

Second Series, Vol. XVII—No. 62

7th May, 1958 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 61—64)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

82 n.p. (INDIAN)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred *Questions Nos. 2036, 2037 to 2039, 2041 and 2043 to 2053 13553—93

Short Notice Question No.19 13593—99

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2040, 2042, 2054 to 2075 and 1899 . 13599—13614

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3356 to 3444 and 3446 to 3478 . 13614—86

Papers laid on the Table 13688—90

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Twenty-Second Report 13697

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Accumulation of Kalyan Cotton 13690—94

Leave of Absence from sittings of the House 13694—97

Correction of Supplementary to Starred Question No. 1738 . 13697—13700

Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill—

Motion to Refer to Joint Committee 13700—50

Shri Narayanankutty Menon 13700—11

Shri Naushir Bharucha 13712—20

Shri Supakar 13720—22

Shri Braj Raj Singh 13722—28

Shri D. C. Sharma 13728—37

Shri Balasaheb Patil 13737—47

Shri Kanungo 13747—49

Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to Consider 13750—73

Shri B. R. Bhagat 13750, 13752, 13763—67

Shri Nath Pai 13753—55

Shri Narayanankutty Menon 13755—56

Shri Sinhasan Singh 13759—61

Shri Balasaheb Patil 13761

Shri C. K. Nair 13762

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri 13762—63

Clauses 2 to 13 and 1 13769—70

Motion to pass 13770—73

Shri B. R. Bhagat 13770

Shri Braj Raj Singh 13770—73

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

[Continued on the third cover page]

CONTENTS—*contd.*

COLUMNS

Motion re: Reports of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air

India International Corporation.	13773—13821
Shri Rajendra Singh	13773—83, 13820-21
Shri Joachim Alva	13783—91
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	13792—99
Shri Mohiuddin	13799—13802
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	13802—07
Shri S. K. Patil	13807—20
Half-an-hour Discussion re : Government Advertisements	13821—42
Shri Bhakt Darshan	13821—27
Shri Khadilkar	13827—29
Shri Braj Raj Singh	13829-30
Dr. Keskar	13831—42
Daily Digest	13843—52

LOK SABHA DEBATES

553

13554

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 7th May, 1958

Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Economy

- *2036. {
+
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Damani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1081 on the 13th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the actual savings effected in the expenditure of each Ministry during the financial year 1957-58 as a result of the efforts that were being made under the economy drive;

(b) the measures being adopted for this purpose in the current financial year i.e. 1958-59; and

(c) the amount expected to be saved as a result of these efforts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 138.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find from the statement that some projects have been partly or wholly postponed or abandoned or reduced in scope, posts have been abolished, kept in abeyance

or unfilled and there is reduced expenditure on purchase of stores, equipment etc. May I know whether these economies have not affected the efficient working of these Ministries and whether the economy drive is keeping this also in view?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That is a difficult question to answer. Some economy drives certainly had affected the working of the Ministries—some work has been postponed or delayed. It is always a matter of balancing whether we should carry out or postpone a work, keeping in view all the circumstances.

Shri Bimal Ghose: When the Plan was first formulated, a certain increase in administrative expenditure was allowed for in the Plan. I should like to know whether that estimate has been exceeded and, if so, by how much.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not answer that enquiry. If the hon. Member puts a specific question, I will enquire.

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government aware that the wages and salaries bill of the Government of India, both on current and capital account has increased from Rs. 416.23 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 518.2 crores during the year 1958-59, a difference of Rs. 91.97 crores within a year?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the figures are in the Budget, they must be correct. I have not got all the figures with me. It is a fact that the expenditure has increased. You will remember that the interim recommendation or award of the Pay Commission has added a large amount to that bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that a saving of Rs. 32,60,140 has been effected, so far as the Indian Missions abroad are concerned. May I know whether to effect this saving in expenditure some Missions have been closed or downgraded?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No Mission has been closed. But, probably, some posts in some Missions may be lying vacant. I believe—I cannot say definitely—some allowances of representatives have been reduced. May be, some buildings which have to be put up have not been put up. That means considerable saving for the time being at least.

Shri Tangamani: We find from the statement that more than Rs. 2 crores have been saved by way of reducing the expenditure on the purchase of stores. May I know whether this is due to the reduction in the price of stores or because we have curtailed the purchase?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not in a position to answer that question. This is a big statement relating to several Ministries. If a specific question is asked to that Ministry, they will answer it.

Shri N. R. Munsamy: From the statement I find that the total savings come to about Rs. 24 crores up to November. At that rate, we are saving about Rs. 7 crores per month. May I know whether we are saving the same amount subsequent to November, 1957 also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not at all, because if we give up a project, it is given up. It is not given up every month.

Mr. Speaker: When such detailed information is asked for, if a statement is supplied, hon. Members will thereafter go through it and put individual questions to the Ministries concerned.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may say so, if separate questions are put,

the Ministries will be pleased to supply the information asked for.

Mr. Speaker: It is better than going into details on the floor of the House.

श्री भक्त वरुण : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि सन् १९५८-५९ के बजट में पहले ही काफी कमी कर दी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि अभी भी कम से कम रुपया खर्च हो और मितव्ययता की जा सके? और क्या कोई ऐसी मशीनरी इवाला की गई है जो इस की जांच पड़ताल साल भर करती रहे?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हाँ, वह मशीनरी एक हमारा ओ० एंड एम० डिबीजन है, जो ख़ास विचार करता है। अलावा इस के जो मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, वह उन का काम है। महज आम काम नहीं है बल्कि ख़ास काम कर दिया गया है कि उस के अफसर इस को देखते रहें और वह बैठ कर देख रहे हैं। इस का पहला नतीजा मालूम है, मुमकिन है बाद में कुछ और नतीजा हो।

Export of Monkeys

- +
- *2037. { **Shri B. K. Galkwad:**
Shri D. A. Katti:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) the number of exporters who have been given licences for the export of monkeys to foreign countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export licence of M/s. Vita Private Ltd., an Indian firm, has been suspended for alleged cruelty to animals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that M/s. T.E. Patterson Ltd. a foreign firm, was fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 800

for violating Foreign Exchange Regulations and exporting pregnant monkeys against Export Regulations in February 1957; and

(d) if so, the reasons for continuing the export licence of M/s. T.E. Patterson Ltd.?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. But a member of the firm was assessed to penalty of Rs. 200 under the Sea Customs Act.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a condition that no pregnant monkeys should be allowed to be exported and even then Messrs. T.E. Patterson Ltd. has exported monkeys on 25th May, 1957? If so, may I know what action has been taken against them?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, there is prohibition on export of pregnant monkeys. But the penalty imposed on Messrs. T.E. Patterson Ltd. was for exceeding the number, as shown in the invoice, by 25.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether, contrary to the condition, pregnant monkeys were exported.

Shri Kanungo: I have no information about that. But the penalty was imposed for exceeding the number shown in the invoice.

Shri A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that Mr. Patterson was the sole proprietor of the firm before 1st March 1958?

Shri Kanungo: It is a private limited company anyway.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of various irregularities he has changed the name of his firm into India Private Limited to cheat the Government?

Shri Kanungo: We are aware of only one irregularity.

Shri Frank Anthony: With regard to part (b) of the question, is it a fact that Government has destroyed the business of Messrs. Patterson Ltd., the largest exporters of monkeys, by assuming culpability in spite of the matter being *sub judice*?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. The export permit was cancelled, because there is a case in the criminal court. As soon as the court comes to a decision, we will consider the matter.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the Government has considered during the last three months the question of allowing Messrs. Patterson Ltd., to continue the export of monkeys till they are found guilty so that Government may not lose Rs. 6 lakhs to 8 lakhs of foreign exchange every year?

Shri Kanungo: We have permitted the firm to honour the commitments which were made earlier. No new licence has been issued to them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether Government has considered the feasibility of allowing them to continue the exports till they are found guilty?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): They have been found guilty according to our information. They have been found guilty under the Sea Customs Act. It is quite obvious that they were sending more number of monkeys than was prescribed under the rules. So they have broken the rules and we have taken action. The hon. Member says that we should have mercy on them. I think it is not a question on which we can show pity to them. When the case has been finally decided by the court, we will consider as to what further steps should be taken.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether.....

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow that. Let us understand what exactly is our position. So far as executive action for grant of licences is concerned, they do not come before us for granting a licence. It is improper for an hon. Member to suggest that export licence should be granted to XYZ. They take a decision on their own. As soon as they discover that a particular person has misbehaved and they do not take action on it, then we will take the Government to task. For that they are liable to answer the House. But, under the circumstances, even irrespective of what the question is as to whether he is convicted or not, if we allow questions on the floor of the House, we are interfering with the discretion of the Government to find out whether an irregularity has been committed or not. In that case every businessman will come with such things. If his licence is cancelled or if a licence is not given to him, it will be questioned. We are thus encroaching upon the executive's right so far as this matter is concerned. The executive must have the right. If, however, a number of such cases occur, the House may suggest the appointment of a tribunal to examine all these cases and not come again and again with respect to other matters. There are millions of persons to whom licences have been granted. So far as administrative functions are concerned, in all other countries they allow a kind of appeal or a tribunal. But this is not the course which ought to be taken.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is not quite correct. The question that we are asking is that Government has encroached on the function of the courts. This matter is before the court. Who are Government to prejudge as to what the court's decision will be?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Action was taken by Government after its own enquiry and after satisfying itself. In addition to

that a criminal case has been lodged. There is no reason why Government should wait till the end of the criminal case. Government takes action when it satisfies itself in the matter of an issue of a licence, which is improper, to punish them. It is a matter of granting export licences to them. Government satisfied itself and they took action. We are going to the court, but that is an additional thing which is happening. It is not relevant to this at the present stage.

Shri Frank Anthony: The charge is that of cruelty.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member, who is a lawyer, knows very well that any authority, who appoints, has got the right to dismiss and the authority which issues a licence has, the right to cancel it. Now, are we to go into the validity of this cancellation? In addition to that action they are prosecuting also. I am not able to understand how such questions can be asked on the floor of the House. It is impossible for the Government to carry on in this way.

Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

+
*2038. { Shri R. C. Majhi;
 { Shri S. C. Samanta;

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

(a) whether an investigation was ordered by Government on the 10th November, 1956, to go into the large scale cornering of shares of the Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd.;

(b) if so, when the report of the investigation was submitted to Government;

(c) whether any action was taken on the recommendations of the report; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) Yes,

(b) 30th August, 1957.

(c) and (d). Investigations under Section 247 of the Companies Act, 1956 are fact-finding enquiries. No recommendations by the Inspectors were expected or made. Action regarding possible contravention of Section 49 of the Act by a company mentioned in the report is being pursued. It has not been possible to publish the report as certain matters contained therein may be *sub judice* in an appeal pending before the Calcutta High Court.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the total amount involved in cornering all shares of the Bengal Paper mills?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know the amount but I can give the number of shares. According to the investigations that have been made, about 81,500 shares of this Mill have been purchased by Messrs Dhanuka, Mehta and Seth and have been registered by the company. Another 10,000 shares approximately have been purchased by them and are held in blank transfer.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What are the terms of reference for investigation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The terms for investigation were to find out the real ownership of these shares. It has been established that these shares belonged to the Bangar group.

Manufacture of Watches and Clocks

+
*2039. { **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**
 Shrimati Manjula Devi:
 Shri Damani:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring the manufacture of watches and clocks under the Public Sector;

(b) what is the total requirements of India for watches and clocks and

the number thereof imported at present;

(c) whether any training centres are proposed to be set up for watches and clocks; and

(d) if so, where these are to be located?

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

(b) Nearly 22 lakhs numbers of watches and clocks were imported during 1956 of the total value of Rs. 3.86 crores. This number could be taken to be the approximate demand of the country for watches and clocks. Since July 1957, there is a total ban on import of watches, clocks and timepieces.

(c) and (d). The question of setting up a few training centres is under examination.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What is the amount given as a loan to some of the factories and what are the terms under which loans are granted? Have they been returned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the Central Government is concerned, no direct loans have been granted to anybody but some loans under the State Industries Act have been given by State Governments to small units.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Have any officers been sent to foreign countries for receiving training?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No experts have been sent, but we have got two experts here who are advising us and who are being allotted to different factories for giving them guidance on how to manufacture the different components.

Shri Damani: What is the present capacity for manufacturing clocks and watches of our country and what are the facilities that are being given to increase the capacity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are about five medium-sized clock manufacturing factories with a capacity of

40,000 clocks per year and 14 to 15 small-scale units to make the components. The facilities given to them are the technical experts of the Development Wing and the two foreign experts are placed at their disposal.

Shri Ranga: May I know regarding part (c) of the question as to how many training centres we are running and where?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Two training centres are proposed to be run—one at Bombay and the other at Indore.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the cost of imported watches has gone up very high as a result of restriction of imports and if so, what is the remedy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been a general question for such items. We have banned the import of about 186 items. It is quite possible that where the imports are not now available the prices of a few commodities might have gone up, but care is constantly being taken to see that indigenous manufacturers take up their manufacture.

As far as watches are concerned we have not yet been able to make a beginning, but I assure the House that soon one wrist watch factory, perhaps in the public sector, will be installed by the Government and four or five such factories in the private sector will be encouraged.

Shri Dasappa: Since there is no capacity whatsoever in the country to manufacture watches, have the Government any idea of allowing some import of watches?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not at present because the situation of foreign exchange is very difficult.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am proceeding to the next question. The hon. Member must have risen earlier. However, he may ask one question.

Shri Tyagi: As this is a very important matter that India is going to

manufacture watches, I wanted to know as to how long will it take for the Government of India to be able to be self-sufficient in the production of indigenous watches.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is one of the most difficult lines, being a high precision thing. At a recent conference, where we called all the present small and big manufacturers of components and other parts, it was felt that no country can set up a completely indigenous watch factory in less than five years.

Shri Tyagi: Nor can any country stop the import of watches?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One has to tighten the belt.

Code for Discipline in Industry

*2041. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether the Code for Discipline in Industry adopted at the 15th Indian Labour Conference has been ratified by the Employers and Workers Organisations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Code was ratified in the meeting of a Sub-Committee of Indian Labour Conference on 14th and 15th March, 1958. However, subsequent to that meeting the All India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha have sent in representations seeking clarification on certain points. These are under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the names of the employers' organisations, who have ratified the Code of Discipline which was originally formulated in the 15th Indian Labour Conference and subsequently okayed by the Sub-Committee?

Shri Abid Ali: The organisations which participated in the Labour Conference representing the employers have ratified this Code.

Shri Tangamani: What I want to know is, after this Code was formulated and sent to the various employers' organisation, how many employers' organisations have ratified it.

Shri Abid Ali: Their central organisations have ratified it. We are not asking their units to send us their confirmation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the new Code of Discipline, will the present standing orders be modified and revised?

Shri Abid Ali: For modification of standing orders, the party concerned has to apply to the labour court according to the amended Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the two Central trade union organisations, the All India Trade Union Congress and Hind Mazdoor Sabha at their last conference suggested that for the ratification of this Code, recognition of the various unions must be made a condition precedent?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): This code was adopted at the conference. Afterwards, we requested the organisations concerned to send us their written acceptance. We received some intimation from some of the organisations. Later on, we had a meeting of the committee on which all of them were represented. All their objections were gone into. They were all satisfied. The decision then was what all the parties will agree to it and ratify it. Subsequently, from one or two quarters, we received requests for clarification of these decisions. So that, the ratification is there. To the point regarding recognition, the answer was given. The clarification which is requested will also be provided.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What steps has the Government taken to set up an implementation machinery to see that the terms of the code of discipline are implemented both by the employers and trade unions?

Shri Nanda: We have issued from the Central Government instructions or request to the State Governments to set up such apparatuses in their own areas. So far as the Centre is concerned, we have already taken up the thing in hand.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this aspect also will be discussed in the ensuing Indian Labour Conference, the Sixteenth Labour Conference which is scheduled to take place at Nainital on the 19th and 20th?

Shri Nanda: Very much so.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

***2043. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the different schemes which were discussed by the Japanese team with the Government of India for facilitating export of Iron ore from India to Japan;

(b) whether any scheme was submitted by the Orissa Government for facilitating exports of Iron ore to Japan;

(c) whether it has been considered; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Discussions took place with the Japanese team with regard to the development of three alternative projects, viz., Rourkela-Vizag, Sukinda-Pradip and Baladila-Vizag.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The scheme was considered but no decision has been reached so far. Further negotiations with the Japanese will take place shortly.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of Orissa submitted any proposal to the Union Government for providing facilities for the export of 250,000 tons of iron ore from Sukinda via Paradip to Japan?

Shri Kanungo: The Orissa Government have been discussing it off and on. They are on their own account developing a minor port at Paradip.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there was any proposal which was discussed by the Japanese team for providing railway facilities and communications in the Orissa mining areas, in Sukinda area, for export of this iron ore?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, this particular project, that is, Sukinda Paradip has got to be discussed. It has not been discussed except in a preliminary way.

Shri Barman: While considering the different schemes by the Japanese team, may I know whether they have tentatively expressed the view that, considering the quality of the iron ore of the different fields as well as the transport nearest the port, Geonkali is more suitable?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. In the last discussion with the Japanese, we have agreed that we will take Rourkela-Vizag project as priority.

सेठ गोबिन्द बास : क्या यह बात सही है कि जापान की जो टीम यहां आई थी, उस ने यह कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश के बैला-डीला स्थान का लोहे का पत्थर अच्छा है और पहले उस को भेजा जाना चाहिए और अगर यह बात सही है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्यों कुछ नहीं किया?

बाणेश्वर तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : यह ठीक है कि बैला-डीला के आयरन ओर की क्वालिटी के बारे में उन की राय यह थी कि वह काफी अच्छा है और इस में सन्देह नहीं कि वह अच्छा है—लेकिन जैपनीज के सामने तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स थे—एक पारादीप का, एक रूरकेला-वाइजैंग का और तीसरा बैला-डीला का। उन्होंने अब खुद ही यह फैसला किया कि वे पहले रूरकेला-वाइजैंग के प्रोजेक्ट को लेंगे, क्योंकि वहां से वे आसानी से और जल्दी आयरन-ओर ले जा सकते

हैं। अगर इस के मायने ये नहीं हैं कि बैला-डीला की या पारादीप की स्कीम खत्म कर दी गई है। उस पर विचार भी हो रहा है और जरूरत के मुतालिक काम होगा।

सेठ गोबिन्द बास : जहां तक बैला-डीला योजना का सम्बन्ध है, वहां तक अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जापान सरकार से भी बात-चीत की जा रही है, या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ सोच रही है अगर ये दोनों बातें चल रही हैं, या केवल एक बात चल रही है तो, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा।

श्री कानूनगो : अभी हमारी चर्चा चल रही है। हमारे सामने सवाल एक लम्बी रेल बनाने का है। जब हमारा विचार ठीक हो जायगा, तो जापानियों के साथ चर्चा होगी, या दूसरों के साथ चर्चा होगी।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know what percentage of the ore will be carried by Indian ships?

Shri Kanungo: We are keen on shipment on schedule. Whatever ships are available on schedule will be used.

सरकार अ० सि० सहगल : क्या यह सत्य है कि बैला-डीला से आयरन ओर ले जाने के लिए उन को हमारा विशाखापटनम पोर्ट स्थान ज्यादा नजदीक पड़ेगा बनिस्वत दूसरों के?

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं, दूसरी जगह, दूसरा पोर्ट नजदीक है। बैलाडीला में ज्यादा रेलवे लाइन बनाना होगा।

श्री लाल बहाल : क्या यह सही है कि भारत सरकार ने जापान सरकार के साथ इस प्रकार का पत्र व्यवहार किया है, जिस के अनुसार ४,५०,००० टन लोहा सुकिन्दा क्षेत्र से समझौते के अलावा दिया जायगा?

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं, ऐसा पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है। पत्र में यह कहा गया है

कि हम पारादीप से जितना ज्यादा हो सकेगा, उतना देने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

Shri V. C. Shukla: According to the present arrangements, iron ore from Taldih deposits will be exported via Visakhapatnam port involving heavy traffic over already over-strained Rourkela-Jharsuguda section of the South Eastern Railways which is serving the transportation needs of three huge constructions of steel plants.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to read questions.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know if the Government realise that a serious bottle-neck is bound to arise in this section, blocking ore deliveries?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. Care is being taken to increase the handling capacity at the port and also for increasing the line capacity of the Railways.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the ore of Bellary, especially of Sandur, and the ore of Kemmangundi is not also being exported?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. It is being exported from the west coast ports.

Shri Damani: May I know what arrangements have been made for speedy shipment of iron ore to Japan in order to avoid accumulation at ports?

Shri Kanungo: At present, there is not much accumulation at the ports simply because transport capacity is used and shipment is not detained beyond necessity.

Shri Assar: May I know if the Government are aware that millions of tons of low grade iron ore are in stock and whether there was any talk with the Japanese team to sell any low grade ore?

Shri Kanungo: Some contracts are packet contracts which include high grade as well as low grade ore.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know when this scheme of export of more ore from the ports of Vizag-Rourkela be taken up?

Shri Kanungo: We hope that when negotiations are complete and facilities are increased, in about two years, maximum exports can be done.

Shri Panigrahi: In the next three years of the Second Plan, what is the amount of iron ore proposed to be exported from the Sukinda mines and also from the Rourkela area annually to Japan?

Shri Kanungo: It all depends. We are targeting for availability of transport and port facilities and also mining facilities which are not yet adequate.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether it is a fact that ships cannot approach Paradip port and that ore is first put into bunkers and then taken to the ships?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. It is an off-shore loading minor port which is not equipped yet.

Fixation of Minimum Wage

+

*2044. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
 Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether Government propose to review the notification fixing minimum wages for the workers employed in the construction works under the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the same?

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

(b) The Revision Committee has made certain recommendations in this behalf which are being examined.

Shri Tangamani: Has the Revision Committee been asked to consider the norms which have been fixed for

fixing minimum wages in the 15th Indian Labour Conference?

Shri Abid Ali: The latter part of the question I did not hear.

Shri Tangamani: The method by which the minimum wages have to be adopted has been discussed and finalised at the 15th Indian Labour Conference. May I know whether those recommendations had been communicated to the revision committee when they were actually sitting for the purpose of revising the minimum wages for construction workers?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, they will take these recommendations into consideration.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government considered or examined the rational method of fixing work-day units and paying higher rates of wages for work done over and above the daily norms for each worker?

Shri Abid Ali: Wherever the piece rate system is prevalent, this is taken into consideration.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): In addition to piece rate, there are incentive systems of payment which take that into account.

Conference on the Law of Seas

*2045. { **Shri Kumaran:**
 { **Shri N. R. Munisamy.**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India participated in the Conference on the Law of Seas held in March, 1958; and

(b) what were the decisions and recommendations of the Conference?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The full report on this conference is not yet available. However, the conference failed in its main objective to draw up a convention on the Law of the Sea mainly because it could not arrive at the necessary agreement on the breadth of territorial waters. It was, therefore, recommended that the United Nations General Assembly should consider what the next step should be. There was agreement on various other aspects of the Laws of the Sea such as the Continental Shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources, conservation of fisheries, right of innocent passage of ships.

The Conference adopted a resolution for encouraging cooperation on conservation and on the human killing of marine life.

Another resolution, moved by India, was also adopted recommending that the question of banning and testing of nuclear weapons on the high seas should be considered by the General Assembly.

Shri Kumaran: May I know whether the conference was in any way helpful in resolving the differences existing between India and her neighbours regarding territorial waters and deep sea fishing rights?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Between India and what country?

Shri Kumaran: Between India and her neighbour, especially Ceylon.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I suggest that my colleague, the Law Minister, who was the leader of the delegation, might answer that question?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I am very happy to say that the Ceylonese delegation and the Indian delegation worked in complete harmony, and no disputes were ever raised by either party.

Shri Kumaran: May I know whether it is a fact that the representative

of Pakistan raised the issue of a corridor across Indian territory connecting the two wings of Pakistan and that he was able to canvass support among some powers represented at the conference?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a conference on land dispute or sea dispute?

Shri Kumaran: But it was raised.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be raised. I am not going to allow. How does it arise out of this question? Hon. Members must address themselves to the question here. A thousand things may occur: it will not be allowed here.

Shri Bimal Ghose: In the conference on the law of the seas, something else was done. It is about the conference, not about anything else.

Shri Kumaran: This issue was raised in the conference.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Government of India participated in the Conference on the Law of Seas held in March, 1958. This is a conference on the law of the seas, how far the territorial waters will extend, six miles, 100 miles or 200 miles. Then, how does the corridor come in? I am not going to allow. That was irrelevant in this conference. I was not the President of that conference, I could not command the deletion of all that. If I were there, I would have expunged all that. (Laughter).

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the question of free entry into the sea by land-locked countries was taken into consideration, and if so with what result?

Shri A. K. Sen: There was a resolution passed by the Fifth Committee on land-locked countries and their rights of access to the sea as also the right of transit of goods over the territories of their neighbours. The point of view of India was very ably expressed by our representative in the Fifth Committee, and I myself took part in one or two meetings to let the Committee know our point of view in the matter. I am happy

to say that the resolution which was ultimately accepted with hardly any opposition was a Swiss resolution accepting our point of view. The resolution completely met our stand in the matter.

Shri Kumaran: May I know whether the question of pollution of sea waters by nuclear test explosions was raised at the conference and any decision taken thereon?

Shri A. K. Sen: It was raised and India did sponsor a resolution prohibiting the pollution of seas either by radio-active rays or otherwise. As far as the idea was concerned, we got a good deal of support in the matter, but the resolution was lost in the Committee only by one vote. I speak subject to correction because the final report has not come yet, but my recollection is that it was lost by one vote. Nevertheless, after this resolution was lost, an amended resolution was accepted which to a very large extent met the point of view of India as also other countries sharing the view that the high seas should not be polluted by radio-active rays.

Pakistan's letter to U.N. on Kashmir

↓

‘2046. { **Shri Bhogji Bhai:**
 { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 12 on the 7th April, 1958 and state whether Government have since received the authorised text of the letter written by the Pakistan Representative at U.N.O. regarding certain administrative measures taken by India in Kashmir?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes, Sir. An authorised copy of the letter in question has been received in circulation and copies of letters to the Security Council are placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 139.]

श्री भोगजी भाई : काश्मीर के कुछ इलाकों में जिस पर कि पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है और वहां पर जो अत्याचार किया जा रहा है क्या उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार ने यू० एन० ओ० को अभी हाल में कोई चिट्ठी लिखी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा ज्वेडिश कार्य-मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : मैं समझा नहीं कि आपने क्या फ़रमाया। पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर के जिस हिस्से पर कब्जा किया हुआ है वहां पर इसके आगे में जरा समझा नहीं कि आपने क्या फ़रमाया ?

श्री बलराम सिंह : कोई चिट्ठी यू० एन० ओ० को लिखी है ?

श्री भोगजी भाई : काश्मीर के उन इलाकों में जिन पर कि पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है और वहां पर जो अत्याचार किया जा रहा है क्या उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार ने यू० एन० ओ० को हाल में कोई चिट्ठी लिखी है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हमने जो यूनाइटेड नेशंस को इसका एक जवाब भेजा था उसमें उन इलाकों का कुछ जिक्र है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of such a baseless demand made by the Pakistan representative, may I know what efforts the Government of India are making to counter such demands and propaganda?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The normal course is that we deny them. We follow the normal course.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस जहरीले प्रोपेगंडा की ओर गया है जो कि पाकिस्तानी अखबार और नेतागण लगातार भारत के विरुद्ध कर रहे हैं और वहां की जनता में भारत के प्रति घृणा का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और कभी कभी सीमा पर छोटे मोटे हमले भी हो जाते हैं ? क्या भारत सरकार ने इसके बारे में यू० एन० ओ० या पाकिस्तान से कुछ प्रतिकार के रूप में लिखा पढ़ी की है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं, यूनाइटेड नेशंस को हमने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं लिखा है।

Shri Joachim Alva: In paragraph 3 of the letter written by our delegate, it is stated: "The Government of India have not violated any Security Council Resolution that they have accepted, nor have they repudiated any of their international engagements. But the Government of Pakistan, on the other hand, have throughout the last ten years acted in violation of the resolution." I want to know why there is no punch in our propaganda in putting over this case.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मरुना मारभाई द्वारा जो साहित्य यहां से प्रकाशित होता है वह यू० एन० ओ० में जाता है और पाकिस्तान में जाता है और उसका वहां पर उपयोग होता है, उसको काउंटरपेक्ट करने के वास्ते सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ;

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या जाना है। गतिविध जिनकी चर्चा हुई वह भी वहां मुमकिन है कुछ पहुंचता हो और यूनाइटेड नेशंस और और जगह भी वह जाता हो, उसके बारे में बार बार हमारी तरफ से कह दिया गया है कि आमतौर से वह बिल्कुल गलत होता है, ज्यादातर उसमें बड़ाई हुई बातें और गलत बातें होती हैं उसके अलावा और कौन करिया हो सकता है मैं नहीं जानता।

Industrial Enterprises

+
*2047. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn

to the reported statement of the Japanese Ambassador in India to the effect that the Japanese manufacturers of heavy machinery would be interested in co-operating with Indian entrepreneurs to set up industrial enterprises in India by providing capital or by giving deferred payment facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any concrete proposals from the Japanese Government in this regard; and

(c) the progress made in the matter?

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

(b) Not so far, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether any proposals have been submitted to Government by the private sector for setting up some industrial enterprises with the collaboration of the Japanese?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this particular question is concerned, it relates to heavy machinery, and no such proposal has so far been submitted. But there are many other industries where proposals have come for Japanese collaboration.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Do Government intend to give any facilities to make this proposition successful and if so, the nature of such facilities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The facilities would be that if the scheme of payment of foreign exchange for the import of capital goods and also all the requirements of raw materials are submitted to Government, and if after consideration, we find that they fall in line with our policy not to add any substantial burden to the existing situation, then the same can be considered.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government have surveyed the requirements of the country for heavy

machinery, and out of that what quantity will be produced in this country, and what action is being taken to meet the entire demand of the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present estimate is that about Rs. 125 crores worth of machinery is required to be imported in the country. At the end of the Second Plan, the estimate is likely to go up to Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 crores. The present production is Rs. 35 crores per annum and we are making efforts to see that by 1960-61, we shall manufacture about Rs. 100 crores of machinery in this country.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether this Japanese participation would be for setting up industries to produce consumer goods or capital goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This particular question which has been referred to in the statement of the Japanese Ambassador in India is regarding the setting up of heavy machinery manufacturing capacity with Japanese collaboration, not the consumer goods.

Shri V. C. Shukla: It has been found that for collaboration, the foreign industrialists insist upon more than 7½ per cent. income-tax-free dividend on preference shares. Will Government consider this possibility of allowing them more dividend on preference shares?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such agreements have come to our notice, nor does anybody insist on a particular dividend. The real technical collaboration basis is either the royalty or the research fee or the engineering fee for a particular value or type of technical collaboration.

Coke Oven Plant in Durgapore

*2048, **Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have made any proposal for

the doubling of the capacity of the Coke-Oven Plant in Durgapore; and

(b) if so, whether sanction has been accorded to the proposal?

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

(b) No. It was considered that the best manner in which additional capacity for hard coke should be created must be gone into by a Committee. Accordingly a Committee is being appointed for this purpose by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Is it a fact that this question was examined and it was found that unless the plant was doubled, it would not be economical?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That is the point made by the West Bengal Government that the cost of production can be reduced by 30 per cent. by doubling the plant. But all these things will have to be gone into by the committee although this would not be a direct point of reference, so far as I can see.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do I understand that if the committee comes to a decision that that is so the question of foreign exchange will not be put forward as a plea not to sanction this?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In fact, the West Bengal Government themselves thought that the question of foreign exchange would not prove to be very difficult because by deferred payment the whole thing could be spread over a number of years.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do I understand that this question was not examined at all as to whether it will be economic or uneconomic on the present capacity?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): There was further difference of opinion regarding the need for the additional production in the present conditions of demand. That matter has to be gone into first, as to where, if there is any addition, it is going to be consumed. Therefore, the location of any increased capacity also is a matter for consideration.

Migrants from Goa

***2049. Shri Assar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many families from Goa who have migrated to Indian territory are residing in the District of Ratnagiri and Karwar;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether it is a fact that many families have not received any help from the Central Government and are in critical position; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). There are three displaced families from Goa residing in Ratnagiri and ten displaced persons in Karwar.

(c) and (d). Government have received applications for financial assistance from two displaced persons residing in the District of Ratnagiri and another from a person now living in Hyderabad. These are under consideration.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know the dates of the applications received, and the action taken up till now?

Mr. Speaker: Dates? There may be a number of applications.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know when the applications were received, two months before or four months before or six months before?

Mr. Speaker: I would have myself advised notice. How can the Minister remember the dates of all these applications?

An Hon. Member: There were only two applications.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word? Possibly, the suggestion is that an application

was received before the previous answer was given, and, therefore, that answer was not a correct one—possibly; I do not know. If that is the inference or allegation, may I assure the House that that application was not received before, but it was received afterwards, that is, after the answer?

Radio-active Waste

५५

*2050. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of dumping radio-active waste in the sea has been considered by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) what contribution has been made by India towards the solution of this problem?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The method of dumping radioactive wastes in the sea is only one way of disposing of such wastes and is a part of the wider issue of waste disposal in general. The subject of waste disposal is included among the health and safety activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency. There have been some very preliminary discussions on the subject at meetings of the Board of Governors of the Agency, but no conclusions have been arrived at.

(c) The general question of safe disposal of radioactive wastes is under the active consideration of a committee appointed by the Director of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to a recent note by the USSR on this subject, complaining against this disposal

of radio-active waste? The statement made by the Prime Minister in that this problem does not baffle us at all. May I know what the correct position is? While speaking on the Demands for Grants, he stated that we had no problem whatsoever, and that the discharge in the ocean was absolutely safe, and there was less of radio-activity in it than in the ordinary water. May I know what the correct position is, and how the two things reconcile?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My answer previously related to what we were doing at Trombay, and we gave the assurance that that involved no danger to anybody at all. I was not making that statement in regard to everything that was happening in the wide world, as to how other countries were disposing of it. Obviously, I neither know fully, nor can I give an assurance.

The hon. Member referred to the U.S.S.R. protesting against something. I can say nothing about it, as I do not know all the facts.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I know whether the Prime Minister will be pleased to see to it that our students taking training in atomic energy in different parts of the world are given full details as to how we are dealing with this problem in India, because they are very much puzzled when people ask them about it and they do not know the answer?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am surprised to hear that, because the students who have been sent abroad are students who almost always have worked in these establishments at Trombay. So, it is not a question of their being told. They know from personal experience. There might be a special case of a person who has not worked there. If the lady Member could draw my attention to any particular fact in her knowledge, I shall enquire.

Shri Kashiwal: The Prime Minister will recall that a few months back,

there was some accident at Harwell in U.K. in some Atomic Energy Establishment, and subsequently we read that thousands of gallons of contaminated milk and some other waste were thrown into the sea. May I know whether Government have received any reports on the effect of this dumping into the sea of that contaminated milk and other waste?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The British Government, and I believe, the British Atomic Energy Commission issued statements about this matter, about the accident at Harwell and the steps taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the method and the procedure adopted by us at Trombay is in any way different from that adopted by other countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer this question unless I know about the exact procedure in every country. Obviously, most of the procedures are common;—they learn from each other—they might vary here and there, but the basic approach must be the same.

Passport Racketeers

*2051. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have obtained certain information about passport racketeers working on two sides of the Indo-West Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Offenders are being prosecuted under the appropriate sections of the Law.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether it is a fact that an increasing number of Pakistani nationals have asked for Indian citizenship? How many of them have taken Indian citizenship?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of passports? Passport relates to passport, not to citizenship.

Shri Nath Pal: There have been press reports that racketeering is taking a very serious turn, that passports are sold from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 8000 per head. That is one aspect. Secondly, in Bombay 7 police officials have been arrested for being accomplices in this racketeering business. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to say what steps are taken to curtail these activities?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The following precautionary measures have been taken to combat recurrence of such incidents: (1) The accused, both in Delhi and the adjacent States, are being dealt with according to law in India; (2) The police, the Regional Passport Officers and Indian Missions abroad have been alerted and asked to keep a close watch on the activities of passport racketeers; (3) Travel documents of incoming and outgoing personnel are now scrutinised minutely at check-posts on the Indo-Pakistan border. These are some of the measures we are taking.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Is it a fact that one of these passport racketeers arrested in this connection along with police officials, managed to escape from jail custody? If so, what action has been taken to investigate the connection between the police officials and this particular man?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This news appeared in the papers this morning. I cannot say anything about it. I do not know.

श्री नरयण नकुट्टी मेनन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगा-

का क्या है और किलने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गयी है ?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री : (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : पासपोर्ट के सिलसिले में पाकिस्तान जाने के पासपोर्ट के अलावा एक और दिक्कत होती है। पंजाब में जाली पासपोर्ट बनाने के काफी बड़े कारखाने खुले हुए थे ताकि यहाँ से लोग आसकर इंग्लैंड जा सकें इस उम्मीद में कि वहाँ काम मिलेगा और अच्छी तनखाहें मिलेंगी। यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल हो गया था और हम इसे रोकना चाहते थे। इस हाउस में यह सवाल उठाया गया कि क्यों रोकते हो। वहाँ पर लोग बगैर किसी इन्तिजाम के जाते थे, बगैर वहाँ की बोनी सीखे हुए, और काफी दिक्कतें उठानी होती थीं। तो हमने इसको रोकने की कोशिश की। जाली पासपोर्ट बहुत चल गये थे। काफी लोग पकड़े गये और रोके भी गये।

Firing by Pakistanis

+

*2053. { **Shri U. L. Patil:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Indian national has been killed as a result of firing by Pakistani Military personnel on the 12th April, 1958 at Hansnabad;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in regard to this incident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). On the 12th of April, 1958, three Indian nationals of Sodepur, P.S. Hasnabad, District 24-Parganas, were proceeding for fishing in a boat through the Indian side of river Kalindi. When they reached Singerkathi, an Indian village opposite to Pakistan Border

Outpost at Uksha, the Pakistani Military Patrol Party called them towards the Pakistani border. On the Indian nationals paying no heed to this, the Pakistani military men opened fire resulting in the instantaneous death of one of them.

The Government of West Bengal have in a strong protest lodged with the Government of East Pakistan asked for an immediate enquiry into the matter and compensation for loss of life. A similar protest has also been made by the Government of India to the Pakistan High Commission.

Shri U. L. Patil: May I know if any reply has been received to the protest?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Pakistan's case is that these people were engaged in smuggling.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As it is now more than 20 days, may we know if there is any possibility of getting any reply from the Pakistan High Commissioner here or from Pakistan directly?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As the Prime Minister has said, the East Pakistan Government have replied saying that these men were engaged in smuggling. No reply has yet been received from the Government of Pakistan in Karachi.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the position regarding smuggling? Arrests can take place, but can unarmed people be also shot down for smuggling?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are merely stating what the Government of Pakistan have said. They have said that they were suspected of smuggling, they called upon them, but they did not reply, so they fired. I quite agree with the hon. Member that they should not be shot down. But on these international borders—it is very unfortunate—people seem

to keep their fingers on the triggers all the time all over the place in a nervous state.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that the police or armed police patrols Pakistan is keeping along this border have been increased? Are they constantly increasing and are we on our side doing something to protect lives and property?

An Hon. Member: We are lodging protests!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give the figures regarding patrols on the other side of the border. But what normally is done is that if there is any trouble in any particular area, patrols and posts are increased in that area immediately.

Article in 'New Age'

+

*2053. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 15 on the 17th April, 1958 and state:

(a) what were the reasons for asking compensation under separate heads for him, his wife and sons when his wife is living with him and his sons are described as minors;

(b) what was the difficulty in making a composite claim for his share of ancestral property;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the first instance his mother Shrimati Putli Devi was also a claimant and in later application she withdrew her claim; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a large portion of his property was in cantonment and whether the value of land was also computed in assessing his claims?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The attention of the hon. Members is drawn to the reply given by me on 17th April, 1958 to Short Notice Question No. 15. It was optional under the rules either for the Karta of a joint Hindu family to file a claim as Karta on behalf of the whole family or for the various members of the family to file claims for their respective shares separately.

(c) It was withdrawn by her own son who held a power of attorney on her behalf. Shrimati Putli Devi, who is my stepmother, had no interest in the ancestral property.

(d) No. My claim has been verified exactly in the same manner as the claims of other persons for properties in Cantonments. The value of land was not taken into account in assessing the claim.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that besides the claim of Shrimati Putli Devi to the joint family property, she was also a claimant in her own right, as has been stated in the statement laid, and that the date of her application for the claim and the date on which cheque was given were very close by? Were there certain other widows' outstanding claims on that very date?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I said in reply to the Short Notice Question was that as far as my stepmother was concerned, she was left some property by her father who died in 1931. If she filed a claim on account of the property left to her by her own father and received either some maintenance allowance or compensation, I have no knowledge. My mother does not live with me. She lives in Rajasthan.

Mr. Speaker: I want to make a suggestion. I feel not a little embarrassing to allow this question or this kind of answer. The hon. Minister has to decide his own affairs and give an explanation about himself so far as his Ministry is concerned. I would

make a suggestion that in all cases where any Minister is interested in a particular matter relating to his department, he will place it in the hands of the Prime Minister who will appoint some other persons to look into it and dispose of it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru rose—

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I said so in reply to the Short Notice Question.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If in any newspaper allegations are made which *prima facie* have no force, is the Minister to run to the Prime Minister immediately?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. The hon. Minister admits that this is a matter relating to his own department. If it is so, is it right that the Minister should take the responsibility of deciding a matter between himself and his step-mother?

12 hrs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nothing between himself and his step-mother. As a matter of fact, there was an article in a newspaper called *New Age* in which various allegations were made against my hon. colleague. Thereafter, a Short Notice Question was asked here and my hon. colleague made a statement after consulting me and showing it to me. I was brought into the picture at an early stage and he answered it. So far as I was concerned, there is no question of any further enquiry into the matter.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I only add one thing? Claims were invited in 1950. They were verified in the year 1951, 1952, long before I was appointed a Minister 3-4 years after that. I was not a Minister then. That is No. 1.

No. 2 is that my claims were verified exactly in the same manner as the claims of any claimant—I mean the

4,60,000 claimants. No. 3 is that over 3,15,000 people have been paid their claims up till now to the total value of Rs. 80 crores. I have not received a single penny in my claim.

While replying to the short notice question I had categorically stated—may I read out four lines?—:

"As Minister in charge of the Compensation Scheme, my position is peculiar and difficult."

I am dealing with the claims

"There is no authority outside those prescribed under the Act who can pass orders in regard to claims and compensation. All these orders are of a judicial nature. Nevertheless, as I do not want..."

just as you have remarked yourself, Sir,

"...any matter which concerns me or the members of my family should be finally decided by officers of my Ministry, I propose to refer any such matter whenever it arises to the Prime Minister for such procedural consideration that may be deemed necessary."

things. I have not received any compensation. If and when I do take the compensation I shall not do so without the case being referred to the Prime Minister. Thirdly, if ever I get my claim, I can only do that by bidding at the public auction for property. There is no other procedure open to me.

Shri Joachim Alva: I believe in what you say, Sir. When a Minister is personally involved, another Minister may answer the question to save personal embarrassments as well as the dignity of the House.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Can the Minister lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the original claims and the verified claims?

That will save embarrassment for him and for us too.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This very question has been raised and formed part of the original question. You have deleted it yourself.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is only a question of laying it on the Table of the House. If we have been wrong, we shall correct ourselves and if he is wrong he will correct himself.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to know whether the Minister will lay on the Table the original claims, the claim orders and the verified claims . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Under the old rules, the family members of a joint family filed their claims separately. I have accepted it and I said so. When these claims were filed in 1950 that was the rule. Under the rules then prevailing, the idea was that everybody will get his share *pro rata*. It was later on in 1955 that it was decided that there would be one unit and a ceiling. I was responsible for bringing that amendment in this House that in the life time of his father, his son could not get a share.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My point is not that at all, Sir. Unfortunately the hon. Minister replies to a somewhat quite different question than the one put from this side. The question is this. Will he lay on the Table of the House the original claims, the claim orders made and the amounts verified and passed? That is all that I wanted.

Mr. Speaker: Relating to this matter?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That question was received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and this part has been deleted because it was of a judicial nature...

Mr. Speaker: We do not go into individual cases here. Thousands of claims have been disposed of. We

are not sitting here as an appellate authority to decide whether a decision is right or wrong. Individual hon. Members may hold their own views on individual cases. But I would like to tell hon. Members that we have no jurisdiction. How long can we sit? Shall we sit endlessly on these matters of individual cases? Therefore, I suggest that in all matters where there is a possibility of doubt whether it affects an individual Minister, some other Minister must be authorised to look into that matter or the Prime Minister himself may do so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I accept that, Sir. I may say with all respect that in the present case, if I may repeat, the whole question arises because there is a Minister involved, not because any individual is involved. The question arose in that matter three or four years before he became a Minister—that is, in regard to the putting in of those applications, etc. In fact, no action has been taken in the sense that any payment was made. No payment is going to be made. In the normal course, as he said, if and when it arises, it is referred to the Prime Minister and is considered fully.

Shri Tangamani: But what is the difficulty in complying with that question?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow any paper to be laid on the Table. This will be a precedent for every other case and a statement will have to be laid on the Table if a licence is disposed of or cancelled... (*Interruptions*.) Order, order. Every hon. Member and every person will heckle the other hon. Member and make the life of the hon. Member impossible here. Already I know a number of hon. Members are being troubled by the refugees. They must be left to the care of the Minister except in the case where he is a Minister himself in which case I shall leave it to the hon. Prime Minister. If still there is a doubt, those persons who are Members of Parliament can be relieved of that doubt by the Prime Minister taking the papers and doing whatever is necessary... (*Interruptions*). It is

because the Minister himself in a quasi-judicial form has to decide a particular matter. I am not going to allow any statement to be placed on the Table of the House. That is my ruling also for rejecting clause (e) in the original question. I leave it to the hon. Prime Minister to consider what other steps need be taken. I am not going to allow any such paper to be placed here to remove any kind of doubt here.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I do not quite understand. I completely agree, if I may say so with respect, that where any Minister is concerned, directly or indirectly, the matter has to be viewed from a special point of view. It is not a mere individual case. He is a Minister. In other cases it may be dealt with. But in this case the matter cannot be dealt with by him alone. The Prime Minister comes in; may be the Cabinet comes in. Whatever it may be, I accept it. In the present case I do not quite know because about eight or nine years ago, long before my colleague was a Member of Parliament or a Minister, he put in an application on his behalf at that time, which application is apparently not disposed of or dealt with and nothing has been paid to him. As I said, no action can be taken on that application, he being a Minister, by his Ministry. He will have to come up to me or to the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Next question....
(Interruptions.) The Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to submit one thing.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have tabled a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it if there is a separate question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER Tour of Foreign Service Inspectors to Europe

S. N. Q. No. 19. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inspection team is to leave for two months tour of Europe immediately;

(b) whether the itinerary includes several days stay in Madrid which has no Indian Embassy;

(c) whether the inspection of all the Indian Embassies in Europe will be completed during this short tour; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange involved in this tour?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, for four days.

(c) No.

(d) Rs. 34,200.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if there are certain embassies that have not at all been inspected and certain embassies that have been inspected more than once and also whether those that have not been inspected at all are in the Asian areas and those that have been inspected more than once are more in the European areas? If so, what is the reason for sending this particular inspection team to Europe?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The reason, Sir, is to inspect these places, many of which have not been visited at all at any time. Some have been visited. They are important. Some like London are constantly visited, being just on the way. Whenever an inspector goes he reports about certain places. Most of the places that this team is going to visit are Prague, Warsaw, Budapest, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm, London, Madrid, Rabat, Paris, Rome and Cairo. This is the itinerary of this team. Most of these places have not been visited. Therefore, I cannot off-hand say what places in Asia have been visited or have not been visited. Only recently, last week, this team went to Burma and came back to Rangoon after visiting our Embassy there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that many of the areas in Asia and West Asia require the inspection

team to go and find out what are the living conditions there, and the inspection team spends very little time in these outposts and spends much more time in the shopping centres of Singapore, Hongkong and other places?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How could I answer that question, Sir, unless we have the itinerary and their programme as to how many days they have spent at each place? I cannot know by heart. I shall look into the matter. If the suggestion is that they have spent more time in Hongkong and Singapore—of course, it is pleasant to be there—I cannot answer that unless I enquire into it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that we have no Indian Embassy in Madrid, and yet our inspection team is going to stay there for four full days and much less time in Rabat which already has a small Consulate functioning there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because, we are opening an Embassy in Madrid.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the inspection team to do there before we have opened an Embassy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because, they are advising what to do, how to open it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether when our inspection teams go either to Europe or to Asia they finish their work of inspection of the entire area before returning, or they do only a two months' summer tour to be repeated afterwards?

Mr. Speaker: Why should there be all sorts of allegations? A question may be asked and answer elicited without comments like this. With respect to these matters I would suggest—the Prime Minister is the Prime Minister for the whole of India; not only for the Congress, but for the Opposition also—that hon. Members may write to the hon. Minister. Any hon. Member can do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like you, Sir, to explain to me what exactly is wrong in my asking this question. Most of the important things are being cut down for want of funds, whereas we find that when our inspection teams go abroad they finish only a few Embassies and come back so that they may again go after some time. This is an important question. I do not see anything tendentious in it.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I admitted it. It is open to the Prime Minister to say that on account of shortness of notice he is not going to answer it. But he readily accepted to answer this. I will allow some broad outlines to be asked in the House. With respect to details, if hon. Members have got any doubts they may write to the Prime Minister and get the information. If still they do not get the necessary information and if the matter is important, I will allow it later.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: With regard to this inspection team, Sir, I would like to know whether there is continuity of those who inspect or, is it a fact that we have been constantly changing the inspection team so that it makes the continuity of work difficult?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The present head of the inspection team is a new person. Our Chief of Protocol has now been made an Inspector. These changes take place after every two or three years. He is now undertaking the work and the man who had inspected, apart from his colleagues, is doing something else. I do not think there has been any change very rapidly; it is only after a certain period of time. It is admitted, Sir, that these inspections are very necessary. They are the usual thing in foreign missions; and they are necessary from the point of view of efficiency economy, toning up the work and keeping us informed of what is happening. Unfortunately, we did not have them till about two or three years ago. Now we are having them, and they have already borne results in efficiency

and economy. We save money, that is to say, the amount we spend on inspectors is very little, much less than the amount we save by giving effect to their recommendations.

The hon. Lady Member's mind is full of suspicions. It is rather difficult for me to deal with a suspicious mind. Obviously, I cannot guarantee that every person who has gone there has been working 24 hours a day or 12 hours a day, and not, perhaps, having an off-time in the afternoon or spending an off-day. I cannot guarantee that. We try to draw up their programme having regard to the work to be done there, and we presume that the work will be done efficiently and properly.

Madrid was included specially because it is quite a new field for us. We know nothing about it. None of our people have been to Madrid ever since independence or before. It is quite a new field, and it was necessary. If we send a man—we are not having an Ambassador there; we are having a Charge d' affaires—somebody has to make arrangements for him. However, he himself goes and does it. This team could easily go there because it is on the way to Rabat and, therefore, he could go there and fix it up. It is quite a normal thing. There is nothing very special and attractive in Madrid for a person to go there for a holiday.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I bring to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister, Sir, that sometimes when visas are required some people of the Embassies or Consulate want some money before they give visas; it is very sad.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, I suggest very serious charge, Sir. I should like the hon. Member to give me the name of any person like that.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It will be a little shame for our country. I will

write a letter to the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He must have done it earlier and not brought it up here in this House.

Shri S. A. Dange: On this point of suspicion, Sir, what I want to say is, it is not that we are over-suspicious; we are just being cautious after the directions given by the Chagla Commission Report.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say, Sir, that the Chagla Commission Report casts no aspersions on the foreign service, the home service or the domestic service? I really protest against the Chagla Commission Report being used for purposes like this. Neither Justice Chagla nor anybody else wanted it. It has nothing, no relation to Shri Dange saying anything on this question or anything related directly or indirectly to this question. How then does it arise. Sir, except through some perverse bit of reasoning?

Shri S. A. Dange: They have asked to be generally cautious about the services.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our services are very good and very honest, by and large. I repeat that here. They have done a fine piece of work in India. I cannot guarantee about the honesty and integrity of every individual out of the thousands of persons, but I say that our services can compare with any services in the wide world in efficiency and in integrity.

Shri S. A. Dange: And the Ministers too.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And the Ministers too; I am not so sure of the Opposition.

Shri S. A. Dange: Who had to resign because of the Report?

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, I suggest that the remarks of Raja Mahendra Pratap about officers merit expunction from the proceedings.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not mind. I am not afraid of these remarks. I want our Raja Sahab to send me a single case. I am prepared to let him mention it here in public; I shall answer it. Let him put a question here in the House, I shall answer it; I do not want to hide any facts.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I only said...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I must be a little more severe with the hon. Member. He does not put himself to any discipline so far as this House is concerned. Even when I get up and I ask him kindly to resume his seat, he does not do so. Hon. Members will kindly see that there are certain rules in the Rules of Procedure relating to questions about officers. They must observe those rules. If any particular Member has got any complaint against some officers, he must intimate to the Minister to be ready with an answer; off-hand they ought not to raise such questions here. When once some dust is thrown particularly on some Embassy or our Foreign Service the matter becomes serious. Much depends upon their integrity and the confidence and respect we have as it affects their reputation as a whole. Therefore, such observations ought not to be made here. Even when questions are put, it is proper for me to look into the matter and allow or disallow. Therefore, at random an hon. Member ought not to say any such thing in the House—until he speaks I do not know whether he speaks rightly or wrongly.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Saudi Arabian Trade Mission

*2040. **Shri Shobha Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the result of the Saudi Arabian Mission which visited India to explore possibilities of strengthening trade relations between the two countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A copy of the Joint Com-

munique issued in pursuance of the Delegation's visit is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 140.]

Model Town in Rewari

*2042. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shops and houses built by Government in Model Town, Rewari, District Gurgaon of Punjab form part of the rehabilitation pool;

(b) the number of houses and shops out of them which have been sold;

(c) how the remaining houses and shops are being utilised at present;

(d) whether there is any proposal to dispose them of by sale; and

(e) if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, they form part of the compensation pool.

(b) Houses—7, Shops—Nil.

(c) 241 houses are in occupation of the Infirmary; 7 have been leased out to Government, 5 are occupied by private persons on rental basis and 38 are lying vacant.

4 shops are also lying vacant.

(d) and (e). According to the policy of Government, all vacant properties in townships will be sold by public auction. As most of the houses are being used as infirmary, the question of their sale at the moment does not arise.

Powerloom Mills in Punjab

*2054. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of powerloom mills have been closed down in the Punjab State on account of excise duty and heavy stocks unsold;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the owners of such mills have started

powerloom mulls of small number in different names to avoid excise duty; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

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

Wage Board for Plantation Workers

*2055. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government for setting up Wage Board for determining wages of plantation workers; and

(b) if so, whether those proposals have been examined and whether any decision has been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister for Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The matter was considered by the Sub-Committee of the Industrial Committee on Plantations on 23rd April, 1958 and the conclusion was that a Wage Board need not be appointed at present.

Employees' Provident Fund

*2056. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 300 on the 19th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether a firm decision has since been taken with regard to grant of recoverable loans from the Employees' Provident Fund to the employees suffering from serious illness; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be reached on the recommendation made by the Central Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund in this regard at their meeting held on the 24th March, 1957?

The Deputy Minister for Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A re-

commendation in this regard made by the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund in their last meeting is under the consideration of Government of India and a final decision will be taken shortly.

Nagas

Shri Liladhar Koteki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
*2057. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri N. C. Laskar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naga hostiles recently penetrated into North Cachar Hills and caused depredations on the Kukis and the Nagas;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether there have been any activities of hostile Nagas in the Dimapur and Margherita areas also; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to protect the people in the affected areas?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Recently, about 60 Naga hostiles are reported to have entered the North Cachar Mikir Hills District of Assam and indulged in some looting and kidnapping.

(c) No. Not since early March.

(d) Armed Police columns from Assam are operating in North Cachar Hills with a view to apprehend the miscreants and protect law-abiding citizens. Additional powers under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act have been given to the Police.

Raw Film

*2058. { **Shri Achar;**
Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Nagi Reddy;
Shri Narayanankutty Menon;
Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has imposed a cut of 60 per cent. in the import of raw film recently;

(b) what is the value of the raw film for which import is allowed and how much of it is earmarked for the Films Division of Government;

(c) whether Government have received any representations on behalf of the film producers regarding the hardship it would cause them; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The quota percentage for this item was reduced from 60 to 40 during the current licensing period in the first instance which was later restored.

(b) On the basis of the existing quota of 60 per cent Gen. and 60 per cent Soft the total licensing for imports of raw films during the current period is likely to be of the order of Rs. 65 lakhs. In addition to this Rs. 5 lakhs worth of films have been released to the Trade from the imports made by the State Trading Corporation against licences issued to them for Rs. 20 lakhs during October, 1957—March, 1958 on rupee payment. Additional stocks of raw films imported by the State Trading Corporation will also be diverted to meet the needs of the industry, if necessary. This does not, however, include the requirements of Films Division of the Government of India which will be licensed against specific foreign exchange releases obtained by them from the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a result of the representations received on behalf of the Film Producers regarding hardship, the cut in imports would cause them, the import policy has been reviewed by the Government and the quota has been restored to 60 per cent Gen. and 60 per cent Soft during the current period as announced in Public Notice No. 31-ITC (PN)/58 dated 28-4-1958.

Extradition Treaty

*2059. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1147 on the 24th August, 1957 and state the progress so far made towards the conclusion of Extradition Treaty between India and Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The matter is still under consideration.

All India Sericulture Training Institute (Mysore)

*2060. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1635 on the 10th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether suitable land is available for the establishment of an All India Training Institute for Sericulture near Channapatna (Mysore); and

(b) if so, whether the Government of Mysore have acquired the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have stated that no suitable land is available near Channapatna but that land and buildings are available at Mysore city which would be suitable for the purpose. It has accordingly been decided to locate the All India Training Institute for Sericulture at Mysore city.

Closure of Textile Mills in Kanpur

*2061. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 10,000 textile workers are facing unemployment on account of closure and partial closure of several mills in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve this problem; and

(c) whether a High Power Commission is being appointed to investigate into the working of these Mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) Two mills with a complement of 7,070 workers are known to be closed at present. One other mill with a labour strength of 2,252 is under notice of closure.

(b) and (c). The appointment of a Commission is not considered necessary at present but the situation is being kept under Government's close watch.

S.S. Light Railway

*2061-A. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 212 workers of S.S. Light Railway were retrenched during April, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 25 Railway workmen of the S.S. Light Railway have been on a sit-down strike since the 10th April, 1958;

(d) if so, what are their demands; and

(e) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 49 workers were retrenched during April, 1958.

(b) These workmen have been retrenched as a measure of economy.

(c) 25 retrenched workmen of the Railway have been reported to be squatting in the lawn opposite the office of the Superintendent of the Railway.

(d) That the retrenched workers should be reinstated.

(e) The dispute has been referred for adjudication.

Displaced Persons in Purana Qila

*2062. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 964 on the 10th December, 1957 and state the progress made in shifting the displaced persons residing in Purana Qila, Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Out of 689 displaced families in Purana Qila, 134 families have actually shifted. 148 families have accepted plots and they have been given six months' time to shift.

Industrial Development of Saudi Arabia

*2063. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia have asked for India's assistance in setting up industries in that country; and

(b) if so, the particulars of industries to be set up and the attitude of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The question of mutual co-operation for economic development of both countries was discussed in general terms.

(b) Does not arise.

Manganese Ore

*2064. { **Shri Bhogji Bhai:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of Manganese Ore from the

Western countries has recently decreased; and

(b) if so, what is the reason?

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

(b) The main reasons for the decline are:—

(i) On account of the current recession, steel production in the U.S.A. has gone down to almost 50 per cent. of its rated capacity, and inventory stocks with principal consumers are high. In other countries also steel production has declined.

(ii) Production of ferro-manganese in U.S.A. which has so far sustained a high level of the demand for high grade ores has also declined.

(iii) The low grade manganese ore which was being used as a desulphurising agent in the production of steel is gradually being replaced by Caustic Soda.

(iv) World production of manganese ore has increased and increased supplies are available from competing sources.

Indians in Ceylon

*2065. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indians were killed in the recent disturbances in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited

*2066. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Nanjappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd. have entered into an agreement with an American firm for the manufacture of Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin in India; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement?

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

(b) A statement containing important points of the agreement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 141.]

Pakistanis' Raid on Chhamba Village

*2067. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 13th April, 1958 Pakistanis carried out a raid on Chhamba village (in Jammu and Kashmir State) resulting in the death of two and injuries to three Indian nationals;

(b) if so, the details of this incident; and

(c) the action taken in respect thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). On the night of 13th April, 1958, eight persons raided village Chhamba in Jammu and Kashmir State which is about four miles on our side of the Cease Fire Line. They attacked a man sleeping in his shop, a couple sleeping in their compound and another man elsewhere. Two of the victims received injuries; the other

two were killed. Enquiries to ascertain the identity of the assailants, are in progress.

(c) Necessary action will be taken after enquiries have been completed.

Purchase of Milk from U.S.A.

*2068. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to buy during the current year dry milk from the U.S.A. under the PL 480; and

(b) if so, how much and on what terms?

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

(b) Purchase authorisation for 5,430 tons has been obtained and tenders have already been invited by the India Supply Mission, Washington. The cost will be paid in rupees in the American account in India as provided under the PL 480.

Displaced Squatters at Prime Minister's Residence

*2069. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:

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

(a) whether 50 representatives of various rural refugee organisations have started squatting from the 20th April, 1958 in front of the Prime Minister's house;

(b) if so, the demands of these organisations;

(c) whether he has met their representatives; and

(d) the steps taken to solve their problems?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) This has been learnt

from reports appearing in the Press. From similar reports, it is now learnt that these persons have since left.

(b) We are given to understand from press reports that the demands of these organisations related to claims for non-substantial houses in rural areas left behind in West Pakistan.

(c) No, nor was any request for an interview received from them recently.

(d) The matter of claims relating to non-substantial houses in rural areas dates back to 1950 and since then it has been raised by various organisations and individuals on numerous occasions. It has also been before Parliament and the courts. A full note explaining the position has been circulated to all Members of the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to this Ministry and also to the Advisory Board. A copy of the note is also being laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII. annexure No. 142.]

Strike Notice by Colliery Workers in Orissa

*2069-A. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of M.S.M. and Deulbera Collieries in Talcher (Orissa) have served strike notice on Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that different recommendations of the Central Pay Commission have not been implemented by the Colliery authorities so far;

(c) whether Government are aware that no provident fund arrangements have been made in these two Collieries;

(d) whether the demands of the workers were sent for conciliation; and

(e) if so, with what effect?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes. Notice was served on 21st April, 1958 on the

management of Dara and Deulbera Colliery by the Dara Colliery Labour Union.

(b) It is understood that the recommendations have been implemented, but certain anomalies are under examination.

(c) Employees governed by Railway Rules and Tribunal Award are entitled to provident fund benefits, while those governed by Civil Service Rules are entitled to pension on confirmation.

(d) and (e). Conciliation Officer (Central), Jharsuguda is arranging to hold Conciliation proceedings.

Evaluation Committee

*2070. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Hem Barua;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Evaluation Committee has been set up to examine the cases of non-implementation or partial, defective, or delayed implementation of labour enactments, agreements, awards, settlements etc.;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the time by which evaluation machinery will be set up at different levels?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). An Evaluation and Implementation Division has been set up at the Centre. A committee will soon be set up on a tripartite basis.

(c) Suggestion has been made to State Governments to set up such a machinery at State and local levels. While Government of West Bengal have set up a Cell the matter is under consideration of the other States.

Co-operative Movement in India

*2071. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Colombo Plan Consultant to the Plan-

ning Commission has submitted recently a report on the Co-operative Movement in India; and

(b) if so, whether his recommendations have been examined?

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

(b) The recommendations are under examination.

Indians in Ceylon

*2072 { Shri Tangamani;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Vajpayee;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon Government is forcing the Indian Nationals to leave Ceylon on expiry of residence permits in spite of long years of stay;

(b) whether Government have protested against the same,

(c) what is the reaction of the Ceylon Government thereto; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon submitted an Aide Memoire to the Government of Ceylon on the 22nd February, 1958, urging that Government to clarify its policy in regard to the question of repatriation of Indian nationals and the Ceylonization of business. No reply has yet been received from the Government of Ceylon.

It is understood that the Government of Ceylon have appointed a sub-Committee of the Cabinet to go into this problem and to recommend conditions under which Indian nationals holding Temporary Residence Permits could be permitted to stay on in Ceylon.

Tea Estates

*2073. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of tea of certain Tea Estates has been attached recently under the Payment of Wages Act for paying the arrears of salaries of the labourers of those Estates;

(b) if so, the number of such Tea Estates; and

(c) what is their present position?

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

(a) to (c). The administration of the Payment of Wages Act in plantations vests with the State Governments. Required information is being collected from them.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

*2074. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether a tripartite Conference was held at Delhi in April, 1958 to discuss recent judgment of the Supreme Court regarding Journalists' Wage Board; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Discussions are being held by Government with representatives of Working Journalists and Newspaper managements.

Violation of Cease-fire Line

*2075. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 675 on the 4th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the U.N. observers with whom a complaint was lodged by India in respect of Pakistan's violation of the cease fire line in the

Uri sector, have completed their investigations;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.N. Observers' findings were that the incident did take place but that civilians of Pakistan occupied Kashmir territory and not the Pakistan Armed Forces, were involved.

(c) The Indian constable, who was kidnapped, was pushed back into Indian territory by the Pakistanis. A protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the incident.

Aid to West Bengal

*1899. **Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal is not being given the amount of Central assistance as was originally contemplated in the pattern of financing the West Bengal State Plan as stated by the West Bengal Chief Minister in his Budget statement to the West Bengal Assembly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The relevant portion of the Budget Statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal has come to the notice of the Planning Commission. The matter is under correspondence with the West Bengal Government.

Employment Potential

3356. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the employment potential at present in Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The estimated number of persons in employment at present under the Central Government is

18.13 lakhs excluding Indian Missions abroad. Figures regarding likely additional employment are not available.

Sericulture

3357. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the development of sericulture during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amount asked for during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A sum of Rs. 1,98,278 (Rs. 1,93,278 as grant and Rs. 5,000 as loan) was sanctioned in 1957-58. During 1958-59, it is proposed to sanction Rs. 2,50,000 as grant and Rs. 50,000 as loan.

(b)

Year	Grant	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	2,48,679	5,000	2,53,679
1958-59	4,41,698	35,000	4,76,698

Export of Engineering Goods

3358. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1427 on the 3rd April, 1958 and state:

(a) the chief items of engineering goods exported to different countries together with their values during 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) whether efforts are being made to augment export of engineering goods; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 143.]

Slum Clearance in Mysore

3359. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 362 on the 19th February, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

- the details of the projects received from the Government of Mysore from the commencement of the First Five Year Plan upto the 31st March, 1958;
- the details of the projects sanctioned; and
- the amount actually disbursed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 144.]

Razor Blades

3360. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on the 24th February, 1958 and lay a statement showing:

- the manufacturers who have been given licences for importing steel for the manufacture of razor blades;
- the quota allotted to each licensee;
- the countries from which the steel will be imported;
- the value of steel to be imported therefrom separately;
- the quantity of steel imported every year for this purpose;
- the difficulties that come in the way of manufacturing such steel in India;
- whether there is any likelihood of such steel being manufactured in India; and

(viii) if so, the time by which it will materialize?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(i) and (ii)

Name of Manufacturer	Import licence issued during the licensing period Oct. 57 to March, 1958.
(a) M/s. Harbanslal Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta	221 tons.
(b) M/s. Hind Razor & Blade Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	12 tons.
(c) M/s. National Razor & Blade Ltd., Calcutta	2 tons.

(a) M/s. Harbanslal Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta . . . 221 tons.

(b) M/s. Hind Razor & Blade Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay . . . 12 tons.

(c) M/s. National Razor & Blade Ltd., Calcutta . . . 2 tons.

(iii) The steel is generally imported from U.K., Germany, Sweden, U.S.A., and Canada.

(iv) Rs. 9.4 lakhs in the aggregate, approximately. It is not possible to indicate the value of steel to be imported from each country separately.

(v) Information is not available in regard to the import of cold rolled strips exclusively for the manufacture of razor blades.

(vi) The difficulty of manufacturing razor blade strips arises due to the fact that high carbon strips have to be cold rolled, which is a special process, requiring a high degree of skill and precision equipment, which is not yet available in the country.

(vii) and (viii). It is hoped that the special kind of steel required for razor blades will be manufactured in the near future.

Rayon Silk Yarn

3361. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) the quantity of Rayon Silk Yarn which will be imported during the year 1958-59;

(b) its allotment State-wise; and

(c) whether there is a demand for more allotment from the Madras State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The quantity to be imported will depend upon the availability of foreign exchange.

(b) No State-wise allocation for imported Rayon Silk Yarn is made.

(c) Since there is an acute shortage of yarn in the country demand for increased quota is being made from all parts of the country including Madras.

निश्कान्त व्यवस्थों के मकान

३३६२. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से भारतीय परिवार विभाजन के पूर्व से उन मुसलमानों के घरों में किरायेदारों के रूप में रह रहे हैं, जो कि भारत से पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या दस हजार रुपये से कम कीमत वाले घरों की अब सरकार द्वारा नीलामी की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उन किरायेदारों से नियमों के अनुसार छोटी-छोटी किस्तों में मकानों की कीमत वसूल करेगी, ताकि वे लोग बेबरबार न हो जायें ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) वे मकान जोकि खाली हैं या जिन में गैर-शरणार्थी रहते हैं, नीलामी के जरिये बेचे जा-रहे हैं । मकानों को गैर शरणार्थियों के पास रिजर्व कीमत पर बेचने की कोई व्यवस्था "विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) नियम, १९५५" में नहीं की गयी है । इन लोगों के बेबर होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि इन्हें विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम के अनुसार दो साल तक न हटाए

जाने की खास रियायत है। इसके बाद उन्हें स्थानीय किराये में नियमों में अनुसार न हटाए जाने की जो भी सुविधाएँ हों वे उन्हें प्राप्त होंगी। इन मकानों में बिक जाने का उन पर कोई अरर न हो पड़ा क्योंकि वे विभाजन से पहले भी किरायेदार थे और अब भी किरायेदार रहेंगे।

भारतीय सीमा

३३६३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री १३ सितम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८०३ में उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की उत्तरी सीमा के समानान्तर खोकी गयी संगठित आन्तरिक रेखा का जो प्रश्न सरकार में विचारार्थ था, क्या इस बीच उस के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस संगठित रेखा को बनाने वाला एक विवरण समा-पदन पर रखे जायेंगे ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में देरी का क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक हो जाने की आशा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) में (घ) सभी बड़े-बड़े सत्राओं पर फैसले कर लिए गए हैं, और एक ऐसी अभिसूचना तैयार की जा रही है जिसमें नई आन्तरिक रेखा (इनर-लाइन) का पूरा-पूरा वर्णन होगा आशा है कि यह अभिसूचना जल्दी ही जारी कर दी जायेगी।

Violations of India-Goa Territory

3364. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violations of Indian territory by Portuguese troops

in Goa and Daman during November, 1957 to April, 1958; and

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to property and the number of persons killed on this side?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There were nine such violations between November 1957 and 17 April, 1958. Information regarding the latter half of April is not yet available.

(b) During this period the damage to property by such violations was negligible and there were no casualties.

Border Incidents

3365. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border incidents which have occurred during the period from 1st November, 1957 to the 30th April, 1958 on the Indo-Pakistan borders of West and East Pakistan; and

(b) the extent of loss of life and property on the Indian side?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement giving available information is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 145.]

Faridabad Township

3366. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss incurred by Government on the displaced persons townships of Faridabad; and

(b) the reason thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Government of India have advanced a total loan of Rs. 428.50 lakhs for the construction of the Faridabad Township, its industrial development and for other allied purposes. All the properties constructed out of the loan have not yet been disposed of. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to work out the net losses or gains if any.

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistan Nationals' Illegal Entry

3367. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who crossed the border between West Bengal and East Pakistan without passports during the months of December, 1957 to April, 1958;

(b) the number of persons convicted; and

(c) the number of cases still pending?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Information for the months of December, 1957 and January, 1958 in respect of persons entering India illegally is as follows:—

(a) 1689.

(b) 309.

(c) 119.

Information for the months of February, March and April, 1958 is awaited from the State Government.

Indians in Burma

**3368. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have since been granted Burmese citizenship as on the 31st March, 1958; and

(b) the number of applications of Indians pending at present for registration as citizens of Burma?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) According to the latest information available, 7994 persons of Indian origin have been granted Burmese citizenship upto the 6th March, 1958. Subsequent figures are not yet available.

(b) Exact figures in respect of pending applications are not available, as the Burmese Government have yet to collect the relevant figures from the various Districts in Burma, where such applications were submitted.

Planned Transfer of Staff

3369. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to enable officers and staff of the Government of India to acquire as varied and wide experience of their duties as possible it was one of the recommendations, of the O and M Division, to transfer the staff on a planned basis; and

(b) if so, how far the proposals have been implemented and found useful?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The question of planned transfer of staff in Secretariat was discussed in the 20th meeting of O. & M. Officers held in the O. & M. Division on the 30th August, 1957 and the following conclusion was recorded and circulated to all Ministries and Offices:—

“Periodical rotation of assistants within the Ministry/Office—

With reference to the recommendation made by the Study Group that investigated into the diarising and allocation stage, that assistants and dealing hands should be shifted from their sections or at least their seats, once in three

years, the Director emphasised the need for deliberate and planned arrangements for training assistants and giving them versatility of knowledge and experiences. It was necessary to avoid over-specialisation and the difficulties arising from a lack of a second line of defence when the so called 'experts' could not become available for any reason. The O & M Officer should, therefore, see that the principle of rotation was followed as far as practicable and the persons in the various grades acquired as varied and wide experience of their duties as possible. The Establishment Officer should also consider it an essential part of his duty to ensure that such rotation took place on a planned basis, without causing dislocation of work in any Section."

A survey made by the O & M Division shows that the recommendation has been given effect to by the Ministries and Attached Offices to a very considerable extent

The system of planned transfers has been welcomed generally for the following reasons: -

- (i) It gives the officers opportunity to learn work of different types and thus become more useful to the Department as a whole
- (ii) It broadens the outlook of the persons concerned and helps in fresh minds being brought to bear on problems, which it would not otherwise be possible
- (iii) It does away with the notion of indispensability of individuals for the conduct of Government work.

Employment Exchanges

3370. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in India during

the period from the 1st November, 1957 to the 31st March, 1958 and who have been provided with jobs during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Registered	7,92,783
Placed	84,313

Auctioning of Evacuee Properties

3371. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of evacuee properties auctioned in India in the months from December, 1957 to April, 1958, month-wise; and

(b) the amount of money realised therefrom?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 12402 properties were auctioned during the months of December, 1957 to March, 1958 as follows:—

December, 1957	2923
January, 1958	2943
February, 1958	3459
March, 1958	3077
Total	12402

Figure for April, 1958 are not yet available

(b) The following are the totals of the bids for these properties. However only a small fraction is received in cash, the rest being adjusted against the compensation of the purchasers or their associates:—

December, 1957	Rs 98,72,542-50	nP
January, 1958	„ 71,09,111-00	nP
February, 1958	„ 98,60,935-50	nP
March, 1958	„ 71,07,760-00	nP

Rs. 3,40,10,259-00 nP

Auctioning of Evacuee Buildings

3372. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evacuee buildings that have been auctioned in Delhi

in the months from December, 1957 to April, 1958; and

(b) the number of such evacuee buildings the possession of which has since been given to the purchasers?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 129 properties as follows:—

December, 1957	52
January, 1958	9
February, 1958	68
March, 1958
Total	129

Figures for April, 1958, are not yet available.

(b) Of the properties auctioned between December, 1957 and March, 1958, possession of only two properties has been given to the purchasers but during this period possession was also given of 418 properties which had been auctioned prior to December, 1957

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

3373. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the precise cases in which while the contracts for purchase or sale were concluded by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd., the deliveries of consignments on board the ship for export, and the handling and distribution of goods on import, were looked after by the Corporation's Business Associates; and

(b) the particulars of such Business Associates?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) In respect of 50 per cent of the export of Iron Ore made during July, 1957 to January, 1958, deliveries of consignments on Board the ship for export were arranged directly by the Corporation. In all other cases of exports such deliveries were arranged

by the State Trading Corporation's suppliers.

In regard to imports, handling and distribution of goods has invariably been arranged through the agencies specifically appointed by the Corporation for this purpose.

(b) It will not be in the business interest of the Corporation to furnish particulars

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

3374. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of export contracts for Manganese Ore entered into by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. exclusively by themselves departmentally right from the beginning;

(b) the total tonnage contracted;

(c) the total tonnage actually supplied;

(d) the price or prices at which contracted;

(e) the handling charges per ton; and

(f) the penalty, if any, paid by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) (i) 21 Direct

(ii) 18 through business associates

(b) (i) 2,06,242 tons upto end March against Direct.

(ii) 3,60,000 tons through agents upto end March '58

(c) (i) 1,30,644 tons against Direct upto end March.

(ii) 1,62,696 against the rest

(d) The handling charge varies from port to port. The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f). it is not the practice for business houses to disclose these details.

Staff in P.I.B. etc.

3375. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what percentage of vacancies or actual number of posts for persons performing journalistic duties for 1957-58 (category-wise) in Press Information Bureau, Central News Organisation and External Service of All India Radio, Bharti Samachar and Indian Information, are filled through promotion based on seniority-cum-efficiency so as to provide incentive to the staff already working in these organisations?

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A large number of posts in the Media organisations of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, requiring journalistic qualifications and experience, are temporary and regular recruitment rules, providing for departmental promotion, have not been framed, except in a few cases like Deputy Principal Information Officers in the Press Information Bureau. Except for temporary promotions the practice has hitherto been to recruit candidates, for Class I and Class II journalistic posts, through the Union Public Service Commission separately for each organisation and for each category of posts as and when vacancies occur. Appointments are made on a temporary basis and some are on contract.

2. It has now been decided to organise all journalistic posts in the various Media Units of the Ministry into a regular Service. In the rules for the Service, which are being finalised in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance and Union Public Service Commission, definite percentages will be specified for filling vacancies by departmental promotion and by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. The rules are expected to be promulgated shortly.

3. During 1957-58, the following posts were filled by promotion, on

ad hoc basis:—

Category of posts		No. of posts filled <i>ad hoc</i> by promotion during 1957-58
All India Radio	News Editor	1
	Correspondent	1
	Sub-Editor	5
	Chief News Editor	1
Press Information Bureau	Assistant Information Officer	5*
	Assistant Editor	1
Publications Division	*Assistant Information Officers (English)	3
	Assistant Information Officer (Tamil)	1
	Assistant Information Officer (leave) (Kannada vacancy)	1
		5

Additional Taxation

3376. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets of amounts to be raised by additional taxation by various States have been revised;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the progress made in the realisation of these targets?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No. Targets of additional taxation for individual States were given in the Second Five Year Plan in col. 4 of Appendix I—vide pages 106-107. These targets related to the States as they were before 'reorganisation'. Subsequently, these targets were recast in terms of reorganised States; no other revision was carried out.

(c) A Statement giving the five-year targets in terms of reorganised States and the progress achieved in the realisation of these targets in the first three years of the plan is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 108].

N.E.S. Blocks in West Bengal

3377. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) when the last evaluation of the National Extension Blocks in West Bengal was made; and

(b) the result of such evaluation?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The evaluation of the National Extension Block at Mohd. Bazar (Birbhum District), West Bengal, is being done continuously. As regards other National Extension Blocks in the State, the evaluation of a certain number of them is being done from time to time. The following blocks have been selected for Current Evaluation Study during October-December, 1957:—

Block	District	Whether N.E.S. or C.D.
1. Baduria . . .	24 Parganas	N.E.S.
2. Dhupguri . . .	Jalpaiguri	N.E.S.
3. Manbazar II . . .	Purulia	N.E.S.
4. Panskura . . .	Midnapore	N.E.S.
5. Pucha . . .	Purulia	C.D.
6. Rangli-Rangliot	Darjeeling	C.C.

(b) The results of evaluation in a particular year are incorporated in the Annual Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, copies of which are circulated to Members of Parliament and are also available in the Library of the House. The Evaluation Report, covering the studies made during 1957-58, is under preparation and will be published shortly.

Pruning of Second Five Year Plan

3378. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether pruning of Second Five Year Plan has affected U.P.; and

(b) if so, what particular projects are likely to be affected?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission has been engaged at present in reappraising the Second Plan as a whole. There have been no proposals so far concerning individual States.

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Energy

3379. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1205 on the 5th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for development of nuclear energy during the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) While the broad outlines of work taken up in hand by the Department of Atomic Energy are mentioned briefly in its Report for 1957-58, the long range plan in regard to the development of atomic energy has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Divisions, Sub-divisions and Districts of States

3380. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had suggested to the various State Governments to examine the present divisions, sub-divisions and districts in their respective jurisdiction with a view to reconstitute these units with smaller area, population and suitable geographical position?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The First Five Year Plan had recommended (*vide* Chapter VII, para 11, page 131) that it

might be useful for the State Governments to review the size of their existing districts from the point of view of efficient implementation of development programmes. Where no change in the size of the district was considered necessary, they might examine the possibility of establishing more sub-divisions. No suggestion was made in regard to the jurisdiction of the divisions.

Conferences

3381. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of all India and Zonal Conference of Chief Ministers and Rehabilitation Ministers so far held to discuss the problem of rehabilitating displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(b) the decisions taken in each such Conference?

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

(b) For the main decisions and recommendations of the conferences held in November, 1954, October, 1957 and January, 1958, attention is invited to replies given to Starred Question No. 1132 dated 14th December, 1954, Unstarred Question No. 760 dated 27th November, 1957 and Unstarred Question No. 696 dated 27th February, 1958 respectively. The conference held in October, 1955 mainly discussed the problem of increase in influx, whereas the conferences of January, 1956 and July, 1956 considered the problem of finding lands in States outside West Bengal. In the Annual Reports of this Ministry for the years 1955-56, 1956-57, copies of which have been made available to all Members of Parliament, recommendations made by these three latter conferences are given.

Stenographer found in basement of Central Secretariat

3382. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations have been made to ascertain facts regarding the stenographer of Finance Ministry who was recently found in the basement of the Central Secretariat building; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken to stop such mishaps in future and to secure safety?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The door leading to the tunnel has been provided with locking arrangements and the area in front of the door well lighted and provided with a caution board bearing the words "Beware Duct below. Don't open the door."

Dearness Allowance to Colliery Workers

3383. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in the Coal Mines have been paid enhanced Dearness allowance of Rs. 4-14-0 per month for the months of January and February, 1958, in terms of para 74 of Decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India on Appeals against the award of All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes);

(b) if so, how many companies have paid; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of the award in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been decided to convene a meeting of the interests concerned to settle the matter.

"India's Minorities"

3384. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a book entitled "India's Minorities" was brought out in 1948;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Jewish community of India was not represented in this book; and

(c) if so, what is the reason of omission of this community from this publication?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The omission was due to the fact that only numerically significant minorities (numbering more than one lakh in population) were specifically taken up for discussion in the book which was not intended to be an exhaustive or scholarly treatment of the subject.

According to the Census of 1941, the total population of the Jewish community in India was 22,480 only, and hence it did not come within the scope of the book.

Displaced Persons in Salanpur

3385. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons resettled in Salanpur in West Bengal have deserted the settlement recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Gramdan Movement in Orissa

3386. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

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

specialists to Orissa State for making a scientific study of the Gramdan Movement of Orissa; and

(b) if so, how long the study will continue?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). An officer in the Land Reforms Division of the Planning Commission was sent to Koraput (Orissa) in June, 1957 for about 10 days to study the Gramdan Movement in that district. On return, he submitted a brief report.

Showrooms and Sales-depots for Coir Products

3387. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many show-rooms and sales-depots have been established by the Coir Board for the popularisation and sales of coir goods, and

(b) what is the total value of goods sold out from these sales-depots during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Three Show-rooms and Sales-depots, one each at Delhi, Bombay and Madras have been opened by the Coir Board.

(b) Rs. 87,770 from the Sales-depot in Delhi. The depots at Bombay and Madras were opened only towards the end of March 1958.

Coir Industry

3388. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendations made by "the Kerala Committee for the Stabilisation of Coir Industry" and published in the June, 1957 issue of "Coir", the quarterly journal of the Coir Board; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to those recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are recommendations of an Ad Hoc Committee formed by the Kerala Government, and the State Government will, no doubt, consider these recommendations made to them. The State Government may approach the Central Government on points where they desire the matter to be considered by the Central Government.

Coir Board

3389. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the draft rules prepared by the Rules Committee of the Coir Board for licensing of retting places; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon by Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are under examination.

Eviction of Displaced Persons

**3390. { Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi**

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to provide alternative accommodation before evicting displaced persons from the public lands, Government built properties and evacuee properties in Delhi;

(b) whether any cases of contravention of these instructions have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) whether these cases were investigated?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No general instructions

have been issued, but in the case of certain categories of displaced persons, the assurances given by Shri N. V. Gadgil in Parliament are applicable. Even in the case of other categories of displaced persons, wherever practicable, specific directions have been issued regarding the provision of alternative accommodation.

(b) and (c). No.

National Development Council

**3391. { Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Damani:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the National Development Council was held on the 3rd and 4th May, 1958; and

(b) if so, the important subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) The National Development Council discussed the following subjects:

1. Appraisal and Prospects of Second Five Year Plan.
2. Revision of the Programme of Community Development.
3. Arrangement for Development of Surplus Personnel in Major Projects in the Public and Private Sectors.

A statement of the conclusions and recommendations of the National Development Council will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Loans to Punjab

3392. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Advisory Committee of Relief and Rehabilitation Department of Punjab have requested for a loan for Small Scale

Industries run by displaced persons; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the details of Industries?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been authorised to sanction schemes of small/cottage industries costing upto Rs. 10,000/5,000 respectively. Schemes exceeding the above amounts are referred to the Central Government. The Punjab Government asked for a loan of Rs. 1,31,650 for 37 schemes which they considered were within their own powers and which were recommended by the Industrial Advisory Committee. On examination it was found that only 25 schemes were within their powers and accordingly a sum of Rs. 82,250 was sanctioned for those 25 schemes. As regards the remaining 12 schemes further details were asked for from the State Government. A statement giving the details of the 25 schemes sanctioned is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 147.]

Export of Wool

3393. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1418 on the 18th March, 1958 and state the new markets which have been recently developed for the export of wool?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): U.S.S.R., West Germany, France and Sweden.

Industrial Training in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

3394. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schemes for enlarging the scope for industrial training in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have been finalised by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under the Scheme for the expansion of facilities for industrial training under the Second Five Year Plan, sanctions have been issued for the introduction of 674 additional seats at the various Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in Punjab so far. In Himachal Pradesh sanction has been issued for starting a new Industrial Institute at Solan and 26 additional seats for craftsmen have been sanctioned. Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 148]. Proposals for 476 more seats to be provided in Punjab are awaited from the Government of Punjab.

In addition, sanction has also been accorded for the introduction of 50 seats for the training of Industrial Workers in Evening Classes at Amritsar in Punjab.

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस शिमला

३३९५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संरक्षण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, शिमला के कर्मचारियों को शिमला में राष्ट्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों की अपेक्षा कम स्थानीय भत्ता मिल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री ज. नरसिंह क. चंदा) : (क) यह सत्य है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस शिमला के कर्मचारियों के स्थानीय भत्ते का दर शिमला में भारत सरकार के कुछ दूसरे कर्मचारियों के भत्ते से भिन्न है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार के शिमला में स्थित कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों के भत्ते के दर में अन्तर का प्रमुख कारण यह है कि पहले कर्मचारियों के वेतन के दर भिन्न थे और उन्हीं

के अनुसार उन को भत्ता मिलता था। शिमला एलाउन्स कोड जो कि भारत सरकार के सचिवालय के प्राब्राजी (Migratory) कर्मचारी और अन्य दफ्तरों के कर्मचारी जो दिल्ली और शिमला में आते जाते रहते थे, के लिये बनाया गया था, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस शिमला में १९४२ से पूर्व स्थित कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं किया गया था। इसका कारण यह था कि आने जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को जो अधिक खर्च दो स्थानों पर घर बनाये रखने के लिये करना पड़ता था, स्थानीय कर्मचारियों को नहीं करना पड़ता था। १९४६ में शिमला भत्ते की एक तर्दथ योजना बनाई गई जिसे पहले डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों पर लागू किया गया और इसके उपरान्त केंद्रीय उत्पादन कर, रेलवे तथा सुरक्षा विभागों पर लागू किया गया था। यह योजना उन कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं की गई थी जिन पर शिमला एलाउन्स कोड (Simla Allowance Code) अथवा किसी और प्रकार के शिमला एलाउन्स (Simla Allowance) लागू होते थे।

Bettiah Camp

3396. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether fair price shops have been opened for displaced persons resettling in Bettiah Camp;

(b) whether arrangements for technical training have been made in the Camp; and

(c) whether a hospital and a high school have been opened at Kumarbagh?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Bettiah is a transit camp and not a resettlement colony.

(b) Yes. A training-cum-production centre for about 425 persons was started in October, 1957.

(c) Kumarbagh camp is a part of the Bettiah relief camp. There is a 20 bedded general hospital and a 20

bedded infectious ward hospital exclusively for camp inmates at Bettiah. In addition, there is a dispensary in Kumarbagh. An ambulance has also been provided for carrying patients from different parts of the camp to the hospitals.

Primary schools for boys and girls are functioning in the camp. Arrangements have also been made for the education of post-primary students in the neighbouring basic school and the students are allowed freeships and book grants. The number of high school going students in the camp is very small—not justifying opening of a separate High School for them.

निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति

३३६७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्प-संख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७-५८, में कितने मूल्य की निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति नीलाम हुई ;

(ख) क्या ये जायदादें सामाजिक कार्य के लिये सरकार से बिना नीलामी के भी प्राप्त हो सकती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस की विधि क्या है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) ८,३१,२८,०८७ रुपये (माली साल के आखिरी महीने की जानकारी इस में शामिल नहीं है)।

(ख) सरकार ऐसे निकासी मकानों और प्लाटों को उन शिक्षा तथा अन्य सामाजिक संस्थाओं को जो कि इन को पहले से इस्तेमाल कर रही थीं बना नीलामी के बचने की मंजूरी देती रही है। परन्तु इन जायदादों को एसी संस्थाओं को दिये जाने की मंजूरी देने से पहले सरकार पड़ताल करके यह देखती है कि क्या ये संस्थाएँ कम्पनियों या सोसाइटियों के किसी कानून के मुताबिक रजिस्टर्ड हैं क्या ये जनहित के लिये चलाई जा रही हैं, और क्या सम्बंधित

राज्य सरकारों न इन की सिफारिश की है। इन जायदादों को पहले से इसोमाल न करने वाली संस्थाओं को बिना नीलामी के आम तौर पर नहीं बेचा जाता है।

(ग) जिन संस्थाओं को ये जायदाद लेनी होती हैं उन्हें अपनी राज्य सरकारों के जरिये पूनर्वास मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करनी पड़ती है।

A.I.R. at Cuttack

3398. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 980 on the 29th August, 1957 in respect of the A.I.R., Cuttack and state:

(a) whether language programmes for the Adivasis have been introduced in the programmes of the Station; and

(b) if so, since when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Unstarred Question No. 980 answered on the 28th August, 1957. As indicated in my reply to part (a) of that question, Cuttack Station is already broadcasting feature programmes for Adivasis. Regular programmes for Adivasi areas will, however, be included in the programmes of Cuttack Station when the new 20 k.w. m.w. transmitter, installation of which is nearing completion, goes on the air.

Registered Companies

3399. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable decline in the number of companies registered, both public and private limited, since the middle of 1956;

(b) what is the number of the said companies registered in 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58;

(c) what are the reasons for the decline in their number; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, there was a fall in the number of companies registered for a few months after the middle of 1956-57, but the new registrations showed an improvement in the subsequent period.

(b) Information regarding the number of public and private companies registered during the last three years, viz. 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58, is as follows:—

	Public companies	Private companies	Total
1955-56	186	1262	1448
1956-57	84	764	848
1957-58	56	896	961

(c) Among the reasons for the decline in the number of new registrations during 1956-57 was the reluctance on the part of company promoters to form companies in the prevailing economic climate during this period. The exaggerated apprehensions caused by the enforcement of the new Companies Act may have also been a contributory cause in the first half of 1956-57.

(d) No special steps are necessary, as the number of companies registered has since been showing a rising trend.

Tourists who visited Foreign Countries

3400. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian tourists who went abroad during 1957-58; and

(b) the names of countries visited by them during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). This information is not available at present and it is exceedingly difficult to collect it.

Even with the best efforts on our part, correct information will not be available.

Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwarisharif

3401. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Cotton Mills at Phulwarisharif have given notice of closure with effect from the 15th April, 1958; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir. Bihar cotton mills at Phulwarisharif had given notice of closure with effect from 15-4-1958 but subsequently the Management have deferred closure for another month.

(b) According to the mill management, the working of the mill has become uneconomic and unremunerative on account of a lack of interest of the consuming public in the type of cloth produced by this mill

Land in Delhi

3402. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the number of tenants who have voluntarily surrendered their land in the Delhi Territory since 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received

Electrification of Railways

3403. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had convened a conference on the 8th April, 1958 to discuss the power needs for carrying out electrification programme of Railways in Eastern India;

(b) what is the estimated expenditure for setting up two thermal plants at Dugda, which are to be set with the Soviet aid;

(c) what are the different sources from which the power needs are going to be met; and

(d) what were the recommendations of the Planning Commission Conference to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 149.]

Spinning Mills for Displaced Persons

3404. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up spinning mills for industrial rehabilitation of displaced persons are still in operation;

(b) whether loans were advanced to industrialists for starting industries capable of employing an all-refugee staff; and

(c) the number of industries started under the scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. I presume that the hon. Member is referring to such schemes in the Eastern Sector.

(b) Yes, on the condition of employing the entire unskilled, and as many as possible skilled workers from amongst displaced persons.

(c) Schemes for starting seven spinning mills have been sanctioned.

Printing Errors in Official Publications

**3405. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the prevalence of errors in official publications including the Gazette of India, necessitating frequent issue of correction slips for many of them; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve this state of things?

The Minister for Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The errors in official publications including the *Gazette of India* generally do not occur under normal circumstances. The errors which necessitate issue of corrections slips are attributable to:—

- (i) supply of defective manuscripts and substantial alterations carried out by the indentors at proof stage;
- (ii) jobs having to be rushed through at short notice; and
- (iii) changes suggested by indentors after the completion of the jobs.

(b) The various indentors have been requested to extend their co-operation in eradicating the causes responsible for the occurrence of errors in the Government of India Publications. The Government presses have also been instructed to exercise greater vigilance.

Indo-Burma Border

3406. { Shri Bhogji Bhai:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 829 on the 10th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether report of the joint inspection team about the position of the village Lungwa Tingha on Indo-Burma border has been received; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, the two Commissioners have agreed that the village is on the Indian side of the border.

आकाशवाणी, इंदौर पर आदिवासी कार्यक्रम

३४०७. श्री डामर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के इन्दौर केन्द्र से प्रतिवेदन आदिवासी कार्यक्रम के

प्रसारण के लिये कोई व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० के.के. कर्कर) : (क) और (ख). आदिवासियों के लिये इन्दौर स्टेशन से कभी कभी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है। भोपाल में १० किलोवाट का शोर्टवेव ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जा रहा है। इसके चालू हो जाने के बाद आदिवासियों के लिये कार्यक्रमों की संख्या भी बढ़ा दी जायगी।

लाहौर की सहकारी समिति

३८०४. श्री पदम देव : क्या सूचना तथा अलखंखर-नार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों को जो विभाजन से पूर्व लाहौर में बचत सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य थे और अब भारत में हैं उन की अंश पूंजी मिल गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पुनर्वास तथा अलखंखर कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) रेलवे कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटियों को छोड़ कर लाहौर में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की थ्रिफ्ट कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटियों में निकासियों के हिस्सों के दावों का काम दोनों पंजाब सरकारों के कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटियों के रजिस्ट्रारों द्वारा होता है। यह काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के आधीन क्रेम्स आर्गनाइजेशन द्वारा नहीं किया जाता। केवल नार्थ वेस्टर्न रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की कोआप्रेटिव क्रेडिट ऐन्ड थ्रिफ्ट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड लाहौर के दावों का काम वेल्थ आर्गनाइजेशन द्वारा होता है। इस सोसाइटी के खिलाफ दिये गये किसी भी दावे का फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) इसका यह कारण है कि दोनों देशों की शिफ्ट सोसाइटियों दावों की रकम देने को तब तक तैयार नहीं हैं, जब तक कि दूसरे देश को जाने वाले उन के सदस्यों के ज़िम्मे रकम की वसूली की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। भारत तथा पाकिस्तान की सरकारों ने अब यह फैसला किया है कि कोअपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के दूसरे देश जाने वाले सदस्यों के ज़िम्मे रकम को वसूल करने का काम भी दोनों देशों की क्लेमस आग्रनाइजेशन द्वारा हो। कोअपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से दावे आ रहे हैं और वसूली के लिये दूसरे देश को भेज दिये जायेंगे।

Training Centres in Delhi

3409. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) how many employees working in the Training Centres in Delhi under the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour have been given notices of termination of service;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Training Centres continue under the Delhi Administration;

(c) whether the employees have continued their service under them;

(d) whether it is a fact that their increment and medical benefit has been stopped; and

(e) whether any appointment letter, stating pay and terms of employment has been given to the employees?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 153, consequent on the transfer of administration of Training Centres to Delhi Administration with effect from 1-11-1956.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, except those who expressed their unwillingness to continue service under Delhi Administration.

(d) It is not correct that medical benefits have been stopped. Nor, have their increments been stopped. The fixation of their scale of pay under Delhi Administration is under consideration.

(e) Pending the fixation of scales of pay, formal orders of appointment have not been issued. But, they have been allowed to continue to draw their existing emoluments.

Atomic Fuels

3410. Shri Ghosal: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are in a position to reprocess the atomic fuels into nuclear fuels in our country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question is not clear as the terms "atomic fuels" and "nuclear fuels" are synonymous. A small uranium plant, which will turn uranium concentrates into reactor grade uranium metal, is under construction and is likely to go into operation by the end of the year. Natural uranium contains about 0.7 per cent. of the fissionable isotope uranium-235 and hence can be used directly as nuclear fuel in reactors. If, however, the question refers to the periodic reprocessing of the fuel elements and breeder blankets in nuclear reactors, the position is that the setting up of facilities for the separation of plutonium and fission products from irradiated uranium and for the recovery of U-233 from thorium breeder blankets are under active consideration.

जोगिन्द्र नगर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) का दिया-
सिलाई का कारखाना

३४११. श्री पदम देव : क्या कृपया
तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७-५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश
में जोगिन्द्र नगर के दियासलाई के कारखाने
में कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) वर्ष १९५७-५८ के आय-व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस कारखाने में प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है ?

बा.वि.व्य. तथा उद्योग मंत्र. (श्री सास बहादुर भास्कर) (क) जोषेन्द्र नगर के दिवासलाई के कारखाने में १९५७-५८ में कुल उत्पादन १०६२ घुम बक्म दिवासलाईयो का हुआ।

(ख) और (ग). यह जानकारी हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन में डकट्री की जा रही है।

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Delhi

3412. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that good progress could not be made under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Delhi due to the requisitioning of land by Government during 1957 which was originally allotted to co-operative housing societies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate these societies either on the original plots not utilised for public purpose or in some other plots?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Not all the housing co-operative societies affected by the acquisition of land consist of persons belonging to low income groups. It is also doubtful whether all those who were affected by the acquisition and were eligible for assistance would have asked for loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, if their land had not been acquired by Government.

(b) It is not obligatory on the part of Government to provide alternative sites to societies whose land has been requisitioned for a public purpose. The question whether any alternative sites are available which could be

offered to these societies, is, however, under consideration of Government.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

3413. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 23241 houses were built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme upto the end of 1957 as against the target of 68,000 houses for the Second Plan Period; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the speedy execution of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Out of 23,241 houses built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme since its inception in November, 1954, 19,269 houses were completed from April, 1956, to December, 1957, against the Second Plan target of 68,000 houses. In addition, another 13,427 houses were under construction as on the 31st December, 1957.

(b) Steps hitherto taken by Government, for speedy execution of the Scheme, *inter alia* include:

- (i) permitting the State Governments to build houses under the Scheme for giving on rent to eligible persons;
- (ii) permitting public institutions, run on a no-profit-no-loss basis, to construct houses for housing their low-paid staff; and
- (iii) increasing the ceiling loan-assistance, admissible to local bodies under the Scheme, from Rs. 2,800/3,600 to Rs. 8,000 per house.

Silk Yarn

3414. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new technique for the manufacture of Silk

Yarn has been found in the Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not a new technique that has been found for manufacture of silk yarn, but a new variety of tassar silk worms of the *Antheraea* type feeding on leaves of *zizyphus* trees which are available in abundance in the southern region of Jammu and Kashmir State. According to the preliminary investigations made by the State Government, the yarn produced from the new variety of tassar cocoons is superior to tassar yarn produced elsewhere in the country, in tenacity and elasticity. It is, however, likely to take sometime before large scale production can be undertaken.

Bursting of Balloon in Tripura

**3415. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Halder:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a burst balloon with a light machine bearing inscription of "United State" was found in a village of Telimura (Tripura) on the 11th April, 1958; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (b). A burst balloon with a weather instrument known as "Radiosonde" was found in village Dharmanagar under Telimura P.S. Khowai Sub-division, Tripura on the 6th April, 1958. Three more such instruments have also been found in villages Attapra in Sonamura Sub-division, Sonamura in Sadar Sub-division and Anandabazar in Kailash-ahar Sub-division. These instruments have on them a printed notice to the effect that the instrument is the property of the U.S. Government to whom its return is requested. They

have been manufactured by "RAY SONDE Bendix Friez Instrument Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, U.S.A." These instruments normally have a tag giving the address to which they have to be returned but in none of the instruments found in Tripura was this tag found intact.

While in the air, the instrument is supposed to operate as a radio transmitter of the atmospheric temperature, pressure and moisture. When the balloon bursts, it comes down to the earth with the help of a parachute.

Khadi and Village Industries in Punjab

3416. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to improve the Khadi and Village Industries in the State of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India acting through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, and the State Government have adopted various measures for the development of khadi and other-village industries in the Punjab State. These measures mainly concern production and marketing and the training of personnel. The State Government have constituted a statutory Khadi and Village Industries Board which is responsible for the development of these industries in that State. As elsewhere in the country, these industries are assisted financially and otherwise in several ways, the more important of which are as follows:—

(I) Khadi (including Ambar):

(i) Grant of interest-free loans and subsidy to production centres.

- (ii) Subsidised supply of charkhas to spinners.
- (iii) Grant of subsidy to spinners who spin for their own use (Vastraswalambis).
- (iv) Payment of a rebate to consumers on the retail sale of khadi.
- (v) Training programmes for spinners, instructors and technicians (mistries).
- (vi) Financial assistance for the establishment of emporia.
- (vii) Holding of spinning competitions, exhibitions etc.
- (II) Village Industries:
 - (i) Training programmes to introduce better methods of production, improved implements etc.
 - (ii) Subsidised supply of equipment etc.
 - (iii) Setting up of model centres.
 - (iv) Payment of production and sale subsidies to reduce the price differential between the products of the organised sector and the cottage sector.
 - (v) Grant of loans on easy terms.

The Central Government have provided financial assistance for the development of khadi and village industries to the State of the Punjab between 1953-54 and 1957-58 totalling Rs. 1,12,07,510 in grants and Rs. 1,29,63,989 in loans, either directly to the State Government or to the various agencies operating in the State.

Handicrafts in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

3417. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been approved for the setting up of a training-cum-production centre and a demonstration-cum-service centre for different handicrafts in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No such scheme has been received for Himachal Pradesh. Two schemes for setting up training-cum-production centres in the Punjab, have, however, been sanctioned and these are under implementation.

(b) Brief details of these schemes are as follows:—

Name of scheme	Amount sanctioned		Remarks
	Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.	
Establishment of a training-cum-production centre of <i>phulkari</i> at Jullunder.	1,950	..	The scheme envisages development of the designs of <i>phulkaris</i> and provision of gainful employment to poor and destitute women.
Establishment of a <i>pashmina</i> shawl improvement training centre at Kulu.	3,600	6,500	The scheme envisages organisation of a cooperative society of existing artisans which would be given technical assistance for improving and developing the quality of products.

Development Works in Border Areas

3418. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1848 on the 18th December, 1957 and state the development works executed in the border areas of

the district Kangra of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh with the help of the amount of Rs. 36.6 lakhs spent during the First Five Year Plan for the development of Tibetan border areas?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The expenditure

of Rs. 86.6 lakhs incurred on the development schemes related to the Indo-Tibetan Border areas in Uttar Pradesh and not in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

Refugee Schools

3419. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant-in-aid given to refugee schools in the country so far; and

(b) the number of such schools in Punjab?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 1,06,34,791 in the Western region.

(b) 208.

Squatters Colonies in Punjab

3420. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of squatters colonies of displaced persons at present in Punjab; and

(b) the number of such colonies regularised by Government so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). There may be cases of squatting in Punjab but there are no recognised colonies of squatters.

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Punjab

3421. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish more Industrial Co-operative Societies in Punjab to provide employment in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature and details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government have a tentative target of setting up 1,800 industrial co-operative societies during the period of Second Five Year Plan as per details given below:

Names of Industry	No. of co-operative societies to be set up
(1) Handloom weavers' industrial co-operatives	400
(2) Silk-worm rearers' societies	20
(3) Handicrafts societies :	
(a) Women's home crafts	230
(b) Others	50
	280
(4) Small-scale industries societies :	
(a) Leather goods	650
(b) Engineering	100
(c) Others	50
	800
(5) Khadi and village industries societies :	
(a) Leather (Tanning, etc.)	100
(b) Khadi (yarn)	30
(c) Others	170
	300

Silk Factories

3422. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of silk factories in the country State-wise; and

(b) their location and annual output from 1955 to 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) There are eighteen factories for production of filature raw silk including one spun silk mill for production of

spun silk yarn. The Statewise distribution is as follows:—

Mysore	..	15
Jammu and Kashmir	..	2
Uttar Pradesh	..	1
		<hr/>
		18

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 150].

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Punjab

3423. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Punjab Government by the Central Government for the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Punjab during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**): The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has tentatively allocated a sum of Rs. 118.27 lakhs as grant and a sum of Rs. 57.68 lakhs as loan to the Punjab State Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1958-59.

Indians Deported from Burma

3424. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians deported from Burma during 1957-58?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**): Sixteen.

Second Five Year Plan for Punjab

3425. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortfall in expenditure in the second year of the Second Five Year Plan for Punjab State;

(b) the reasons for this shortfall; and

(c) the items which are affected by this shortfall?

The Deputy Minister, of Planning (**Shri S. N. Mishra**): (a) to (c). The preliminary revised estimates of expenditure as reported by the State Government amount to Rs. 83.97 crores against the budget estimates of Rs. 35.17 crores. The details of actual expenditure in respect of schemes are yet not available. In view of this no information can be given in regard to (b) and (c).

New Central Market in Delhi

3426. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refugees occupying the shops in the Municipal Market, Connaught Circus, have been requesting that the shops and flats in the New Central Market in Connaught Circus, be allotted to them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above request of the refugee shopkeepers has not been complied with by the authorities and the said shops and flats have been given to the shopkeepers of the Municipal Market at Irwin Road and others; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna**): (a) to (c). The stallholders of Connaught Circus, along with the stallholders of Panchkuin Road, Queensway and Irwin Road, were considered for the allotment of shops and stalls in the New Central Market. It was, however, decided to allot these shops and stalls to the stallholders of the Municipal Market, Irwin Road as their need was considered to be greater.

Retrenchment of Workers of Magnesite Syndicate Ltd.

3427. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether a large number of workers of Magnesite Syndicate Ltd. in the Magnesite mines in Salem, Madras State, have been retrenched;

(b) whether there was protest action by the workers; and

(c) what action has been taken for absorbing the retrenched workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). According to information received, the dispute has been amicably settled.

C.P.W.D.

3428. Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of circles under different zones of the Central Public Works Department; and

(b) the names of Divisions under the different circles?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda). (a) and b). Two lists containing the names of Circles under different zones and the names of the Divisions under different circles are placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 151].

Survey of Labour Conditions in Iron Ore Mines

3429. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 192 on the 23rd July, 1957 and state:

(a) when the report of the survey of conditions of contract labour in Iron-Ore mines will be published,

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the same?

The Deputy Minister for Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A report dealing with the conditions of labour in iron ore mines including those of contract labour has been published in the March 1958 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette.

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

Newsprint

3430. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether Newspapers have supplied additional information regarding newsprint requirements for the current year;

(b) whether any additional facilities will be extended to small daily newspapers in regional languages; and

(c) what is the additional quota proposed to be given to the small dailies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members are referring to additional information called for from Newspapers in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 26-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 15th April, 1958, a copy of which is also laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 152]. If so, the answer to this part of the question is that some of the Newspapers have supplied the additional information called for. Others are expected to supply the additional information when they actually make applications for licences.

(b) and (c). The requirements of all Newspapers are calculated on a uniform basis depending on circulation, number of pages and page area. Licences for Newsprint are issued with a cut of 15 per cent. In the case of small Newspapers having less than 10

tons of Newsprint per half year no cut is imposed and their entire requirements are met.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

3431. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a systematic study of the conditions of small scale industries in the Punjab State has been made by the Central investigation team constituted in July, 1955; and

(b) if so, whether any recommendations have been made for small scale industries in Ludhiana and Amritsar to obtain credit facilities from the State Bank of India under the "Pilot Scheme"?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Systematic study of a number of small scale industries in the Punjab State has been made.

(b) Recommendations for obtaining credit facilities from the State Bank of India under the "Pilot Scheme" have been made in respect of the Hosiery industry in Ludhiana only to begin with.

Commentator on Parliamentary Affairs

3432. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure of the selection of the staff artist who gives commentary on Parliamentary Affairs; and

(b) in the last two years how many commentators were selected and changed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Parliamentary commentators in All India Radio are selected on the basis of their journalistic experience, particularly coverage of parliamentary and legislative business, knowledge of current

national and international affairs and ability to produce a script which conforms to All India Radio's standards of accuracy and objectivity.

(b) Originally a trial was made of getting leading correspondents in Delhi to do this turn by turn. This was not found satisfactory. Commentators were engaged after that on a trial basis. In view of the fact that no satisfactory arrangements have been possible, the post has now been advertised and it is proposed to select a suitable candidate from amongst those who come forward on the basis of the qualifications as outlined in part (a) of the question.

'Ajkal'

3433. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the journal 'Ajkal' has considerable demand in Pakistan; and

(b) what other publications of the Government of India have a demand in Pakistan?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). 'Ajkal' (Urdu) had an appreciable demand in Pakistan but due to the present import restrictions, the demand has been going down. Other Publications have not had such a demand.

Import of Tractors

3434. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of tractors imported during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958, so far for the River Valley Projects and other requirements; and

(b) what is the amount of foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The information regarding tractors imported for the River Valley

Projects and other requirements is not available separately. However, a statement showing number and value of agricultural tractors imported during 1955-56, 1956-57 (April—December 1956) and January—November 1957 is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 153]. Information beyond November 1957 is not yet available.

Effects of Radiation

3435. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, the British Biologist on the 15th February, 1958, at Calcutta that radiation produced changes in germ cells which were carriers of hereditary characteristics and showed in succeeding generations;

(b) whether any experiment has been made independently by our scientists to establish the fact; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Experiments on the induction of mutations in germ cells by radiation are too well established to require confirmation. Such experiments are being carried out by several Indian scientists independently in Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta, using several plant species. A substantial part of research activities in the Biology Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, is directed towards inducing hereditary and chromosomal changes in plant germ cells by means of radiation.

(c) Permanent hereditary changes (mutation), both beneficial and deleterious, have been induced by X-Rays, fast neutrons and thermal neutrons in such plants as rice, wheat etc. These are being studied in the subsequent generations at the laboratories of the Biology Division of the Trombay Establishment. Some of the mutants can be agriculturally useful. Genetic experiments with animals, although plan-

ned to start in the near future, have not yet been initiated. However fundamental work on the effects of radiation on the chromosomes of animal tumours is in progress.

Cement Prices

3436. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the representations were submitted to Government by the manufacturers of cement urging increase in the statutory prices paid to them and the date on which the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission;

(b) whether the Tariff Commission has submitted its report in regard to the above;

(c) if so, when and what are the main recommendations of the Commission;

(d) whether Government have taken any decisions on the Tariff Commission's Report; and

(e) if so, what are the decisions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) During December, 1957—January, 1958 representations were received from some manufacturers urging increase in the statutory prices and the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission in January, 1957.

(b) to (c) The Tariff Commission's Report was received in March, 1958 and it is under examination.

मलाया मे अप्रवास विधेयक

३४३७ श्री मोहन स्वयं : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मलाया की फेडरल कौन्सिल अप्रवास विधेयक पारित करने वाली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस में मलाया में रहने वाले भारतीयों की नागरिकता का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ग) मलाया में भारतीयों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) इस विषय में भारत सरकार का रुब क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा संदेशिक कार्यालय (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) भारत सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) ऊपर के (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह मनाया नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अलग-अलग ग्राकंड मूल्य नहीं हैं । बहरहाल, ऐसा अनुमान किया जाता है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान मूल्य लोगों की संख्या लग भग मान लाख है ।

(घ) ऊपर के (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह मनाया नहीं उठता ।

Land Reformers

3438. { **Shri K. C. Jena:**
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) Which of the States have expressed their willingness to take up the question of land reform in their States before the completion of the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether there is any similarity of basis on which those States want to solve the question of land reform;

(c) which are the States are not prepared to solve the land problem within this plan period; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) All States.

(b) Yes. The recommendations made in the Second Plan, which are in the nature of a broad common approach, are being adapted and pursued in each State with due regard to local

conditions and in response to local needs.

(c) and (d). The term 'land problem' is very comprehensive. The pace of the solution of this problem is necessarily related to the conditions prevailing in each State. The solution of this problem would necessarily have to be spread over a number of years and may in some aspects have to be extended beyond the Second Plan period.

Rayon Pulp Factory in Kerala

3439. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Rayon Pulp factory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd., Nagda (Madhya Pradesh): propose to establish a Rayon Pulp Factory at Beypore (Kerala State) with an annual capacity of 36,000 tons. The estimated cost of the plant is Rs 5 crores and the factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1961

Central Government Offices

3440 Shri Thanu Pillai: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Offices located in private buildings in Tirunelveli District, Madras State;

(b) the rent paid for these buildings; and

(c) the difference in rent compared to other buildings of similar type in the locality?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). According to information available, the C.P.W.D., which is responsible for hiring accommodation for

Central Government offices in places where there are no Estate Officers or Managers of the Government of India; has not hired any private building in the Tirunelveli District of the Madras State. There may be some building that has been hired by a Central Department directly, as is permissible in an emergency, but no information is immediately available.

Indian Statistical Institute

3441. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what financial help the Government of India have so far rendered to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government have any representative on the Board of Management of this Institute?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of India gave financial assistance to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, first in the year 1935. The grants-in-aid to the Institute increased substantially when the work relating to tabulation of National Sample Survey data was entrusted to it by the Government.

Between 1955-56 and 1957-58 financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2,13,49,096 was given to the Institute by the Government.

(b) Government have no representation on the Council of the Institute but are represented on some of the other bodies of the Institute, viz., the Governing Body and the Finance Committee of the Research and Training School, and the Board of Directors of the International Statistical Education Centre being run at the Institute.

Ambar Charkhas

3442. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Ambar Charkhas which

have been introduced in the country are lying idle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to utilize them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) On an average about 5 to 7 per cent. of Ambar Charkhas distributed so far are idle.

(b) The reasons are the difficulties experienced in servicing the charkhas as a follow-up measure and in obtaining supply of requisite raw materials such as raw cotton etc.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is accelerating the provision of facilities to cover the gaps and has already instructed the institutions to take active steps to utilise the Ambar Charkhas wherever they are lying idle.

U. N. Map

**3443. { Shri Vajpayee:
{ Shri Mohan Swarup:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 313 on the 19th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the matter in regard to India's objection to the position of Kashmir on the U.N. map had been satisfactorily ended; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The subject is still under discussion between our Permanent Representative and the U.N. Secretariat.

Pakistanis employed in India

3444. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 695 on the 27th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the cases of twenty-one Pakistani nationals who had taken

up employment in Delhi in contravention of visa rules have been decided; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Out of 21 Pakistani nationals, 18 have since left for Pakistan. The cases of the remaining 3 Pakistani nationals are still under consideration.

Indians repatriated from British Colonies

3446. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who were repatriated by the British authorities in 1957-58 from British colonies to India;

(b) the names of the colonies from which they were repatriated; and

(c) how those repatriated persons are being settled in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information asked for is not available in the Ministry of External Affairs and it will be very difficult to get any complete information on the subject as we do not have representation in all British colonies.

(c) Repatriates from British colonies make use of the existing organizations e.g. the employment exchanges, to settle themselves.

Minimum Wages Act

3447. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to extend the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act to mines and quarries not already covered by it; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered that proposal and arrived at any decision?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

Fertilizer Factories

3448. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1051 on the 18th March, 1958 and state whether any plans have been submitted to Government for the establishment of some fertilizer factories in the Private Sector?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No, Sir. Government have not so far received any concrete proposal for the setting up of a nitrogenous fertilizer factory in the Private Sector.

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.

3449. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of penicillin at the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Pimpri during 1957 and in the first quarter of 1958;

(b) whether the sales during the above period have been encouraging;

(c) what is the requirement of penicillin in the country and whether the installed capacity of the plant will meet the requirements;

(d) if not, what steps have been taken for expansion; and

(e) when India would be self-supporting in these antibiotics?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) January to December, 1957—19.23 million mega units of sterile bulk penicillin.

January to March, 1958—7.29 million mega units of sterile bulk penicillin.

(b) Yes, Sir. Gross sales figures are as follows:—

1957—Rs. 127.75 lakhs.

January—March, 1958—Rs. 74.61 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The present estimated annual requirements of Penicillin are 50 million mega units as against the present installed capacity at Pimpri of 25 million mega units. The capacity is under expansion and the Company may be expected to produce about 40 million mega units during 1959-60. The balance is expected to be produced by two private firms who have also licences for penicillin production.

(e) Effort is being made to make India self-sufficient in penicillin and in some of the other important antibiotics also during the current plan period.

Abduction of Indians by Pakistani Forces

3450. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan armed forces stationed at Indo-Pakistan border at Dawki on the Shillong-Sylhet Road forcibly carried away two Indian nationals from the Dawki football field a few days ago within the Indian territory;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to recover the abducted persons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they were mercilessly beaten and sent to Sylhet; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Protests have been lodged with the Government of East Pakistan both at District and State Government levels. The matter has also been taken up by the Govern-

ment of India with the Government of Pakistan asking for the immediate release of the kidnapped Indian nationals.

Minor Irrigation Works in Pondicherry

3451. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by the Centre for the year 1956-57 for minor irrigation works in Pondicherry?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Rs. 85,534.

Import of Fruits

3452. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed imports of fresh fruits from Afghanistan recently; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6 lakhs by value. No quantity has been fixed.

Documentary Film on Bhakra Dam Project

3453. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to prepare a documentary film regarding Bhakra Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be released?

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

and (b). Bhakra Dam has already been the subject of a documentary. Two other documentary films, one of two reels in black and white and the other of six reels in colour, are under production. The former is expected to be released in July. The latter is yet in its preliminary stages.

Shifting of Offices to Nagpur

3454. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 280 on the 19th February, 1958 and state:

(a) when certain offices in Delhi are likely to be shifted to Nagpur;

(b) whether it includes the office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives; and

(c) if so, when the said office is likely to be shifted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The move of the offices, proposed to be shifted to Nagpur from Delhi, is likely to commence in May—July, 1958.

(b) Yes.

(c) During May—July, 1958.

Lajpat Rai Market

3455. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 734 on the 27th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the shops in the New Lajpat Rai Market at Delhi have been allotted; and

(b) if not, how the allotments will be made?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore

3456. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the target for the export of iron ore during 1957-58;

(b) the quantity of iron ore actually exported during 1957-58; and

(c) the reason for the gap, if any, between the target and actual performance?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The State Trading Corporation of India has been asked by Government to increase the exports of Iron Ore from the country to the maximum possible extent.

(b) A quantity of 17,06,424 tons has been exported during the period July, 1957 to March, 1958.

(c) Recently the tempo of shipments has somewhat slowed down because of the recession in world steel production, and consequently in the demand for iron ore. Nevertheless, by the end of June, 1958, it is expected that about 2.2 to 2.3 million tons would be exported, as compared with 2.13 million tons in 1956-57.

External Publicity

**3457. { Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the formation of a new service to man the External Publicity Division; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Missions Abroad

3458. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of financial irregularities on the part of senior officers serving in Missions abroad have been reported by the Foreign Service Inspectorate in their last report;

(b) how many of these cases have been investigated; and

(c) what action has been taken in these cases?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No specific case of financial irregularity by any particular officer has been reported by Foreign Service Inspectors;

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

Two cases of irregular drawal of Exchange Compensation Allowance, however, came to the notice of the Ministry. In both cases, the officers concerned have been directed to refund the Exchange Compensation Allowance irregularly drawn.

Import of Plywood

3459. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of plywood is imported into India;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity imported yearly;

(c) the value of the same in Indian currency; and

(d) how far it has been possible to stop this import by producing local plywood or homogenous wood in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 154].

(d) The import was restricted to 5 per cent. quota in 1953 and since July 1957 it has been totally stopped. There is sufficient capacity in the country to meet our requirements of both commercial and tea chest plywood.

Vividh Bharati Programmes

3460. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vividh Bharati programmes broadcast from Madras

Station are recorded in Bombay and the tape-records are sent to Madras;

(b) if so, the expenses incurred in recording the programmes during October, 1957 to March, 1958 and for transporting such records to Madras; and

(c) the method of transporting the records to Madras?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (c). There appears to be a misunderstanding regarding the procedure for preparing the programmes of 'Vividh Bharati'. The items for this programme are selected by a central selection unit, which for the moment is located in Bombay, out of hundreds of items prepared by every Station of the A.I.R. The Stations prepare the items according to a detailed directive. The selections from the Stations, recorded on tapes, are sent to the Central unit for the final selection. After final selection, two copies of the programme are prepared and sent to the high power transmitters at Madras and Bombay for simultaneous transmission. The location of the centre at Bombay is accidental. It is now proposed to bring the Central unit for the 'Vividh Bharati' to Delhi.

(b) It is not possible to calculate exactly the expenditure on the recording of programmes as most of the programmes are selected from the normal programmes of the various Stations of All India Radio and which form part of their normal activities. The expenditure for transporting copies of the records to Madras amounted to Rs. 875 approximately during the period October 1957 to March 1958.

Documentary Films

3461. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of documentary films produced in the country so far; and

(b) the number of documentary films produced in Punjabi language out of them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Since there is no control on the production of films in India, it is not possible to furnish precise information about the number of documentary films produced so far. However, during the last five years 746 Indian documentary films were certified for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Censors, as shown below:—

Year	No.
1953	118
1954	108
1955	155
1956	166
1957	199
TOTAL	746

(b) Of these, 2 were in Punjabi. In addition 52 documentaries were dubbed in Punjabi in 1955-56 to 1957-58.

Export of Shoes and Leather Goods

3462. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from which our country is facing competition in the export of shoes and leather goods; and

(b) whether there has been any increase or decrease in the export in 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The countries from which our country is facing competition in the export of shoes and leather goods are Hongkong, South Africa, U.K., West Germany and Italy.

(b) Our exports in "leather goods" have declined in 1957 whereas in shoes and boots they have risen appreciably.

Trade with Spain

3463. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Saffron and other goods imported from Spain during 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) how these figures compare with those of the year 1950-51; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue more import licences for these commodities during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement showing the value of saffron and other articles imported from Spain during the periods 1950-51, 1956-57 and April-October, 1957 (which are the latest available figures for the year 1957-58) is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 155].

(c) No licences are issued at present for saffron. For other items, the issue of fresh licences will depend upon the extent to which quotas already established have been utilised and whether any quotas are allotted during subsequent licensing periods.

Exports of Coffee

3464. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which we are facing competition in the coffee trade abroad; and

(b) the total export of coffee during 1957-58 (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Exports of Indian Coffee constitute a very small proportion of the world exportable surplus, being with-in 1% of it. The main coffee growing countries participating in the export of coffee at present are East Africa, Brazil and Central America.

(b) The figures of exports of coffee, country-wise, for the period April to

November, 1957 are given in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure 156]. Figures for the months December 1957 to March 1958 are not yet ready.

Export of Wool and Woollen Goods

3465. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from which we are facing competition in the wool and the woollen goods in foreign markets; and

(b) whether there has been any decrease or increase in their export in 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) In regard to Raw Wool the competition is mainly from Pakistan, Persia, Iraq and Iran are the main competitors for Handloom carpets and rugs and U.K., U.S.A., Belgium and Ireland for Powerloom carpets and rugs. In woollen fabrics competitive imports are mainly from Japan, U.K. and Italy.

(b) Figures of exports for 1957-58 are available for the 8 months ending November, 1957, only, and compared to the corresponding period in 1956-57 there was an improvement.

Export of Sewing Machines

3466. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from which we are facing competition in the export of sewing machines; and

(b) whether there has been any increase or decrease in the export of sewing machines during 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Mainly from Japan, U.S.A., U.K. and West Germany.

(b) There has been an increase.

Village Housing Projects in Punjab

3467. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Housing Projects allotted to the Punjab State during 1958-59; and

(b) the number proposed to be allotted during the Second Five Year Plan period for that State?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The number of villages allotted to the Punjab for setting up of Village Housing Projects during 1958-59 is 60 (including 20 allotted to them last year). The allocation for the Plan period is 200 villages.

Central Training Institutes of Instructors

3468. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Training Institutes of Instructors at present in Punjab with capacity of each; and

(b) the number of such institutes to be opened during the Second Five Year Plan period in Punjab?

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

(b) At present there is no proposal for establishing any such Institute in Punjab.

Manufacture of Wooden Toys

3469. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to develop training in the manufacture of wooden toys in Kangra district of the Punjab; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by Government as grant and loan in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Land Acquisition in Delhi

3476. { Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain colonisers in Delhi have represented to Government against its land acquisition policy; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of their complaint?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Government have received representations from housing societies and individuals protesting against its acquisition of land in the Ring Road area in Delhi.

(b) The nature of the complaints are:

(i) Government should not acquire the land which has been purchased by individuals and/or societies for the construction of houses. If at all it is acquired, they should be given alternative plots of land for building purposes.

(ii) Government acquisition of land which has been purchased by societies and individuals would amount to discouraging construction of houses by individuals which is the declared aim of the Government.

(iii) The agriculturists who are affected by the Government acquisition have protested that the acquisition of land will throw them out of their means of livelihood and homestead. Before

the land is acquired, they should be provided with alternative land for construction of their houses and for cultivation purposes.

Land Acquisition in Delhi

3471. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to revise their policy of land acquisition in Delhi for the construction of houses; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) At present, there is no proposal to revise the Government's policy of land acquisition in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

All India Handloom Board

3472. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Headquarters of the All India Handloom Board from Bombay to some place in the South;

(b) what is the number of looms covered by the co-operatives in the States of Andhra, Madras and Kerala; and

(c) the total number of looms at present coming under the co-operatives throughout the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) No, Sir

(b) The number of looms in the co-operative sector in the following states were as under as on 31-12-1957:

Andhra	.. 2,57,149
Madras	.. 2,03,738
Kerala	.. 40,605

(c) 11,72,995 as on 31-12-1957.

Madras Handkerchiefs

3473. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) the total export of Madras Handkerchiefs to African and other countries during the year 1957-58; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to take over the export trade of the same from private exporters?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) It is not possible to furnish this, as separate figures in respect of Madras Handkerchiefs, are not maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Wooden Sleepers

3474. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of wooden sleepers exported to foreign countries during the last three years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Prior to January, 1957, exports of wooden sleepers were not shown separately in the trade classification of the country. Information regarding the number of sleepers exported is, therefore, not available. During the months January-November, 1957, for which figures are available, there were no exports of wooden sleepers.

Employment Exchanges

3475. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges opened in Punjab State so far;

(b) the number of registered candidates in each at present;

(c) the number of persons provided with jobs so far; and

(d) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes provided jobs among them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 18.

(b) The information is given below.

Name of Exchange	No. of applicants on the Live Register of each Exchange as on 31st March, 1958.
1. Ambala	5,617
2. Amritsar.	4,121
3. Bhatinda.	870
4. Dharamsala.	2,976
5. Ferozepore.	2,280
6. Gurdaspur.	3,029
7. Gurgaon.	1,780
8. Hissar.	1,142
9. Hoshiarpur.	2,427
10. Jullundur.	3,583
11. Karnal.	2,528
12. Ludhiana.	2,535
13. Narnaul.	540
14. Patiala.	2,828
15. Phagwara.	474
16. Rohtak.	2,174
17. Simla.	2,264
18. Yamunanagar.	854
TOTAL	42,022

(c) 1,06,376 during January, 1953-March, 1958.

(d) 27,929.

Plantago Ovata Husk (Sat Isabgol)

3476. Shri P. B. Patel: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of Plantago Ovata Husk (Sat Isabgol) exported from the year 1951 upto the 31st March, 1958 country-wise;

(b) its production during the same period year-wise;

(c) the names of places in India where it is produced; and

(d) the steps taken to encourage its cultivation and also its use in industries in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 157].

(c) Siddhpur, Patan, Unjah and Palanpur in the Bombay State.

(d) No steps have been taken in this regard so far.

Fragmentation of Land Holdings

3476-A. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the names of the States which have enacted laws for preventing fragmentation of agricultural land holdings by partition, inheritance or transfer inter-vivos after consolidation?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (1) In the following areas, provision has been made for consolidation of holdings as well as for prevention of fragmentation:

Andhra Pradesh	Telangana area
Bihar	
Bombay:	former Bombay area.
	Marathwada area.
Madhya Pradesh:	former Madhya Pradesh area.
Mysore:	Karnataka area.
	Bombay area.
Orissa	
Rajasthan	
Uttar Pradesh	
Delhi	

In these States, the provisions relating to prevention of fragmentation apply to all lands.

(2) In Punjab (including Pepsu), there is a provision for the prevention of fragmentation only in areas where the consolidation operations have taken place.

(3) In Bhopal, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh (Madhya Pradesh), Saurashtra (Bombay) and Assam, provision for the prevention of fragmentation has been made. There is, however, at present no provision for the consolidation of holdings.

NOTE: The above statement is based upon information available. However, State Governments have been requested to supply information upto-date and additional information, if any, will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Railway Quarters

3476-B. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

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

(a) the provision made for the year 1957-58 under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme on the Northern Railway, giving its allocation Division-wise;

(b) the actual amount utilised, Division-wise, during the said period against the above allotment; and

(c) the number of applications received in the Bikaner Division for such grants and the number sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The Low Income Group Housing Scheme is administered through the State Governments and Union Administrations, to whom annual allocations of funds are made. No separate allocations are made to the Northern Railway or any Division thereof.

Rent for Hired Accommodation for Government Offices

3476-C. Shri H. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the amount paid by the Union Government in 1957-58 on the buildings rented by it throughout the country?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commercial Services of Radio Ceylon

Shri D. C. Sharma:

*3477. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Question No. 1804-A on the 13th September, 1957 and state:

(a) the result of any representations made to the Government of Ceylon about the operations in India of the Commercial Services of Radio Ceylon;

(b) the estimated annual amount of expenditure incurred in India for the remuneration of artists etc. by the commercial service of Radio Ceylon since 1950 year-wise; and

(c) the amount of money remitted annually since 1950 to Ceylon in the form of Foreign Exchange as the earning of the commercial Service from India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):

(a) As already stated in my reply to the question referred to by the Honourable Members no 'representation' or 'protest' has been made to the Government of Ceylon; all that has been done is that the views of the Government of India on the subject have been brought to the notice of the Government of Ceylon.

(b) The Government of India have no information in the matter.

(c) A statement indicating the total amounts permitted to be credited to the account of Government of Ceylon with the State Bank of India in respect of collections of charges for advertisements over the Commercial Services of Radio Ceylon is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See

Appendix VIII, annexure 158]. Information regarding the actual amounts credited to the accounts is not, however, readily available, but it may be assumed that the amounts sanctioned have in due course been credited. The total amount collected and credited to Ceylon Government's account is remittable to Ceylon.

Charter of Demands

3478 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) whether a 14 points charter of demands was presented to the Prime Minister recently by the bodies of All India Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, United Trade Union Congress and certain federations; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The demands have been examined in this Ministry. Many of them also concern other Ministries, State Governments, Pay Commission etc and no decision can be taken by this Ministry in such cases. Some of them are unreasonable and also vague

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 64.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement correcting the reply given on the 11th February, 1958, to Unstarred Question No. 64 by Shri Shobha Ram regarding exploitation of Uranium Ores.

I do not know if hon. Members understand it. At any rate, I do not understand it. The correction is:

"Please substitute the following for the last line of the Answer to part (b) of the Question:
"of 0.1% U308" (Laughter).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-701/58].

AMENDMENTS TO COFFEE RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain further amendments to the Coffee Rules, 1955:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 277, dated the 26th April, 1958.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 278, dated the 26th April, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-698/58].

REPORT ON WORKING OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Half-Yearly Administrative Report on the working of the Central Silk Board for the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-702/58].

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON MINES OTHER THAN COAL MINES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the First Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal Mines held at New Delhi on the 17th and 18th April, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-703/58].

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER COMPANIES ACT

Shri Satish Chandra: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 279, dated the 26th April, 1958, making certain alterations in Schedule V of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-699/58].

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY TO S.Q. NO. 1839

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement correcting the reply given on the 25th April, 1958, to a supplementary by Shri H. C. Dasappa on Starred Question No. 1839 regarding Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-704/58].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACCUMULATION OF KALYAN COTTON

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Accumulation of Kalyan variety of cotton with small traders."

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay a statement regarding the Calling Attention to accumulation of Kalyan cotton

Mr. Speaker: The statement may be laid on the Table. I understand it is a long statement.

Shri Kanungo: Yes.

Statement Regarding Calling Attention to accumulation of Kalyan Cotton to be made on 7-5-58.

The notice given by Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel refers to the hardship of Kalyan cotton growers and traders as a result of our export policy. Some 140,000 bales of Kalyan cotton are reported to have accumulated with traders as a consequence of which the traders have stopped buying pods kapas from cultivators and where purchases are made, they are made at a very low price.

It has been further urged that on account of concessions, in excise duties on fine and superfine cloth, the Kalyan cotton which is below 3/4" this year and which can be used only for the production of coarse and medium cloth is not in much demand by the textile mills.

Government have been allowing exports of limited quantities only of short staple cotton whereas the Kalyan cotton bears a staple length of 25/32" and above. This is a medium staple cotton and therefore is required for the mills for the production of medium cloth. The statistical position as given below also indicates that our supply position of indigenous cotton cannot be said to be quite satisfactory:—

Crops and carry-over

carry-over from last year	18.25 lakhs bales
Commercial cotton crop estimated	49.00 " "
TOTAL	67.25 " "

Consumption and Exports

Mill consumption	48.00 lakh bales
Exports so far allowed	2.00 " "
TOTAL	50.00 " "
Balance left	17.25 " "

The carry-over would even be lower than in the last years. The carry-over is meant to be utilised during 4 off-season months, i.e. September to December and at the rate of 4 lakhs bales consumption per month, this balance in hand could hardly be sufficient to carry us through, unless the final position of the crop turns out to be better. On the statistical position, there can be hardly any room for further exports.

Imports of cotton have been confined only to the minimum requirements of long staple cotton to produce fine and superfine cloth; it is, therefore, expected that for the production of medium and coarse cloth which forms nearly 85% of the total production, mills will have to depend upon the indigenous production of cotton.

So far the following quantities of cotton have been permitted for export during the current season:—

Bengal desh	150,000 bales
Cotton of not above 23/32" in staple	50,000 bales
TOTAL	2,00,000

The deteriorated Kalyan cotton if it satisfied the description of staple length of 23/32" and below can, therefore, very well qualify for export. It is not correct therefore to say that there is a complete ban on export, if the staple length is 23/32" and below.

The other point that has been raised is that the liberal concession in excise duties on fine and superfine textiles have hard hit textile mills manufacturing coarse and medium textiles other than fine and superfine.

This statement is also not justified. The reduction in excise duty has been much more pronounced so far as coarse and medium cloth is concerned

than in the case of fine and superfine cloth as will be seen from the following figures:—

Category of cloth	Previous rate of duty per sq. yd.	Addl. excise duty per sq. yd.	Present rate of duty per sq. yd.	Addl. excise duty per sq. yd.
Coarse (dhoties & sarees)	6 ps.	3 np.	3 np	3 np.
Coarse (other varieties)	1 anna	3 np	6 np	3np
	6 ps.			
Medium (dhoties & sarees)	1 anna	4 np	7 np	4 np
	6 ps.			
Medium (other varieties)	1 anna	4 np	9 np	4 np
Fine	3 annas	6 np	17 np	8 np
Superfine	4 annas	13 np	22 np	13np

The statement attached giving the spot prices of Kalyan cotton from 1956 upto 14.4.1958 also indicates that the prices are not low at all. They are more than Rs. 200/- per candy above the floor price. This will also suggest that there is sufficient demand for this cotton as otherwise the prices will not rule high.

The above facts would clearly indicate that exports of cotton have been allowed consistent with our internal requirements, and deteriorated varieties of Kalyan cotton can as well qualify for export. The supply position of cotton is not such as to place the cotton grower of Kalyan cotton in any nervous position as has been brought out in the notice. Further the reduction in excise duty has been more pronounced so far as coarse and medium categories of cloth is concerned than fine and superfine.

Prices of Kalyan Cotton

Floor Price: 510.	} (per candy of 784 lbs.)	
Ceiling: 570.		
1956		
Sept.		850/870N
Oct.		750/800
Nov.		750/770
Dec.		730/750N

1957

Jan.		720/73-N
Feb.		725/750N
Mar.		870
Apr.		870
May.		860/870
June		840/870

July		845/870
Aug.		790/825
Sept.		750/800
Oct.		775/805
Nov.		730/760
Dec.		700/720

1958

January		
4-1-58		700/720
11-1-58		685/730
18-1-58		695/730
25-1-58		695/730
31-1-58		695/730

February

4-2-58		695/730
11-2-58		725/740
18-2-58		730/770
25-2-58		715/755
28-2-58		715/755

March

4-3-58		715/755
11-3-58		710/760
18-3-58		710/760
25-3-58		710/760
31-3-58		710/760

April

1-4-58		710/760
14-4-58		700/755
14-4-58		700/755

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from theittings of the House in their Seventh Report have recommended that leave of

[Mr. Speaker]

absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:—

1. Shri V. Eacharan.
2. Shri Balasaheb Salunke.
3. Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar.
4. Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo.
5. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
6. Shri P. C. Bose.
7. Shri Rajaram Balkrishna Raut.
8. Chowdhry Brahm Perakash.
9. Shri Pendakanti Venkatasubbaiah.
10. Shri R. Kanakasabai.

Shri Kasliwal (Kota): With regard to one hon Member, Shri Thevar, he is under preventive detention for a long time in connection with certain riots that took place in the Ramanathapuram where hundreds of houses were burnt down and thousands of Scheduled Caste people were uprooted from their places. This is the third time that the hon Member has come up again asking for leave of absence from the sittings of the House. I request you to consider the whole question in this light.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member raises this point now. It is not as if the hon. Member concerned got into custody by himself. If he is under preventive detention, how far leave should be refused? He may be under preventive detention for a thing for which he is not responsible. He may be responsible in a way that he is accused of or is responsible for acts which ultimately ended in preventive detention. That is a matter for the courts to decide.

So far as we are concerned, it does not appear to be proper that when a person is taken under custody and kept there, we should impose another punishment, irrespective of the question whether a punishment is imposed by the Court or not. So far as all

hon. Members are concerned, we will proceed under the impression that all is well, and try to accommodate them, and not put an additional burden upon the constituency to return another Member. I hope and trust that the House will accept the recommendations of the Committee.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): If he is released from detention he is prepared to attend the House. Each time he has been hoping that he would be released from detention but he has been kept there still.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any necessity for argument?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): The hon. Member Shri Kasliwal made a statement about the Ramanathapuram riots and also about the connection of this particular Member of the House with those things. Once a sessions case is pending, in which there are allegations, is it proper for the hon. Member to say that he is involved and all that and thus fix up the liability, before this House, when the hon. Member is not here?

Mr. Speaker: All that he mentioned was this. He has not come to any conclusion. In case there is a case against him, he says there ought to be no leave granted. Well, there are 500 hon Members, and how can I prevent any hon. Member from saying what he wished to say? But of course the hon Member ought not say anything which might prejudice any particular case in a court. All hon Members will kindly bear that in mind, whoever may be the hon. Member against whom a case is pending, nothing shall be said on the floor of the House which might prejudice the proper conduct of the case. I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I want to raise a pertinent question. Cannot some arrangement be made by which the hon. Member may be

brought here to Delhi and kept under preventive detention here and he may be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the House?

Mr. Speaker: We are on the question of leave of absence from the sittings of the House. Some hon. Members may say that no leave ought to be granted. This hon. Member swings the pendulum the other side and asks whether the hon. Member may not be allowed to attend. Let us be satisfied with what is before us. I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly

CORRECTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1738

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): I beg to make a statement correcting the reply given on the 18th April, 1958, to the supplementaries by Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Hem Barua and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on Starred Question No. 1738 regarding Himalayan Expedition

In the supplementary questions, arising from the answer given to Starred Question No. 1738 in the Lok Sabha on the 18th April, 1958, Shri Bhakt Darshan and Shri Hem Barua wished to know whether such parties as the Cho Oyu expedition would be sent up every year, and also whether members of the team had undergone any training in any international mountaineering club. Further, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty asked whether Geological Department, specialists in Botany, etc., were associated with the expedition.

The answers given in reply to these questions are likely to give an impression that the Cho Oyu expedition was sponsored by, or was being

conducted under, the auspices of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. As already indicated by me in answer to part (a) of the main question, the Cho Oyu expedition is purely an unofficial expedition. The expedition was actually sponsored by a Committee not connected with the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. As regards training in mountaineering, of the three Service Officers who are members of the expedition, one was the ex-Principal of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, and the other two Service Officers had undergone the basic course at that Institute. I have no information about the training undergone by the other members of the expedition.

In regard to the query raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, as already indicated by me in answer to part (c) of the main question, there are two scientists attached to the expedition—one from the Botanical Survey of India and the other from the Zoological Survey of India.

श्री बक दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : श्रीमान्, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। यह जो क्वेश्चन किया गया है, उसमें बताया गया है कि हिमालयन माउन्टेनीयरिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट के एक एक्म-प्रिन्सिपल इस एक्मपेडिशन के एक सदस्य थे। अभी समाचारपत्रों में उनके अचानक देहान्त होने का समाचार आया है। वह हमारी फौज के एक बड़े अफसर थे और उस दिशा में एक विशेषज्ञ बन गए थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात की पूरी छान-बीन कर ली है कि उनको पूरी डाक्टरों सहायता दी गई थी या नहीं? मैं इसलिए यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि श्री नेर्नामह नीकों ने

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question? It is only a simple correction of a statement that has been made. Unless that correction relates to somebody dying on the way, there is no meaning in asking a

[Mr. Speaker]

supplementary. Then we will be opening the vista very wide. Has it anything to do with this question?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir, not in this correction. But if you want me to—

Mr. Speaker: No, I do not want. If relevant questions are asked, hon. Ministers sometimes keep quiet, but if out-of-the-way questions are asked, they are anxious to answer.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): That is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to submit that a number of people, who formed part of the expedition team, have died.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member knows only too well how questions can be asked and answered.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अभी आपने कहा कि सदस्य लोग पूरा अध्ययन नहीं करते। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मूल प्रश्न मेरा ही था और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दिलचस्पी लेता रहा हूँ, इसी लिये पूछना चाहता हूँ . .

Mr. Speaker: I am aware that this is an important matter. The hon. Member knows the procedure only too well. He puts a number of questions and supplementaries. If he had only put a question, I would have considered what steps ought to be taken. Of course, it is a very valuable life that was lost. He has suffered from pneumonia. Why should he tag it on with this correction? Now, assuming that no correction was made by the hon. Minister, would he have been satisfied with the original reply that was given? When the hon. Minister makes a correction, that opportunity should not be taken to raise a discussion.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अलग में स्थिति यह है कि जिस समय पहले जवाब दिया गया था

उस समय उनका देहान्त नहीं हुआ था। उसके बाद देहान्त हुआ। इस लिय मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देहान्त होन के बारे में हम क्या करें ?

TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the motion for reference of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958 to a Joint Committee. Out of 3 hours allotted to this motion, 41 minutes have already been availed of and 2 hours and 19 minutes now remain.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon may continue his speech.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Mr. Speaker, the other day I was submitting that a large number of documents and a large volume of reports are available for the Select Committee to decide about the various provisions of this very important law and whatever submissions I make at present are only tentative in character so that the hon. Members of the Select Committee have got the opportunity to consider those suggestions when they are reporting on this particular Bill.

These suggestions were necessitated because before the drafting of the Bill was undertaken, the whole Bill and the principle behind it underwent a series of discussions at the hands of the original Committee which was appointed, which gave a majority report as also a minority report. The Government considered the whole report by appointing an officer, and certain recommendations were made by that officer and later on the whole matter was referred to another Judge of the Madras High Court, who, in all particular details, agreed with the minority report, and now the Bill has been drafted on the basis

of the recommendations of that Judge of the High Court. Therefore, when provisions of this Bill are discussed in the Select Committee, it is probable that both viewpoints, especially the viewpoint contained in the majority report of the Select Committee, will come for consideration of the hon. Members, and therefore it will be only proper that our own general opinion regarding the majority report and also the minority report are expressed for the benefit of the members of the Select Committee.

In the beginning I wish to submit certain principles involved in the law of trade marks, because it is quite likely that a confusion will arise between the principles and lay of trade marks, the law of patent and also the law of copyright. The law of patents was evolved in its fundamentals on the onrush of the Industrial Revolution, long after the law of patents was formulated and far long after even the law of copyright was formulated. The principle behind the law of patents acknowledges a creative mind, so that the individual, who is responsible for the use and working of his intelligence, could claim the product of his intellectual working to be his own property. The law of patents also in a way acknowledges the working of individual or collective intelligence and, therefore, the product of that collective intelligence is recognized as his own property, as far as the society is concerned. But, in contra-distinction to the principles underlying the laws of copyright and patents, the law of trade marks began to grow in a different way. And we will find that very little intelligence, very little human endeavour is involved, so far as the law of trade mark is concerned, before a person in the society comes forward and says and property as his own.

Therefore, when the Select Committee considers the very conception of

trade marks, it should take extreme care to see that only in very essential cases in which the public good and also bona fide business competition demands that the rights of trade marks should be conferred upon an individual. Therefore, I appeal to the members of the Select Committee to have utmost restraint in defining and extending the rights of trade marks under this particular Act so that no individual by means of his own imagination could annex public right of commerce and also trade to his own benefit and claim later that, almost for time immemorial, as his own private property.

When enacting this Bill certain suggestions were put before the Committee and those who were interested in the law of trade marks and the Trade Mark Associations have submitted a series of memoranda, pleading for enlarging the scope of this Act. But when a trade mark is given in the name of a particular individual, he is given the absolute right to trade, as far as a small section of the trading community is concerned. Therefore, committed as we are to a particular pattern of society, when we define the scope as far as conferring by Parliament of a particular non-existent right to the individual is concerned, the paramount consideration should be, not the absolute nature of the right that is conferred upon that individual who owns the property created by this law, but the paramount consideration in defining the trade marks should be the public good and also honest trade in this country. Therefore, I repeat that extreme care should be taken in order not to view the right of trade mark as a sanctimonious public right which has been unknown to primitive jurisprudence and also to mediaeval jurisprudence, a right which has been evolved by the transactions in the modern society in the wake of the Industrial Revolution, a right which is not the result of honest labour but a right which is going to be conferred simply for the purpose of business competition. Therefore, extreme care should be taken only in

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

acknowledging very limited right, as far as trade mark is concerned, and I hope when the Select Committee goes into the principle of the recommendations of Justice Rajagopala Iyengar, who agreed with the minority report, which rejected the far more wider demand for protective registration, I hope the Select Committee will certainly agree with me in this respect that the law and the right conferred upon the trade marks will be only very limited, and in certain cases 'symbolic,' restricted only for the protection of that right to a very limited extent.

Another provision which the Select Committee should certainly consider is an extension of what I have submitted now. As the recommendation shows, as also the principle of the law of trade marks shows, the principle of the Bill is exclusively limited to the recognition of a distinctive right, as far as a particular property is concerned, and all the provisions of the Bill should conform to the recognition of this rule alone that the trade mark Act should give the right only as far as the protection of that property is concerned, and in defining it in a distinctive character no more right should be conferred, as far as the trade mark owner is concerned, and you should be loath to recognize any individual right more than the recognition of this physical definition of property to a very limited extent. Otherwise there is one constant danger that any individual commercial establishment or a private trader will try to acquire, on his own terms and definition, a large variety of trade and industry even far in advance in a competitive society, and he will be able to deny that right to another industrialist or commercial trader, who comes into the arena far later resulting in the creation of a virtual monopoly granted to him by means of this Act. The ultimate intention and object of the Parliament should be to continue that right to forestall that danger of creating a commercial

monopoly by means of granting certain rights under this particular Act. Therefore, the provision should be so modelled, as it is already modelled with extreme caution and care, that this particular danger which is threatening is forestalled. Whenever a law on trade marks is brought, the commercial community and free trade will have to be taken into consideration and in every clause the Select Committee should remember that they should not trespass into this realm of public trade except to the extent of recognition of this very limited right as far as trade mark is concerned.

I will come presently to the three important recommendations made by the Committee. I am making a mention of it today just because this Bill is being referred to the Select Committee. If this Bill would have been before this House today for consideration and passing, I would not have taken the time of this House to repeat whatever has been written or to side with a particular opinion because it is quite likely that these two conflicting and contradicting viewpoints expressed in the document which is to be placed before the Select Committee will be available for hon. Members and it is quite likely that some hon. Members may side with the majority report, which is quite logical in their approach, and other hon. Members may side with the minority report reinforced by the recommendation of the hon. Judge. Therefore I am repeating that the very basis of those recommendations should be studied by hon. Members and the reasoning and logic and the necessity of public good that is being recommended by the minority report and also the commendable action of the Government in appointing an officer and referring this matter to judge, will be realised by hon. Members.

The three points I will discuss and I will conclude. The most important point that is discussed where there

is a controversial opinion is the necessity of a special tribunal. The trade Mark Owners' Association have submitted a series of documents and also argued before all these committees that there should be a special tribunal appointed so that there may be a uniform law as far as trade marks are concerned. It is quite logical in the report that when they contended that there is anarchy in the trade mark law and therefore they demand a special tribunal. The Select Committee should look into the details because the learned judge has enunciated all the law on trade marks right from the beginning, be they reported or unreported cases, and the judge has come to the conclusion that all the High Courts that dealt with the law of trade marks irrespective of aspersions made against them in the memorandum submitted have come to a unanimous opinion and there is a commendable unanimity at least so far as the trade mark law is concerned. The Judge has rejected the plea that there should be any special tribunals for the trade marks concerned.

In this connection I wish to make a reference that whenever special branches of law are coming and whenever different interests are coming, every interest specially in these cases demand separate tribunals. The usual complaint is made that the High Courts of the land may vary in their decisions and may not have unanimity. At the same time we will have to remember that these High Courts are established under the Constitution and it is presumed that any judge or any bench of judges presiding over these High Courts have got complete and full knowledge of the law and when the decisions are given they are given correctly. Instead, the argument is put in this way that if special tribunals are appointed, which have got only statutory recognition, but not having constitutional recognition, the divergent opinion is given by these tribunals as we are finding in the industrial courts today. We will ourselves find a large forum and quagmire of anarchy of these decisions and ultimately by the decisions of

these *ad hoc* tribunals we will be confronted with a large number of varied decisions. For unanimity alone, the High Courts should get jurisdiction to decide these cases so that there is a Supreme Court to have an appeal from the High Courts and under the Constitution we get a binding and uniform decision as far as the law of trade marks is concerned. Therefore, I submit that the cause of special tribunals has not been properly made out. Their own arguments are defeated in that the High Court can have complete jurisdiction as far as these are concerned and the provision in the Bill as far as the right of appeal to the High Courts is concerned, it should be detained by the Select Committee.

The most important part of the recommendation is regarding defensive registration. As I have submitted earlier, the trade mark law does not give to the owner of the trade mark an absolute right under common law because by means of his profession in the trade he does not get any right at all. Somebody in the laboratory or somebody in his own business house thinks of certain names or makes certain compounds, he acquires the industrial property or commercial property which is in the common ownership and gives out a name. Are we to give absolute right as far as that particular individual is concerned, i.e. an unrestricted right to acquire this property? The Bill gives a right if he has got manufactured goods, if he has goods *in presentia*, which he could give a name to. The law is prepared to recognise that particular right and protect his right as long as that is extant from being competed upon or being counterfeited. What is required under this suggestion of defensive registration is that anybody in his own house can coin a phrase, can just take the phraseology from the common vocabulary and go to the Registrar of Trade Marks for registering it and as long as he is alive and as long as his successors are alive that particular name could not be used for selling that property. The law gives a right

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

if they are coined phrases which are not available in the ordinary vocabulary and which the common people do not understand. But when any name is there, the name through which people ordinarily understand a particular product, and if somebody is given an absolute right to take this name from the common vocabulary and go to the Registrar of Trade Marks to get this name registered, we will be giving to the word in the common vocabulary to monopolise and give his own meaning to the word in the common vocabulary. Let us not give unlimited freedom to acquire even the names of our own languages for commercial transactions. Therefore, I support the principle behind this clause—any attempt to have defensive registration will have to be resisted by the Members of the Committee—and also that the recommendations are quite sound. A series of documents both from the United Kingdom and Australia have been cited before the Committee and it is quite possible that looking into these documents in any form of society, whether capitalistic or socialistic or semi-democratic, this right of advance registration, which is a right of unrestricted acquiring of property which is not his own but recognised by this law is right and therefore defensive registration in whatever manner, either directly or indirectly, should not be encouraged and the minority has been quite right in rejecting the proposal of defensive registration.

I find that in the lecture given by Mr. Barony Queen's Counsel, he has made a very emphatic and a very persuasive case as to why the right of defensive registration should be given. I should like to request the hon. Members of the Select Committee that that particular document will have to be gone into with extreme caution because he himself was introducing a theory of ownership of property which is unknown in common law and unknown to industrial and commercial laws. That document should be taken

as a fanciful imagination of a single individual who is not connected with the society or with the trade and who was not acting in the interests of either the nation or of the commercial community. Therefore any attempt in this Bill to incorporate any provision for defensive registration will have to be resisted.

I will submit the last point and close. Another welcome feature that has been added relates both to the law of trade marks and the Drugs Act. The provisions and the principle have also been recommended by the Pharmacutical Enquiry Committee and we find in the provisions in this Act a welcome feature that whenever there is a violation of the provisions of trade mark as far as the drugs and foods are concerned, exemplary punishment is given. I should like to submit that I am not satisfied with the so-called exemplary punishment that is given. Today, there is a menace in our trade that people are not at all taking the least precautions. Also deliberately we find counterfeit things, particularly drugs which are not genuine are given. There are numerous cases in the hospitals where essential drugs have been given in different names which are not genuine. People's health suffers and many deaths have taken place. The only answer to this is, declare those persons who have been convicted under the Drugs Act for selling contraband drugs under different names, as enemies of the community. Not only that. When a man goes to a criminal court, he may be convicted or he may be acquitted. The maximum punishment which is three years is no answer for the crime that the man has committed by giving a small solution which is injurious, instead of penicillin. The penicillin may not work. The man may die of pneumonia because of the bad effects of the drugs. A more exemplary punishment should be given. The names of these social enemies who are selling things for their own profit, who do not take any care for public health should be published and

they should be given a more exemplary punishment.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any provision in the Act as in the case of election law in which whoever commits an offence under the election law is banned for a period of years?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: No.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It can be done.

Shri Narayānankutty Menon: There is no provision.

Mr. Speaker: A provision that he ought not to sell and then carry on the profession?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There are provisions in the Drugs Act for cancellation of the licence.

Finally, there is a very controversial point which I would like to submit before the Bill goes to the Joint Committee. The controversial point is regarding the jurisdiction of courts. Before our Constitution came into existence, the Chartered High Courts at Calcutta and Madras, exercising their writ jurisdiction have decided that the criterion for the exercise of jurisdiction and the determination of the cause of action is the place where the individual whose rights are affected resides. After the Constitution, a new law has been developed, the High Courts exercising jurisdiction under article 226 of the Constitution, said that jurisdiction is determined now in relation to the place where the particular order is passed. The whole principle behind that decision is under question today. Practical difficulties come in as far as any matter is concerned. The Trade Mark Registrar, whose office is situated in Bombay, passes an order in Bombay. The effect of both an order of registration and also rectification of registration is on the individual merchants either in the State of Kerala or Madras. Is it logical, as far as the principle of jurisdiction is concerned, that this man whose rights are violated in the State of Kerala or Madras will have to seek his remedy in the High Court of Bombay, just because the order has been passed in Bombay? That reason-

ing has no logic behind it. It has no sanction in jurisprudence in relation to determination of jurisdiction. Therefore, we should follow the fundamental principles of jurisdiction in civil action and jurisdiction should be entirely determined in relation to the place of residence of the individual whose rights have been violated and also in the area where the cause of action arose, where the rights and liabilities have arisen. Therefore, a suitable provision should be made in this Act and the provisions regarding appellate jurisdiction so amended that those High Courts within whose jurisdiction this particular order of registration operates, should have jurisdiction. Otherwise, this would lead to great difficulties as far as the actual persons whose rights are violated are concerned. They may not be in a position to go either to Bombay or Madras or Calcutta to get their remedies. I hope the Joint Committee will consider this question: the entire law with regard to jurisdiction as it has developed in our High Courts before Independence and also after Independence. In considering its logic, I hope they will make suitable amendments to the effect that the High Court, in whose jurisdiction these people whose rights are affected reside will get the automatic right to decide cases as far as trade marks are concerned.

Regarding jurisdiction, I will submit one thing and conclude. There is a cumbersome procedure in the Bill as far as action is concerned. The District court has got jurisdiction. A man may file a suit in a District court and get relief, in the matter of trade marks. But, if, in the suit, a defence is raised by the other party and the fact of registration or the legality of registration is questioned, immediately the District court loses jurisdiction. The matter will have to be referred to the High Court for a proper rectification proceedings. In many other enactments, in our experience we have found that this is a laborious and cumbersome process. If a particular court of law, whatever may be the jurisdiction—make it a High Court or a District court—has jurisdiction to

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

decide the merits or demerits or the pros and cons of a particular action, that court should get jurisdiction to decide all matters which are related to that matter. In an action for infringement of trade mark, it is very necessary, it is closely allied, it is an inherent matter that the validity of registration should be considered. The validity of registration should be decided by the District Court. I hope that the Joint Committee will make suitable amendments that the District Court which has got the jurisdiction to decide the action so far as the law of trade marks is concerned, gets the jurisdiction to declare about the validity of registration, so that the cumbersome procedure of referring the matter to the High Court and staying the suit, the reference being returned and then the matter being decided, may be avoided.

Mr. Speaker: May I know how long the hon. Minister wants to take?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Not more than ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: We started at 12-30. We had two hours and 19 minutes, that is up to 2-50. I will call the hon. Minister at 2-40. I may call him earlier if the number of Members wanting to speak are not many.

Some Hon. Members: There are not many speakers.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to put it off. If there are no Members, I will immediately call upon the hon. Minister. There is time till then. I will call him at 2-40. He can carry on for 10 minutes or a few minutes more.

May I have an idea as to how many hon. Members want to participate in this debate? Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Supakar, Shri Braj Raj Singh. Any other? None other.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma wants to speak? He must stand up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I stood up.

Mr. Speaker: Until he catches my eye. When I ask again, he must say so. All right.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is very difficult to make out when Shri D. C. Sharma is sitting and when he is standing.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, this is not only a welcome Bill, but a necessary Bill. I am not prepared to say that it will attain the objectives at which it is aiming. But, there is no doubt that if it is carefully administered, there is likely to be some minimising of abuse of trade marks.

In view of the very great importance of advertisements in trade and commerce and the appeal they exert over vast masses, the subject of trade marks assumes special significance. I do not agree with the previous speaker who, somehow or other, appeared to be rather jealous of the proprietors of trade marks who, according to him, do not contribute any inventive genius, but still wanted to have proprietary rights in trade marks by merely coining a phrase or designing a pictorial design. Let it be understood in the first place that trade marks as well as merchandise marks are as much for the protection of the public as for the benefit of proprietors of such trade marks. Today, for instance, if I want to go in for a particular type of cloth, if I have got faith in a particular textile mill, I will take care to see that I get the goods of the particular trade mark of that particular textile mill. Therefore, it affords the consuming public greater protection than the benefit that is conferred upon the proprietors of such marks. I have gone through this Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, but unfortunately I find there is a tendency for excessive legislation and even common law matters are sought to be codified into clauses. I hope that the Select Committee will look into it.

13 hrs.

The scheme of the Bill is broadly this. First we define registered trade marks, associated trade marks and certification trade marks. Then there

is definition given of the most important part of the Bill, namely, what is a false trade description and "deceptively similar" trade mark. Of course, there are the usual provisions of assignment, transmission, registration, conditions of registration, effect of registration and so forth.

The basis of the whole measure is to protect the genuine trade marks and at the same time to protect the consuming public and discourage the use of fraudulent trade marks. How far it will succeed, experience alone will show, because as our experience indicates there are numerous difficulties in administering even a very sound measure which regulates trade marks.

Sir, in the present case I do not wish to go into very many details, but confine myself to certain definitions which constitute the very essence of this Bill. For instance, take the definition of "false trade description" given in clause 2(f)(iii) "any trade description which denotes or implies that there are contained, as regards the goods to which it is applied, more yards or metres than there are contained therein standard yards or standard metres". This is the usual fraudulent device resorted to by traders when there is a piece length. They say there are 36 yards when actually there are only 34 yards. But this false trade description can be both in terms of linear measurement as also in terms of weight, liquid measurements and gauge. I think this definition requires to be extended to include all these varieties of false descriptions and I have no doubt the Select Committee will look into this matter.

Among the important matters dealt with here is the definition of "trade description". First I shall read out (u):

"(u) 'trade description' means any description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect

- (i) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any goods; or
- (ii) as to the standard of quality of any goods, according to a classification commonly used or recognised in the trade; or
- (iii) as to the fitness for the purpose, strength, performance or behaviour of any goods, being "drugs" as defined in the Drugs Act, 1940, or "articles of food" as defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;"

This is an important part of the measure, this is the essence of it and we must thoroughly define what "trade description" really means. Now, take the complaint which is very common, namely, that spurious drugs, or adulterated foodstuffs are sold under colour of a particular trade mark. If it is proved that the trade mark or trade description does not fit in, then action can be taken. I should like to know how in actual practice this will be implemented.

Take for instance a particular drug. There is a particular trade description certifying that it is of a particular standard. Actually it may not be so. How are the people who are going to launch prosecutions going to determine this? In the first place, how are they going to have the machinery for detection of such cases? Today the complaint is that trade in spurious drugs is so vast and universal that what my hon. friend, the previous speaker Mr. Menon, said is quite correct. It is estimated that an important part of chemists' business consists of spurious drugs and it is openly said that unless they carry on trade in spurious drugs, it is not possible for a chemist to stand the competition. How is this going to be remedied by this measure? I find it rather difficult to understand.

Ultimately it might boil down to this, that you might have a good Act on paper, but it is very difficult to translate it into practice. What I am trying to point out is this that unless

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

some machinery is placed at the disposal of those people on whom the responsibility of implementing the Act devolves, so that they are in a position to judge of the fitness of purpose and strength, in short some sort of a chemical and pharmaceutical test house, is placed at their disposal, it will be extremely difficult to find out in what manner the fitness of purpose or strength or performance is not up to the description.

I might give some instances to clarify the point I have been making. Some years ago in Bombay City somebody started selling what were known as "Memory Pearls", for students to enable them to improve their memory. The whole thing was a huge hoax and fraud played on students. No doubt the memory pills, or memory pearls as they were called, were marketed under a beautiful trade label. And I am not sure whether the trade mark was registered. The student world was exploited very badly. I do not know how under this Bill we will be able to check such things. I am of the opinion, as I shall show presently, that wider powers should be given to the Registrar to refuse registration, where obviously exaggerated claims regarding the quality of particular goods are made—sometimes absurd and false claims. I have known that in Bombay some amulets and talismans supposed to have divine powers of protecting people from evil are being sold. This might also form subject matters of trade mark. All these things must be denied the benefit of having a trade mark. That is what I have submitted should be the basic object of this. I do not think that the Bill as it stands will be able to attain that object.

13.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

With regard to maintenance of Register A and B, I think it is a very welcome innovation which ought to be accepted. However, I am of the opinion that most of the goods which come up for registration have no

India-wide appeal. For instance, goods of universal use, such as *biris*, cigarettes and things like that have sale only within a few districts. All of them do not have all-India sales. I think we should accept the principle in this Bill that when a person desires to have a particular trade mark registered, it should be confined to a particular State only. Often the proprietors of trade marks themselves do not ask for wider registration. The benefit of it would be that you will not needlessly prevent people from other areas of the country using the trade marks either in relation to the same goods or other goods, so far as the trade marks are confined to one particular State. This point must be looked into, because most of the trade marks relate to goods the sales of which are confined often to a few talukas or at the most a few districts. If some State-wise arrangement of registration could be made I think a great deal of trouble to people who desire to use the same mark in relation to some goods in other areas would be avoided.

Also, after registration, the period of seven years is far too long. The period of renewal must be five years at the most, because most of the trade marks are registered by businessmen who are enthusiastic or very optimistic about the success of their goods in the market in the beginning, and when they collapse within a year or two, become wiser with experience; but the trade mark continues to linger on the register without any use, and obstructing others from using the same trade mark. I, therefore, think the period of seven years should be reduced to five years.

There is another important recommendation made that the offices of trade marks and patents and designs should be amalgamated. I have seen that there is considerable unanimity of opinion on this subject, but I for one fail to see how that is going to help. Patents and designs form an altogether different subject. Trade marks are totally different. By combining

the two, how is efficiency going to be increased? I have not been able to find out this from the opening speech of the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill. My own opinion is this, that the two things must be kept completely apart. Their bases are different, and the work relating to both will suffer if ultimately the responsibility of administering both the things is thrown upon one person. You will appreciate the fact that in the administration of patents and designs what is required by the department is a man with technical experience, a man who has graduated in science, whereas with regard to the other thing no such qualification in particular is required. I, therefore, would request the Select Committee to go into this question whether it is worthwhile combining the two offices.

As I have said, the main point that troubles people is the spurious use of trade marks. The Bill has increased the penalties in respect of the abuse of trade marks or the use of false trade descriptions or false trade marks. But what is the increase in the penalty?—to two and three years. But let us not forget that there will be also the Probation of Offenders Act, so that this two or three years might be reduced to admonition or probation. If we really want to check these people, then I would ask that the following provisions to curb spurious goods must be incorporated in the Bill.

First, a minimum term of imprisonment must be prescribed. I do not know how we will get over the Probation of Offenders Act, but I would plead that somehow or other we should see that wherever it is found that there has been an abuse of trade marks so as to exploit the public, a minimum term of imprisonment should be prescribed.

Secondly, there should be immediate seizure and freezing of stocks, and the procedure in relation to the freezing and seizure of stocks should be considerably simplified.

Thirdly, there should be cancellation of the trade marks of such firms. If a firm, company or individual is responsible, then all the trade marks of that particular firm, company or individual should be cancelled for a period of, let us say, three years minimum, because a firm which dishonestly exploits the public by using one particular trade mark cannot be entrusted with the use of other trade marks. On that principle I would say that should also be prescribed.

Then there should be prescribed a disqualification to apply for trade marks for a minimum period of three years. Such people ought not to be allowed the benefit of any trade marks whatsoever.

Finally, I would say that wherever a person carrying on business has been convicted for the sale of spurious goods under the law, he should be compelled to put up a board prominently saying that he has been convicted of such and such an offence. It might sound a novel method, but I appeal to the House to devise novel methods. A person would be far more afraid of a provision like this, if he is compelled by law to exhibit, say, for two years after conviction, such a board prominently in his shop.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That can be made a condition of probation.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am sure in that case these people would prefer to pay fine, or send a dummy to jail for a short period, rather than accept that condition at all. I submit that is a worthwhile, worth-exploiting device in order to deter people, because these people do not deserve any sympathy whatsoever.

I have known of cases where people have sold tablets certified to be tablets for cure of diabetes. Actually, these tablets were nothing but sugar with some coating—something which is contra-indicated for diabetes. Things like that have happened, and therefore I say that when a person has been so very heartless in exploiting the ailing and the sick, no mercy

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

should be shown to him. If he was compelled to exhibit a board that he has been convicted under the Drugs Act, I think that would have a very salutary effect.

It has been stated that the business in spurious drugs is as vast as the business in genuine drugs, and today nobody is safe as to what he is purchasing even in a particular brand.

Another difficulty is this, that most of your Bill will remain a Bill good on paper because it is very difficult to implement it.

I can give instances. It has been known that certain of Godrej soap trade marks are being counterfeited, the same stamp of Godrej actually being used. It is very difficult to detect it, because usually the people who counterfeit these trade marks are petty people who can shift their workshop from one place to another as soon as there is fear of detection. What they actually do is to make counterfeit dyes for well-known types of goods. They actually have a stock of them made, and then immediately dissolve the firm and go elsewhere. It is very difficult to get hold of them. Unless the Government assists those proprietors of trade marks with their police machinery in detection, and do whatever you like, the business in these things will flourish. It is no use having very good clauses defining what is false trade description if you cannot implement them and therefore I submit the real difficulty is not putting on paper a fool-proof, knave-proof Bill, but actually implementing its provisions. These points will, therefore, have to be taken into consideration.

I would suggest that these are the points which ought to be looked into, but the central point that is dominant in any legislation with regard to trade and merchandise marks would be how to protect the consuming community. That is the dominating factor, and whatever changes have to be made must be made, and I think that the

law should be firmly and unflinchingly tightened up and improved. We have to invent new devices to check this class of people which is becoming a serious menace to society. I hope the Select Committee will bear these points in mind.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I wish to make a few observations regarding some of the points which have only been cursorily touched by the two speakers who spoke before me.

The first point I will take up is the very high importance of the problem relating to counterfeiting of trade marks relating to drugs and food. The danger and the wide extent of the mischief that is prevalent in the country is beyond doubt, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that the Select Committee should take some more serious steps to prevent spurious drugs and food coming into the market, and impose some severer restrictions on such nefarious activities. In this connection, I am glad that some of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code have been incorporated into this Bill. But I have a suggestion to make regarding clause 78 of the Bill. Over and above making the penalty in the case of drugs and food adulteration and violation of trade marks severer, I suggest that Government and the Joint Committee make this a cognizable offence, so that over and above the person aggrieved or the proprietor of trade mark aggrieved or the consuming public taking action, the police should be in a position to take cognizance of the offence and take action thereon.

Another point that I would urge is regarding the requisites for registration enumerated in items (a) and (b) of sub-clause 1 of clause 9. I have looked into the previous law regarding these strict requisites that have to be fulfilled before registration. I find that it is consistent with the recommendation of Justice Ayngar in his report. But I

am thinking whether the Joint Committee will consider it advisable to take into consideration the inclusion of the photograph of the person who applies for registration or some predecessor in his business along with the signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business under sub-clause 1 (b) of clause 9, because I feel that if the signature of the applicant or some predecessor in his business can be taken as an evidence of distinctiveness, there should be no objection to photographs also, if the photographs bear some evidence of distinctiveness.

Another point which I wish to make before I conclude is the distribution of the trade mark registries in different parts of India. It has been said that at present there are only three principal places of registration, namely Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore. Justice Ayyangar has suggested that four or five more places like Nagpur, Kanpur and Delhi be added to this list.

Over and above this extension of the centres of registration, I would suggest that in cases where the goods of trade are only of local importance, to which Shri Naushir Bharucha has made some reference in his speech, it should be possible for the traders to have registration of such goods in their own State or in their own area; and only in those cases where the goods sold, for which trade marks are sought to be registered, are of all-India importance or where the goods are consumed throughout the length and breadth of India, the registration should be made necessary in these very important centres of the country. I feel that in cases where a particular type of commodity is sold only in a few districts or only inside the boundary of a State, it should be possible to have the registration facility inside that State, and facilities for litigation in case of violation of the trade mark, and passing of actions should be provided inside the district courts or the High Courts within the boundary of that State. And if the

Joint Committee can find its way to make provision for this contingency. I feel that a lot of mischief that is at present prevalent in different parts of the country will be minimised.

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ट्रेड मार्क की प्रथा के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है वह यह है कि प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों को यह अधिकार रहे कि जो चीज वह अपनी बुद्धि से पैदा करते हैं उसका अधिकार सिर्फ उन्हीं को होना चाहिये और उसका लाभ सिर्फ उन्हीं को मिलता रहे। कापी राइट और पेटेंट का जो अधिकार होता है उसी के साथ साथ ट्रेड मार्क के भी अधिकार की बात की जाती है लेकिन मैं प्रवर समिति के विचार के लिए कुछ मुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि यह अधिकार जो कि प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी में होता है या प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों की अपनी बुद्धि से पैदा की हुई चीजों का खुद लाभ उठाने का हाता है उसका कहा तक इस्तेमाल समाज के हित में होना चाहिए और कहा तक सिर्फ उन्हीं के व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए हा सकता है।

जहां तक कापी राइट का मवाल है वह एक सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त है कि जिस पुस्तक का या जिम कृति का कोई लेखक या कवि लिखता है वह उसकी अपनी एक ऐसी सृष्टि होती है जिसका कि उसे लाभ हमेशा मिलना ही चाहिए। लेकिन जहां तक इस मुद्दे का मवाल है हम देखते हैं कि यहाँ किसी भी नाम का लेकर कोई व्यक्ति उसका रजिस्टर्ड करा लेता है किसी खास तरह के व्यापार के लिए और उस वस्तु का रजिस्टर्ड करा कर वह उसमें कुछ लाभ उठाना चाहता है। उसमें कोई विशेष गुण अथवा बात नहीं होती है।

उदाहरण के लिए आप दंतमंजन को ले लीजिये। कोई एक माहब सैरिन दंतमंजन के नाम की रजिस्ट्री करा लेते हैं भले ही सैरिन दंतमंजन में वह सिर्फ खरिया ही पोस कर दे दे या कुछ इसी तरह की चीजें मिला कर दे दें और इस तरीके का उनका

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

दंतमंजन बिकता रहे और जो रजिस्ट्री करने वाले अफसर हैं वह उसमें यह नहीं देखें कि उसकी क्वालिटी किस तरीके की है और उसमें क्या गुण हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस तरह से रजिस्ट्री करा कर कुछ व्यक्ति लाभ उठाते हैं तो वह जो समाज के हित का उद्देश्य है वह नष्ट हो जाता है। इस तरह से व्यक्तिगत लाभ तो रजिस्ट्री कराने से लोगों को मिलता रहता है लेकिन समाज का जो हित है वह इस ट्रेड मार्क के पीछे नष्ट हो जाता है।

इसी तरीके से औषधियों का सवाल आता है। बहुत सी ऐसी औषधियां हैं जिन्हें किसी नाम से रजिस्टर करा कर उनकी क्वालिटी के बारे में कुछ नहीं देखा जाता है और रजिस्टर किये हुए नाम से लोग व्यक्तिगत लाभ उठाया करते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रवर समिति इस बारे में भी विचार करे कि क्या कोई इस तरीके की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि किसी भी नाम को रजिस्टर कराने से पहले जिस वस्तु को रजिस्टर किया जा रहा है उसको रजिस्टर करने के पहले यह देख लिया जाय कि उसमें जो क्वालिटी जिस तरह की बताई जाती है वह उसमें विद्यमान है या नहीं। अभी तक सिर्फ यह है कि जिस व्यापारिक वस्तु को वह रजिस्टर करना चाहते हैं उस नाम से कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति वह व्यापार नहीं कर सकेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज का हित तब अच्छी तरह हो सकेगा जब वह देख लिया जाय कि जिस चीज का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है उस चीज में वह वस्तुएँ या वे गुण हैं या नहीं जिन गुणों के बारे में कहा गया है कि वे उसमें हैं। आज कल होता सिर्फ यह है कि नाम ही नाम होता है गुण नहीं होता है और नाम से ही हमेशा पैसा पैदा किया जाता है और इस तरह समाज का जितना हित हो ना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। इस लिए प्रवर समिति को मेरा सुझाव है

कि वे इस पर विचार करे कि कहां और किस हद तक इस ट्रेड मार्क के रजिस्टर करने के लिए जाया जा सकता है और कौन २ सी वस्तुएँ इस तरीके की हैं जिन को कि रजिस्टर किया जाए और किस तरीके की चीजें ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिनको कि रजिस्टर नहीं करना चाहिए।

उदाहरण के लिए काफी राइट का सवाल है। वहां पर यह होता है कि जो उस चीज का पैदा करने वाला है, लेखक है, कवि है उसको अपनी कृति का काफी राइट दिया जाता है, उस चीज को उसने अपनी बुद्धि से पैदा किया है। इस लिए यह ठीक है कि वहां पर उसको उससे व्यक्तिगत लाभ होना चाहिए। लेकिन केवल नाम के रजिस्टर करा लेने से किसी व्यक्ति को लाभ मिलता रहे यह कहां तक समाज के हित में है इस पर प्रवर समिति विचार करे। साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि इन चीजों में समाज को कहां तक लाभ हो सकता है। यह भी देखना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार के रजिस्ट्रेशन से समाज को हानि तो नहीं पहुंचेगी। अगर किसी ने कोई भी मौलिक चीज पैदा की है, तो उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जाये इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। वहां तक व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति को सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर सिर्फ कोई व्यक्ति किसी नाम को रजिस्टर कराने और उस नाम से अपनी चीज को बेच कर लाभ उठाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समाज के हित में नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रवर समिति इस पर विचार करे कि किन शक्तों में और किन परिस्थितियों में यह रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा और किन परिस्थितियों में रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं किया जायेगा। कोई आदमी एक नाम को रजिस्टर करवा लेगा और उस नाम से व्यापार करेगा और उस नाम से उस चीज को बेचने का किसी और व्यक्ति को अधिकार नहीं होगा, तो इससे तो समाज को लाभ नहीं हो सकता।

उदाहरण के लिए फ़िरोज़ाबाद में चूड़ियाँ बनती हैं। उनमें एक दूसरे में कोई विशेष 'फ़र्क' नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसा हो सकता है कि एक व्यक्ति अपनी चूड़ी का नाम राज कपूर रख दे और उस नाम को रजिस्टर कराकर अपनी चूड़ियाँ बेचना शुरू कर दे। इससे उसे व्यक्तिगत लाभ तो बहुत हो सकता है क्योंकि कोई दूसरा व्यापारी वह चीज़ उस तरह नहीं बेच सकेगा, लेकिन इससे समाज का क्या हित होता है, और दूसरे व्यापारी जो कि उस चीज़ को बेच कर लाभ उठा सकते हैं उसको हानि हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति इस सिद्धान्त पर विचार करे कि किस हद तक हमको रजिस्ट्रेशन करना चाहिए, और दूसरी चीज़ यह भी देखे कि उस चीज़ में जो गुण बताया जाता है क्या उस गुण की जाँच भी की जा सकती है या नहीं पेश्वर इसके कि उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जाये। खास तौर से जहाँ तक ओपधियों और इंजेक्शन आदि का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा रोग पैदा हो गया है। आज पेंसिलिन के नाम से दूसरे इंजेक्शन दे दिये जाते हैं, एक प्रकार की गोलियों की जगह दूसरी गोलियों दे दी जाती है। इससे समाज को बहुत हानि हो रही है।

अमल में जहाँ तक ट्रेडमार्क का सिद्धान्त है वह तो यह है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति कोई मौलिक चीज़ पैदा करता है तो उसे उसका लाभ उठाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और कोई दूसरा आदमी उस चीज़ में लाभ न उठा सके। तो यह तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि अगर किसी ने अपने दिमाग की मौलिक सृष्टि से या अपनी खोज से कोई चीज़ पैदा की है तो वह उसका लाभ उठावे और उसको ऐसा करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर किसी व्यक्ति की कोई मौलिक सृष्टि और खोज नहीं है और वह केवल एक नाम लेकर उसको रजिस्टर करवाकर लाभ उठाना चाहता है, तो प्रवर समिति विचार करे कि

इस तरह के व्यक्ति को भी उस चीज़ का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने का अधिकार होना चाहिए अथवा नहीं।

जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था होगी तो हम उस चीज़ की तरफ आगे बढ़ेंगे कि एक व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की किस हद तक सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए। यह सही है कि ट्रेडमार्क का सिद्धान्त ऐसा सिद्धान्त है जो कि व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति को हमेशा के लिये सुरक्षा देता है। इसीलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सिद्धान्त के मातहत किसी व्यक्ति के लिए केवल नाम रजिस्टर कराकर हमेशा के लिए लाभ उठाते रहने को गुज़ाईश नहीं होनी चाहिए, जिसमें कि किसी प्रकार की रोकटोक ही न हो सके। इस चीज़ में हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए विशेष न्यायालय या ट्राइब्यूनल कायम करना और जो मौजूदा अदालतें हैं उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र को खत्म करना उचित नहीं है। प्रवर समिति इस पर विचार करे कि जो न्यायालय और हाईकोर्ट मौजूद हैं वे ही इस कानून के मातहत आने वाली समस्याओं को हल करें और विशेष न्यायालयों की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक और निवेदन करना है। प्रवर समिति को इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि जहाँ पर इसका रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है वहीं की हाईकोर्ट में इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है या कि जहाँ जहाँ उस रजिस्ट्रेशन का असर पड़ता है, जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, बंगाल में, बिहार में आसाम में अगर उसका असर पड़ता है तो वहाँ की हाईकोर्ट भी उस बारे में विचार कर सकती है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि न्याय का सामान्य सिद्धान्त यह है कि जहाँ भी एक चीज़ का प्रभाव पड़ता हो वहाँ के न्यायालय की उस प्रश्न पर विचार करने का अधिकार है। तो प्रवर समिति इस पर विचार करे खास तौर की अदालत को ही अधिकार देना कहा एक उचित होगा और जहाँ जहाँ इसका असर

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

पड़ता है वहाँ की अदालतों को भी विचार करने का अधिकार होगा या नहीं।

साथ साथ में एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा। एक तरफ हमने यह सिद्धान्त मान लिया है कि अगर कोई आदमी अपनी खोज से कोई मौलिक चीज पैदा करता है तो खोज उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन ट्रेडमार्क के अन्तर्गत कर देना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि रजिस्ट्रेशन कर देने के बाद राज्य का यह कर्तव्य भी होना चाहिए कि उसके उस अधिकार की रक्षा भी करे। अगर इस प्रकार किसी चीज का रजिस्ट्रेशन होता जाता है और फिर कोई व्यक्ति उस चीज को बेच कर लाभ उठाना चाहता है तो उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ऐसे लोग समाज को बदनाम करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री भरूचा जी के सुझाव का स्वागत करूँगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रवर समिति उस पर विचार करे कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा काम करने में सजा पा चुका है तो क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि उसको मजबूर किया जाये कि उसकी दुकान पर ऐसा साइनबोर्ड लगाया जाये कि उसे इस सम्बन्ध में दो साल की या जो कुछ भी अवधि हो, सजा हो चुकी है। साथ ही साथ में यह भी कहना कि सरकार और प्रवर समिति इस पर भी विचार करे कि क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि अगर कोई सख्त काउंटरफिट ट्रेडमार्क के मिल्डिके में सजा पा जाये तो उसमें विवाद यह कार्टवाई की जाये कि वह चुनाव में खड़ा होकर विधान सभा में या लोक सभा में न आ सके क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे चुनाव कानून में की जा सकती है, इस पर भी विचार किया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धान्त की चीज है। और हमको उसे इसी निगाह से देखना चाहिए, इस निगाह से नहीं देखना चाहिए

कि इससे हम किस व्यक्ति को लाभ पहुँचा सकते हैं यह ठीक है कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने खोज की है तो उसको उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए लेकिन बिना किसी प्रकार की खोज के केवल नाम रजिस्टर करा लेने से अगर कोई आदमी व्यक्तिगत फायदा चाहता है तो उसके लिए कोई औचित्य नहीं हो सकता और इस प्रकार की चीजों को रजिस्टर नहीं करना चाहिए। सिर्फ मौलिक खोज द्वारा पैदा की हुई चीजों का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए और ऐसी चीजें पैदा करने वालों को लाभ हो। साथ ही हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उस चीज से समाज को लाभ होता है या नहीं। अगर कोई आदमी किसी नाम का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराकर व्यक्तिगत लाभ उठाता है और उस से समाज का कोई लाभ नहीं होता तो उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि प्रवर समिति इन बातों पर अपनी तरफ से विचार करे।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I look upon this Bill as an ordinary citizen of India and not from the point of view of a legal pundit or of an industrialist or of a man of property. When I do so, I think that this Bill is going to bite much more than it can chew. By that I mean that in this Bill an attempt has been made to combine so many things, to bring together so many different elements that I feel the Bill when it is passed will not be as easy to implement as it should be.

On the floor of this House, I have always wanted comprehensive Bills, but I must say that so far as comprehensiveness is concerned, this Bill errs on the side of excessiveness. Though there is some kind of gain in unifying the law and consolidating the law, there is going to be corresponding laws so far as the administration of this law is concerned. I wish the Ministry should not have tried to go much farther than what common-sense, expediency or practical considerations dictated.

At the same time, when I read the notes on clauses, I find that everywhere reference is made to the ambiguity of the previous Acts, the Trade Marks Act of 1940 and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889. It has been said that these clauses have been added in order to remove these ambiguities. But I submit very respectfully that this Bill itself is not very free from ambiguity. There are certain terms and things in it which, I think, are as liable to ambiguity as the old Trade Marks Act and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. I would, therefore, request the Joint Committee to see to it that the charge of ambiguity levelled against the old Acts should not be made to apply to the clauses of this Bill also.

Again, I wish to submit that this Bill has been compared with law of patents and the law of copyright and so on. To tell you the plain truth, we recently revised the law of copyright, and being a person who is interested in writing, though being a person who cannot describe himself as a writer, I know that though the law of copyright has been amended, it has been brought in tune with the International Convention of Berne and made up to date so far as international standards are concerned, that law of copyright does not provide any protection to any writers whose works are plagiarised. The law is lame in this respect; infringement of the copyright is not as easy to punish as it should be. I think the same thing applies more or less to the law of patents. I do not know whether this law will be made so tight—I do not want to use another word, because the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance objected to that word one day.....

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Who objected? I did not.

Shri D. C. Sharma:...that the infringement of this law does not remain as easy as it is now, that the person who infringes the law gets arrested and punished and not that even the person who infringes this law goes Scot-free after discussions,

debates and arguments in a court of law. Therefore, the other suggestion that I would like to make to the Joint Committee is that they should see to it that the infringement of this law does not remain so easy as the infringement of the law of copyright or other similar laws.

Then again, I would say one thing. Of course, this law is symptomatic of the kind of society in which we are living. We are living in a competitive society, in an exploitative society, and of all kinds of exploitation, I believe the exploitation on the part of industrialists is not always welcome. As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this is a law relating to industrial property. I believe that the industrialists are going to profit greatly by this law. But laws should never be one-sided; laws should never be a party to benefiting one group of population and not be a party to the good of another part of the population. Industrialists are few, but the people who enjoy the benefits of the industry or who consume the products of industry or who use what the industrialists make are many.

Therefore, in this Bill one has to balance the good of the few against the good of the many, balance the industrial advantage against the social advantage and balance the interests of the producer against the interests of the consumers. This is what has got to be done. But this Bill does not give any promise of that. This Bill is there only to protect the interests of those who have industrial property; it does not give any hope to those who are going to make use of that industrial property in one way or another.

As has already been said by some hon. Members, the Joint Committee should see to it that trade marks are the genuine indicators of the quality of goods. The trade mark should be a mark not only of exploitation, of profit, of monopoly, of commercial advantage; it should also be a mark indicative of the quality of the product. Unless that is done, I think we will be enacting a law which will,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

no doubt, be to the advantage of the industrial magnate and of the trader, but will not be to the advantage of the consumer. I would, therefore, suggest very respectfully to the Joint Committee that they should look at this law from that aspect also, from the aspect not only of the manufacturer, the maker and the trader, but also of the user and of the consumer. If they can balance the good of one against the good of the other, I think it will be a great advantage done to this country and to all of us.

Somehow I feel that according to this Bill, registration is going to be made—if I can use that expression—cheap. I think there is going to be a cheapening of the process of registration of these trade marks.

Shri Supakar: High fees will be charged.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But high fees are not the guarantee of high quality. It says:

"It has been represented to Government that many valuable trade marks in use are now denied the benefits of registration on the ground that these marks do not satisfy the test of distinctiveness prescribed under the existing Act and that it is necessary to enlarge the field of registrability so as to entitle them to registration".

I was saying that the trade mark is a mark of distinctiveness and a high kind of distinctiveness. But there is going to be a kind of cheapening of this process by granting trade marks even to those who do not satisfy the test of distinctiveness.

Sir, I have been a teacher and our university suffered as a result of the Partition in 1947. We came over to East Punjab. Unfortunately, we had then no schools or colleges and no places to run the classes and the university. Only recently we have started building a university. We did not know where to accommodate the

students or where to find all the teachers. We were in a very bad mess at that time. It was said that to keep the students occupied and busy we should institute what was called social service degree or certificate. They were very good at that time and met the needs of a particular social situation. I do not say that our universities did anything wrong by instituting these degrees. They were necessary to keep the young men at that time occupied within the social context of the time. But the social service degrees were not thought by some other universities to be equivalent to the normal certificates and degrees. It is because they did not have behind them that content of knowledge, scholarship etc. which they should have. Similarly, a trade mark should be the hall-mark of some distinctive quality.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I am wondering whether trade mark has anything to do with standards. If anyone speaks about standards, they are totally different from trade marks. It is only concerned with registration, ownership of the mark.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Well, I think my hon. friend is right because a legal pandit would look at it from that point of view and say that trade mark is not an indicator of quality. Why do we buy Pears' soap?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: People will reject those soaps which are not good.

Shri D. C. Sharma: People will take a long time in rejecting them and when people want to reject them all the legal pundits would gather together in order to constitute a kind of a tribunal against the people.

I say that a trade mark is a mark of quality. But if you want to serve only the industrialists by legislation, you can do whatever you like. But I say that this trade mark should also be a thing which is productive of social good. You cannot have a trade

mark unless that trade mark also indicates some kind of a quality. Otherwise, what is the good of having a trade mark? For instance, you take Pear's soap. I hope I am not advertising any kind of soap here. We think of Pear's soap; it has a trade mark but it is also an indicator of the quality of the soap. So, I think that these trade marks should not be made cheap. I feel that in this Bill we are going to make it cheap.

What is that due to? Take the financial memorandum. What does the financial memorandum say? It is said that the passing of this Bill will necessarily involve some additional expenditure but it is anticipated that all the expenditure of the Registry will be balanced by the fees to be realised on new items for which fees have been prescribed, the anticipated increase in revenue consequent on the introduction of Part B Register, and the resultant economy consequent on the amalgamation of the Patent Office and the Trade Marks Registry.

I have nothing to say against the amalgamation. It may promote efficiency. But the introduction of a part (b) register is not conducive to the realisation of the object. That is going to be a commercial concern set up to look after the other commercial concerns and this concern will justify its existence only by the number of trade marks issued and certificates issued because it has been said here that it will be self-supporting and self-paying. This kind of dependence is something of which I do not approve. I hope that some kind of a standard will be observed so far as licences are concerned.

We are living in an age of commercial advertisements. There is no doubt about it. As time progresses commercial advertisements will assume more and more important role in our life and in our economy. I do not want to enter into the ethics of commercial advertisement and I do not want to say anything about that. But something has got to be done, as is said in this Bill, with regard to false trade marks. Many suggestions

have been made with regard to that. But if we think that the ordinary police should be there to detect these cases, it is going to be a vain hope. Of course I can see that the trader whose trade mark is infringed will be there to get at the person who has done it but I have found in the case of copyrights that generally you do not get at the person who has infringed the copyright. Our universities publish some books but these books are all published by some persons and they sell them in the market at much cheaper rates than the university books. The university has the authority; it can catch hold of these persons. The police is there. Everybody is there to help and yet we never have been able to get at the man who has printed those books in a surreptitious way. We have never done that.

14 hrs.

If you are going to have the sanctity of trade mark, if you are going to stand for the dignity of trade marks, how are you going to get at the persons who have false trade marks and false trade descriptions? I think the Bill will defeat its own end, because the police that you have at present will not be able to tackle this problem. Therefore, you have got to set up a special unit of police to deal with this. I think a special unit of police should be set up to deal with the Law of Trade Marks, the Law of Patents and Copyrights and so on. If you want to catch the persons who have false trade marks, you should do that. If you think that the needs will be met with things as they are now, I think this will be another law which will not be operative. It will neither be dead nor alive—I do not want to say that this law will be obsolescent or moribund. This law will not be very effective.

I say this because, if you look at the newspapers—the language newspapers or even the English newspapers—you will find that they are specialising in advertising patent medicines. They have also now taken

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

to the advertisement of special kinds of food. Sir, I was reading a book on advertisements on spurious drugs. I was told about a drug called Bunco and the advertisement was "Bunco will buck you up."

An Hon. Member: Did you use it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: This drug is not to be found in India; it is found in some other country—I do not want to mention its name. The man made millions out of this drug. When somebody asked him what magic was there in his drug, he said: "There is no magic. This drug is distilled water and, perhaps, that does some good to the people who take it". Of course, that drug cannot be harmful. Bunco was not harmful, but there are other kinds of drugs. I see victims of these drugs so many times. They complain against these drugs. It is because we have come to believe in commercial advertisements, these products are advertised in the papers and, somehow, we think that whatever is printed is very sacred and very valid, and is something to which we cannot take exception. Human nature is like that, not only in India but elsewhere also.

Therefore, this kind of thing has got to be controlled. I think Shri Naushir Bharucha proposed a solution to this problem which was, I should say, very moral in its approach. It is a moral solution—I do not want to mention the name of this kind of solution. This kind of remedy has been resorted to by many great persons. They have told the wrong-doers that they must make a clean breast of the wrong and that they should not be afraid of making themselves, so to say, conspicuous in the eyes of those on whom they have committed some kind of wrong. I know about an English poet, whose name I do not want to mention. He committed a wrong and his mother sent him to school giving him a slate on which was written that the boy had committed such and such a wrong. He went to the school with that slate round his neck on

which was written the wrong that he had committed. The poet has said that that did him a lot of good. Sometimes, by making a clean breast of your crime or sin reduce its recurrence and you reduce its incidence in future.

Therefore, so far as these things are concerned, I think the punishment should be made as stringent as possible; because the man who gives spurious drugs is a poisoner of society, the man who gives spurious articles of food is a criminal of the highest order. I think the Select Committee will see to it that the punishment for these persons is made as stringent as possible.

I find that the Ministry has looked at this problem from the legal point of view—it is good—and also from the commercial point of view. They want to make the Registry Office a self-supporting institution. Well, it may be good; it may not be good, but I want that they should look at this whole problem from the social point of view. They should see to it that something is done so that it is productive of social good.

Sir, the period of renewal, which is now 15 years, has been reduced to 7 years. I do not know what the advantage is. The only advantage is what is given in the Financial Memorandum, that they will get more fees. I think this kind of approach should not be there.

Under clause 23, Sir, they can correct the register or certificate of registration. I tell you, this is a loophole for corruption. This is a loophole for many undesirable things. I hope very tight rules will be made for this kind of thing. I know that in our place when we want to correct the dates of births or other things, they lead to all kinds of undesirable things.

I would also like the Select Committee to go through clause 9 as carefully as possible. The requisites for

registration in parts A and B of the register are laid down in this clause. Of course, it may be perhaps useful from the administrative point of view to have two parts of the register, but I would say that the transference from one part to the other should be made as strict as possible.

I submit, Sir, that this is a good Bill, and it is needed by the exigencies of the time. Some amount of thought has been given to it and some painstaking efforts have been made to word its clauses. But I hope that the taint of ambiguity which is to be found in other Bills will not be there.

About clause 21, I want to make one observation. This clause contains a useful provision—to prevent threats from scrupulous persons. It is a good clause. But I feel that the remedy which is proposed will not in any way help these persons against whom these threats are made. Therefore, if you want to save persons from the threats of unscrupulous persons, you should kindly make this clause a little more tight.

Sir, it is a very long Bill, a lengthy Bill. I hope the Select Committee will spend a good deal of time over it so that this Bill becomes useful not only as law, but also useful so far as the administration is concerned and also useful so far as the social good is concerned.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill which codifies three different enactments as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. In the preliminary speech that was delivered by the Minister it was stated that it is intended to curb the fraudulent trade practices. Also it has been stated in the body of his speech that the Government has policy that have been recently developing in trade and commerce. It may be true to a certain extent that these are good objects, but the main and the most important object must be, as has been stated by my hon.

friend Shri Naushir Bharucha, the right that is given to society. Provision is made for a trade mark which gives the right to society, or an individual. There is one provision in the Bill saving that trade mark may be registered with a view to give a right to society which may be formed in future. Therefore, it seems that this codified law will confer certain rights upon the society also.

It is protects the individual or society as against another person in competition in trade or commerce, it may be an individual gain, but the gain to the society must be seen first. We must know what will be the effect of a trade mark which is registered or which is certified upon, on the consuming public. Looking from that point of view, I agree with the remarks made by Shri D. C. Sharma that when application, for the registration of a trade mark is made, the Registrar should not only see to the formalities that are laid down, to the restrictions that are to be put by the Central Government, to see whether it should be forwarded to the Central Government or not to be forwarded, but also see, first of all, whether the quality is good and ascertain why this trade mark should be registered and what will be its effect on society.

Why I lay stress on this point is because there is an under-current traversing this Bill itself showing the intentions of the framers of the Bill. Looking to scheme of the Bill, we find that first of all there is a Registration of Trade Marks. Secondly, there are certification trade marks, false trade marks and many other things. We find from clause 2(1) (c) that a certification trade mark means "a mark adapted in relation to any goods to distinguish, in the course of trade, goods certified by any person in respect of origin,....mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristic from goods not so certified.." etc. If we look to the scheme of this

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

Bill, this certification trade mark is a secondary thing. It is to be registered in Part B and not in Part A. What is to be registered in Part A? They are the trade marks that are up-to-date on the register up to the passing of this law.

Furthermore, by the enactment of this measure we are going to have one type of registration in Part B. If we have the object of entering these certification trade marks in Part B, we should also follow the principle that underlies these certification trade marks and make some provision in the Bill itself to the effect that whenever there is an application, the Registrar should look to certain other things such as welfare of the society, etc. It is needed for two things: first of all, it will check the innumerable persons making applications. The Minister in charge of the Bill has given the number of applications also, and he has divided the country into four regions—western, eastern, northern and southern. The figures regarding the applications have also been given in the preliminary speech of the Minister. They come to thousands. That means so many persons come in and make applications, reserving the right, because, when once the right is conferred on them, it will remain for seven years. That right will protect them for that period in spite of their not trading in the particular goods or series of goods. Therefore, this will give them a right. So, if the Registrar looks to the quality of the goods and then register the trade mark, that will be a check on the number of applications.

Secondly—and this is most important—once some trade mark is registered, it is a valuable right of a person. It will remain there for seven years. There are other provisions for the rectification, modification, cancellation, etc. No doubt, there is also a right for the Registrar to cancel a trade mark, and there is the supreme right to the Central Government to cancel

at any time. There are provisions to that effect, no doubt. But the thing is that those provisions will be used only in rare cases whenever there is a grave complaint made by so many persons against the use of certain trade mark. The point is this. Supposing, for the first time, the trade mark is used by a certain person or an association of individuals, it comes in the market for a few years. For a few years the quality is very fine, and this indeed happens in the field of drugs and food-grains. The quality may be very fine and good for the first few years. Thereafter it deteriorates. The consuming person and the person who manufactures the goods or the person who gets the trade mark feels that those goods are sold because of the trade mark. Take even the case of cigars and cigarettes. We find that since there is a trade mark for them, the persons are going in for them. That means these goods have some quality. The trade mark is supposed to guarantee the quality contained in those goods. But, supposing a person uses those goods whose quality remains good for only two or three years. The question is whether the registered trade mark should be in Register A or not. From this point of view also, there must be some provision in the Bill. The Registrar should make an enquiry about the things that are given the trade mark. He must find out whether the goods for which the trade mark was given continue to have the same quality throughout the period of seven years, and if he finds that at the end of four years the quality of the goods does not remain the same, as it was originally, and that something has been added, then the trade mark should be expunged from Part A register. From this point of view also, the principle that must be adopted is to protect the consuming society.

The next thing is about the question that was raised about the jurisdiction. Looking to the number of applications,

it is found that the applications are made by persons living in every part of the country. The applicant may be living in Kashmir or in some place in the eastern region. We find from clause 5 that for the purpose of this enactment there shall be established a Trade Marks Registry. Sub-clause (2) of clause 5 says that the head office shall be at Bombay and a branch office shall be at Calcutta. The Bill, as it is before us, says that there will be one main office, the head office, and one branch at Calcutta. In the speech that was delivered by the Minister, it was stated that there is a proposal to open new branches of Trade Marks Registry and to provide that the High Court having jurisdiction over the State in which a trade marks office is situated, will have jurisdiction over such office, within the territorial limits. The number of places of Registry is under consideration. The Minister has stated that there will be four places. He has added Madras and Delhi to the list that is given in the Bill. What I feel, and the reason given by the Minister himself, is this. Supposing a person stays far away from Bombay, and makes an application. Then he has to run to Bombay and give evidence before the Registrar. If there is an objection he has to come again to Bombay and answer the objection that is raised. Supposing there is a question of rectification. Supposing, as the Bill itself says, a person is charged for using a false trade mark, then the only defence that he can raise is that the trade mark has not been registered legally. That is the defence given by this Bill. Though it was not provided in the previous enactment, it has been inserted in this Bill. Therefore, a person has to run again to the Bombay High Court, and the proceedings may go on for years to come, because there are several cases pendings before the High Court, in fact, before every High Court in India due to the increase of work. They remain there for several years. There is anxiety for the person, as well as expenditure. Therefore, it was stated by the Minister himself that there should be new branches. So,

I submit that as there are so many applications, let there be so many branches, say, one at Nagpur. This is reiterated in the report that is given by the Judge himself. That will facilitate the work as well as minimise the work of the registrar and will give easy approach to the persons who are making the applications.

I now come to the procedure that is laid down in this Act. There is a funny thing in section 103. Suppose I want to make an application. The section says that I should approach the registrar and get his advice. It says:

"The Registrar may, on application made to him in the prescribed manner by any person who proposes to apply for the registration of a trade mark...give advice as to whether the trade mark appears to him *prima facie* to be inherently adapted to distinguish or capable of distinguishing, as the case may be."

So, the Registrar will give advice to a person who makes an application. Of course, there may be some rule made by the Central Government for fees for the advice and other things in this Bill. His views may be final; I do not know. Because, the power has been reserved to the Central Government. It is a delegated power of the Government.

Then, in the second half of the section, it is stated:

"If on an application for the registration of a trade mark as to which the Registrar has given advice as aforesaid in the affirmative, made within three months after the advice was given..."

Suppose a person goes to the Registrar and get his advice after spending money and time. After he has made his application, what happens? Then, within three months he must make an application. That is the restriction put there. It further says:

"...the Registrar, after further investigation or consideration, gives notice to the applicant of objection on the ground that the

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

trade mark is not adapted to distinguish, or is not capable of distinguishing...."

Now, under the first part of this clause, an advice is to be given. The Registrar gives an advice in the affirmative. Then, under the second part, he says: no. Then, the section says that he will not be charged any fees for registration. What I submit is that you make the provision or recast the provision in such a way that the Registrar will make the investigation and consideration first and then will give a full length advice, so that all the botheration that will follow after making the application will not be there.

Then, even after the advice, there is a lengthy procedure after section 18 and onwards as to how the application is to be made and then there are formalities and formalities. Then objection has to be raised by the other person and then the advertisement. What I feel is that as soon as the application is made, before the objections, there must be advertisement. The scheme as it is, is: first of all application, then objections within three months, then consideration of the objection by the Registrar, giving order, then the advertisement. What I feel is that as soon as an application is made, the advertisement should be there so that everybody will know about the application and will have a chance to file objections, which will save time and money. From this point of view there should be a change in the scheme, in the procedure. The procedure should be such that the person will be harassed to the minimum. He should spend as little as he possibly can.

Further, in this codified Bill, it is stated by the hon. Minister himself, there are certain provisions in respect of the civil rights of the persons who get registered trade marks, and there are also criminal provisions. Now suppose a person is aggrieved by the infringement of his trade mark. Then he has to go to the civil court. He

cannot go to the criminal court, because there are provisions under which only when the Registrar makes a report to the criminal court, there will be criminal charges and proceedings will be instituted. Suppose a person is accused of falsification or using the trade mark of another. If the aggrieved party goes to the civil court, what provision is there? There is a provision that it shall be instituted in any court inferior to the District Court. The words used are "inferior to the district court". There are four or five courts inferior to the district court. There are first class, second class, third class, senior division and other courts also. Therefore, when we have loose words here, there will be conflicts in civil cases. In civil cases there are three stages. First of all, there is the injunction against the infringement; secondly, there will be damages for the rights infringed; and thirdly, the question of the profits that the other person might have got. Now, this amount may run into thousands and the junior courts will not have jurisdiction, because they are bound by the jurisdiction of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000. Therefore, these words ought to be changed.

Then, this is a special law. It confers certain powers on certain courts. It confers powers on the Registrar. It confers powers on all High Courts to hear appeals from the Registrar. There is provision for application to a civil court. Even then, a party can file a claim under this law only. There is no provision which says that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code will apply. That is very necessary. Even if the right is given under the special law, there must be some provision for appeals from it. It may be stated that an appeal will lie, as provided in the C.P.C. That is also necessary.

Then I come to another important matter. Under the provisions of this Act, most of the powers have been reserved to the Central Government. If we look at section 69, we find that

the Central Government is vested with vast powers. It says:

"The Central Government may, on the application in the prescribed manner of any person aggrieved or on the recommendation of the Registrar, and after giving the proprietor an opportunity of opposing the application or recommendation, make such order as it thinks fit for expunging or varying any entry in the register relating to a certification trade mark, or for varying the deposited regulations, on any of the following grounds....."

The clause further says:

"...and neither a High Court nor the Registrar shall have any jurisdiction to make an order under section 56 on any of those grounds."

The Minister has stated in his speech that Government will adopt a certain policy towards the trade and commerce. Once the policy is there, once the statement of that policy is circulated and advertised, what is the need for the Central Government having these powers in their hands?

Furthermore, if a person is living in a corner of this vast country, he has to run up to Delhi, appear before the Central Government and give evidence and then get redress, if at all it is given to him. I would suggest that first of all the Government should formulate certain principles of its policy towards trade and commerce and then these powers must be vested either in the Registrar or in the High Courts, so that the persons aggrieved may get redress very easily and that also at a very low cost.

Further, what about the procedure before the courts, Registrar, High Court and the Central Government? The procedure that is laid down is giving evidence on affidavits only. No doubt, there are some advantages in giving evidence on affidavits, because it saves times, money and so many other things. But it gives a one-sided picture. Whenever a per-

son makes an affidavit, he makes it before some honorary Magistrate or a nazir or some person appointed in that behalf. He exclusively allows the witnesses to go there and speak and that can be produced before the court at any time.

14-30 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

This has no advantage of cross-examination because after all in any case, which could be said to be a judicial case, wherein we have got to give justice—and justice is to be given—the most important thing is that we have to see the truth in it and in order to get the truth, cross-examination is utterly necessary. Hence, what I feel is that instead of saying that evidence may be given on affidavit and thereafter if the courts think that evidence must be given in person on oath, then he should take it it should be changed that the courts should take the evidence orally following all the procedure that is laid down in the Civil Procedure Code or the Criminal Procedure Code and thereafter, if necessary and if it is found difficult to get the persons before the court, then only by affidavit. This way the provision must be made in this Act; otherwise true justice will be denied to the persons that are aggrieved under this new codified Bill.

Much has been said about the spurious products in the trade. There are provisions in regard to that. Suppose, there is a false trade mark or certain persons make preparations in drugs or goodgrains and if they are checked then first of all they will be tried in a criminal court. Conviction will be there if the charge is proved or there will be acquittal. Secondly, their goods will be confiscated. There is also provision to that effect in the clauses. But, will it be sufficient? A doubt has been expressed by so many hon. Members here that this will not be an adequate provision for checking such type of unhealthy trade practices which are on

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

a large scale practised in India. All these things must be looked into by the Select Committee and I hope that the Select Committee will do justice to all these grievances that are put forth.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, the rather prolonged debate on this simple motion for committal of the Bill to the Select Committee has made my task much easier, because the necessity and the utility of the measure has been appreciated all round. The purpose of remitting a Bill of this kind to a Select Committee is to have it examined carefully so that more elegance and more accuracy can be brought into the provisions. No law can be perfect, but it should be an improvement upon the particular law which it wants to replace and that is the only excuse which I have of putting this particular Bill before the House.

I would humbly submit that the purpose of this particular measure is limited and other purposes which are necessary and laudable by themselves should not be tagged on to it. For example, the control of drugs is provided for by a separate statute which has been discussed and passed by this House. There is no doubt that passing of material as drugs which has not the necessary potency or which is deliberately adulterated is certainly heinous, but these tendencies can be checked and are meant to be checked by legislation which is already on the statute book. If they are inadequate and if they do not serve the purpose, then I very humbly submit that attention should be paid to refining, amending or enlarging the scope of such legislation. The same applies to food. In any case, we have to remember that apart from the legislation which the House passes or which is already on the statute-book, the right to a trade mark also flows from common law. In other words, the right to the use of a trade mark—a distinctive mark—can be sustained under given circumstances by common law. All that is required—to provide by

this legislation is to define the rights and privileges and the liabilities and obligation to parties who take the precaution of registration. Therefore the purpose being limited I would very earnestly submit to you not to consider the extraneous matters however laudable they might be in connection with this particular Bill.

I would submit that though trade mark is described as industrial property—certainly it is industrial property—it is more or less an intangible property in the sense that the value has got to be built up by assiduous labour spent on trading and establishing the integrity of the trader. The other aspects of it are combined in nature. One hon. Member suggested that perhaps such property may not be conducive to the interests of society as a whole. I do not see how that situation can arise because the protection of a trade mark gives an incentive to traders of integrity, to traders who have been able to build up service to their customers to earn the benefit of their organisation, their work and their integrity. To that extent it is certainly a service to the society.

Further, a trade mark gives the consumer the facility to distinguish between known qualities and others. The reputation of a trade mark can be built up only by quality, though the qualities and other factors can only be described and built up by other legislation for which provision has been made in the statutes, not in this particular one. The consumer has the advantage of identifying particular goods by a particular trade mark which to him offers the qualities which are associated with the product and the proprietor.

I need not dilate upon the various procedural matters and other points raised by many of the hon. Members because the Joint Committee which is comprised of Members of both the Houses will go into them in great detail. In the matter of jurisdiction

I might only submit that this matter has been made more convenient from the point of view of the persons who register and who own the property and it is an improvement upon the existing law of 1940.

With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That 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 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary, Shri Kailash Pati Sinha, Shri C. Bali Reddy, Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar, Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane, Shri Akbarbhai Chavda, Shri Shiv Datt Upadhyaya, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, Shri Ram Krishan, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri Bishwa Nath Roy, Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra, Shri Sunder Lal, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Shri M. Muthukrishnan, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri, Shri M. K. Shivananjappa, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Chaudhary Pratap Singh Daulta, Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Balasaheb Patil, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Badakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore, Shri Nityanand Kanungo and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha, on the 26th April, 1958 and it was moved for consideration and also partly discussed. But, in order to provide for an important constitutional provision, it had to be withdrawn. It has been introduced again. This is a simple Bill. I have already on an earlier occasion spoken about it and I do not propose to taken any further time of the House in repeating what I said a few days back.

With these words, I move.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): May I just invite the attention of the hon. Minister that this Bill was withdrawn because the recommendation of the President was not there. He must have, no doubt, obtained the recommendation. But such recommendation is not to be kept in the Minister's pocket. It has to be conveyed to the House. It has not been conveyed to the House.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has been conveyed to the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How has it been conveyed? So far as the Bill is concerned, there is no endorsement on the Bill to show that there is the recommendation of the President. We were told that the same Bill may be taken as circulated. Still, there is no endorsement on the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I find in the Bulletin—I was wondering about it—it is said:

"The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, which was introduced on the 26th April, 1958 was withdrawn by the Deputy Minister of Finance by leave of the House on the 30th April, 1958.

The same Bill is being re-introduced on the 2nd May, 1958, with the recommendation of the President under articles 117(1) and 274(1) of the Constitution."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My submission is this. Such endorsement should be always on the Bill itself. Because, the Bulletin is not really part of the official communication. In the Bulletin so many other non-official things are communicated. This should be part of the Bill and it should be conveyed to the House.

Mr. Chairman: I find, so far as the factum is concerned, it is not questioned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is question of procedure of communicating.

Mr. Chairman: I find the fact is here. I have satisfied myself. He is referring to the endorsement on the Bill itself.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Proper procedure.

Mr. Chairman: The Bill by itself does not contain it. I find the practice seems to be to let the Members know through the Bulletin. I have satisfied myself that the hon. Minister has obtained the sanction.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In this particular case, if we had got printed a new Bill with the sanction of the President, it would have taken some time and meant some avoidable expenditure. We followed this course to avoid that.

Mr. Chairman: That is precisely what he wants: to explain why you have done it without putting it on the Bill itself. I hope this satisfies the hon. Member.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: (Mukandapuram): I want to ask one question. Last time also it was said that this Bill was only just to round off when the new coins have been introduced. What was the difficulty as far as the Government is concerned to conform to the computation that the Government is following in payment and receipts and why some other table is there which has no relevance to the equivalent quantum of money in both the columns? Why is this particular method adopted; in which the normal computation rates are not here?

Mr. Chairman: What Shri Narayanankutty Menon says, as I have understood him, is.....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He has understood well. He is just pretending that he has not.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let us not assume. He says, there is a very well recognised method of computation and table of variants, exchangeable categories and why is it that you are departing in this case from that and you have a new table. That is what he wants to know.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not that this Bill is only for rounding off or making merely adjustments. But, it has introduced a new table. We had consulted the various States who are interested in this. The proceeds will go to them. They have agreed to these rates. It is not as if only it is some rounding off or adjustment of old rates in terms of the new coinage. Definitely a new rate is proposed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: See the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I know that hon. Members have addressed themselves to this very cogent phrasing, a euphemistic way of calling rounding off. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons they state:

"Consequent on the introduction of decimal system of coinage, it is considered desirable to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, so as to express the rates of stamp duty specified in the Act and Schedule I thereto in terms of decimal coinage."

The introduction of the decimal coinage is a very welcome move and we are grateful to the Government for taking this bold step. The nation has expressed its gratitude too. Having received our congratulations, why give us this kick in the form of having this very fine subtle trickery?—and I am deliberately using the word.

In clause 4 it is said, "with a duty not exceeding ten *naye paise*". In the first place, I would like to draw his attention to the vagueness. What exactly is meant by not exceeding? It should be very clearly stated what is meant

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is the legal phrase.

Shri Nath Pai: I will be completing: "with a duty of one" is substituted by "with a duty not exceeding ten *naye paise*". How much is meant where one anna is stated? That is what I want to know.

My very serious objection is this. I know that the hon. Deputy Minister and his senior colleague are very seriously concerned with augmenting the finances of the Government. They have legitimate means open and the House is prepared to give consideration to them. Wherever there is a duty of half an anna under the old Stamp Act, they are substituting it by five *naye paise* and wherever one

anna is mentioned, ten *naye paise*. By what arithmetic or by what logic this special rounding off is done, we would like to be enlightened. This is very serious thing. By a backdoor method, the nation is being taxed more and the euphemistic, cogent, sweet phrase used is rounding off. This is not rounding off. I do not like to use the word robbing;—it is not very parliamentary—so I refrain from using it. Nonetheless, I will insist on being satisfied on this point, by what calculation you round off half an anna to five *naye paise* and one anna to ten *naye paise*. If you calculate it mathematically, you will see the percentage by which you are increasing the duty. He is wanting to say something.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: After you finish.

Shri Nath Pai: This roughly works out like this—I would not claim to be mathematically very accurate—if we take into consideration the increase, on a rough estimate, the increase that will be passed on to the man who buys these stamps is to the tune of 60 per cent.

In clause 13 of the new Bill, it is said:

In Schedule I to the principal Act, in entries 13, 14, 27, 37, 47.... etc., for the words, letters and figures "half an anna".

What does he ask us to do? Read 5 *naye paise*; for one anna ten *naye paise*. The logic of the whole thing collapses where twelve annas is mentioned. I would like to ask him to convince me. Where twelve annas stands in the old Act, we will be giving 75 *naye paise*. Work your own logic. Five *naye paise* for two old pice or half an anna and ten *naye paise* for one anna. For twelve annas, how much is it? It would work to 120 *naye paise*.

What is the logic? If twelve anna stamps are equal to 75 *naye paise*, how does half an anna become five *naye paise* and how does one anna become ten *naye paise* as you have

[Shri Nath Pai]

put in clause 13. If you proceed like that, then you will have to give 120 naye paise where twelve annas are concerned. I am afraid he will have to satisfy this House about this backdoor taxation, though they are very much in need of money for the Second Five Year Plan. He is shaking his head, but he should shake the foundation of my logic rather than shake his head. I fail to be convinced by any calculation, by any stretch of the imagination, by any jugglery that the old two pice or half an anna stands for five naye paise. Let him try to convince me.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I did not want to speak at all, but when I read the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, I thought it was innocuous because it said it was rounding off, and when I read the Bill I thought it must be a printing mistake, but now the hon. Deputy Minister, while introducing the Bill has, I may use that phraseology, the audacity to say that the intention of the Bill is to have a direct measure of taxation because when he consulted the State Ministers they were agreeable only to such rounding off of figures. In cases of measures of taxation, whether we agree with them or not, at least the hon. Finance Minister used to come and say that it was a taxation measure. The new Finance Minister has got a philosophy of his own to be frank with himself, and he used to be brutally frank with and he used to be brutally frank sometimes too. But in this measure when he has stated clearly in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that it is a rounding off measure, why should the Deputy Minister come and say that this is a measure of taxation, in order to increase the revenue? I submit this is, to use very mild language, making the hon. Members of this House misinformed about the whole affair. I am using this expression because I fail to get a proper parliamentary usage for this sort of business.

I therefore appeal to the Deputy Minister that the rounding off as he

has done in this Bill is not proper because the Government has followed a certain table. When the ordinary man pays the Government or the Government pays him, there is a table already accepted. After the introduction of the decimal coinage system the country knows about the rounding off of figures, and now if by means of this Bill he is going to introduce a new or novel standard for computation, it is very unfair as far the Members of this House are concerned.

If a taxation measure is to be there, let him give the reasons for the taxation, let him justify that. The House will pass that measure of taxation, but not even one pie from the common man's pocket can be taken away without telling this House that it is a measure of taxation and that it is justifiable. I submit that this is a very unfair means of taxing the people, and Government should have taken extreme care to mention it clearly in the Statement of Objects and Reasons so that we get notice that this is a measure of taxation because the State Governments want it.

I submit that in view of what is written in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill and lack of notice given to us, this measure is unfair and I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will reconsider these figures which are not in consonance with the ordinary accepted standards of computation.

Mr. Chairman: If I may suggest, the hon. Deputy Minister can give a rough idea as to what is likely to be the additional revenue, because I am sure it is not a taxing measure, we are not seeking to augment the revenues. If he states roughly how much it is likely to be, it might help some of the Members. He might inform the House what is likely to be the increase in income as a result of the variation.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I am going to explain. There is going to be some

increase, may be Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs or even a little more.

An Hon. Member: That is rounding off.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But the point is this. I am sorry I did not repeat the speech that I made while making the motion, although I explained this point fully, and if I had done so, it would not have needed the dramatic logic of the hon. Member and also the harsh words which he used, viz., backdoor taxation.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I was very, very mild.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am going to explain that it is essentially rounding off. It is not a measure of taxation, but because of the situation created by the decimal coinage, if you take the multiple at the next lower level, it means a considerable reduction in revenue, and if you take it at the next higher level, it means some increase in the amount of this taxation.

An. Hon. Member: Not considerable here?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will explain. At present one anna is equivalent to 625 naye paise. It can be either five or ten naye paise according as you take the higher or the lower multiple. The hon. Member has suggested that one anna may be rounded off to the lower figure of five naye paise. That would mean that one anna is equal to five naye paise, two annas is equal to ten, three annas is equal to 15 and six annas is equal to 30. So, it would have meant this. What we have done is that we have taken the next multiple of five.

Shri Nath Pai: How? It is far off from six to ten.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want that hon. Members should have a little patience. Then they would realise the logic of the argument. We have taken the next multiple, not the lower multiple. Instead of five naye paise for one anna, we have taken the next multiple

of ten. It is obviously ten and not five. From that point of view, one anna is 10 naye paise, two annas 15, three annas 20 and six annas 40.

In this the States are interested, and we have to take the consent of the various States who would be the beneficiaries of this legislation. They were not all prepared for a reduction in revenue out of this. If we had taken the multiple of five, there would have been a consequent reduction in revenue. Rounding off can be either at five or ten, it cannot be at any other stage.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Why not at seven?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It would have meant fraction and all consequent complications all along the line. Now we have stopped at four annas or eight annas. Even seven would have meant some increase in revenue.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, something.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So, the bottom of the logic that it is a taxation measure is knocked out. Unless we reduce the figure, any other rounding off will increase it to some extent. So, I say it is a change in the rate, because in the very nature of it, the multiple is such that if you fix it at the next point, there would be some consequent increase in the figure. Therefore, it is neither backdoor taxation, nor is it coming suddenly and surprising the House with this measure in the garb of something, but it is purely an adjustment in terms of the new coinage which we call—though the hon. Member is allergic to it—rounding off. It is really rounding off, the multiple being five and not one, two or three. So, it means a little change.

Shri Nath Pai: It is sixty per cent more. From six to ten naye paise is an increase of 60 per cent.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: You cannot have a multiple of one or two or three without creating other complexities. We would not solve the problem by having any other multiple.

Shri. Narayanaankutty Menon: Rounding off means making a fraction whole. That is all.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The next stage of rounding off would be ten only. It cannot be done by six, seven, eight or nine.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: Why can it not be done?

15 hrs.

श्री सिहासम सिंह (गोरखपुर) : समा-पति महोदय, इस इंडियन स्टाम्प (अमेन्डमेंट) बिल के जो उद्देश्य हैं उनमें श्री विश्वेयक के अन्दर जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है उन दोनों में महान भेद है। उद्देश्य और विश्वेयक दोनों के अन्दर समानता होनी चाहिये। बिल के उद्देश्य में कहा गया है कि पुराने पैसों को नये पैसों में संतुलन करना है लेकिन मेरा जहाँ तक खयाल है जिस समय यह डिसमल क्वायनेज जारी किया गया था और इसका कानून पास किया गया था तब उसमें तीन वर्ष की अवधि दी गई थी कि उस मियाद के अन्दर सब पुराने पैसों को हटा कर नये पैसों उनका स्थान ले लेंगे। उसी वक्त पुराने और नये पैसों का संतुलन किया गया था और १ आने को ६ नये पैसों के बराबर माना गया था लेकिन पॉस्ट आफिसेज ने बावजूद इसके कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह हिदायत मिलने के कि इनके पुराने पैसों इनके नये पैसों के बराबर होने उन्होंने ३ पैसों के पॉस्ट काट को ५ नये पैसों का कर दिया और ६ पैसों वाले लिफाफों को राउन्ड अप करके १० नये पैसों का कर दिया। इस तरह उन्होंने जहाँ हिस्सा में साठे चार आता था वहाँ ५ कर दिया और जहाँ साठे ६ आता था वहाँ ६ पैसों का लिफाफा साठे ६ नये पैसों का बनता था उसको राउन्ड अप करके १० नये पैसों का कर दिया। लेकिन ६ नये पैसों का जो एक आना है उसका १० नये पैसों के राउन्ड अप हो गया? इसमल

क्वायन के मानी यह हुये कि १०० नये पैसों का हमारा १ रुपया होगा तो हमारी हर एक डिजिट राउन्ड अप है। और अपने स्थान पर सही है और हर एक में दस गुने का भाग हो सकता है। अगर हम ३ पैसों लिखते हैं तो हमें १०० के अन्दर कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती। ६ पैसों का राउन्ड अप १ आना था। जो २ पैसों का टिकट है उसके लिये ३ नये पैसों दे देते हैं और उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो रही है। जब हमारा स्मॉलेस्ट क्वायन एक पैसा है और १०० के अंश १ के राउन्ड अप होने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती थी। अब यह बिल किस कारण लाया गया है और इसका उद्देश्य क्या है अगर यह साफ हो जाय तो ज्यादा उचित होगा। मंत्री महोदय ईमानदारी से यह साफ साफ कहें कि हम इस बिल के जरिये में कुछ अधिक पैसा ग्राहकों से लेना चाहते हैं तो वह समझ में आने वाली बात है और आप जनता पर यह भार नाल सकते हैं और वह उसका बहन कर लेंगे। लेकिन सिर्फ संतुलन के नाम पर आप कर बढ़ा देंगे यह बात कुछ जाभा नहीं देता है। यह कहने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है कि आज में १ आने का जो स्मॉलेस्ट टिकट हुआ करता था वह अब १ आने का न हो कर १० नये पैसों का होगा और जो २ पैसों का टिकट था वह अब ३ नये पैसों का न हो कर आज में ५ नये पैसों का होगा। जो कुछ आपकी गंधा है उसको साफ साफ कहें। जहाँ जनता आपको हजारी टैक्स देती है वहाँ आप अगर इसके लिये उंगरी कहें तो वह यह टैक्स भी बढ़ाधन कर लेगी। लेकिन यह बात कुछ ठीक नहीं जचनी है कि शब्द के फेर में बात कुछ और कहें और फल कुछ और ही हो। इसलिये मैं ना मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमारी करनी और कथनी दोनों में समानता होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई आदमी इस बिल के आबजेक्ट ऐंड रीजन्स को पढ़े और उसके प्रोपोजिबल को पढ़े, दोनों को पढ़ने में सालूम होगा कि इसमें कोई खास

चाँड नहीं है, कोई खास तबय्यजह देने की बात नहीं है लेकिन विधेयक के अन्दर अगर वे देखें तो उसमें बड़ा अन्तर हो जाता है और ५० या ६० परसेंट का फर्क पड़ जाता है, यह ठीक नहीं है। आप साफ़ साफ़ कहें कि हम इतना बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और नये स्टाम्प मेजर्स को यह दर होगी और उनको हम सब पाम कर देंगे, मोशे मोशे इस चीज़ को कहें और राउन्ड अप के नाम पर न कहें। गोल करने के नाम पर टेढ़ा न करें। जो हमारे प्रो-एम्बिल ऐंटे रीजेंस में है जो हमारे प्रो-एम्बिल में है और जो हमारे विधेयक के अन्दर है उनमें भिन्नता नहीं होनी चाहिये बल्कि उनमें समानता होनी चाहिये क्योंकि इस तरह की भिन्नता रहने में हमारे प्रांत लोगों की आस्था कुछ कम होती है और लोगों को प्रिटिन्ड करने और भला बुरा कहने का मौका मिलता है। हम ऐसा मौका नहीं देना चाहिये। वम मुझे इनका ही कहना है।

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): Even accepting the logic of the Deputy Finance Minister.....

Shri Nath Pai: Was there any?

Shri Balasaheb Patil:.....the logic of rounding off, we find that there is a further difficulty about this, because the old coins are to remain up to 1960.

If we look at sub-clause (2) of clause 2 we find:

"It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint."

So, this Bill is not going to be put into effect immediately. So, what is the difficulty in the way of the State Government or the Central Government rounding off at this particular time?

Therefore, I would urge the Deputy Minister to tell us at what time this will be made applicable, so that we can understand the further implications of that also.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): After our having accepted the decimal system as a fundamental principle, this rounding off of these small pies to multiples of 5 nP seems to be very reasonable and sensible. If half an anna is raised to 5 nP we may ask why not one anna reduced to 5 nP. We may certainly ask that question. If it is 4 nP instead of 3 nP or if it is 7 nP instead of one anna valuing 6 nP and some fraction, it will always create trouble and difficulties in calculation. Therefore, it is very sensible, after having accepted this decimal system, to accept multiples of 5 nP. Of course, if the difference or the increment in revenue is so great as Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs, then we can reasonably ask why one anna should not be reduced to 5 nP which is also a multiple of five and which also is rounding off. Of course, in that case, you have to calculate what the difference in revenue will be. This is a sensible argument that arises out of the principle that has been accepted, namely of having the decimal system. And this is what has been accepted here also in the DTS tickets always multiples of five. So, I think that is sensible.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is not so much in DTS.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): I have also given notice of an amendment on the lines of what the hon Member has said. I think the general principle in rounding off the existing coinage into decimal coinage is to round off to the nearest figure. As far as that is applied, we have no objection to the rounding off taking place; it is always a matter of great convenience. But if we look at the provisions in the Bill, we find that the excess that will accrue to Government will be 40 per cent in the case of the rounding off of half an anna, 20 per cent in the case of 2 annas, 5 per cent in the case of 3 annas, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of 6 annas. But the nearest figure for one anna is 5 nP. Why should a 6 nP stamp not be made into a 5 nP stamp instead of its being made to a 10 nP stamp? For, that is the revenue stamp that is

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

used to the greatest extent by the common man. And any increase in this will mean a hardship to the common people. If it is made into 5 nP, the loss that may be incurred thereby will be set off by the increase in revenue that will accrue by the other increases. So, I would certainly urge Government to look into this aspect and accept my amendment, which they never seem to do anywhere. By rounding off the 6 nP stamp to a 5 nP stamp, they can bring some relief to the common man, because that is the revenue stamp that is used on the Rs. 250 deeds or whatever it is.

Another point that I would like to urge is in regard to the period of six months that has been given within which one can convert the old stamps into new stamps. I would submit that six months is too small a period, because it may not be possible to change the stamps during that period. As you know, much trouble is occurring every day over the old coinage and the new coinage that has been on for some time; and a tram conductor's ear has been cut off over an alteration on the taking and giving of change. So, I think a period of one year should be allowed.

In conclusion, I would repeat that the one anna stamp should be reduced to 5 nP stamp, and not increased to 10 nP stamp so as not to increase the hardship of the people. What is the difficulty in Government printing a 6 nP stamp?

Shri C. K. Nair: There is no difficulty at all.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: There is no difficulty at all. Why should they not do so? Instead of its being increased, let it even remain the same; there will be no objection, and even that would be better. But, certainly, it should be rounded off to 5 nP and not increased to 10 nP.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry I gave the impression to the House that this measure was in the nature of a taxation measure in the garb of a

rounding-off measure. I would like to explain the position further so that this impression may go, and I hope that when I have finished my speech, that impression would go. Shri Sinhasan Singh also gave a piece of advice to Government that Government should not do this, because it creates a bad impression.

I am grateful to him for that. That is exactly my purpose. I would like to explain it a little further why the multiple of 10 instead of 5 was kept and how it is that we have no option at present but to bring forward this Bill. When I mentioned the figure of Rs. 60 lakhs, I did not mean that Rs. 60 lakhs would come out of this measure. Part of it is in the State list, like the stamp duty on agricultural property. This consists only of negotiable instruments like bills of exchange and others. It is bifurcated. Part of it is completely under State control. They have full jurisdiction over that list. Some of the States have already converted from the old coinage to the new. They have introduced this rate of 10 nP for one anna. This has been done in consultation with all the States. The major States are unwilling to have any reduction in revenue. An hon. Member asked, why not have the multiple of 5 instead of 10? I would ask her to request the State from which she comes to accept that proposition. Some of the States have already enacted legislation. If we do it differently, there will be a lot of difficulties and complexities.

So when I mentioned the figure of Rs. 60 lakhs, all that does not come from this Bill. The Centre's part would be roughly estimated at say Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 lakhs. As a result of this changeover all over India, both the State and the Central revenue would amount to Rs. 60 lakhs or a little more by way of increase. So it is not a taxation measure that we are introducing through this Bill. At the most, a few lakhs may be the figure as a result of this rounding off

measure. I hope this removes the wrong impression that has been created.

Secondly, a question was asked: why not fix 7 instead of 10? 5 is half of 10. What would be half of 7? It would be a fraction. Such a change will in any case mean withdrawing this Bill and fresh consultation with all the States. The States have already given their consent and they have already gone forward with their legislation.

So there are great practical difficulties. If the House wants that the changeover should take place from the old coinage to the decimal system, we should proceed with this now. An Hon. Member has said that the decimal coinage has created so many anomalies and we must remove them. We are doing it on all fronts. We are doing it by withdrawing all the old coins as speedily as possible. We are doing it by removing this anomaly in stamp duty also. The intention is to switch over *in toto* to the new coinage, whether it be with respect to stamp revenue or coinage.

I think the hon. lady Member referred to the period of six months prescribed and asked why such a period has been prescribed for the changeover. Another hon. Member said that under clause 2, the Bill will not take effect immediately it is passed, but sometime will be taken. I do not think in a Bill of this nature we can be so strict. The time is left flexible. No time is fixed. But the intention is to apply it as quickly as possible. Our intention was to apply it with effect from 1st April. But now 1st April is already gone. Now our intention is to apply it with effect from 1st June. We have printed the new stamps. It is our intention not to postpone it, but to apply it as quickly as possible.

So far as the six-month period is concerned, it is fixed because under the existing Act for refund in respect of any old stamps, the period prescribed is six months. We have followed that. It is not as if the stamps are

not there. The new stamps are there. The stamps are generally kept by institutions like banks who negotiate negotiable instruments or stamp vendors who keep stocks. It would be easy for them to convert old stamps into new quickly at the new rates within this period. So there would be no hardship caused. The six month period is quite reasonable.

With these few words, I would again request the House not to think that we have come to it for back-door taxation through this legislation. It is merely a rounding off measure, only to effect the new adjustments in view of decimal coinage. Because in the very nature of things the States are interested, we have had consultations with them. Some State legislatures have already adopted this rate. We can only adopt this multiple of 5, not 7 which will lead to a fraction. It would be either 5 or 10. If it is 5, it would mean reduction in revenue to the States. They are vitally concerned with revenue and no State is going to agree to any reduction of revenue. So it can only be 10.

Under these circumstances we have adopted this rate. I hope with this explanation, the fears that had been created in the minds of hon. Members would be removed.

Shri Nath Pai: They have been confirmed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister had said that the total expectation of revenue under this would be Rs. 60 lakhs. Now he says that so far as the Centre is concerned, the total revenue would be Rs. 4 lakhs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About Rs. 4 lakhs.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Is it not a fact that the increase in revenue, whether it is to the Centre or to the States, would come to Rs. 60 lakhs?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, so far as the whole of India is concerned.

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

I said that the increase so far as this measure is concerned is only with respect to the Centre's sphere, that is, the Central List. Then there are 13 or 14 States; they have their own legislation. They will pass it. The cumulative effect would be some Rs. 60 lakhs or so. To mix up that amount of Rs. 60 lakhs with the yield from this measure is not correct.

Shri C. K. Nair: Are the recommendations from the States sent after consulting us or after passing them in their legislatures? This is the supreme legislature which has to decide for the whole country. Are we to decide this here or are the States to decide?

Mr. Chairman: The Minister wanted to impress on the House that so far as the States were concerned, in regard to the subjects over which they had jurisdiction, some of them had already enacted laws declaring a one anna stamp equivalent to 10 nP and so on. Here we are falling in line with the legislation which has already come into existence. It is no doubt true that this conversion is a revenue getter, but it is not primarily a revenue getter. It is only incidentally that some more money is coming.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Could not one anna be rounded off to 5 nP and half anna be rounded off to 5 nP, so that what-

Division No. 12]

ever loss is incurred in the conversion of the former could be compensated by the gain in the conversion of the latter? This would mean neither gain nor loss. At the same time, the public would not have been made to pay more.

Mr. Chairman: I think it has been sufficiently answered. This is part of the teething trouble consequent on the changeover to the new system of coinage. You cannot really have a linking method for the Centre alone.

Shri Sonavane: Here is a better method, instead of raising half anna to 10 nP which is something too much.

Shri Nath Pai: It is very unjust, very unwarranted.

Mr. Chairman: I think it has been sufficiently discussed. I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

15-21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided. Ayes 120, Noes 29.

[15.24 hrs.]

AYFS

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Antrudh Sinha, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Ashanna, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Rasappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri

Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Choudhry, Shri C. I.
Chunni Lal, Shri
Damani, Shri
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morari
Dube, Shri Mukhand
Dubish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Seth
Iqbal Singh, Sardar

Langde, Shri
Lunghunwala, Shri
Imachandran, Shri
Jyotsna, Pandit J. P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
Khimji, Shri
Kistaiya, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Malida Ahmed, Shrimati

Malviya, Shri K. B.
 Malviya, Shri Motilal
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri B. D.
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 Mutmu, Shri Paika
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu
 Nair, Shri C. K.
 Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma
 Neswi, Shri
 Padalu, Shri K. V.
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
 Patel, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri

Pillai, Shri Thanu
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Raghubir Sahai, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Rajiah, Shri
 Ram Saran, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
 Rampure, Shri
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga Shri
 Rangarao, Shri
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri Rami
 Reddy, Shri Biswanatha
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rungsung Suisa, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Salam, Shri Abdul
 Samantsinhar, Dr.
 Sen, Shri ' G.

Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Siddananiappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sihanjan Singh, Shri
 Sonawane, Shri
 Subbaravan, Dr. P.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sunder Lal Shri
 Tariq, Shri A. M.
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri R. S.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
 Vedakumari, Kumari M.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
 Wodeyar, Shri.

NOES

Assar, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri
 Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit
 Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
 Dige, Shri
 Ghosal, Shri
 Ghose, Shri Subman

Godsora, Shri S. C.
 Goundar, Shri Shanmuga
 Imam, Shri Mohamed
 Kur, Shri Prabhat
 Katti, Shri D. A.
 Krishnaswami, Dr.
 Kunhan, Shri
 Matera, Shri
 Matin, Qazi
 Menon, Shri Narayanankutty

Nath Pai, Shri
 Parulekar, Shri
 Patel Shri Balu Saheb
 Patil, Shri U. L.
 Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
 Ram Garib, Shri
 Siva Raj, Shri
 Valvi, Shri
 Verma, Shri Ramu

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: we will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I rise on a point of order, this time in favour of the Government. All the amendments except 7 and 15 are out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody disputes it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They require the recommendation of the President under article 274 when they vary the State's share of the duty, even by reducing the share.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Now, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 3 to 13, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 13, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री बजरंग सिंह (फिराजाबाद) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को तो हम पास करने जा रहे हैं, परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ श्रीर बह
 यह है कि हम अप्रत्यक्ष कर बहुत बढ़ाये जा

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

रहे हैं, जिनका ग्राम जनता पर बहुत असर पड़ता है। इस सदन में बार बार यह बात उठाई जाती है कि अप्रत्यक्ष करों में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। जब अप्रत्यक्ष करों में वृद्धि का सवाल आता है, तो उसका विरोध विरोधी दल की तरफ से नहीं होता है, वरन् उसका विरोध होता है सरकारी पार्टी की तरफ से।

मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह कहना कि जहाँ एक ग्राम है, वहाँ पर पांच नये पैसे न रखे जायें, बल्कि दस नए पैसे रखे जायें, सिद्धान्त की बात नहीं मालूम होती है। होना यह चाहिये कि जिधर कम हो, उधर ही निश्चित कर दिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे नये कायनेज में छः नये पैसे का कोई सिक्का नहीं है—पांच नये पैसे का है और दस नये पैसे का है। जहाँ एक ग्राम था, वहाँ पांच नये पैसे रखे जा सकते थे और इस तरह में कुछ गहल दी जा सकती थी उन लोगों को—ग्राम जनता को, जिन पर इसका असर पड़ता है। इसके बजाय एक ग्राम की जगह पर, जिसके छः नये पैसे होते हैं, दस नये पैसे रखे जा रहे हैं। ग्राम जनता पर जिस बात का असर पड़ता है, उधर सरकार कोई ध्यान देने की कोशिश नहीं करती है। ये बहुत छोटी छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन इसका असर पड़ता है ग्राम जनता पर, छोटे छोटे व्यक्तियों पर। अगर हम आंकड़े लें, तो पता चलेगा कि समूद्र, बड़े लोगों पर, जिनका प्रतिशत एक से अधिक नहीं होगा, इसका बहुत कम असर पड़ता है और बाकी के ९९ फी सदी लोगों पर, जिनको मध्यम वर्ग या गरीब कहा जाता है, इसका अधिक असर पड़ेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I suppose my voice does not reach the hon. Members who are so busy in their talks.

Shri Nath Pai: That originates from one section of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is on all sides. There is another hon. Member standing in the passage here.

Shri Nath Pai: Sorry, he could not see.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not mean him.

श्री बजराम सिंह : मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के विधेयक लाने में पहले सरकार को हमेशा यह दृष्टिकोण सामने रखना चाहिये कि इसका असर ग्राम जनता पर पड़ता है या कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोगों पर पड़ता है। अगर ग्राम जनता पर पड़ता हो, तो इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि पिछले दरवाजे में उन पर कोई ऐसा बोझ न डाल दिया जाय, जिसको वह देख नहीं सकती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि छः नये पैसे के बजाय दस नये पैसे कर देना पिछले दरवाजे में उस पर एक ऐसा बोझ डाल देना है, जिसको वह देख नहीं सकती है, लेकिन जिसका असर उस पर पड़ता है। सरकारी पार्टी को इस तरह का कोई बिल लाने में पहले हमेशा इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि इसका असर ग्राम जनता पर पड़ता है, या कुछ लोगों पर। अगर इसका असर कुछ ही लोगों पर पड़े, तो हमारी तरफ से उसका विरोध नहीं होगा। हम चाहते हैं कि मुल्क के विकास और निर्माण के लिये ज्यादा साधन उपलब्ध हों। अभी कल ही हमने देखा कि जब मुल्क के विकास के लिये धन हासिल करने का प्रश्न सामने आया, तो उसका विरोध हम विरोधी दल के लोग नहीं कर रहे थे, बल्कि सरकारी पार्टी की तरफ से उसका विरोध हो रहा था।

सरकारी पार्टी की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि बूँक नये कायनेज में छः नये पैसे का सिक्का नहीं है, इसलिये इसको दस नये पैसे कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दस नये पैसे के बजाय पांच नये पैसे किया

जा सकता था । यह दृष्टिकोण हमेशा सामने रखना चाहिये, जिससे आम जनता पर, जिस पर आप बार बार बोझ बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, बोझ कम हो और जिस समाजवादी व्यवस्था की तरफ हम बढ़ना चाहते हैं, उसकी तरफ हम वाकई बढ़ सकें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF THE INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AND THE AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can take up the discussion half-an-hour earlier—we will be free half an hour earlier—and I suppose there will be no objection.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the efficient and well-phased development of civil aviation helps to impart strength not only to our military requirements but also to our developing economy. Looking at the performance that the two corporations have so far made, I feel distressed and disappointed.

Sir, while the corporations were being brought into existence the Minister concerned had assured the House that while in keeping with the special and peculiar requirements of the international reputation we are, for the time being, having two corporations, at a certain level of development both these corporations would be amalgamated together. Four precious years have rolled by and many changes have occurred since then. From the economic view point it was imperative to bring these two organisations together so that we could cut down much of our superfluous expenditure. It seems that either the Minister has forgotten his assurance, or those who are concerned with the management and the execution of these enterprises do not feel it neces-

sary to look at the economic aspect of these enterprises.

The Estimates Committee as well as certain committees on the development of civil aviation had suggested that well-balanced development of civil aviation could not be achieved unless we have side by side a research and development section which could cater to the increasing industrial needs of the air corporations. When I look at the reports, I find that even here our performance has not been anything but distressing and disappointing.

It was agreed—and the Estimates Committee had also made a clear suggestion to that effect—that Corporations should be, as far as possible, freed from the octopus of departmental officials. It seems the Minister concerned or the men who are responsible for running these enterprises have conveniently forgotten it. So far we have not taken any measures to see to it that the men who can actually deliver the goods are put in there. Only the officials, just as a matter of customary duty, are put in there. This has retarded the growth of the corporations as well as civil aviation.

You will find, Sir, that the annual reports clearly show to what extent we are incurring losses. Only a few days before I had a talk with a very high official of one of the corporations and he told me that so far as the losses were concerned no improvement could be made unless rebate is granted on oil and fuel. Naturally, I went into the details of the reports and made anxious enquiries whether we could not make certain improvements by effecting economy in our expenditure. My enquiries have revealed certain things which could be termed scandalous, to say the least. I shall come to them later.

Sir, certain suggestions made by the Estimates Committee to bring about economy in the operation and

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

administration of air corporations were not carried out. Firstly, the Estimates Committee said that the work-load at Calcutta Base and at Bombay Base is something like 41 per cent and 43 per cent respectively—I am speaking subject to correction about these figures—but so far as the work-load at Delhi Base is concerned it is only a little above 14 per cent and, therefore, it was suggested that, in the interest of economy this base should be abolished. This suggestion was made more than a year ago. I had a talk with the employees as well as responsible officials, and they also told me that the operation with the establishment of an Area Base in Delhi is absolutely superfluous. But we are having it, and in that way we are incurring unnecessary expenditure.

So far as inefficiency in the operation and management of the corporations is concerned, you will find that after nationalisation rules could not be framed in a manner whereby those who were responsible for operating the management at Base could be given sufficient power with the result that invariably the men at the Base have to make references to the higher authorities causing unnecessary delay.

As regards certain unnecessary expenditure, I would like to remind the House of the purchase of Heron aircrafts. Some three years before, eight Heron aircrafts were purchased at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs. Now we find that seven of them are lying grounded, either because of their heavy running cost, or we do not have pilots available today to fly them. Besides that, our Minister has also confessed some few months ago in this House that the purchase was a *bona fide* mistake. Now, if we can commit mistakes which would cost us over Rs. 70 lakhs, I do not know what would be the future of this country and the future of the public

enterprises. That way, those who are opposed to public enterprise will naturally get a handle in running us down.

Again, it was suggested by the Estimates Committee that route pattern should be critically re-examined so that the routes which do not offer us any profit or which do not have much prospect in the near future should be terminated and new routes which have certain good features might be opened. There are certain routes where our losses are over 75 per cent. Out of 37 routes, in two routes we are having over 70 per cent of loss. Over six other routes our losses are something like 50 per cent and there are very few routes—only six routes to be exact where we are having just nominal profits. So, considering these aspects, you will agree how urgent and how imperative it is to have a critical re-examination of the routes. But you could not do it. I do not know who is responsible for not doing it.

We have purchased the first instalment of Viscounts. We have spent over Rs. 30 lakhs on each. For the second instalment that we are getting, we will be possibly paying Rs. 40 lakhs. That is, on every aircraft, we are going to lose Rs. 10 lakhs. That way we will be losing a total of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Now, on the night airmail services, we made staggering losses—losses which we cannot afford. So, taking into consideration everything, we find that either the chief executives who are responsible for operating this public enterprise are not sufficiently imbued with a spirit of service or they do not have the commercial sense. At the very outset, the Estimates Committee pointed out that only those persons who have a commercial sense, who have sufficient knowledge of these enterprises should be given the responsibility. But the Minister possibly forgot it.

Again I examined the balance-sheet of the IAC and I found that Rs. 19 lakhs have been given to the agents as commission. We are having a loss of over Rs. 1 crore in the IAC, and yet Rs. 19 lakhs have been straightaway given as commission to the agents. We have our booking office. This enterprise is completely the monopoly of the State and still we spend on establishment, on office and personnel, and we are having a commission agent also. That way we lose Rs. 19 lakhs.

Another thing is advertisement. Advertisements are made to secure customers only where there is rivalry or competition. Here, in this air business, we have practically no competition except in certain parts of Assam and that too not on the passenger side but only on the freight side. We have spent on advertisement over Rs. 7 lakhs. I do not know for whose benefit these advertisements have been made and the expenses incurred. That way, Rs. 19 lakhs plus Rs. 7 lakhs, that is, Rs. 26 lakhs, arithmetically, have been thrown into the gutter. We could have saved that money and that way economy could have been effected.

I visited certain air offices and I found that the stationery kept there is so abundant that I was aghast and thought whether in a country where we are passing through critical stages of development we can afford such luxuries. Bundles of files, stationery, furniture and other articles are lying there just for fun and joy. On balance, we have over Rs. 5 lakhs spent on them. It could have been curtailed. If the chief executive had a commercial sense he could have seen to it that necessary economy was effected there also.

At Calcutta we have an overseas airways travel agent. Rs. 1½ lakhs were advanced to that fellow and that fellow has run away with that money. He is untraceable. And the story does

not end here. At the time of nationalisation, Rs. 75,000 were outstanding from him. That was not realised, and Rs. 1½ lakhs were given to him and he has run away with it. That is my information. I do not know how far my information is correct. I speak subject to correction. If these things are there and if this is how things would proceed, I think that this corporate body, a nationalised undertaking, would be condemned and those who are opposed to planning, those who are opposed to public ownership of enterprises, will find fault with us, laugh at us and decry us.

I am very sorry to say all this. I am against nobody. If at all anything could be possible for me to do for the labourers, or for that matter, for any of my countryman, in getting them a job, etc., I can in my own humble way subscribe and contribute. But then no job could be provided to anybody if that job cuts at the root of the economy that we are here called upon to effect.

Now, just see the PRO, a separate department. The IAC knew well that it is running through heavy losses. From every quarter cries are coming that the IAC is not managing its affairs well, and some day we do not know what would be the fate of this IAC. But in spite of all this, a PRO section was instituted, established, and who are in the PRO. Just in the newspapers it came out that now, at the aerodrome air offices, we will have blue-sareed girls with fine faces. Do not say that I am against women. I am not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he is against fine faces.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Or against blue sarees.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I say if there is any necessity of appointing anybody regardless of sex, you make the appointment on merits. But if

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

appointments are made simply because somebody has fine face, naturally this country will have bad days to face.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): A hostess has to be a lady.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I trust that the hon. Members will appreciate the point of view that I am putting forth.

I am against nobody, whether one be a man or a woman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to plead that even males can be good hostesses!

Shri Rajendra Singh: Not that. My submission is that the Department is entirely superfluous. The plea that was brought in for establishing that Department was that the passengers are being inconvenienced because the operators are very busy with transport matters and that passengers find it difficult to know particulars about route, time etc. If that is the problem, why girls should be appointed surpasses my comprehension. Men who can discharge that duty efficiently, honestly, can be appointed. For that matter, one may be a male or a female, but there cannot be any distinction based on sex.

I now come to another important aspect. At the time of nationalisation it was stated that in the matter of labour relations categories would be integrated and nobody would be allowed to feel slighted or unjustly treated. Since then many committees have gone into it and recently a tribunal was appointed. But when I went to the employees, I found that this single problem of stabilising the categorisation has not as yet been done, either by the committee or the tribunal or the management, with the result that there is a feeling of resentment among the workers. I hope the Minister will look into this aspect of the matter.

I am again coming to the question of economy. When they consider the question of economy, they should also see to it that labour gets their dues and they are not unfairly treated, because they are away from the normal control of the Government. What happens today in the Corporation is that some persons, who happen to be the favourites of the chief executive, get promotions when they are not called for. I can cite several examples, if the Minister would like to have them. Here I have with me hundreds of cases where those who did not deserve promotions were simply elevated and lifted from the 7th and 8th grade to the 12th grade, which is such a big jump. In the case of a lady, who a year before was in the 6th grade, she is now in the 12th grade. This has brought about heart-burnings, wranglings and resentment among the labour. They are surprised at it. If somebody is to be favoured or lifted, he should be lifted up strictly on merits, not because somebody happens to be the favourite of this man or somebody happens to be the favourite of that man. There are hundreds of such cases. In some cases, people who possess good qualifications and merit are just rotting for four or five years in grade 5 or 6, wherever they are, without any prospect of going up.

It was demanded by the employees that channels of promotion should be available to all employees, whenever there is any possibility of promotion or going up and that there should not be any unnecessary manipulations.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

If only thought and attention is given to it, it can be done within one day. But, it has not been done so far. There are only 19 categories, and 19 categories are not too many. If we give careful attention to it, the problem could be solved in one day.

Then there is the entertainment allowance to the officers. Certain.

officers are given entertainment allowance to entertain the possible customers or those who approach for purchases. But, so far as my information goes, this allowance is straightaway pocketed by those officers. These allowances are never put to the purposes for which they are intended. I am not going to name the man, but there is a man—if you send C.I.D. people, you will know that it is true—whose house is full of bottles of Pepsi Cola and many other articles of luxury meant for the customers, the passengers. That man is utilising it entirely for his own family purposes. At one end you say that losses could not be avoided, because the excise duty and sales tax are too heavy, and at the other end, something which could have been easily avoided has not been avoided. Something which should not have been expected or thought of about big officers is happening. What a regrettable and distressing situation it is!

Then, the civil aviation, Air Force and the aircraft industry should have an integrated, co-ordinated approach to this problem. Nothing is being done. Be it Air Force, be it civil aviation, be it aircraft industry, all of them are inseparable components of the same problem. Since today there is a very big and powerful Minister in charge of Transport and Communications, I trust and trust fervently, that he will see to it that these three important components are brought together so that phased and well-regulated development takes place.

Then there is an advertisement that certain aircrafts of IAC are for disposal. Similarly, certain aircrafts of AII are also for disposal. Both parts of the same organ are disposing their aircrafts. Naturally, when they go to the market together, they will fetch a smaller price. They could have been conveniently exchanged and thereby we could have saved some foreign exchange. But that has not been done.

The most distressing thing here is that the administration is top-heavy. From grade 10 to grade 19 the expen-

diture on salaries and allowances comes to over 55 per cent. So, on one side you do not concede the reasonable demands of the workers and, on the other side, you just throw away money like anything and you play sixes and sevens. That is how you are running the services of the country. It is something quite despicable.

16 hrs.

Another aspect is that there is too much talk of autonomy of the public corporations. I am all for it. It is a very serious problem, rather a very critical problem, which is before the country. To what extent and of what nature and character of freedom and autonomy should be given to the public corporations and to what extent public corporations should be accountable to the sovereign body of the country is a problem which should have been tackled long long ago. Public corporations are not a new thing. It is not that only this country is having them. Some few years ago it has sprung up. You had it in England. You had it in other countries also and there in the course of operation people felt that authorities and the chief executives of the Corporations should be given the freedom so far as financial flexibilities are concerned and so far as certain commercial manoeuvrability is concerned, but so far as responsiveness to the direction of the political hands is concerned, that would never be sacrificed. Trouble has arisen only where responsiveness to political directions has been avoided or sacrificed. Political direction which is responsive to public feeling must remain there. I have heard that the Congress Party has collected some persons to give certain suggestions about this problem, but I think the best course—and popular course rather—should have been that eminent personalities of this House, irrespective of their party affiliation, should have been brought together and should have been called upon to formulate the rules, the procedure and the set up which could have guided the Corporation.

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

With the belief that today a very powerful man, a man with very bold vision, is on the stage as the Transport and Communications Minister, who will clear the Augean stable and recast the whole thing so that neither the concept and efforts of nationalisation nor the concept and efforts of public corporations could be decried by people, who are hostile to planned economy and hostile to the socialist concept of society, I thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Annual Reports of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International Corporation for the year 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th November, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): About three years ago.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): About five years ago.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am sorry, about five years ago—when we are rushing through time, we are forgetting yesterdays and the world is moving so fast—I was the last speaker on the Air Corporations Bill, when it was passed by this House one hot afternoon. I must not forget to pay my tribute to Shri Kaushik, who sat next to me on the same bench and who was taking a great interest in that Bill. On the morning the day after, i.e., the next day, he crashed in a 'plane'. Though very late, I would like to pay my humble tribute to him because he took a great deal of interest in the Air Corporations Bill by moving many hon. Members here. It was a sad affair that he was dead within twelve hours of the passage of that Bill.

Just a week before that we had a Comet crash in Calcutta. The British are great pioneers in aviation and as I mentioned to the House the other day, I attended the Farnborough Air Show on the invitation of the British

Society of Aircraft Manufacturers. It was a magnificent show—a show of an effort of 50 years and their great enterprise. But we do not want that their bones should be laid in our land in that fashion, in the sense that so many crashes have occurred in Calcutta.

Apart from that, in 1948 there was a crash of an American airliner which carried a very valuable load of 40 journalists and other writers and to these men, we want to pay a humble tribute from the floor of this House who are not known perhaps by names. To them and to all their families we pay a humble tribute.

We should not forget our own people who crashed in the Kashmir Princes. The Kashmir Princes is an incident of the type which never occurred in the history of the world. Somebody planted a time bomb in the aeroplane and so many valuable lives of the new Chinese Republic (Red China)—men who were pioneering and who were going for a great conference, the Bandung Conference—were lost. We had a number of our own people in the Kashmir Princes. They were our own men and even girls and I would like to pay a tribute to the hostess, who passed her belt to the pilot, perhaps wanting to save his life at the cost of her own.

Coming to the Air-India International, it is a very great pioneering institution. We should not forget to pay a tribute to the Air-India International, pioneered by another great man, Shri J. R. D. Tata, and supported by very able staff, who have spread themselves to all corners of the world. The staff of Air-India International, whether they be pilots, engineers, hostesses or other ground or traffic personnel, everyone of them conducts himself or herself as an ambassador of our country abroad. They are willing to serve us and to be ever at our service. I will not be doing any injustice if I say that the men of our International Airlines are more conscientious, more dynamic and ever at our

service then even the men, and woman of our foreign service. The people of Air-India International are a new body and a pioneering body. More and more demands are made on them and they work for 24 hours, around the clock without any rest and perhaps with less leisure than our young men and women in the Indian Foreign Service. If such be the men of our Air-India International—unfortunately, I was not present when my hon. friend spoke and I do not know what he said, or if he ever said a word of criticism about our personnel in the Air-India International—I will join in the tribute by paying my humble tribute to the men whom I saw last year in so many countries. I watched them in eight foreign countries and would again reiterate that the Air-India International is doing an excellent job.

16.8 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

May it continue with the same vigour, efficiency and quality of service, without any deterioration in standards and may the high standards its founder and pioneer and sponsor set in the beginning be followed to our greater glory and to carry greater credit abroad.

But that cannot be said of the Indian Airlines Corporation. The Indian Airlines Corporation inherited a very bad legacy. There were about eight kinds of business houses running the different lines which were merged into the Indian Airlines Corporation by the Bill which we passed. They are having an annual loss of Rs. 120 lakhs and that loss they have not been able to reduce substantially. They have perhaps given us valid reasons in the sense that their payroll has increased by about Rs. 90 lakhs and they have had to buy Viscounts and various other aircraft. Depreciation is very high. Be that as it may, we want a perfect airline, as my hon. friend said. We may have an integrated airline. We may have both the lines under one integrated body.

Whatever that may be, as long as they are continued we would like one goal, one banner of the same hue. We do not want one white colour on this side and black colour on the other side. We want the Air-India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation to be of the same brand of quality, service, initiative and progress.

The Indian Airlines Corporation is now manned by one of the ablest officers of the Air Force, Commodore Lal. Not that it was badly managed in the past, perhaps they faced a lot of ordeals in the beginning. They faced the teething troubles of the Indian Airlines Corporation with eight nurses holding one baby, as I said, but just now we have put Commodore Lal as the General Manager of the Indian Airlines who with the knowledge of the Indian Air Force perhaps will be able to integrate the Indian Airlines in such a manner that the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air-India International would be two wings of one mighty body, the other mighty body being the Indian Air Force, so that these three bodies, the Indian Airlines Corporation, the Air-India International and the Indian Air Force, may be of the greatest service in times of emergency and when our security is threatened, just as when the Kashmir trouble was on, all the airline operators went to the help of the nation and rescued as many lives as possible. I would like the pilots, the personnel, the directors, the managers and air hostesses of the Indian Airlines Corporation to be as much upgraded as they are in the Air India International.

Starting with ground personnel, we want them to have very good workshops. We do not want the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International to be dependent entirely on the Hindustan Aircraft Factory workshops. That workshop is far away. Once in three or four or five years, the planes may go there for a very good check up. I would like to have monthly, six-monthly and annual

[Shri Joachim Alva]

checks to be done by first class workshop and repairing workshop. The Air-India International must have one first class workshop as it has in Santa Cruz and the Indian Airlines Corporation should have one in Delhi or some other convenient place so that the bulk of our planes may be well looked after. I think we have three Super constellations in the Air India International and 8 other Super constellations, making a fleet of 11 aircraft, 90 dakotas, etc., in the Indian Airlines Corporation. They may be looked after by both these workshops attached to each of these Corporations.

Ground personnel is very important. The pilots are very daring and self-sacrificing. We cannot forget them. Often I have raised this matter in this House that we cannot forget the dependents of the poor pilots who crash in the air. I was taken by one of our ablest pilot from London to Fawnborough. The pilot made a very important observation to me. I asked him, are you married. He was 35. He said, "I cannot afford to get married; I do not know what is going to happen tomorrow. What will happen to my wife and children if anything happens; I would like to marry a professional woman, a doctor or some other professional who will take care of my family even if I crash tomorrow." These are feelings that should not be there in the minds of the finest young men, men who do bigger sacrifice than you or me. Most of us have been in the prison yards of the land. We were never ready for death. Some of us may have been ready to go to the gallows or be flogged. Here are young men who are ready to die. Whether it is the B.O.A.C., or Pan American or Qantas or Swedish Airlines or any airlines in the world, all the pilots are doing a grand job. They are ready to crash in any part of the world, unknown to their families. Perhaps, their last remains are not got. I want the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation not to forget the

pilots, not to forget the crew who perish on the high seas. They have to be amply compensated. Provision has to be made for their wives and children, for the children until they come of majority age so that they may be well looked after by the Corporation as long as the Corporations get enough loans from the Government of India.

The progress of the Air India International has been really good during the last year. Perhaps my hon. friend is making his maiden speech. If he has made his maiden speech, we welcome it. He has not been able to tell us in a pointed manner as to what are the defects in the two Corporations. I would perhaps give him credit for raising this discussion. These two hours would give ample chance to review the activities of these two Corporations, which we won't get if we had a whole debate on the Communications Ministry. We had the old Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who took great care of these Corporations. He was transferred to the Commerce Ministry. We have a dynamic man of Shri S. K. Patil who is familiar with Airlines problems. We have as his Deputy Syed Ahmed who has been a Government executive in the past and who knows a lot about accounts.

Some Hon. Members: Shri Mohiuddin.

Shri Joachim Alva: Shri Syed Mohammed and Shri Mohiuddin are very good friends and I get mixed, unfortunately.

Shri Mohiuddin's strong point is accounts. The accounts of each of these Corporations is the Achilles heel. If we have a Minister who knows banking accounts, he ought to be able to put his finger on the right spot and point out what are the defects, where the losses are, how far the depreciation allowances should be permitted, how far the spending of huge amount on planes could be permitted. Above all, in the matter of stores, I

want the hon. Minister, not only the hon. Minister, but the Ministry officials, to keep a vigilant eye. Because any amount of money can be spent on stores. I as a layman can't understand how the engines that we want to buy with the £1 million loan from the city of London are being bought, how the Boeings are being bought from America with 16 million dollar loan from the International Bank. I do not know how the engines are being bought in England and America. But, I do know that there are manufacturers in England who make one part or two parts and assemble them all together. A dozen people take credit for bringing out a plane in England. Here, we are buying engines for Boeing jets from London with a loan of £1.9 million and with a 11.2 million dollar loan from the International Bank, we are buying three Boeing jets—707-420 which will be delivered to us in 1960. Even in Pakistan,—some of the people whom I met have expressed their great anxiety that they were not in the run immediately in 1960 for Boeing jets.

Boeing jet is a terrific aeroplane. From Karachi to Cairo, they say, a distance of 2218 miles, can be covered in 4 hours 15 minutes; Karachi to London can be covered in seven hours, a distance of 4051 miles; Karachi to Rangoon, a distance of 1946 miles, can be covered in 4 hours 30 minutes. I have not got the calculations from Bombay. Perhaps may be an hour or two more. This will be a revolutionary step. The Boeings will take us from one point of India to any other point in the world or Europe perhaps in less time than we could go from Delhi to Madras or Delhi to Bangalore. It is a matter of pride that though we have negotiated for a loan and we are still negotiating for a loan in London, between London and America we are going to have these three Boeings jets which will revolutionise our communications and which will bring us nearer to London or New York or any other place faster than perhaps all the

planes that have flown before. The people in Pakistan are depressed by the fact that six airlines will operate in their territory carrying Boeing jets, that the Air India International will have in its fleet these jets but not Pakistan Airways. They regret that Pakistan Airways are not able to come in line with the purchase of Boeing jets.

It is a happy sign that revenue performance has increased in the Air India International last year by 42.3 per cent., from 19.6 million to 27.9 million miles, with an increase of revenue from Rs. 676.53 lakhs to Rs. 964.88 lakhs, and the average revenue load factor from 55.8 to 66.3 per cent. This is indeed commendable increase in our revenues. The Air India International has a fleet of 11 Constellations as I said and in the fleet of the Airlines Corporation, there are 66 dakotas, 12 vikings and 6 Sky-masters and 8 herons. They were not very fortunate about the experiment in buying herons. We have somewhere to burn our fingers sometimes. Aviation is such a mighty process that what is good today becomes debris by the evening and we may have to something new tomorrow and plan something else for the day after tomorrow.

We shall have to plan all our planes. I want to know what encouragement the Air Lines Corporation and the Air India International are giving to the budding planners, young boys in schools and colleges who can draw maps and designs for planes. Six thousand drawings are required to make a perfect plane. You have got young boys and girls in the schools who have a fancy for drawing maps for planes. Why don't you encourage them to make drawings? I want to know how the Air India International or the Indian Airlines Corporation encourages these boys and girls to make these drawings for planes. From out of the genius of our boys will come the builders of our planes. Just two or three men in Russia have done RU 104. They have very great engineers. They came with

[Shri Joachim Alva]

the Rumanian Prime Minister. They are the wonder of the world. They have been able to win appreciation and admiration even from the British side. It is a happy thing that Moscow will be within 8 hours reach by Tashkent. All the points in the world will be covered from one end to the other, whether in England or America, or Russia or China or Japan or Australia when these planes are pioneering in this line. One commendable feature of the Air India International that I would like to place before the House is that they had 3,846 employees on 31st March 1957 as against 3,395 in 1956, and they have built up an employees' co-operative bank. They have 1,137 savings bank accounts, which means that almost one-third of the employees have got an account, with a total deposit of Rs. 2 lakhs. This is indeed commendable thrift in a line where there are lots of troubles, where people are not sure of the morrow, where age counts with either the air hostesses or the pilots. The pilots can go off the records if they are not up to the mark or age can wither them, or the air hostesses cannot stand for long the wear and tear of air journey. It is good that these employees are encouraged to have a co-operative bank, and the management of the Air India International and Indian Airlines also should see that their employees are encouraged to have more savings, that the employees right from the ground staff to the top, even menials, are given air passages once a year or two years to go abroad so that they may take a live interest in their organisation.

The employees have been complaining, the pilots have been complaining that when we passed our taxation proposals last year or two years ago we were taxing their free passages. Now, these are small things which this House should take note of. By these small measures we are not going to earn crores. We leave crores elsewhere, and we should not tax the free passages of people who carry such

valuable load of passengers abroad and here in this country. We should be very generous and magnanimous in giving whatever allowances they demand so that our airlines can be built up as great pioneers in the skies of which we may be proud.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is the first time that we are discussing the I.A.C. report where the actual loss can almost be offset, as has been stated in the report itself, by the excise duty on aviation fuel and the State sales taxes which we are paying. They would really balance the losses and that is a good thing. The losses too have decreased between 1955-56 and 1956-57. In 1955-56 it was Rs. 119.40 lakhs; in 1956-57 it is Rs. 108.79 lakhs. This is a good thing, but at the same time we have not yet attained the level of 1954-55 when the loss, though it was substantial, was less at Rs. 90.14 lakhs.

Last year, too, we pointed out that there was an anomaly between the losses and the increase in traffic passenger earnings, revenue ton miles carried etc. For instance, it is heartening to see that traffic has increased enormously, according to the figures of revenue ton miles carried. In 1955-56 it was 36.39 million, and the revenue earning was Rs. 808.60 lakhs. In 1956-57 the revenue ton miles carried was 37.921 million while the revenue earning is very high at Rs. 861.35 lakhs. In passengers, too, we have attained a record. Passengers were 5,00,363 in 1955-56; now it is at an all time record of 5,71,106.

Although we might be inflated about this and pat ourselves on the back that we have done rather well, yet there is a rather disconcerting feature which I want the House to consider. For some time past personally I have been trying to impress upon the Ministry that something is happening in the field of cargo and freight. My hon. friend who initiated the debate did not raise this particular and important aspect, that is, while we find that the passengers carried have enormously

increased, cargo has fallen. The amount of the load has fallen from 53,856 lbs. in 1955-56 to 50,194 in 1956-57, and as has been very rightly pointed out, the loss of 70,000 lbs. of air freight by the Indian Airlines Corporation in the first half of the year 1957 is something that requires investigation as to the cause.

That is a very serious thing especially serious because there are certain areas in our country where willy nilly we have to have connection by air.

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

There is just no convenient route by rail. Even people who by force of the economic situation would be forced to travel in third class in trains have, now, because of partition, to fly. Even the poorest in Tripura, Agartala and Kailashahar have to fly. Our connection from Bengal to Assam, that is the commercial base, the main base with the rest of India, is Calcutta, and that connection has become very, very difficult as a result of partition and the formation of East Pakistan, and although we have to use the airlines more and more for transport of cargo, we are told that today the cargo carried is going down.

Some time back I had put a question to the hon. Minister, Shri Humayun Kabir, and had asked him regarding the NEFA operations. At that time he explained, and he showed of course the figures, that non-scheduled operators had carried the bulk of the freight, but he had explained it was due to certain difficulties which had arisen because of some trouble between the IAC and the NEFA authorities. But my information is that still in the eastern part of India from which I come where cargo traffic is rather on the big side which can be a very good and useful source of profit to the IAC, the non-scheduled operators are eating into our freight service. The reason for that has to be gone into very seriously.

As a matter of fact, I pointed out in this House previously that often

these non-scheduled operators charter our own planes, the IAC planes, for freighter service and actually make a profit. If that is so, then we have to take up this whole thing very seriously. I feel that there must be some sort of a department, a space-selling department of the IAC, which will study the market and will devise ways and means to book bulk loads to be carried by air on a contract basis, so that people who are sending cargo regularly may under this contract basis send their cargo regularly through the IAC. We have to go into this entire question. Otherwise I think we shall be entirely losing this very important source of revenue which, it seems, has gone down significantly. I feel that this whole question of non-scheduled operators has to be looked into from this point of view.

The report has put it in a very roundabout way. At first it was difficult for me to understand what they were trying to say. It says:

"The decline of Rs. 4.29 lakhs in cargo revenue is due to a substantial decline of Rs. 16.62 lakhs in the scheduled freighter service which was compensated to a very large extent by an increase in freight revenue from other services."

What did they mean by this? Very probably they meant that this was from other services, meaning the non-scheduled operations. Otherwise I do not know what it means. I think it should have been put much more specifically.

As a matter of fact, I even wanted to point out that now we are finding that more and more non-scheduled operators are being patronised even by our Ministers. As a matter of fact, I was told that when one of our Ministers went to tour Assam, he actually chartered not directly from the IAC—the IAC also has charter planes—but he chartered from a non-scheduled operator. I think, if I am not mistaken, it was one of Kalingas. I do not know whether they actually

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

chartered from the IAC itself. This is the information I have. I should like to be corrected if this is not correct because it is rather disconcerting if it is a fact.

Then again, I want to know also why it is that we have lost our service in Nepal. Is it that the Nepal Government refused to have a direct route of the IAC with Nepal, or what was the reason? Why have we again brought about this associate body of the Indian Airlines Corporation and have given it to Shri Patnaik who is, of course, a very influential man. He has his links and friendship with very many high officials. This Kalingas has become an associate company of the IAC. Sometimes, they charter our planes. What is the reason for this? Why is it that we have lost this particular line, this particular air traffic from the IAC, and an associate of IAC has now taken over? What is the reason for having this associate?

I was also pained to learn a little while ago that the Burma Airways had actually wanted to give their maintenance and repair work to our maintenance and repair shops, that is, those of the IAC, but I was told that the whole thing was so mishandled; the people came here, and they wanted to see the officials, but the officials did not have the time, and somehow or other we lost that contract. And that contract is now being given over to the base in Singapore of a British airlines company. If this is true, then we have to think very seriously how we are going to make our IAC much more of a commercial venture with that 'go' and with that zest which are needed to make it a national undertaking and also make it pay its way and become a profit-making concern for the benefit of the nation.

Although the Estimates Committee have made many recommendations, which are worth the while and very good, yet I find that the whole question of trying to give more and more

of our revenue over to the non-scheduled operators is a recommendation detrimental to our interest.

Now, I would just like to say one or two things about our aircraft purchase policy.

Mr. Chairman: I have to remind the House that we have got just one more hour to conclude this debate. May I know from the Mover whether he wants to reply at the end?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes, I would like to.

Mr. Chairman: How much time would he take?

Shri Rajendra Singh: About ten to fifteen minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He may take ten minutes.

How much time does the Minister want?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Between both of us, we shall take about 40 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: That comes to 50 minutes. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur also wants to speak.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Shall I be able to get at least five minutes?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry; there is no time.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I want only five minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: We began half an hour earlier than it was scheduled. The debate was to begin at 4 P.M., but we began at 3.30 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: But the time allotted is only 2 hours.

Shri Nath Pai: But we could have used that time also.

Mr. Chairman: I think Shri Mohiuddin may take ten minutes.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Yes.

Shri S. K. Patil: Then, it may be reduced to half an hour between both of us.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur may take 10 minutes. So, in all, it would come to about 50 to 55 minutes.

Now, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty should try to conclude.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, I shall finish in two or three minutes. I had a lot to say, but I shall cut it down. I wanted to say something about the aircraft purchasing policy. The only point which I want to make is this, that we had first the Vikings, then the Herons, then the Skymasters and the Viscounts. There is no doubt about it that we want the most efficient and the best planes. But the difficulty is that we are in a tight corner regarding the foreign exchange. And when we cannot even get through our steel plants at Rourkela and Bhilai because of lack of foreign exchange, we have naturally to be very careful as to how we utilise foreign exchange for our civil aviation and our airlines within the country. Of course, we have indented for the 10 Viscounts. I do not want to go into that matter. But I would like to ask what has happened to the inquiry committee regarding the Herons. This inquiry which has been suggested by the Estimates Committee should have been set up. And it was also stated that the utilisation of the Viscounts would be dependent on that, or rather, I should say, not dependent, but we should study the report of this Heron inquiry committee and thereby be able to utilise to the fullest extent the Viscounts.

There is a remark in that report saying that we are now on the look-out for medium aircraft to replace the Dakotas. That frightens me. At this moment, we would love to have the best and the most efficient planes, all Viscounts instead of Dakotas; that would mean that 60 to 63 Dakotas are going to be replaced by the Viscounts. But I have held the view all along,

and even now I hold the view, and that is reinforced also by certain technical experts who say the same thing, that our Dakotas can carry on for a sufficient length of time and these aircraft can be continued in service. This is what the *Indian Skyways* says:

"These aircraft can be continued in service for several years, provided adequate spares are introduced throughout the net-work, at the same time speeding up the process of maintenance. There is no reason why these old and trusted aircraft should not give excellent service and achieve considerably more utilisation than they have been able to do."

I cannot take up the question of utilisation or route pattern, since there is no time. But I do feel that this has to be given very serious thought to, because the concluding lines of the report say that although we have shown a lesser loss this year, we may not be able to show the same decrease next year because of the costlier aircraft. And these are the words that we find:

"As a result of the introduction of costlier aircraft. . ."

We must keep this loss down. Otherwise, we shall have this constant talk that nationalisation has been the cause of all evil and that we should not have nationalised.

Lastly, regarding the rebate on aviation fuel spirit—of course, that matter is now before the ATC, and they have submitted their report,—I think that at least 50 per cent. rebate would be quite a reasonable thing. If we can have that 50 per cent. rebate, then we shall spend Rs. 50 lakhs less on fuel taxation, and possibly we may get an additional Rs. 12 lakhs on air mail carriage. That will be a very good thing.

But I would beg of the Minister not to increase the passenger rates, especially, on the routes where there

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

is no rail connection. He had promised a little while ago about changes in services for these routes and set up Janta trips to North Bengal, Tripura and Assam. I would beg of him to see that whatever may be the recommendation to increase the freight rates and the passenger fares for the business executive and other officers of Government—I have no objection to that; let him do that, but at least in these routes where the poorest of the poor have to travel by air, there should be no increase in fares; rather, there should be an effort to bring into existence the janta airlines.

Shri Mohiuddin I am glad that we have this opportunity of discussing the report of the IAC and the Air India International. Hon. Members who have spoken before have given the figures of the losses and the increased capacity that has been created during the last five years. I shall not repeat those figures, because the time allotted for me is only about ten minutes.

I would, however, like to mention one important factor in regard to the operating cost of the IAC, and it is this, namely that the price of aviation fuel in India is one of the highest in the world. In India, the price of aviation fuel is Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8-0 per Imperial gallon, while in U.S.A. it is Rs. 1-13-4, in Australia it is Rs. 2-7-4, in Pakistan it is Rs. 2-14-0, and in U.K. it is Rs. 3-1-9.

Shri Rajendra Singh: But what is the condition of freights and fares in those countries?

Shri Mohiuddin: I shall come to the fares presently. There is an interesting comparative figures of the cost of the various items that go into cost of air services. I shall give here only one figure about the aircraft fuel and oil. These figures are in terms of U.S.A. cents per ton-k.m. We here usually employ the figure per ton-mile, as the comparison is with foreign companies, I am giving this figure per ton-k.m.

In U.S.A., for various companies aircraft fuel or oil costs 2·8 cents per ton kilometre, and in one case it is 3·1 cents. In India, it costs 8 cents per ton kilometre. In the Netherlands, Japan and other countries—I have figures for about 13 countries here—the cost varies from 4·2 cents to 6·7 cents and in one case it is 7·8.

Now, that is a very important factor which we have got to take into account. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has said that rebate should be given to the extent 50 per cent. on excise duty. These questions are under consideration. But in order that the House may be able to put the figures in the right perspective, I have quoted them. I would add one set of figures more.

16.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The losses to the IAC in 1954-55 were Rs. 90,50,000 and in 1956-57, Rs. 1,19,00,000.

Shri Joachim Alva: Rs. 1,19,40,000.

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, to be exact.

The IAC during the same period paid in taxes as follows: 1955-56 Rs. 96 lakhs and 1956-57, Rs. 112 lakhs. These are approximate figures; I am not going into thousands. I am not stressing the point that the Air Services should not bear the excise duties. They must bear the excise duties ultimately in order that they may run on commercial principles. But at the present moment, when we are in the early stages of the development of air services in India, it is an important factor that we have got to take into consideration, that in spite of the efforts made, a large portion of the revenues go into two important items, that is, taxes and wages. The wages have gone up considerably. I do not grudge that, but I wish only to indicate what is the extent to which wages and other allowances have increased during the

last three or four years. The total amount of increase on account of additional cost in categorisation and liberalisation of service conditions is over Rs. 50,60,000. Recruitment of additional staff—of course, there—cost about Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 lakhs and part of this additional recruitment at least was due to the fact that the conditions for employment were liberalised. I may inform the House—perhaps many of the Members do not know about this—that the normal hours of work in the IAC workshops are not 48 per week but 44. So on account of the reduced number of normal working hours and the liberalised leave allowances, the staff had also to be increased, and that cost about Rs. 19,71,000. The additional cost during the last three years has mounted up to Rs. 84 lakhs.

Another important factor that has come in during this year which will affect the 1958-59 accounts is that in 1957-58, the excise duty was increased. The effect of it on the IAC's consumption of fuel is estimated at about Rs. 28 lakhs a year. Sales tax has increased. The States have increased sales tax. That accounts for Rs. 5 lakhs. The tribunal has given an award which has been accepted by Government. That will involve the IAC in an expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs for the last 15 months and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs by way of increased wages. The additional expenditure on these items amounts to at least Rs. 48 lakhs which the IAC will have to bear in part of 1957-58 and in 1958-59.

Now, any increase in revenues that the IAC gets by providing better service and better amenities for passengers would be absorbed by the increased expenditure over which the IAC has no control. These are a few facts which I wanted to place before the House so that the whole problem could be judged in the right perspective.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty referred to the recommendation of the

Air Transport Council that there should be rationalisation in passenger fares. While on the one hand, the cost of our aviation fuel is one of the highest in the world, on the other, the present rate of fares is one of the lowest in the world. The Air Transport Council have said that except for the U.S.A. and Australia, so far as the tourist class are concerned, the current air fares in India are by and large the lowest in the world. On the one hand, the cost both on account of wages and salaries and on account of aviation fuel and oil, is high and on the other we want the rates of fares for passengers and cargo should not be increased.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What is the per capita income of India?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is very low but it must be remembered that those who utilise the aircraft are persons whose income is quite high. It is not the villager whose income is only a few hundred rupees that utilises these services. It is those who can afford to pay the fares that are charged or perhaps may be charged at increased rates in the next months that utilise these services.

Shri Sishasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Is it not for the lower class of people?

Shri Mohiuddin: I hope a time will come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is open to everybody who may utilise it. The aircraft would not take into consideration the average income of the person travelling.

Shri Mohiuddin: With these few words, I conclude.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, it is not only with some satisfaction but with a little sense of pride that we can mention our air services, the work done by the Air India International in particular. They have maintained a high standard of efficiency and they have a reputation in the international air services. Today the country can legitimately be proud

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

that they have not only maintained a high standard of service and efficiency but also showed improvements in the economic plane. They have done fairly well. They have made fairly good profits, particularly during this year when they were faced with various problems. Owing to Suez crisis, they had to route their planes through different airports where they had to face difficulties which they overcame in a commendable manner. So, they have given a very good account of themselves. I will not go into the figures which are supplied in these reports. It is heartening and encouraging to go through them.

I would only like to make one observation in this matter that they have not been able to just open up new routes. They have, it is true, intensified, co-ordinated and consolidated the old routes and they have increased the frequency on the old routes. But they have opened up only one new route by taking the plane to Australia. I do not know why this particular route was selected by the AIL because even according to themselves, this route is not likely to yield a good revenue. It is likely to be a one-way traffic—it has been mentioned. I do not know for what reasons this particular route was selected. They could have profitably taken over certain other routes and I think the hon. Minister will be able to explain to us why this particular route—Darwin to Sydney—was taken up and why they could not extend the service to New York and to U.S.A., particularly in the light of our experience of the increasing tourist traffic which is already there and which is giving a very promising account of itself.

The hon. Mover of this motion suggested the amalgamation of the two Corporations. I am afraid I cannot agree with him. I would rather caution the hon. Minister against taking such a step in any hurry. I hope the experience which we have

got out of the integration will not be lost on us. The standard and the pattern of work are different in the two Corporations. In the international services, you have a different sort of problems to be faced and certain different standards to be maintained. We cannot also forget that the other Corporation has been constituted by the amalgamation of different companies which had very different patterns, and standards. The administration had very great difficulty in bringing about an integration of these various services. If these two Corporations are now to be amalgamated that will give rise to a sense of uncertainty among the staff and it does not work well. Let them work separately for some time and let the standards be raised. Let us see whether they come to a proper stage when these two could be amalgamated. Certainly, I do not suggest that they should work as separate units for all times. But I think we will have to examine these administrative problems and the uncertainties arising out of the amalgamation of services. We have had some little experience when certain railway services were integrated. It is now seven or eight years. We have been worried about this problems; we had to face so many difficulties. The integration has not been finalised to this day. So, this uncertainty among the personnel does affect the efficiency and the working of the Corporation and the air services. I would rather like to warn the hon. Minister to take all these factors into consideration before he accepts the suggestion to amalgamate the two Corporations.

The IAC, I am sure, is also working up. It had certain teething trouble and it had inherited certain disadvantages and in the initial stages it did not work to our satisfaction. But it appears that it is coming up now and I have read in today's papers a very heartening report that the traffic particularly in our home services is very promising and it is likely that they are not able to cope

with the fleet at their disposal. It is very heartening.

My hon. friend has explained the difficulties in making this service less costly than they are at present. In this respect I have a particular complaint. It is about the routes and the policy which has been followed. I hope the hon. Minister anticipates me. My particular complaint is that even those places which were on the international air routes and on our home routes have been cut out.

17 hrs.

I particularly want to mention Jodhpur. Jodhpur was one of the earliest places in the air travel. It was on the air map of India and also on the international air map. It has one of the finest aerodromes which was built even before Delhi and other airports developed to their present sizes. It was the first place which started an air club. Even today it is a place where you are giving air training—it is a centre for the military. The ruler of that place took a particular interest in aviation. He was perhaps the first honorary Air Commodore of India. You can just imagine, Sir, the feelings of the people of that place when they find the place out of these routes.

I do not know what their policy and programme is. Are we to be scared away by small losses which are, again I mention, of a very temporary nature? There are certain factors which are responsible for these occasional losses. My friend will say that they had watched this for a certain continuous period. I would submit, Sir, if they had taken a fuller picture of the thing, if they had taken certain other steps, even if they had taken into confidence the Government of Rajasthan they would have found that certain steps could be taken to improve the situation.

I will just give him an example. You are shifting certain offices from Delhi. The Salt Commissioner's Office, which has under it now an All

India company, is now to be located. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan wanted that this office should be located at Jodhpur for various reasons. But the officers here, for the sake of nearness and for want to air travel facilities, do not want to go there. So it starts a vicious circle. If in our developing economy you cut out the names of such prominent places which had enjoyed that facility for over 20 years, you can just imagine the feelings of such people. I am unable—in all earnestness I have been trying to understand the view point of the Government, the view point of the administration—to explain it to my people. There have been representations from the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. Even the Chief Minister has agreed that if you start the service again, he will permit his officers to travel by air instead by first-class.

I think these factors should be taken into consideration. It would be tragic and sad if in the wake of independence, especially now when we are developing our services and are opening new routes, we cut out such important places. Many other ways and means could have been thought about as to how this route could be made more profitable—we can sit down and do it. If even in spite of it my friend has got only that short vision, that bania policy and he only wants a pound of flesh by saying that if there are Rs. 2 lakhs then we can possibly have that, I would like to know what is the policy of this Ministry, what is the approach of this Ministry; whether it is the short-sighted commercial thinking on which they are proceeding or they will take a proper outlook, they will take into consideration various other factors and give the proper place to important cities. I would implore the hon. Minister to give serious thought to this matter and try to restore this service as soon as possible.

I would only make a brief mention of two points in about two minutes. So far as the services are concerned,

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

an objection was taken by the Mover of the motion that the percentage of higher grades consumes about 55 per cent of the salary bill. But my hon. friend forgets that there are certain peculiar services—and airlines is one of those peculiar services—where the technical personnel is always highly paid. We have got of necessity to pay them high, though the patterns differ from department to department. Where you need highly technically qualified persons—ground engineers, pilots or hostesses—their salaries have got to be high and the percentage of the salary bill consumed by them will be certainly much more than in other departments where the establishment consists more of clerical employees. This is not a department where you employ so many clerks and babus. Therefore, we should not try to judge the wroking of the corporations by those standards.

He also objected to appointment of women as air hostesses.

Shri Rajendra Singh: No, Sir; I objected to PRO's and not air hostesses.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What I want to submit is that, while the services are open to all persons, there are certain services which will attract a particular sex; it is in the nature of things. I will quote the cases of USSR. In the medical profession and in the teaching profession in USSR you will find that at least 60 per cent—it is even up to 80 per cent—of the jobs go to one sex, the female sex. It is not because there is a certain preference being given. It is in the very nature of things and certain things develop. If a particular preference is to be given, we should not get funky about it.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members of the suggestions that they have made and, particularly, the very apprecia-

tive manner in which they have made references to these air corporations. I am glad that there is an increasing realisation in this House that aviation has become a necessity everywhere in this world today; it is no longer a luxury and it has got to be maintained no matter at what cost.

If everything is to be judged like a commercial enterprise that unless it makes profits it is not to be continued, civil aviation would have no chance in this country or, for that matter, any other country in the world. I can assure the Members of this House, and they can also verify for themselves, that even in countries where civil aviation has succeeded and is making profits today, for years together very colossal losses were incurred.

People have got to be made air-minded. Many other things have got to be done. Considerations of safety and security are paramount in everybody's mind. All these trends of mind have got to be encountered before civil aviation becomes a commercial success anywhere. Therefore, I should like to tell this House that if they expect that by any magic civil aviation, whether it is international or internal, is going to be a commercial success, they are really labouring under a misapprehension.

I am saying this not because there is no room for economy. There is room for economy and it must be constantly under watch. But, after having done that you must not come and tell me very often that because a particular thing is not making any profit it should be stopped. Here is my hon. friend Shri Mathur who made a very eloquent and powerful plea for these internal feeder lines connecting Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, and others. Though he mentioned only Jodhpur, it includes many other things. I have been continuously getting letters from everywhere. The hon. Member also talked to me privately that the profit motive should not be the only motive in having our aviation; because

all these capitals and other important places have got to be inter-linked in aviation. Time is moving fast, administration is moving fast in a fast moving world, and we cannot afford to be slow. Therefore, the House must be ready for at least ten years to come to have losses, and even more losses. I am not threatening that more losses would be there. Nobody would be happier than myself if I could present a budget and say that you have incurred no losses. Not only on the international lines but even in the internal lines. But even if it does not come to that, for the propagation of aviation, for making people air-minded in this country which they are not today, you will have to spend money, and a part of our money has got to go outside, of our revenue and expenditure of this country.

Having said that, I must say that within less than five years of the civil aviation becoming a nationalised enterprise in this country, with these corporations, we have rendered by and large a magnificent account of our service. I do not say so because I am in charge of this Ministry, but take any impartial opinion anywhere in the world, and I am very proud to say that today our lines, whether it is the IAC or the Air India International, rank with some of the most progressive and most efficient airlines in the international world.

I can give you one illustration just to prove this thing. So far as the international traffic is concerned, it is open to people, the passengers, elsewhere not to travel in our planes because there are over so many lines, the TWA, the TAA, the KLM, Quantas and many other lines. But foreign passengers prefer our airlines, apart from Indians. If Indians prefer our lines, you might say that they are doing so from a patriotic motive and so there is nothing in their doing so, but even other passengers have shown a preference for the Air India International because the efficiency and the treatment that we afford for them in

the Air India International are of the highest order. Therefore, we must be proud that in less than five years we have made much progress. Of course credit must be given to those who ran these lines even before we took over. I am not saying that we alone did it. But all that ultimately is a national gain that we have achieved. If India is air-minded today—and in perhaps within fifteen years we will be more so—much of the credit goes to these lines and those private people who, out of their enterprise, did well. But they might have done many mistakes. But please do not forget that if that enterprise had not been there, there would have been nothing for us to nationalise. We nationalised something and took over something, with some of the bad things hanging over, but by and large, we must pay our tribute to those who had the courage and who took courage in their hands and did develop this, which is so beneficial to this country. We have improved upon it, and during the last five years, we have done something, both in the internal and in the international lines. If you take the account as a whole and not merely go to minutest details somewhere, where we might have made mistakes—we have made mistakes—by and large, the sum total of it will be that we have rendered an excellent account in this field.

Now, so far as the airlines are concerned, the Air India International has made a profit, as you have seen, of about Rs. 38 lakhs. From Rs. 3 lakhs we have moved on and on up to Rs. 38 lakhs. But even supposing that we had not made that profit, then also I could have said that even with a loss, looking to the excellence of that service, the regularity of that service and looking to many other things which the foreigners applaud more than ourselves, surely this gain, although it appears to be a small gain, is most commendable.

Coming to the internal line, it has been pointed out that we have made a loss of Rs. 120 lakhs. My hon. col-

[Shri S. K. Patil]

league has pointed out the facts. If you take into account the various items of cost, the accessories that have been paid for, aviation petrol and all that, and the wages—we have given wages to the extent of Rs. 84 lakhs per annum after we have taken this line from others—considering all that—a loss of Rs. 120 lakh is not a loss at all. I am not merely stating that because it is only so much, more loss could have been incurred. Nothing like that. As I said at the beginning, I would be a happy man if the losses are completely eliminated and we show that instead of a loss there is a profit. But even if you take all these factors into consideration, you will find that the loss we have incurred is negligible. Whatever we might do, we have got to expand. Some hon. Member said that if some line is not making a profit, stop it. If you go on that consideration, possibly there would not be any line in India today, because every line is bound to make a loss at least for five years or ten years until better craftsmanship, better training, better facilities and better everything is obtained. Then alone the percentage of air-minded people in India will increase, and then alone there will be a solution.

I shall illustrate it. When the Viscount came, what happened? The people have got confidence in the Viscount not only because it is a superior aircraft with four engines, but because of its safety, security and everything. Therefore you will find that when you want to travel by the Viscount either to Calcutta or Bombay or anywhere, out of 44 seats hardly any seat at any time is vacant. You have got to book your seat two days, four days or eight days in advance in order to travel by it. What has happened all of a sudden? Has the prosperity of India risen all of a sudden? All of a sudden has the patriotism developed among the Indian people, or has there been a sudden sense of urgency or patriotism sudden-

ly developing, but it is a sense of security that the people have got, namely, that this is a reliable plane, fast plane, more efficient plane. Therefore you see that it is almost continually full. The figures that I have got for the last two or three months suggest that it will always be a paying proposition. If you go at this rate, as some hon. Member has said, one might ask, why not have all Viscounts and instead of ten, have 100 or 200 of them. I wish we were in a position to do that. Everybody would welcome that, but remember that if air-mindedness increases in India year after year, a point of time may come when even to have 100 Viscounts will not really be a luxury in this country. You can have that and your traffic will increase. I am not suggesting that it will happen tomorrow. But until then some other methods have got to be found out in order that our aviation does not become altogether a loss.

I now quote in passing some of the figures about the aircraft. The Air India International has today eight super-constellations as everybody knows and three constellations. We are having three jet Boeing aircraft to which a very laudatory reference has been made. When the Boeing comes in, it will be a complete revolution in aviation: it has great speed; the normal speed of Boeing is about double that of any fast aircraft. It is 600 miles per hour. You can imagine what it means. It is not merely speed. It is speed in our habits and everything that pertains to aviation changes, and along with that there is the possibility of getting money or even losing money. That also increases. These three planes cost somewhere about Rs. 3 crores for each plane. I think the seating accommodation of each is 120. All these three planes, with their spares, are costing us somewhere about Rs. 11½ crores, and naturally, these 10 Viscounts that we have taken cost us somewhere about Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 59 lakhs each. Therefore,

about Rs. 470 lakhs is the total, and with spares, etc., it comes to Rs. 7½ crores or so. Just think about the colossal price that we have to pay in order that aviation succeeds in this country.

Not only that. It is not enough that we have got a fast-moving plane. Along with that, other accessories have got to be brought into being, namely, the runway. The runways have got to be extended. Big air terminals have to be built. You have seen what has to be done at Bombay. The other day there was a discussion about it. For a jet plane, the runway has to be extended from 8,200 feet to 12,000 feet. That runway is costing us somewhere about Rs. 4 crores. That is a mere extension cost. There are other things that are going to be done there, such as meteorological equipment and other things. I am giving the House all the picture in order to bring home one fact, and that fact is that with the progress of aviation in this country we must be prepared to foot an increasingly larger bill year after year and let us hope that our air-mindedness and our habit of using aeroplanes will counterbalance that and that ultimately we shall be able to show better results.

So far as the Indian Airlines Corporation is concerned, there also we have got quite a number of planes, 94 in all. Skymasters are six, Viscounts five, and they will be ten soon, and we have got a few more. There are 12 Vikings and the Dakotas are 63. Herons, eight. Out of these 94, some of them are not working today. Some Members were particularly critical about the Herons. I am not going into the details, but we have got to meet the difficulty and make some kind of experiment for the feeder lines. Even today, I am flabbergasted, and I do not know how other bigger aircraft could be used on these lines. Viscount is good; Boeing is good; Constellation is good; But surely for the feeder lines for Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur, I am not going to run

them with a Viscount or with a Constellation and much less with a Boeing. Some kind of plane has got to be found out. Even the Dakotas need not be continued after two or five years. A time will come when the Dakotas have got to be replaced, and we have to make a choice. Sometimes that choice proves to be not exactly a correct choice. It is very difficult. We are a new nation in aviation. We are just developing our aviation habit and the engineers—

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):
Why not build some planes also?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes; very fine. Ladies are more progressive than men. We have built some planes ourselves. But they are not for use in civil aviation. They are used for military purposes. But who knows, within a reasonable distance of time we shall be able to build bigger planes even. All these things have got to be done and sometimes the choice is bad. It was asked why Heron was chosen. I am not defending the mistakes that were committed. It is a mistake, but the mistake was done in good faith and the House must accept that mistake was done in good faith.

We want a small plane, which is manoeuvrable, and yet has got the maximum speed, because it has four engines, which has a small payload and which will have only 11 or 12 seats. And the feeder lines, wherever they are, will not get passengers. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, was quoting what a Chief Minister has stated about a rule that the officers will be allowed to travel by air instead of first-class. I wish they had made this rule earlier in which case the poor Heron would not have got a bad name and possibly we could have given a good account of ourselves.

An Hon. Member. They should have been consulted.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not finding fault with him. I am merely saying the facts of the case. Therefore,

[Shri S. K. Patil]

because of the larger security component that it has got, because of the manoeuvrability, because it can fly at low altitudes, take off quickly and come back quickly it is favoured. Now all these things do count a lot, so far as the feeder lines are concerned. Now a question was asked why the Herons were taken. We have made an experiment and much of the loss during the last so many years is largely due to the fact that we have been making losses on that. We have now grounded them and we are selling them. We hope to sell them. Each of them was bought—I am speaking subject to correction—at a cost of Rs. 7½ lakhs. There is also a sinking fund. They are expected to fetch Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 5½ lakhs. We are selling them. We have already sold one to Hindustan Steel. We have got seven more. When they are sold, ultimately the loss will not be great. But the indirect gain that this country has got, namely that those people have got accustomed to all this, that outweigh the disadvantage. Now a man in the street can say what are the qualities of the Vikings, Super-Constellation and the Constellation, contrast them and compare and so on. All that means knowledge and that knowledge certainly must be paid for. We do not simply get it for nothing. We get it because all this has come and because people are becoming more and more air-minded. They watch the progress of the planes and compare and contrast them and find out what is the best for them. Therefore, if mistakes are made—and mistakes will be made—they are always made in good faith and the House has got the right to reprimand then for the mistakes but the fact that they are done in good faith must be accepted. Surely, these mistakes were not done in bad faith. If civil aviation means a good thing and if it ultimately turns out to be bad, you must be charitable, and the House is always charitable to the mistakes that are committed in good faith.

An Hon. Member: You are taking it too far.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not taking it too far. My hon. friend has pointed out that if only we had not experimented it, we would not have had all these losses. I do not want to repeat that point here.

Then, so far as the workers are concerned, an hon. Member made a suggestion that the workers must be treated well. They are treated well. If the worker anywhere has got to be given the best treatment, it is a worker in the civil aviation, because he deals with a mechanism which is so very efficient that unless he himself is efficient, surely he cannot work. Therefore, the result was that as soon as we took these eight companies, they were very lowly-paid workers and in order to bring them on par with Tatas or the other nationalised concerns we had to increase the wage bill and it came to about Rs. 84 lakhs of rupees for one single item in 1956-57. And that will explain to you why these losses have got to be made or are made.

Now, I do not want to go into the details. I will only refer to one or two points which the hon. Members have made. The hon. Member, Shri Rajendra Singh referred to economy. We are watchful of the economy. We are always thinking about how economies can be made. If there are any defects in the working of the Corporations, they can be mended.

Reference was made to the question why these two Corporations should not be brought under one. There is one opinion that they should be amalgamated. There is another opinion by another hon. Member that they should not be amalgamated. I have got an open mind on this subject and I can assure the House that nothing will be done in haste. We have got only five years' experience, and that is not a very big experience. It is not as if we can do wonders if there is amalgamation or bifurcation. Wonders could

be done when we become air-minded, when our administration becomes very efficient and up-to-date and when losses are minimised, if not eliminated.

Another thing that he suggested was about the hostesses, to which answer has been given. He asked why there are fashionable hostesses and ladies with good faces. I am quite sure that he has no objection, either to the ladies or the good faces. Ladies with good faces have been applauded everywhere in every country from time immemorial. The system of hostesses was introduced in the West. I remember, it was not introduced because somebody must be there or a nurse must be there to look after a patient, but it was introduced because an air hostess is a pastime and she is useful. Therefore, she must have all these things. What I mean to say is that she must be clever and tactful. It is not merely the service. Therefore, a good face in a hostess is one of the qualifications for their selection. Therefore there is nothing wrong about it.

He does not seem to like blue saris. Some people have got some fascination for some colours. I do not know, but those who selected the blue sari must have a fascination for blue. But I can assure him that I was not responsible for the selection of blue saris. Blue is not my very favourite colour. But even then, what I am saying is that these colours are chosen for efficiency, for good looks and so on and so forth. Therefore I need not be sorry about it.

We have some stewards also. He suggested that. Stewards are not bad. I cannot be unjust to my own sex. (Interruption) You need not interrupt me. They may be good, but when these stewards were appointed I found nobody ever called a steward for service. I used to feel very hurt about it as to what is wrong. The poor fellow was so efficient. The system of hostesses has come into being. It has become popular and it is going

to be increasingly popular and we shall have nothing to say.

Then it was said why are we paying high salaries to them. These are hazardous jobs and therefore they have got to be paid. It is not an ordinary job. Sometimes great risk is involved and therefore we are paying them.

Then it was said that Rs. 19 lakhs of commission was paid. Now this payment of commission is a normal practice in all the airlines of the world. You cannot be different from the other airlines. We have got to work through the tourist agencies and other things looking after the travellers. If you say that our line is very popular and we do not want their help, that cannot be done. It has got to depend on them in order to be abreast of all the practices which have come in aviation, which the progressive nations have.

Then about the Rs. 7 lakhs spent in advertisement, I may say that it is not even one per cent. Other lines pay four to five per cent. The Estimates Committee also felt that if we spend up to one per cent it is not too much of advertisement. Therefore, a little less than Rs. 7 lakhs on a total bill of about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores is not large. Advertisement is not merely to secure a passenger but to make people air-worthy by telling them everything about aviation so that more and more people come to think about aviation. Therefore these advertisements have got to be continued.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Alva, made a reference to some of the very brave deeds of our pilots etc. May I repeat that? I whole-heartedly support him in this. Our pilots are really an object of pride. Wherever we go, I have seen in Geneva and in Hong Kong landings done by our pilots in weather conditions where except the brave no pilot would ever really attempt, they say the Indian pilot is one to be envied. We are not behind any-

[Shri S. K. Patil]

body in applauding their services. If they are not paid more adequately, it is because we love them so much. Appreciation should be accepted part in kind and part in cash. We are not in a position to pay them more, but I may say that there is no class of public servants that deserves a better treatment than the pilots and the servants of our aviation services.

Coming now to the routes pattern, Jodhpur and other places were mentioned. I agree with my hon. friend. It is not my opinion. I can feel personally because I am an aviation man all my lifetime not because I accidentally happen to be the Minister of Aviation. Aviation cannot succeed unless you take the 'plane first even if there is no passenger. After wards, people come to know that there are advantages in going by air. We cannot go in the slow-moving trains. Sometimes one can go, but there are some occasions when fast-moving planes are also necessary. Therefore feeder lines have come into being. It must be such a network of feeder lines that you can go from anywhere to everywhere in the country with as much speed as is capable of. I shall get the question of Jodhpur examined. In Jodhpur line we are having a loss of Rs. 4 lakhs. It is not an ordinary loss.

About Andhra, how much have I suffered because there is no aeroplane there and everytime I have to motor 60 or 200 miles about ten times in two or three months. If a large State, like Andhra, with 36 million people, who are flung everywhere, is not linked with feeder line, surely our aviation cannot be said to have made sufficient progress. All these things will be examined in their proper perspective. The House must be co-operative, that is, they must not at once say, because we are making losses, we must not do that. If we are prepared to suffer losses for ten years in order to propagate aviation, I shall guarantee, at the end of it, we shall start making

money in aviation. By that time, large percentage of our travellers will have acquired airmindedness that is required.

I have not much to say. The hon. Member has to make a speech in reply. I can end on a note of optimism. I have not said this merely in order to take advantage of the position. In the past we may have failed in many places. So far as aviation is concerned, barring a few mistakes that we have done, which could have been avoided,—we shall avoid them in the future—we have made a success of aviation in this country. It shall stand to the credit of this Government of ours and our democracy—this is by far the most important and magnificent nationalised concern that they have handled—a concern which has to be answerable to millions of people who are the passengers ultimately—when we come to realise that their verdict will be, we have done well.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think the hon. Minister deserves congratulations for defending the indefensible. He has at least been unjust to me by misquoting what I said. I have never said that this aviation should be run entirely or absolutely on a commercial basis. I simply suggested that strict economy should be applied. The hon. Minister says that for ten years to come, we will have to prepare ourselves for losses and then and then only can aviation improve and develop in this country. If aviation can develop, if every man could have an aircraft in India, if every village can have an aerodrome, I think nobody could be happier than me. But, one must also understand that no communication however important can develop entirely in ignorance of the economic situation prevailing in the country. If the economic situation of our country permits of enormous development of aviation, it can. But, if the economy does not permit it, no matter whosoever is the

Minister here in this House, it cannot develop.

I wanted to know from him what would be the character of the Corporation and the extent of its accountability to Parliament. The Minister has kept silent on it. I am very sorry. As regards labour relations, I pointed out that some fussy things are being done, that people are upgraded who do not deserve it, and sometimes upgrading takes place atrociously regardless of labour laws and certain principles. The Minister has kept silent. The most painful thing which occurs to me is, I never mentioned about air hostesses. I know air hostesses have a very difficult task to perform. They certainly take an enormous amount of risk. I never said anything about that. I said simply about the Passenger Relations officers who were recruited when, of course, there was no need for them. Even if there was some need, they were given a certain preferential treatment regardless of principles and regardless of rules, which has brought about unrest and discontentment among the labourers. If aviation is so important and labour has to be satisfied by giving higher salaries and higher amenities, it is also true that labour must feel satisfied that the treatment that is meted out to them is not different and discriminatory, and that it is fair and honourable.

With these words, I conclude.

*GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

श्री भक्त बर्षन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, २२ अप्रैल, १९५८ को मेरे एक प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या २५८१ के उत्तर में सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया था कि सन् १९५७ में जो सरकारी विज्ञापन हमारे देश के समाचार-पत्रों को दिये गये उनका मूल्य इस प्रकार था :

“सजावट यानी डिस्प्ले विज्ञापन, अंग्रेजी मसबाराँ को—६,५०,७२७ रु०,

श्रीर हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को—७,९५,०५१ रु०
वर्गीकृत यानी क्लासिफाइड विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी के पत्रों को—१२,४८,०६६ रु०
श्रीर हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को—२,५७,४२८ रु० ।”

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले हिन्दी तथा दूसरी देशी भाषाओं के पत्रों ने स्वाधीनता संग्राम में जो योग दिया वह इतिहास की वस्तु है। जनसाधारण के अन्दर चेतना लाने में श्रीर स्वराज्य संग्राम की कहानी को प्रत्येक गांव तक पहुंचाने में उन्होंने जो प्रशंसनीय भाग लिया उसको दोहराने की मुझे जरूरत नहीं है। हम सब लोग, जो भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों के शुभचिन्तक और प्रशंसक हैं, यह समझते रहें थे कि स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के बाद हमारे पत्रों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, और मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय तथा हमारे सरकारी प्रवक्ता लोग समय समय पर यह घोषित करते रहे हैं कि यही उनकी भी नीति है, लेकिन मुझे क्षमा किया जाय जब कि मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी कथनी और करनी में अन्तर प्रतीत होता है।

कुछ वर्षों पहले जिस प्रेस आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी उसने भी इस प्रश्न का गहराई से अध्ययन किया था और उसने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। प्रेस आयोग की सिफारिशों पर चाहे पूरी तरह अमल न हो पाया हो, लेकिन विज्ञापनों के सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशें उमने की थीं, उनके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह घोषित किया था कि उनके सिद्धान्त को स्वीकृत कर लिया गया और उन पर धीरे धीरे अमल किया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि इस आश्वासन के बावजूद भी अभी तक भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों के साथ पूरा न्याय नहीं

[श्री भक्त वशान]

किया जा रहा है। मेरे एक पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था कि सन् १९५६-१९५७ में अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों को २१ लाख, ३५ हजार, २४६ रु० के विज्ञापन दिये गये, हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को ३ लाख, १ हजार, २६५ रु० के विज्ञापन दिये गये और अन्य भाषाओं के पत्रों को ६ लाख, ६३ हजार, ५१५ रु० के विज्ञापन दिये गये। इस वर्ष की स्थिति तो मैं आपके सामने रख ही चुका हूँ। अब हम तमाम आंकड़ों को देखें तो उमने स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि वास्तव में यह कितना अन्याय हो रहा है।

प्रेस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया था कि हमारे देश के अन्दर उस समय जो ३३० दैनिक समाचार पत्र थे उनमें से अंग्रेजी में कुल ४१ समाचार पत्र थे और उनकी ग्राहक संख्या ६ लाख, ९७ हजार थी, हिन्दी के दैनिक पत्रों की ग्राहक संख्या ३ लाख, ७९ हजार थी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के जो २१३ दैनिक पत्र थे उनकी ग्राहक संख्या १४ लाख, ५० हजार के करीब थी। यानी कुल ग्राहक संख्या २५ लाख, २५ हजार थी। इस समय स्थिति यह है, अभी प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की रिपोर्ट ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक के बारे में निकली है, उससे कुछ आंकड़ों पर प्रकाश पड़ता है। उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि जो २,३०३ सारे समाचार पत्र थे देश के अन्दर जिनके आंकड़ मिल पाये थे उनमें से अंग्रेजी के ४५९ समाचारपत्रों की ग्राहक संख्या २३ लाख ४९ हजार यानी २५.२५ प्रतिशत थी। हिन्दी के समाचार पत्रों की संख्या ४०३ थी, उनकी ग्राहक संख्या १५ लाख, २४ हजार थी, यानी कुल ग्राहक संख्या का १६.६ प्रतिशत। अन्य भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों की संख्या १४४१ थी, उन की ग्राहक संख्या ५३ लाख, ३४ हजार थी, यानी ४२.१ प्रतिशत।

इन आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि यदि ग्राहक संख्या के आधार पर इन सरकारी विज्ञापनों

का वितरण किया जाये तो अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों को २५ प्रतिशत से अधिक विज्ञापन नहीं मिलने चाहिये। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया और माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं आंकड़ों से स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों को पिछले वर्ष १८ लाख, ९८ हजार, ७९३ रु० के विज्ञापन दिये गये और हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को मिला कर १० लाख, ७० हजार, ४७९ रु० के विज्ञापन दिये गये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो अंग्रेजी के पत्रों के साथ पक्षपात किया जा रहा है, उससे पीछे एक और भी कहानी है। सभी अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों को भी समान रूप से विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते, और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ ऐसे समाचारपत्र हैं जिनको ज्यादा दिया जात है, बल्कि एक तरह से उनको मोनोपोली अर्थात् एकाधिकार दे दिया गया है। कुछ दूसरे समाचारपत्र ऐसे हैं जिनको बहुत कम मिलते हैं या नहीं के बराबर मिलते हैं। यह अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों के बीच में असमान नीति के अवलम्बन का परिणाम है; फिर हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं के जो समाचारपत्र हैं उनका कहना ही क्या है?

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : उदाहरण दीजिये।

श्री भक्त वशान : मैं उदाहरण भी बतलाता हूँ। यहीं दिल्ली के ही उदाहरण ले लीजिये। दिल्ली में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के अंग्रेजी संस्करण का जितना सर्कुलेशन है, उसको छोड़ कर अगर हम देखें तो जो हिन्दी के दैनिक समाचारपत्र हैं, 'हिन्दुस्तान' और 'नवभारत टाइम्स', उनकी ग्राहक संख्या दिल्ली से निकलने वाले अन्य अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों, जैसे 'स्टेट्समैन', 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया', 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' और 'हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड', की ग्राहक संख्या से भी ज्यादा है। इन अंग्रेजी के दैनिक समाचारपत्रों से यहां के हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों का सर्कुलेशन ज्यादा है।

लेकिन फिर भी विज्ञापन देने में, मुझे आंकड़े नहीं मिल पाये, पर अगर तुलना की जाय तो हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को पासंग बराबर भी नहीं मिलते ।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, केवल इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कि इसमें एक सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये कि ग्राहक संख्या के अनुपात में, जितने भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्र हैं, उनकी ग्राहक संख्या के अनुपात में उनको विज्ञापन मिलने चाहिये । यहाँ पर मैं एक बात और भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मने जो वाद विवाद उठाया है वह केवल हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों के लिये नहीं है, बल्कि जितने भी भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्र हैं, उनकी तरफ़ से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी ग्राहक संख्या देख कर, जम-जैसा जिस पत्र का संकुलेशन हो उसके अनुसार, विज्ञापनों का वितरण किया जाय ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो हमारे सरकारी समाचारपत्र निकलने हैं, जैसे 'योजना' आदि, क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कभी सोचा है कि उस माध्यम का उपयोग क्यों न किया जाय ? मैंने देखा है कि बहुत से हमारे सरकारी समाचारपत्र निकल रहे हैं, मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है, हो सकता है और माननीय सदस्यों का भी हो, कि जो 'योजना' पत्र निकलने लगा है, और जो सरकारी तौर पर पत्र निकलने हैं, उनकी बनिस्बत ज्यादा लोकप्रिय हो रहा है, जनता के अन्दर उसकी काफी पहुँच हो रही है, तथा लोग उसे ज्यादा पसन्द कर रहे हैं । यदि उसके द्वारा विज्ञापन दिये जायें तो यह भी एक अच्छा तरीका हो सकता है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक निवेदन यह भी करना है कि शायद अभी तक यह प्रथा है कि जो सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं वे एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसियों के द्वारा दिये जाते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब

सरकार के पास प्रेस-रजिस्ट्रार मौजूद है, हर प्रान्त में उसकी मशीनरी मौजूद है तो वह क्यों नहीं सीधे इन समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देते ? जो बीच के एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसीज के लोग हैं उनको क्यों नहीं कमीशन खाने दिया जाता है ? यह लोग मिडिलमैन की तरह से कमिशन खाने हैं । जहाँ तक मुझे सूचना है इन एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसीज में से बहुत सी एजेंसीज विदेशी हैं । दोनों ही दृष्टिकोण से यह आपत्तिजनक चीज़ है । एक ओर हम एक विदेशी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं और दूसरे ही वह उन लोगों को जो कमीशन देती हैं उसमें अपने यहाँ के समाचारपत्रों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है ।

इसके सिवा मुझे एक बात और भी कहनी है और इस मंत्रालय को इस बारे में स्वयम् देखना चाहिये कि उसके सिवा जो और तरह की संस्थाएँ विज्ञापन देती हैं वे भी देशी भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों के साथ न्याय करें । उदाहरण स्वरूप प्रेम आयोग ने बतलाया कि सरकारी विज्ञापनों में लगभग ४५ लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं, पर हमारे सामने जो आंकड़े विभाग की तरफ से रखे गये, उनसे पता चलता है कि उस ओर से ३० लाख ६० दिया जाता है । तो यह १५ लाख ६० कहाँ गया ? तो जो हमारा यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन है या ग्राम्प फोर्सेज हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, या अन्य स्वतंत्र संस्थाएँ जो विज्ञापन देती हैं उनमें कोई १५ लाख ० जाता है । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस बारे में कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो हमारा यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन है, उसके विज्ञापन और दूसरी संस्थाओं के विज्ञापन भी, जो इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा नहीं दिये जाते हैं, उनके अन्दर भी इसी मिद्धान्त का पालन किया जाना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे जिलों के अन्दर बहुत से समाचारपत्र हैं । उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे समाचारपत्र हैं जिनके पीछे वर्षों से त्याग

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

घोर तपस्या का इतिहास है, और उन्होंने स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में अपने को खपा दिया है लेकिन आज तक उनको कोई सहायता और सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है। अतः इसके लिये एक नीति निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये। इस देश में लगभग ५०० जिले होंगे, प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक समाचार को, जो मुफस्सिल में चलने लगा है, गांवों के अन्दर पहुंचाने वाला है, उसको छांटा जाय और हर एक जिले के ऐसे समाचारपत्रों को समूचे सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जायें।

मे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उनका हृदय हमारे साथ है, वह इसलिये प्रयत्नशील हैं, और मैं इसके लिये उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि शायद वे भी परिस्थितियों में लाचार हैं। हम उनके हथ्यों को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं और उनसे अनुरोध करने हैं कि वे जरा और माह्रम के साथ आगे बढ़ें, ताकि उन्होंने समय-समय पर जो घोषणाएँ मदन में की हैं, और जो प्रावधान समय-समय पर दिये हैं, उनमें अनुकूल कार्यवाही की जा सके।

Shri Khadiilkar (Ahmednagar): When the Demands for Grants of this Ministry were discussed, I had made some points. As my hon. friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan, has brought this issue before the House by means of a half-an-hour discussion, I would like to pose a few questions, which I had posed during the debate on the last occasion and which the hon. Minister could, unfortunately, not answer on that day. I hope he would be pleased to answer them today.

At the outset, I must say that he has done a very good work, which is appreciated, regarding Indian music. I expect of him to do the same so far as the language Press is concerned. So far as the pattern of ownership of newspapers is concerned, it is getting monopolised. If at all we are going

to build up democracy in this country, the small Press must be kept alive; if it is not kept alive, democracy will be in danger in this country at this juncture. Keeping this in mind, the Press Commission had stated in their Report, 'It is unfortunate that the district and mofussil Press has not received adequate attention of Government as media of advertisements'. Therefore, this must be tackled from two angles. We must help them to survive because they are run by way of a mission. The distribution must be not only equitable, but we must, to some extent, help them and give them protection. While giving protection, no considerations of political affiliation should be brought in, because in this country the Opposition is not well organised, it is not financed. So even the Opposition Press, particularly the language Press, must be given adequate share of advertisements. On this point, I would like to get some definite information from him.

We now find that on every big or small occasion when a new factory is opened or a dam is built or foundation-stone laid, big supplements are being published. I have not come across a single supplement of this nature which is being financed by Government in the language Press, at different levels. So I would like to know from the Minister what is the policy in this regard.

Now I come to the third point. The Press Commission have taken note of one factor, that the grow-more-food advertisements are made in the English Press. Now we have, for instance, the Janata policy. We want to mop up savings. But so far as advertisements are concerned, if you take the total, the major portion is given to the big English Press and only small crumbs are thrown to the smaller fries in the Press industry.

Again regarding advertisements, when recruitment of technical staff

locally or otherwise is to be made—I have come across this complaint when I visited several steel plants and other industrial establishments—their complaint was that advertisements never appeared in the local papers where people could easily see and apply. There are many institutes there, but people do not know about vacancies. There are many new concerns where recruitment takes place; but the local people do not know anything about it before hand, because the advertisements are given in some big English paper outside. I would, therefore, like to have some information on this also.

श्री बजराम सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :

१. भारतीय भाषाओं में से हिन्दी को व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को सजावटी व वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन में से अलग अलग कितने-कितने रुपये का विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा ५७-५८ में दिया गया ?

२. भारतीय जनता का कितने प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्र पढ़ते हैं तथा जनता का कितने प्रतिशत अलग अलग हिन्दी व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को पढ़ते हैं ?

३. वर्ष १९५६-५५ ५५-५६ ५६-५७ में सरकारी विज्ञापनों की भाषावार क्या स्थिति थी ?

४. क्या जाने वाले वर्षों में हिन्दी व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को भी सारे विज्ञापन देने का सरकार निश्चय नहीं कर चुकी है ?

५. यदि नहीं तो अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापनों में कोई बदौलती करने का

सरकार का इरादा है या नहीं ? यदि हाँ तो किस प्रतिशत में और पूर्ण रूप में कब तक सरकार अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर देगी ?

क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को दिया गया विज्ञापन व्यर्थ जाता है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्र पढ़ने वाले किसी न किसी भारतीय भाषा के समाचार पत्र को भी अवश्य पढ़ते हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आध घंटे के लिये तो बहुत मवाल हों गये ।

श्री बजराम सिंह : क्या सरकार बतलायेगी कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के अन्तर्गत निकलने वाले हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों व अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापनों का पारस्परिक क्या प्रतिशत है ?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur): Sir, I have only two questions. One is this. The Press Commission has in its report given the credit of having the largest circulation among newspapers published from one place to an Indian language newspaper, a Bengali newspaper, published from Calcutta—The Anand Bazar Patrika. I want to know whether the policy of the Government relating to advertisement is being guided by the opinion expressed by the Press Commission in this matter regarding the circulation of newspapers in different languages.

The second is whether the Government is aware of or awake to the position that the future of the Indian newspapers lies with the language Press and not so much with the English Press because in reaching the mass of the people, it is the language

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Press which will come to help and not the English Press so much.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it would not be possible for me to reply to the large number of questions which have been posed. For instance, Shri Braj Raj Singh had given me a list of questions at least some of which require that I should find out statistics and data. It would take me sometime and it is not therefore possible for me to go more into the details of these questions here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be supplied to the hon. Member afterwards.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir, provided the questions are of such a nature that my Ministry is able to supply them. For instance there are questions regarding the State Governments also about which it would not be possible for me to say.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Whatever you have at your disposal may be given.

Dr. Keskar: First of all, instead of trying to answer specific and small questions, it might be useful if I put before the House certain general considerations. Firstly, about the Press Commission. Mention has been made many times about the policy recommended by the Press Commission. I might at once say in brief that though we generally accept the approach of the Press Commission regarding this question, it is not possible for me to say that Government agrees to every comma and full-stop as given by the Press Commission. There are two fundamental points regarding which we agree. One was mentioned by Shri Bhattacharyya. We should certainly try to see that the language Press is encouraged more and more and the English Press should not get that much patronage which it has been getting up till now.

Shri Ranga: It is yet to be fulfilled.

Dr. Keskar: The second point is regarding the Government advertisements not being given on political considerations and being given on certain standards laid down for giving advertisements. I know what I say might be a little contradictory. My friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan, for instance in his speech, has made two statements which were at the same time contradictory. A number of papers have played a great role in the history of our liberation. The language papers have fought for our country and they should be helped now. That is what he says. With all my sympathy for that, if I go on that basis, a large part of this House will rise against me and say I am giving them on considerations which are political and it will be interpreted as patronage. I do not think it will be politic on my part to proceed on that basis however much I may like, unless the House authorises me to do that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Since these are past history nobody will charge you that you are being guided by political considerations.

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid I cannot agree.

My experience is that I will certainly be assailed, and assailed very strongly. I have had to bear criticism on this basis. I know that even the smallest act of Government is wrongly interpreted even when it has been done with the best of intentions.

What I would like to put before the House is that we have very carefully evolved a policy on the basis of which we should give advertisements. We have laid down a broad outline of our approach. We distribute advertisements to periodicals and newspapers generally on the following basis: (i) to secure the widest

possible coverage within the funds available; and (ii) to reach the masses in all walks of life particularly where the advertisements carry a message to the people. In selecting newspapers and periodicals we generally keep the following considerations in mind: (i) effective circulation, (ii) regularity in publication, (iii) the class of readership of that paper, (iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics, and (v) certain other factors such as production standards, the language in which it is being published, what public it is approaching etc. We try to take care to see that politics is not brought into this.

I know that in spite of all this and the objective way in which we try to give advertisements, criticism is made on the floor of this House and outside that Government gives advertisements on political considerations. This is not true, and I make bold to say it again that our policy has mainly kept in view the objective principles of giving advertisements to all papers which observe a certain standard and certain rules. I might mention, as an example, that all important papers belonging to the Opposition Parties are getting Government advertisements. I might read out a few names: *New Age*, *Janyug*, *Vishalandhra*, *Janyugam*, *Navjeevan*, *Nawan Zamana*, *Naya Path*, *Janshakthi*, *Lok Sevak*, *Krushak*—Cuttack, *Kerala Janitha*—Trivandrum, *Vigil*—Calcutta, *Samakalin*—Calcutta, *Yugdharma*—Nagpur, *Tarun Bharat*—Nagpur, *Pratap*—Jullundur, *Sanmarg*—Banaras, *Sanmarg*—Calcutta, *Gantantra*—Cuttack, *Prabhatam*—Quilon, *Chandrika*—Kozhikode, *Akali Patrika*—Jullundur.

These papers belong to opposition parties, and we give advertisements to them. We give advertisements to others also—this is just by way of illustration. I am not claiming that we give this much or that much, but we try to give to all papers and we do not in that process keep in view what is the opinion of that paper.

At the same time, I would like to make it clear that we feel that a paper must observe certain journalistic standards. It should not descend below a particular level if we have to consider it for giving advertisements. I have made it clear on the floor of this House many times that papers which are of the yellow type, which do not observe even ordinary decencies will not be given advertisements. They are quite at liberty to criticise us and we are prepared to take that criticism. Therefore, in view of this we do not give advertisements to certain papers, but only on that account and no other.

Two important points were stressed here (*Interruption*). I would not like in this little time at my disposal to stray into minor things and leave out the major things.

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): Have you got a list to those yellow-type papers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a controversial matter.

Dr. Keskar: I am not going to answer about a particular paper; I am standing here to explain the general principle. Let us take the quantum of Government advertisements. We have got two types of advertisements — there are classified advertisements and there are display advertisements. As far as display advertisements are concerned, the facts speak for themselves. I will now read out the figures for the last three-four years since we have tried to lay down a specific and determined policy to which I made a mention sometime back.

18 hrs.

Now, in 1955-56, we had given to the English papers about Rs. 7 lakhs for advertisement. In 1956-57, it came down to Rs. 5 lakhs. Let us come to Indian language papers. We had given to Indian language papers in 1954-55 Rs. 3,73,000 and we were

[Dr. Keskar]

having 1,05,000 column inches of space. In 1955-56, it went up to 1,10,000 column inches of space and from Rs. 3,73,000 we came to Rs. 4,71,000 in 1955-56. In 1956-57, we came to 2,17,000 column inches of space and Rs. 6,92,000. In 1957-58, we are at 2,22,000 column inches of space and Rs. 7,95,000 to the Indian language papers. Our policy has been that it is not possible practically.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): What about English papers?

Dr. Keskar: For English papers, in 1957-58, they got Rs. 6,50,000. The Indian language papers got Rs. 7,95,000. About space, English papers got 70,000 column inches and the Indian language papers got 2,22,000 column inches.

Sir, our policy has been to increase gradually and steadily the quantum of advertisement and money given to the language papers. This is a policy which we desire to carry out. It is not simply because Government wants it. Everyone of us wants it. It is obvious that like Shri Bhattacharyya we all want it, namely, greater aid to the language papers. But, at the same time, may I put it to the House that it is not practical to suggest that we stop advertisements to English papers or reduce it to such a small percentage in respect of the English papers and switch them on to the Indian language papers? It is not possible for two reasons. Firstly, even today, in most of the Governments,—I do not say all,—and in the Central Government, the business is carried on in English, and in a number of States and at the Centre it will be carried on in English for sometime to come however much we would like to switch over. I do not want to get into that controversy. The hon. Members are too well aware of it. As long as the State language remains English and a lot of administrative work is done in English, it is inevitable that Government will have to give a considerable portion of its advertisements to the English

papers. I am one of those who would like to switch on to the language papers at the earliest possible time and give very little to the English papers. But it is not possible for the Government to carry out such a sudden and brusque policy. Our policy—and I have to confirm it—is on right lines and that is slowly and gradually, every year, to increase the quantum and in a considerable measure money that we give to the language press. In fact, we are the target of criticism from the English press because of the great quantum of advertisements that we give to the language press.

I may also inform the hon. Members that we take great care to see that the advertisements are given to all language papers, in all languages. No language is left out and no particular language is given any special preference. We try to give to all of them. But our difficulty is this. If you take a particular unit, the money will not come to much. It is simply because of the fact that the number of papers in the Indian languages is in thousands. There are more than 400 dailies in Indian languages and if you take the weeklies, the number will run into thousands. If this money is divided by the number of papers, the amount per paper will be very small, and that is something which I cannot get over. Unfortunately, it is not possible for the Central Government to give a large sum of money for advertisement keeping in view that there are numerous papers throughout the country, because for any particular State, a large quantum of advertisement will come from the State itself, and it cannot be contributed by the Central Government.

Now I come to the crucial question of the classified advertisements, which is very important in understanding why if you total all the advertisements it appears that the English press has got preference over the language press.

I would first of all inform the hon. Members that classified advertisements can be divided into three heads—general classified advertisements issued by the various Ministries, classified advertisements issued by the U.P.S.C. and special unit of classified advertisements by the Rehabilitation Ministry. Now the U.P.S.C., which really has got nearly half or about 45 per cent. approximately of the advertisement quantum of classified advertisements, is a statutory body over which we have no control. It does not mean that we have no liaison with them. Therefore, it will be difficult for me to give an answer on their behalf, as they according to their constitution follow a particular policy. We have had discussions during the last two or three years about the desirability of giving advertisements to language papers, because people who want employment do not necessarily or ought not necessarily, read English papers. We have now succeeded in persuading them to advertise as an experiment as a sample, in five Indian languages.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not all?

Dr. Kesar: But, I am afraid, even now the largest part of their advertisements go to English papers. Sometimes I have not agreed to the particular papers to which they wanted to give the advertisements, but I am not authorized to interfere with their work very much. I would, therefore, submit to the hon. Members that this should be taken up really when discussion on the Commission comes. We are trying our best, as far as we can. But the constitutional authority given to the Commission is such that I am rather helpless in the matter, excepting by way of persuasion. And I do try to persuade them so that more and more quantum of advertisements go to the language press.

Then there are the advertisements relating to the Rehabilitation Department. They give certain types of advertisements regarding the properties for sale and things like that for rehabilitation purposes.

I will now give the figures in respect of some. For the U.P.S.C. we have taken a total space of about 54,000 column inches—I am talking of 1957-58 of which only 13,240 column inches went to non-English papers; the bulk of it went to English papers. All rehabilitation advertisements go to the English press. I am now coming to the other part, which is about half. We are trying to adopt a policy of having more and more advertisements in non-English papers and we are pressing other Ministries, who have classified advertisements, to do this. The space that was given for English papers was 35,698 column inches and to the non-English papers 36,458 column inches.

So, my point is that wherever we have been able to impress our policy on the units concerned, we have seen to it that the language press gets more and more. But, as far as the Commission is concerned, I am not in a position to influence them. I am afraid, I would not be able either to answer on their behalf or do anything except to convey the feelings of this House to the body concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the difficulty in impressing it upon the Rehabilitation Ministry?

Dr. Kesar: I will come to that. They feel that in order to get the quickest results for the particular sales or offers they must put in particular areas, they want them to be advertised in particular language.

I said this at the very outset, because otherwise it may be said that we are trying to juggle with figures. So, if all the total figures are taken, hon. Members will find that the English press is getting preference. Even if you total all the figures, the English press gets slightly more. But, as the hon. Members will find from the break-up of the figures, as far as this Ministry is concerned, whenever we have been able to follow that

[Dr. Keskar]

policy, we have given, and we are going to give encouragement systematic encouragement to the language press.

I must also inform hon. Members so that they should be under no misapprehension—that there are certain units which are not under this Ministry. For example, the Railways do their own advertising. There is a certain liaison as far as general policy is concerned, but they are perfectly free and they do their own advertising. All the statutory corporations are entirely independent and do not come within the purview of what I have mentioned. So, whatever I am talking here is on behalf of the other Ministries, excepting the Railways and the statutory corporations of which I made a mention just now.

I might say that we are taking steps to guard against the danger to which a reference was made by Shri Bhakt Darshan that certain big papers should not get a monopoly of advertisements. There are some difficulties about classified advertisements which should be faced. For example, if there is an advertisement for a particular employment and the money to be spent is possibly for only one insertion, the Ministry or the unit wants that it should be given, or it can only be given, to any one paper. They have not got the money to give the advertisement to many papers. In that circumstance, the tendency will always be that we should advertise in the paper with the largest circulation. There it is very difficult to answer the argument that it should go to a paper which has larger circulation because it will reach the largest number of people. But even there in order to obviate the tendency of monopoly for a certain paper with the largest circulation to get all the stray advertisement, which when put together become very big, we have tried to lay down—in fact, we have laid down—a policy that when such adver-

tisements come up, we stagger the advertisement. i.e. we give to one paper which has the largest circulation and then next time we give it to the next largely circulated paper so that one paper alone does not get the monopoly. These are minor difficulties which come up and which hon. Members might be keeping in view if we are to solve this question of classified advertisements.

Then there are very specialised types of advertisements, for example, advertisements of the Atomic Energy Commission. They feel that only certain very qualified people will apply and therefore it should be given only to certain type of papers and it need not go to all papers. Such advertisements have to be kept for certain types of papers. But leaving these details apart, our policy is exactly what hon. Members want. At the same time, we are not trying to do things in a jump. We are trying to go from one stage to another, steadily progressing and giving more and more advertisements to the language papers.

Shri Ranga: Could not an effort be made to extend the same policy to all the State undertakings?

Dr. Keskar: If the House puts its weight on my side, that will become possible. But at present I am rather helpless in the matter. We have tried and we have not succeeded.

About the question of a body like the U.P.S.C., it is not possible for me to say anything more. They have their reasons and I do not want to say anything about it. But the House is now fully aware of the position and if they support us, I think we can progress further regarding other units.

Shri Ranga: In which way can we support?

श्री जयल्ल हर्षण : श्रीमन् मैने कहा था कि एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसीज के द्वारा विज्ञापन न दे कर गवर्नमेंट बराहे-रास्त विज्ञापन दे। इस के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

Dr. Keskar: I would say only one word. I think probably hon. Members are not aware that advertising agencies are not paid anything extra by us. Advertising agencies are like the agencies, for example, of the Indian Airlines Corporation, to which commission is paid. Whether we give it to the paper direct or we give it to the advertising agency, the Government does not spend a pie more. There are arrangements by which the agencies work. We do give advertisements direct to a number of papers,

but certain papers have an arrangement with the advertising agencies and there we prefer to do it through the agency.

Secondly, as far as the agencies are concerned, we are trying to see that Indian agencies get preference and that they are built up. I am quite aware of the hold and the influence of certain foreign established agencies, but they have built themselves up and it is not easy to do away with them at one stroke. We will see that the others also come up to their level and we are quite aware of the position.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 8th May, 1958.

(Wednesday, 7th May, 1958)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS 13553-99
2036.	Economy	13553-56
2037.	Export of Monkeys	13556-60
2038.	Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd.	13560-61
2039.	Manufacture of Watches and Clocks	13561-64
2041.	Code for Discipline in Industry	13564-66
2043.	Export of Iron Ore to Japan	13566-70
2044.	Fixation of Minimum Wage	13570-71
2045.	Conference on the Law of Seas	13571-74
2046.	Pakistan's letter to U.N. on Kashmir	13574-76
2047.	Industrial Enterprises	13576-78
2048.	Coke Oven Plant in Durgapore	13579-79
2049.	Migrants from Goa	13580-81
2050.	Radio-active Waste	13581-83
2051.	Passport Racketeers	13583-85
2052.	Firing by Pakistanis	13585-87
2053.	Article in 'New Age'	13587-93
S.N.Q. No.		
19.	Tour of Foreign Service Inspectors to Europe	13593-99

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS 13599-13688
2040.	Saudi Arabian Trade Mission	13599-13600
2042.	Model Town in Rewari	13600
2054.	Powerloom Mills in Punjab	13600-01
2055.	Wage Board for Plantation Workers	13601
2056.	Employees Provident Fund	13601-02
2057.	Nagas	13602
2058.	Raw Film	13603-04
2059.	Extradition Treaty	13604
2060.	All India Sericulture Training Institute (Mysore)	13604
2061.	Closure of Textile Mills in Kanpur	13605

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS,—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS 13605-06
2061-A	S. S. Light Railway	13605-06
2062.	Displaced persons in Purana Quila	13606
2063.	Industrial Development of Saudi	13606
2064.	Manganese Ore	13606-07
2065.	Indians in Ceylon	13607
2066.	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited	13608
2067.	Pakistanis' Raid on Chhamba Village	13608-09
2068.	Purchase of Milk from U.S.A.	13609
2069.	Displaced Squatters at Prime Minister's Residence	13609-10
2069-A	Strike Notice by colliery workers in Orissa	13610-11
2070.	Evaluation Committee	13611
2071.	Co-operative Movement in India	13611-12
2072.	Indians in Ceylon	13612
2073.	Tea Estates	13613
2074.	Wage Board for Working Journalists	13613
2075.	Violation of cease-fire Line	13613-14
1899.	Aid to West Bengal	13614
U.S.Q. No.		
3356.	Employment Potential	13614-15
3357.	Sericulture	13615
3358.	Export of Engineering Goods	13615
3359.	Slum Clearance in Mysore	13616
3360.	Razor Blades	13616-17
3361.	Rayon Silk Yarn	13617-18
3362.	Evacuee Houses	13618-19
3363.	Indian Border	13619
3364.	Violations of India-Goa Territory	13619-20
3365.	Border Incidents	13620
3366.	Faridabad Township	13620-21
3367.	Pakistan Nationals' Illegal Entry	13621
3368.	Indians in Burma	13621-22
3369.	Planned Transfer of Staff	13622-23
3370.	Employment Exchanges	13623-24
3371.	Auctioning of Evacuee Properties	13624

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3372.	Auctioning of Evacuee Buildings	13624-25
3373.	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.	13625-26
3374.	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.	13626
3375.	Staff in P.I.B.	13627-28
3376.	Additional Taxation	13628
3377.	N.E.S. Blocks in West Bengal	13629
3378.	Pruning of Second Five Year Plan	13629-30
3379.	Nuclear Energy	13630
3380.	Divisions, Sub-divisions and Districts of States	13630-31
3381.	Conferences	13631
3382.	Stenographer found in basement of Central Secretariat	13632
3383.	Dearness Allowance to Colliery Workers	13632
3384.	"India's Minorities"	13633
3385.	Displaced Persons in Salanpur	13633
3386.	Gramdan Movement in Orissa	13633-34
3387.	Show-rooms and Sales-depots for Coir Products	13634
3388.	Coir Industry	13634-35
3389.	Coir Board	13635
3390.	Eviction of Displaced Persons	13635-36
3391.	National Development Council	13636
3392.	Loans to Punjab	13636-37
3393.	Export of Wool	13637
3394.	Industrial Training in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	13637-38
3395.	Government of India Press, Simla	13638-39
3396.	Bettiah Camp	13639-40
3397.	Evacuee Property	13640-41
3398.	A. I. R. at Cuttack	13641
3399.	Registered Companies	13641-42
3400.	Tourists who visited Foreign Countries	13642
3401.	Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwarisharif	13643
3402.	Land in Delhi	13643
3403.	Electrification of Railways	13643-44

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3404.	Spinning Mills for Displaced persons	13644
3405.	Printing Errors in Official Publications	13644-45
3406.	Indo-Burma Border	13645
3407.	Adivasi Programmes on A.I.R. Indore	13645-46
3408.	Co-operative Society in Lahore	13646-47
3409.	Training Centres in Delhi	13647-48
3410.	Atomic Fuels	13648
3411.	Match Factory at Joginder-nagar (Himachal Pradesh)	13648-49
3412.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Delhi	13649-50
3413.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	13650
3414.	Silk Yarn	13650-51
3415.	Bursting of Balloon in Tripura	13651-52
3416.	Khadi and Village Industries in Punjab	13652-53
3417.	Handicrafts in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	13653-54
3418.	Development works in Border Areas	13653-55
3419.	Refugee Schools	13655
3420.	Squatters Colonies in Punjab	13655
3421.	Industrial Co-operative Societies in Punjab	13655-56
3422.	Silk Factories	13656-57
3423.	Khadi and Village Industries Board, Punjab	13657
3424.	Indians Deported from Burma	13657
3425.	Second Five Year Plan for Punjab	13657-58
3426.	New Central Market in Delhi	13658
3427.	Retrenchment of Workers of Maganesite Syndicate Ltd.	13659
3428.	C.P.W.D.	13659
3429.	Survey of Labour Conditions in Iron Ore Mines	13659-60
3430.	Newsprint	13660-61
3431.	Small Scale Industries in Punjab	13661
3432.	Commentator on Parliamentary Affairs	13661-62

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3433.	'Ajkal'	13662
3434.	Import of Tractors	13662-63
3435.	Effects of Radiation	13663-64
3436.	Cement Prices	13664
3437.	Immigration Bill in Malaya	13664-65
3438.	Land Reforms	13665-66
3439.	Rayon Pulp Factory in Kerala	13666
3440.	Central Government Offices	13666-67
3441.	Indian Statistical Institute	13667
3442.	Ambar Charkhas	13667-68
3443.	U.N. Map	13668
3444.	Pakistanis employed in India	13668-69
3446.	Indians repatriated from British Colonies	13669
3447.	Minimum Wages Act	13669-70
3448.	Fertilizer Factories	13670
3449.	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.	13670-71
3450.	Abduction of Indians by Pakistani Forces	13671-72
3451.	Minor Irrigation Works in Pondicherry	13672
3452.	Import of Fruits	13672
3453.	Documentary Film on Bhakra Dam Project	13672
3454.	Shifting of Offices to Nagpur	13673
3455.	Lajpat Rai Market	13673
3456.	Export of Iron Ore	13673-74
3457.	External Publicity	13674
3458.	Indian Missions Abroad	13674-75
3459.	Import of Plywood	13675
3460.	Vivdh Bharati Programmes	13675-76
3461.	Documentary Films	13676-77
3462.	Export of Shoes and Leather Goods	13677
3463.	Trade with Spain	13678
3464.	Exports of Coffee	13678-79
3465.	Export of Wool and Woollen Goods	13679
3466.	Export of Sewing Machines	13679
3467.	Village Housing Projects in Punjab	13680
3468.	Central Training Institutes of Instructors	13680

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3469.	Manufacture of Wooden Toys	13680-81
3470.	Land Acquisition in Delhi	13681-82
3471.	Land Acquisition in Delhi	13682
3472.	All India Handloom Board	13682
3473.	Madras Handkerchiefs	13683
3474.	Export of Wooden Sleepers	13683
3475.	Employment Exchanges	13683-84
3476.	Plantago Ovata Husk (Sat Isabgol)	13684-85
3476-A.	Fragmentation of Land Holdings	13685-86
3476-B.	Railway Quarters	13686
3476-C.	Rent of Hired Accommodation for Government Officers	13686-87
3477.	Commercial Services of Radio Ceylon	13687-88
3478.	Charter of Demands	13688

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 11th February, 1958 to Unstarred Question No. 64 by Shri Shobha Ram regarding exploitation of Uranium Ores.
- (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942 making certain further amendments to the Coffee Rules, 1955:—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 277, dated the 26th April, 1958.
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 278, dated the 26th April, 1958.
- (3) A copy of the Half-Yearly Administrative Report on the working of the Central Silk Board for the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1957.
- (4) A copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the First Session of the

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal Mines held at New Delhi on the 17th and 18th April, 1958.

- (5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 279, dated the 26th April, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956, making certain alterations in Schedule V of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (6) A copy of the Statement correcting the reply given on the 25th April, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri H. C. Dasappa on Starred Question No. 1839 regarding Middle Income Group Housing Schemes

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

13690

Twenty-Second Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

13690—94

Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the accumulation of Kalyan variety of cotton with small traders.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE . . . 13694—97

The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House for the periods mentioned against each :—

- (1) Shri V. Eacharan 3rd March to 30th April, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (2) Shri Balasaheb Salunke 17th March to 2nd April, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (3) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar. 9th April to 9th May, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (4) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo. 10th February to 5th April, 1958 (Fourth Session).

COLUMNS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—*contd.*

- (5) Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. 20th February to 19th April 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (6) Shri P.C. Bose. 28th February to 16th April, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (7) Shri Rajaram Balkrishna Raut. 7th March to 4th May, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (8) Chowdhry Braham Perkash. 24th April to 9th May, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (9) Shri Pendakanti Venkatasubbaiah. 12th March to 26th April, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (10) Shri R. Kanakasabai. 28th March to 9th May, 1958 (Fourth Session).

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

13697—13700

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 18th April, 1958 to the supplementaries by Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Hem Barua and Shrimati Renu Chakravarty on Starred Question No. 1738 regarding Himalayan Expedition

MOTION FOR REFERENCE TO JOINT COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . .

13700—50

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958 concluded. The motion was adopted.

BILL PASSED

13750—7

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved that the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF THE INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AND THE AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION 13773—13821

Shri Rajendra Singh moved that the Annual Reports of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International Corporation for the year 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th November, 1957 be taken into consideration. The report was considered.

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

13821—42

Shri Bhakt Darshan raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 22nd April, 1958 to Unstarred Question No. 2581 regarding Government advertisements

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—*contd.*

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B.V. Keekar) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 8TH MAY, 1958—

Discussion on Matter of Urgent Public Importance regarding food poisoning in the Kerala State and discussion on the motion re: Annual Reports of Employees State Insurance Corporation

COLUMNS