minister of Education (Shri K.L. Shrimai) replied with regard to the reported clause of P.U. Camp college mentioned at item (iii) above.

OBITUARY REFERENCE 14253—55

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) and the Speaker made references to the death by assassination of Dr. Khan Saheb who was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly

COLUMNS

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect

Re- Motion for Adjournment
Motion

14256-57

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
 TABLE** 14257-58, 14379

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Limited, 1956-57 along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Limited, 1956-57 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 270, dated the 26th April, 1958 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 making certain Amendment to the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.
- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 287, dated the 24th April, 1958 under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 making certain amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Galvanised Iron Wire Products) Rules, 1957.

**MINUTES OF COMMITTEE
 ON PETITIONS LAID ON
 THE TABLE**

The Minutes of the Sittings (Fourteenth to Eighteenth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Fourth Session were laid on the Table . . .

**MINUTES OF COMMITTEE
 ON GOVERNMENT AS-
 SURANCE LAID ON THE
 TABLE**

The Minutes of the sittings (Sixth and Seventh) of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Fourth Session were laid on the Table.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
 GOVERNMENT ASSU-
 RANCES PRESENTED—**

14259

First Report was presented . . .

**REPORT OF ESTIMATES
 COMMITTEE PRESENTED**
 Twenty-fourth Report was
 presented

14259

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMN
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	14259-62	BILL INTRODUCED	14269
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the food situation in West Bengal and the measures proposed to be taken in connection therewith.		The All India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1958.	
The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.P. Jain) made a statement in regard thereto.		MOTION RE: NON-PAYMENT OF WORKERS' DUES AND WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF MINE IN VILLIERS COAL FIELD, TALCHER	14270-88
STATEMENT BY MINISTERS	14262-69	Shri Shintamani Panigrahi moved that the continuous non-payment of workers' dues and wages and conditions of the mine in the Villiers coal field, Talcher (Orissa), be taken into consideration. The motion was considered.	
(i) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 28th April, 1958 to the supplementaries by Shri Joachim Alva and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on Starred Question No. 1885 regarding Board of Enquiry regarding Mundhra Deal.		DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	14289-14311
(ii) The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 8th March 1958 to a supplementary by Shri Dharmidhar Busumati on Starred Question No. 775 regarding Sports Stadium at Gauhati.		Shri T.B. Vittal Rao raised a discussion on the delay in amendment the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replied to the debate.	
(iii) The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiyah) made a statement in clarification of the reply given on the 6th May, 1958 to the supplementaries by Sarvashri Hem Raj and S.M. Banerjee on Starred Question No. 2016 regarding Board of Enquiry at Ordnance Factory, Khamaria.		REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED—	14311-12
(iv) The Deputy Minister of Railways Shri S. V. Ramaswami made a statement in connection with the reply given on the 23rd April, 1958 to the supplementaries by Sarvashri K.T.K. Tangamani, T.B. Vittal Rao and M. Thirumala Rao on Starred Question No. 1793 regarding re-naming of railway stations.		Twenty-Second Report was adopted.	
(v) The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) laid on the Table a statement regarding firing by personnel of the Defence Security Corps at Raichur Railway Station on the 26th March, 58.		PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN	14312-63
		Further discussion on the Resolution re: creation of National Library Fund moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on 25-4-58 concluded. The Resolution was by leave of the Lok Sabha withdrawn.	
		PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION	14363-79
		Shrimati Renu Chakravarty moved the Resolution re: Decline in Employment of women Labour in certain Industries. The discussion was not concluded.	
		MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA	14379-84
		Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :— (i) that Rajya Sabha agreed without any amendments to	

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.		MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.	

the following Bills passed by Lok Sabha :—

1. The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958.
2. The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha concurred in the appointment of five new members of that House to the Joint Committee on the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958.

(Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of certain members of the Rajya Sabha.

(iii) That Rajya Sabha agreed to the appointment of 15 members of that House to the Joint Committee on the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958

Lok Sabha Adjourned sine die