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Thursday, December 10, 1959  
Agrahayana 19, 1881 (Saka)

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session  
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 10, 1959. Agrahar  
yana 19, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Mr. Speaker:** We are extremely happy that our Commerce and Industry Minister has been restored to health. The House will now take up questions.

#### Small Scale and Cottage Industries

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

(a) whether Government have a scheme to invite some Japanese families engaged in Cottage Industries to stay in India in order to develop the Small Scale and Cottage Industries; and

(b) how many of our delegations in this regard have gone to and returned from Japan and with what results?

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

(b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Shri Keshava:** May I know if it is a fact that some such scheme was proposed and the families were not willing to come?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No such scheme was ever proposed as far as the industries are concerned but I may tell the hon. Member that perhaps

there was some proposal like that in the agricultural section.

**सेठ मोर्विन्द शाह :** ग्रब तक जापान में इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे बहुत से प्रतिनिधि मंडल जा चुके हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन में से प्रधिकांश की रिपोर्टें भी आ गई होंगी। तो क्या इनका कुछ एकीकरण करके हमारी तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में उनको रखने के पूर्व वे भिन्न भेज राज्यों में भी भेजी जायेंगी और उनकी सलाह मांगी जायेगी?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** वहां तो बहुत ज्यादा डेलिगेशन नहीं गये हैं। जो इनके द्वारा आदमी गये हैं वे इंडिविजुअल ट्रेनिंग के लिए गये हैं। कोई कार्यालय डेलिगेशन नहीं गये हैं। एक दो स्टेट्स ने अपनी तरफ से लोग स्पांसर किये थे। जैसा मैंने पिछली बार मंसद में कहा था उन सब रिपोर्टों को और उनकी सब हिदायतों को देखते हुए उनमें से जो जो तजुर्बे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए लाभकारी हो सकते हैं, उनको हमने अपनी नीति के अन्दर दाखिल किया है। ऐसा नहीं है कि रिपोर्टों पर कोई सोचविचार ही नहीं किया गया है। सोचविचार किया गया है और उन पर तबज्जह भी दी गई है।

**सेठ मोर्विन्द शाह :** क्या राज्यों में सलाह नी जाती है?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** गजयों की सलाह का कोई सवाल इसलिए नहीं उठता कि जो डेलिगेशन की रिपोर्ट होती है, उसी बेसिस पर सारी पालिसीज तंत्री की जाती है, पालिसी बनाते वक्त उस चीज को सोचा जाता है।

**Shri Damani:** Some time back some delegations from Japan came to scrutinise and suggest something to

our small-scale industries. May I know what suggestions they have made and how far they have been accepted?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They have made their reports in the Japanese language and we understand that it is under transmission to us in English.

**Shri Somavane:** May I know whether there is any idea to invite some Japanese families who are engaged in tanning cottage industry to stay in our villages and to guide our tanning industry in the villages?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As the original answer shows, no, Sir.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** When was this decision taken to introduce in India some kind of cottage industries on the Japanese pattern? May I know whether apart from the Central Government delegation, the State Governments also sent representatives to study the industries and if so, what are the results of these studies?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is exactly what I mentioned earlier also. Some State Governments and Dr. Roy himself, at one stage, went to Japan to make studies on this. The results of these different reports and recommendations have been built in to the extent possible in our industrial policy for the development of small and cottage industries. It was because of the very great progress that they have made in Japan in the field of small industries that we recently invited Iwatake mission which came here and stayed for 4-5 weeks. We are awaiting its report.

**श्री रमेश तिहाय:** बनारस में करीब तीन बार करोड़ रुपये का रेशम हर साल इस्पोर्ट होता है। इस तीन बार करोड़ रुपये को बाहर भेजने से बचाया जा सके, इस उद्देश्य से यहा रेशम उद्योग के लिए वेहराटून में या बैंकोर में कुछ काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के धाराएँ पर कोई कार्य आरम्भ किया जायगा?

**श्री रमेश तिहाय :** बनारस के सिल्क उद्योग के लिए सास तीर पर बहुत कोशिश की जा रही है। यद्यतक १८ आदमी साली सेरिकलबर के प्रन्दर ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए जापान भेजे गये हैं और पांच जापानी जिन्होंने सेरिकलबर में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है वहां लाये गये हैं और उनसे सालाह ली गई है कि मलबरी प्लांटेशंस नान-मलबरी प्लांटेशंस, टस्सर सिल्क को किस तरह से डिवेलप किया जाये। ये सब बात की गई हैं। बनारस का सास तीर से खायाल रखा जाता है क्योंकि वहां पर सेरिकलबर और सिल्क का काम बहुत अच्छा होता है।

#### Child Welfare

\*754. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made and considered by the Government to have a sub-committee at Cabinet level to handle child welfare work;

(b) if so, the precise nature of functions suggested of such a sub-committee; and

(c) the nature of decision taken?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) to (c). A suggestion was received from the General Secretary of the Indian Council for Child Welfare that a Committee of Cabinet should be set up to co-ordinate the implementation of 'child welfare' programmes. It was decided that a Co-ordination Committee composed of the Cabinet Secretary, Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board, Secretaries of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Health, Education and Community Development and Additional Secretary of the Planning Commission should be set up to see that the subject 'child welfare' as a whole receives adequate attention and that the appropriate authorities prepare the needed programmes and that duplication of effort is avoided. It was not considered necessary to set up a Cabinet Committee at this

stage. That could be considered later when the work of the Co-ordination Committee develops.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether this committee will take up co-ordination of child welfare work in different States also?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** For that we have addressed a letter to the Chief Secretaries of all the States requesting them to consider the question of having State co-ordination committees for the same purpose.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether this committee will have regular sitting or it will meet only once a year?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** That depends upon the kind of matters referred to it. It is a co-ordination committee. When the programmes are referred to it, it will consider them and the sittings will be according to the need.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether any proposal will be made to provide free mid-day meal to the school-going children?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** This committee does not implement the programmes. The programmes are drawn up by the various Ministries of the Government and the child welfare organisations.

**Shri Narasimhan:** This committee is composed mainly of permanent officials of the Secretariat. Is it not possible to do the work without formally calling it a committee?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** At the moment the child welfare programmes are handled by the different Ministries and voluntary organisations and consequently, there is some duplication of programmes and work. It is really a waste. In order to have a programme which may not be duplicated and which may not also involve waste, the co-ordinating committee has been constituted.

**Shri Heda:** The hon. Deputy-Minister has stated that this committee will try to create co-ordination between various agencies. May I know whether it will try to bring out a new wholesome scheme for child welfare so that certain aspects of child welfare which have not been taken up so far may be taken up?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I have repeatedly answered that it is only a co-ordinating committee. It will examine proposals and find out whether there is any kind of duplication in programmes of, say, the Education Ministry and the Ministry of Community Development or the Social Welfare Board, etc.

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know whether the Government has any knowledge as regards the amount of money at the disposal of the Indian Council of Child Welfare and how that has been spent? Has any review been made?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Government has knowledge because it receives aid from the Government and no aid is given unless a proper balance sheet is submitted to the Government.

**Shri Panigrahi:** What amount was given to the Indian Council of Child Welfare and how much of it has been spent so far?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall be able to say that.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is the subject of child welfare in the State List or the Central List?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I cannot off-hand answer that question: I am told it is in the Concurrent List.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether the social welfare team of the Planning Commission has suggested any scheme for this co-ordination work; if so, what was the necessity for this co-ordination committee at cabinet level?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** As is evident from the question, the matter

was put up before the Prime Minister by the General Secretary of the Indian Council of Child Welfare.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** In view of the fact that this work is being handled at different levels by different Ministries and also various voluntary organisations, may I know whether the desirability of having the work done by one Ministry has been considered; if so, with what result?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The administrative responsibility for child welfare at the moment rests with the Education Ministry. The Social Welfare Board under the Education Ministry is concerned with it, the Education Ministry is concerned with it, and as far as rural child welfare scheme is concerned the Community Development Wing handles it. So the administrative responsibility is still with the Education Ministry, but this has not succeeded and, therefore, the consequent duplication of work is there.

**Shri Tyagi:** While it is conceded that child welfare can best be looked after by a lady Minister, I want to know whether the subject is in the Central List or the State List. If it is the function of the State Governments, I want to know why we are spending money over it?

**Mr. Speaker:** She has already said that it is in the Concurrent List.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I am told that it is in the Concurrent List.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Sir, there is a little confusion. It appears from the answer of the Deputy Minister that child welfare work is done in the urban areas by the Social Welfare Board and the Community Development Wing in the rural areas.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I did not say that; I said that the overall responsibility for child welfare rests with the Education Ministry but in rural areas the Community Development Wing also handles it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is it not a fact.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let us not have too many supplementaries on this. Hon. Members ought not to put their supplementaries before they catch my eye. Let us go to the next question.

### सुमात्रा के विश्व स्वास्थ्य के भारतीय विवेकानंद की हस्ता

भी प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री :  
भी एस. एम. बनर्जी :  
भी पालिङ्गही :  
\*१९५५. भी एस. ए. महर्जी :  
भी साबन गुप्त :  
भी रामेश्वर टंडिया :  
भी हेम बद्रा :

क्या प्रबाल भंडी यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १३ सितम्बर, १९५६ को सुमात्रा में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संबंधी के साथ काम करने वाले भारतीय विशेषज्ञ श्री नेग बहादुर को उन के निवास-स्थान पर गोपी मार कर हत्या कर दी गई;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उस घटना को जाच करने का प्रयास किया है; और

(ग) उन के परिवार के सदस्यों को महायता देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

वैदेशिक-जारी भंडी के समान्वय (भी साबन गुप्ती जी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जाकार्ता में भारत के मिफारत-स्थाने ने इंडोनेशिया की सरकार में इस मामले में लिखा-पड़ी की है। उस सरकार के द्वारा की गई जाच-पड़ताल का क्या नतीजा निकला, इस की इतिहास अभी नहीं जिसी है।

(ग) आखिरी रसमाल के लिए लाल को हवाई जहाज से जाकार्ता ले जाने और उस की साक को भारत लाने में बहुत की

देश को सभी सम्बन्ध सहायता दी गई। बल्ड फ्रैंस आर्मेड बैंडोन मृतक के लिंसेटारों को सभी इमदाद देने के सबाल पर विचार कर रहा है और यह पता चला है कि उन्हें मुनासिब माहारी भता प्रोट मुआविजा या बीमे का अनुभव मिलेगा।

**श्री प्रशान्त शीर लाल्ही :** क्या श्री तंग बहादुर की विधवा, शेष परिवार और बच्चों की शिक्षा आदि के लिए सरकार की ओर से कुछ भनुदान दिया गया है?

**श्री लाल्ही लाल्ही लाल्ही :** यह सब काम डब्ल्यू० एच० प्र० के लिए होगा, सरकार की तरफ से नहीं।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This incident took place on 13th September, 1959. Did we not get the preliminary information as to why Shri Tegh Bahadur was shot down, who did it and whether that man has been arrested?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** The motive of the murder is not yet known and the culprit has also not so far been apprehended. The Embassy has, however, taken up the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia for an early apprehension of the offender and prompt investigation of the case.

**Shri Hem Barua:** As this matter was taken up by the Indian Embassy with the Indonesian Government, may I know whether they have given any account of the incident at the initial stage?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** Further details will only be known when we get a reply from them.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** May I know whether the Indonesian authorities have started investigation into the case; if so, at what stage the investigation is?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** They have started investigation, but they have not been able to apprehend the cul-

prit. I cannot say off-hand at what stage the investigation will be.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether any compensation has been claimed by us from the Indonesian Government for giving financial assistance to members of the family of the deceased?

**Mr. Speaker:** How is the Indonesian Government responsible? The W.H.O. is taking it up and that organisation is considering the question of paying a monthly allowance.

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** I can say, Sir, that the question of monetary assistance to the members of the family of the deceased is now under the consideration of the World Health Organisation and they would receive some substantial help.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question.

**Shri Vajpayee:** Sir, may I put one question?

**Mr. Speaker:** No; I am not going to allow any more. Every small question is caught hold of by all hon. Members.

#### Bhusandapur Colony

**\*756. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugee families who have been resettled in Bhusandapur Colony under the Chilka land reclamation schemes;

(b) the amount of land allotted to each family;

(c) whether the remaining 535 acres of reclaimed land near Chilka have still remained unallotted; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to reclaim further lands near Chilka lake?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Shri Panigrahi:** Sir, I tabled this question about a month back, but still the reply is that the State Government has been requested to give the information. May I know how long it will take to give the information?

**Mr. Speaker:** Over a matter like this, what control has the Central Government over the State Government?

**Shri Panigrahi:** When was the letter addressed to the State Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member has his representatives in the State Legislature.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Has the Rehabilitation Ministry no report about the colony? We do not get any report from the Rehabilitation Ministry; always there is some difficulty in getting information from this Ministry.

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** Sir, there are four parts to this question. The number of families is round about 500 to 600 who have been settled there under the Chilka Lake scheme. I know the cost. We know the number of families. The hon. Member wants to know the quantum of land given to each of those 600 families. That information we have not got and we have called for that information from the State Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will not allow that information to be placed on the Table of the House. All that the hon. Member wants to know is, I think, the average per family.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Our average is about five acres. That is the ceiling, but there is a sliding scale depending upon the number of members in each family.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know when the State Government was addressed for furnishing this information?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am afraid I am not in a position to answer

that, but there is nothing that we want to keep from the House. I have given the information about the number of families, about the amount spent on this scheme and I have even said the average holding is about five acres and there is a sliding scale depending upon the number of members in each family. If the hon. Member wants to know the quantum of land given to each of the 500 or 600 families, that information I have not got.

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know whether a hospital and high school, which were requested for by the refugees there, have now been started in this colony?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The question is about reclamation of land and allotment of land.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, the original question refers only to allotment of land I am not going to allow any digression for the simple reason that the question relates to the number of families who have been settled, the amount of land allotted and what is remaining. The question does not relate to any hospital.

**Shri Panigrahi:** Recently the Charbatia refugee camp has been closed down. May I know whether this camp population living in Charbatia has been brought into Bhusandapur colony for re-settlement?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Charbatia Camp is on the other side of river Mahanadi near Cuttack and this colony is 50 miles away from Bhubaneswar. I do not know what connection this question has about the allotment of land there (*Interruption*).

**Shrimati Benni Chakravarty:** He does not know.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members should follow what the hon. Minister says as to what is going on. These questions do not arise out of the main question. The refugee families have been resettled there. Whether any colony

has been closed or not, he is not prepared to say.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The question is whether they have been brought to Bhusandapur.

**Shri Panigrahi:** The Government of India have spent much money and they must let us know the position.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is it that has not been answered?

**Shri Panigrahi:** People have come from Charbatia to Bhusandapur. May I know whether the Minister knows it?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** A large number of families have been sent from Charbatia to Bhusandapur in the past, as far as I remember. If the hon. Member wants to know how many families have been sent in the recent past, I have no information.

#### Documentary Film on Tagore

757. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 899 on the 28th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the points raised by the Producer of the Documentary films on the life of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) when the shooting of film will be started?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) to (c). An agreement has been signed with the producer last month and shooting of the film will start after the script has been finalised.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know the main terms of the agreement?

**Dr. Keskar:** The agreement is of the ordinary, standard or trade, type. Only, the question as to how much should be paid to the producer, how much advance is to be given and how it is to be paid is in the final stages of settlement.

**Mr. Speaker:** A general question of this nature need not be answered. If the hon. Member has got any particular point in view such as the extent of the amount that has been spent and so on, and if he puts a question to that effect, I can understand. How can he put a general question as to the terms of the agreement?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know the length of the film, and may I know what portion of Tagore's life will be covered? Is it from childhood to death?

**Dr. Keskar:** The producer in question is a very well-known figure in the production world and sufficient latitude and liberty have been left to him to work out the film under the direction of a general advisory committee. It will not be possible for me to say to what part he will restrict himself.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know who is going to finalise the script of the film?

**Dr. Keskar:** I have said there is an advisory committee formed specially to advise and help the producer and this committee will certainly settle everything with the producer in this respect.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** May I know who are the members of this committee?

**Dr. Keskar:** The members of the committee are: Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha, Shri Amal Ome and Shri Tappan Mohan Chatterjee.

**सेठ गोविन्द बास:** यह जो फिल्म बन रही है वह अंग्रेजी में बन रही है या बंगला भाषा हिन्दी में भी बन रही है, और अगर अंग्रेजी में ही बन रही है तो क्या बंगला और हिन्दी में भी इस के बनने का प्रस्ताव है?

**डॉ. शेषकर:** किन किन भाषाओं में यह बनेगी भी हम ने इस पर राय निश्चित नहीं की है, लेकिन प्रविक से प्रविक भाषाओं में बनाने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

### Training in Small Scale Industries for Tibetans

\*758. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri R. C. Majhi:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small Scale Industries Board has agreed to train some Tibetan refugees at its centres all over the country;

(b) if so, the nature of training that the Board will impart; and

(c) the duration of the training?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to give training to Tibetan refugees in the following crafts:

Footwear making  
 Carpentry,  
 Blacksmithy,  
 Potterywares,  
 Electroplating  
 Machine Shop,  
 Other mechanical trades.

(c) The duration of training will range from 6 months to about 2 years, depending upon the craft in which training is to be given.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know how many Tibetans will be trained at a time and who will bear the cost of the training?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** To begin with, it will be 100, and the estimated cost of equipment is about Rs. 90,000. Over and above this, stipends will be given to these trainees.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether there is any proposal to start a training-cum-production centre and,

if so, when that scheme will be started?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The existing thing is the main programme just now.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the training centres for these people have been selected and, if so, where?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They are being selected, though the final decision has not been made. These will be more or less attached to the existing extension centres in the country.

**श्री रमेश रित्तृह:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस और इलाहाबाद में हजारों की तादाद में जो रिप्यूजी हैं, और उन में से भी जो ७ या ८ वर्ष के बच्चे भी समांग करते हैं उन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है, उन को ट्रेनिंग देने का आप कुछ इन्तजाम करेंगे?

**श्री भनुभाई शाह:** यह तो तिबेतन रिप्यूजीज के बारे में बहुश्चन है।

**Mr. Speaker:** The Tibetan refugees round about the Viswanath Temple!

**श्री भक्त दर्शन:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस से यह ट्रेनिंग का काम शुरू हो जायेगा?

**श्री भनुभाई शाह:** फौरन।

**श्री सिहासन रित्तृह:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार सरकार तिबेतन रिप्यूजीज को शिक्षा देने का विचार कर रही है, उसी प्रकार लालों की तादाद में बेहातों में रहने वाले बेकार और मजहूर हैं, जिन की सहायता करने वाला कोई नहीं है, क्या उन के बाल लक्ष्यों को शिक्षा देने का कोई उपाय गवर्नेंमेंट कर रही है, जाकि वह घरना-बीवन और ज्ञान लाने, तरीके से जिता सकें?

**Mr. Speaker:** Other than Tibetan refugees?

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** There are people in the villages who are worse than the Tibetan refugees. Nobody looks after them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let not this question be converted into a general question on the beggar problem.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know how many refugees will be trained with the allotted amount of Rs. 90,000 and how many will be trained in the first instance?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** 100 will be trained to begin with.

**Shri Tangamani:** What will be the recurring expenditure?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It will cost Rs. 90,000 for 100 Tibetan refugees as far as equipment, plan and machinery, etc., are concerned. Over and above that, there will be stipends ranging from six months to two years, depending on the craft.

#### Small Inventions Development Board

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\*759. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

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

(a) how the selection of prize winners of the 35 prizes of the value ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 each every year will be made by the Small Inventions Development Board; and

(b) what facilities are provided to the prospective inventors for doing technical research work?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The Small Inventions Development Board have appointed a Committee to examine details of the amount of award, criteria for the same and also the facilities to be provided to inventors for doing research. The Committee's

recommendations have yet to be considered by the Board.

**Shri R. C. Majhi:** May I know when the recommendations will be considered by the Board.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Along with the recommendations of the committee other needs have to be taken into consideration.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether the prizes will be given in cash or any other form?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It may be in cash also. As hon. Members know, I had placed a statement on the Table of the House last time. The scheme is a very comprehensive one; it is to promote the inventive skill of people, particularly the Small Scale and village artisans. The prizes may be given in terms of improved tools and in some cases in cash.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know why the prizes vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There will be 20 prizes of Rs. 5,000 each; ten of Rs. 10,000; four of Rs. 25,000 and two of Rs. 50,000.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Why the amount varies like that?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Because some inventions may be of a small nature and some may be very important.

**Shri Supakar:** May I know how many such inventions are before the Government now, out of which 35 will be selected for the award of these prizes?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The question is this. Board has been constituted. The committee has gone into the question of settling the criteria. The actual function is about to begin. Only after that, it can be ascertained as to how many inventions have been received,—a large number of applications have already come—and who will be granted prizes, etc.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know what are the subjects prescribed, in which the

inventions are required to be made? Are there any subjects enumerated?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** These are all industries; not actual subjects. Anybody could try to make any new type of machines or gadgets or equipment, or chemical or anything which is to be manufactured later on by that process or by that particular equipment.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** How many such inventions have been so far received?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question has been answered already. The question was put by Shri Supakar. The reply was that the Board has just been constituted and they have received some applications. Let us await the final result.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** He said they have been received. I want to know how many.

**Mr. Speaker:** Every day they are being received! Of course, it may be so, and I am not answering the question!

बरेली में कृतिम रबड़ बनाने का।

कारबाना

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भी भवत दर्शन :

भी नवल प्रभावर :

भी राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

भी राम कृष्ण रेड्डी :

भी अवित तिह सरहदी :

भी आवर :

क्या आतिथ्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था ७१५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस दीप बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कृतिम रबड़ का कारबाना बोलने के घोरे की जांच कर ली गई है; और

(ज) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिवर्तन निकला?

उद्योग मंत्री (भी नवुभाई शह): (क) और (ज). बरेली में कृतिम रबड़ का कारबाना बोलने के लिए एक फर्म को उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन एक लाइसेंस दिया जा चुका है।

भी भवत दर्शन : मैं पहले तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन भी फर्म है जिस पर कि यह भार डाला जा रहा है। दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसे क्या महयोग और सहायता दी जा रही है ताकि यह कारबाना जल्दी से जल्दी बनाया जाये?

भी नवुभाई शह: इस फर्म का नाम है किनाचन्द देवचन्द कप्तनी जिन की बरेली में शुगर फैक्ट्री है और डिस्ट्रिब्युटरी भी है, और जो टोटल इंजिनियरिंग में है वह १५ करोड़ में २० करोड़ तक का होगा।

**Shri Damani:** May I know whether, after this factory gets into production, we will still require rubber to be imported, and in case we will still have to import rubber, may I know whether Government is considering or will consider the starting of more factories of this kind?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Production of 20,000 to 30,000 tons of this synthetic rubber will make the country more or less self-sufficient. It may be that there will be a little surplus.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** May I know whether any foreign collaboration has been sought and how much is the foreign exchange involved?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is a foreign collaboration, with Firestone Company, who are going to subscribe about 25 per cent. of the share capital—about Rs. 1,12,00,000. The foreign exchange involved is about Rs. 8 crores.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** May I know if there is sufficient supply of power alcohol in that area for a 30,000 ton rubber factory and, if not, will the Government encourage further installations of the power alcohol plants.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is a question which has been looked into very closely. This plant will require about 18 million gallons when it reaches a capacity of 30,000 tons of rubber. So, all the alcohol other than what is being consumed in different industries from the Bihar and U.P. region will be used in this factory. That will be quite adequate.

**श्री भक्त वर्षीन :** मेरे पहले प्रश्न के दूसरे घंटा का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैक्टरी जन्दी में जल्दी बन जाय इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार उन लोगों को क्या महायता दे रही है?

**श्री भनुभाई शाह :** जैसे आगे इंटर्व्यू माइजर को सहायता देने हैं वैसे ही इन्हें भी दी जा रही है। कोई खाम महायता नहीं दी जा रही है। उनके प्लान को जल्दी मजूर किया गया चाहेर उनके लिए अल्कोहल आगे वर्त्कशन की फैसिलिटी दी जा रही है। द्रान्सपोर्ट मन्दव्युती जो कैफ्स्टनटी है एक को दी जाती है वह उनको दी जाती है।

**श्री स्पानी :** पावर दो जा रही है?

**श्री भनुभाई शाह :** पावर वर्त्कशन में कुछ दिया जा रहा है।

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a previous occasion, it was said that two proposals were received and they were under consideration of Government. I want to know how the two proposals were compared and what are the considerations that over-weighed in favour of accepting this proposal?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Really speaking, in a nebulous way, more than two proposals were received. Finally there were two proposals. But this was the proposal which was much more economic and could be implemented with greater speed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether this plant will be established and it will go into production during the second Five Year Plan or in the early Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is likely to go into production in the second year of the Third Five Year Plan.

#### Shortage of Technicians

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\*761. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Panigrahi:**  
**Shri Vidy Charan Shakia:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of skilled and highly skilled technicians in the country; and

(b) is so, how Government intended to meet the requirement for the Third Five Year Plan?

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

(b) By expanding the existing Craftsmen Training Programmes.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What are our requirements for the Third Five Year Plan of skilled and highly skilled men?

**Shri Abid Ali:** For that, separate notice will be necessary.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question itself involves it. The question is:

"Whether there is a shortage of skilled and highly skilled technicians in the country and if so, how Government intend to meet the requirement for the Third Five Year Plan?"

So, it must relate to an estimated figure. If the Minister feels that by the time the Third Five Year Plan comes into being, there would not be any shortage, he might say so.

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** Estimates have been made; of course, they may be revised so far as the requirements of the Third Five Year Plan are concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the shortage?

**Shri Nanda:** There is no question of shortage at the moment. We have

to make programmes for training in order to meet the new requirements that are also being thought of.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** There is a big shortage of skilled workers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Having regard to the programme, the hon. Minister can certainly say, they have not yet been able to estimate what exactly will be the shortage. If they have already estimated it, they might say, this will be the estimate that will be required. Without any estimate, what is the Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I ask another question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Minister is looking into it.

**सेठ गोविन्द बास:** यह जो अभी माननीय मंत्री कह चुके हैं कि हम को बहुत से इस तरह के टैक्नीशियंस की जरूरत है लेकिन कभी कभी जब यहां पर सवाल आता है अनेक्सलायेट लोगों का जैसे कि अभी इंजीनियरों का आवाया या तो क्या इस बात का पता लगाया गया है कि इस तरह के बेकार टैक्नीशियंस देश में कितने हैं और उनको क्यों नहीं दृष्टान्त दिया जा रहा है?

**श्री आबिद अली:** वह ना इंजीनियर्स का सवाल आया तो उस बक्त यह बात कह दो गई थी .....

**सेठ गोविन्द बास:** इंजीनियर्स भी तो टैक्नीशियंस हैं?

**श्री आबिद अली:** यी हाँ इससे इंकार नहीं है कि इंजीनियर्स टैक्नीशियंस नहीं होते। अब जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम लिखते हैं उनको जगह पर सगा देने के लिए पूरी कौशिकी की जाती है लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसा ही जाता है कि बहुत से उनमें से काम करते रहते हैं और उनको ज्यादा कंडी और अच्छी जगह की क्षमता हरही है और एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की मार्केट वो जबहूं जहां भी जाती है उनको से पहलव

नहीं करते हैं और वह उस दिन जर्ब कर दिया गया वा। दूसरे टैक्नीशियंस के बारे में सेलेंड आइंड इंडिया प्लाट के द्वीरात में कहीब ६ साल का एस्टिमेट है कि इसने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसके बारे में पब्लिक सेक्टर में और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एप्रेनिट्सशिप स्कीम्स की भावकृत लिखाया जाता है और गवर्नमेंट में भी शान्त एप्रेनिट्सशिप ट्रेनिंग स्कीम हैं। इस तरह गवर्नमेंट की ओर प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन की दूसरी कुछ स्कीमें जारी हैं।

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** While there is considerable demand for the trained personnel—skilled and semi-skilled—a number of these trained in the training centres run by the Labour Ministry do not find jobs. Is there any attempt being made to co-ordinate the type of training with the requirements of Industry?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Yes; we are very much interested in meeting these requirements. May be some persons who are trained might not have been employed, but the fact is, before the training is completed, we receive demands for the employment of some of these persons.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if Government has under contemplation the setting up of a new scheme for the training of regional technicians—skilled and highly skilled—during the Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri Abid Ali:** As I have already mentioned, if there is further necessity, it will be set up.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Do Government keep any figures of the numbers of those who are trained in these institutions and who are not employed? If so, are they kept here in the centre or in the regional bases? Are Government satisfied that the majority of them are getting employment?

**Shri Nasra:** Yes, Sir. We have looked into this aspect, because this is a very relevant question, whether those persons who are being trained

through our institutions are being absorbed or not. This question has been asked again and again and the answer is, there has been no evidence of any considerable unemployment among these people. They are being absorbed. We have been sending questions to those people in order to find out whether there is unemployment and we have analysed the figures in the live registers. The answer is the same.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon Minister stated that there are training centres where these people are trained—from semi-skilled to skilled and highly skilled. The period of training is six months to one year. I want to know whether this period is enough to train unskilled or semi-skilled men to skilled or highly skilled men and if not, whether steps will be taken to absorb them in engineering colleges for one or two years for training?

**Shri Abid Ali:** The training is not for 6 months, but for 18 months at the centres and thereafter for 6 months in the plant.

**Shri Nanda:** The question is whether there is going to be any arrangement for upgrading these people from the status which they achieve in the training centres to a higher status. An intermediate position has been created by apprenticeship, but the other thing has not yet been done.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My first question has not been answered

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a continuing thing; he may put questions later on.

#### Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R.

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 762. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Sardar Iqbal Singh:**  
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**  
**Shri A. M. Tariq:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of pairs of Indian shoes have been rejected by Soviet dealers;

(b) if so, number of pairs of shoes rejected; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know the number of shoes supplied to Russia and the number rejected?

**Mr. Speaker:** Has there been a new export of shoes and the shoes have been misplaced, only right leg shoes having been sent?

**Shri Kanungo:** In the latest shipment, there were some objections and those objections are being rectified. They are not being rejected.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Have Government adopted some way to standardise the supply to Russia from the private sector?

**Shri Kanungo:** Shoes are of different shapes, varieties and specifications. As the order comes, each specification is being inspected at the stage of production and reinspected finally at the stage of shipment. That is the best that can be done. The latest rejections are of a very insignificant order—0.59 per cent. 0.89 per cent. and so on. Of course, there is a larger rejection in one consignment, but the general order of rejection is insignificant.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** What is the total demand of Russians for Indian shoes? To what extent will the Government of India be able to meet that?

**Shri Kanungo:** Sometimes the order varies from 50,000 to 2½ lakhs pairs of shoes. It all depends upon the desire to buy.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether it is not a fact that in the past the private parties were directly supply-

shoes to the Russian Government and now the State Trading Corporation has taken over the supply? If so, may I know from where the STC would be getting their supplies?

**Shri Kanungo:** STC has always been contracting for supply of shoes to U.S.S.R. But STC does not manufacture shoes and so it gets shoes from sources where they are manufactured, largely from the Small Scale Industrial Corporation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether shoes for this are being supplied by Messrs. Cooper Allens also, or they are purchased from Agra?

**Shri Kanungo:** A portion of the demand is passed on to Messrs. Cooper Allens of Kanpur. But a large bulk of the order is manufactured in various places under the supervision of the National Small Scale Industries Corporation.

**जी बाबराब सिंह:** जितने जूते पिछले साल हिन्दुस्तान में रूप को मालाई किए गए, उनमें से कितने ग्रागरे के ये भीर कितने ग्रागरे से बाहर के थे?

**जी बाबूमण्डो:** इसकी स्वतर हमारे पास नहीं है, अगर नोटिस हो तो इसका हिसाब जोड़ने की कांशिग का जाएगा।

#### Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

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\*762. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 6 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far, in providing street lighting, water mains, roads, drainage etc. in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi; and

(b) how far the work of providing street lighting and internal water

supply in Bharat Nagar colony has progressed?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):** A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 1].

(b) *Street lighting.*—Poles have been provided and the street lighting mains have also been laid. Only lighting brackets and other fittings remain to be fixed.

*Water supply.*—Delhi Municipal Corporation is making provision for this expenditure in their revised estimates.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** From the statement I find that there are 11 colonies and in these colonies there are two types of works to be completed. I also find from the statement that only in one colony, Ramesh Nagar, one type of work has been completed fully. So, only 1/22 of the work has been completed so far.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the question?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know when the rest 21/22 of the work will be completed?

**Mr. Speaker:** So, the question is: apart from 1/22, when the rest 21/22 of the work will be completed?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** In Ramesh Nagar sewerage work has been completed.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The hon. Minister is taking about Ramesh Nagar. I am talking about the statement generally. From the statement I find that 22 items of work regarding rehabilitation are to be completed and out of that only one item has been completed, so far as Ramesh Nagar is concerned. May I know when the other 21/22 will be completed?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am sorry that whereas a statement has been laid on the Table of the House, the hon. Member is quoting from

something else. If you kindly refer to the statement....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I show you the statement, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the statement?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** There are 11 items in the statement which I have got. I think there is some mix up somewhere.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are only 11 items.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In my supplementary I am referring to the statement laid on the Table with reference to part (a). I have put a question with reference to part (a) and the hon. Minister is replying to the question with reference to part (b). That is the only difference.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** With reference to part (a), we have laid a statement on the Table of the Sabha. As far as part (b) is concerned, which relates to Bharat Nagar, we have given separate information about water supply and street lighting in the body of the reply itself.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not find 22 items at all.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Here is a statement concerning 11 colonies, and I have read the whole statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I find from the statement that only one item out of 22 items has been completed. So, I put the question.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** He is twisting the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are no doubt eleven colonies. In each colony there are some items like filtered water supply; that is item 1. Sewerage is item No. 2. So, he has added up these items for the 11 colonies and got 22 items.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** May I say for the information of the House....

**Mr. Speaker:** No. All that he wants to know is this. Water supply and sewerage for one colony have been completed. The other colonies would not now put up with this nuisance. Therefore, he wants to know when all this will be completed.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** What I was trying to submit for the information of the House was that I have two agencies for my development works—one is the Corporation and the other is the C.P.W.D. We place funds at the disposal of both the agencies and we try to pursue and chase them to get these development works executed as quickly as possible.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the C.P.W.D. Minister will be prepared to reply to my question?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** As far as the works that are entrusted to the C.P.W.D. are concerned, I think we are taking steps to have them executed as early as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hereafter whenever any hon. Minister feels that he cannot answer that question wholly, if he only gives an indication, I will send it to the other hon. Minister also. The other day I made a suggestion that, as far as possible, either the Ministers or their Deputies may be here during the Question Hour—and I think the Prime Minister was also to a large extent of the same view—so that this kind of question and cross questions could be avoided, if it is possible for them to give a satisfactory reply to this House and to the country as a whole. Therefore, hereafter I will make provision to circulate copies of such questions to all the Ministers concerned, so that either they or their Deputies will make arrangements to be present here to give such answers as they are capable of.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** May I submit that in the past also there have been several instances where this has happened? The Minister of

Rehabilitation always answers like this. He always says "What am I to do? So and so Minister has not done his part of the job." This has become a habit and every time a question is put on rehabilitation the Minister says that some other Minister has to reply. Do you think that we should start having three Ministers replying to every question?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am sorry, I never made that statement. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty is twisting my words entirely. What I said was, and I repeat it now, that there are two agencies with me for the execution of development projects—one is the Corporation and the other is the C.P.W.D. I get my work done through these two agencies, and I am trying to chase and pursue them till the work is done. I am not shrinking my responsibility.

**Shri Tyagi** May I suggest that in cases where information pertains to more than one Ministry it must be the responsibility of the Minister concerned to collect the information from the sister Ministry and lay it on the Table of the House?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have collected information and laid it on the Table of the House. I have stated the various percentages of work completed, like 90 per cent, 98 per cent., 85 per cent. and so on. It is all incorporated in the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us be clear about this matter. The Minister who is mainly responsible to gather information from all sources, including the Ministries, should watch the progress from time to time. If in any particular technical matter he is not able to explain himself as fully as the Minister in charge can, then that Minister should also be present here. Otherwise, it will be the responsibility of the Minister in charge to make information available to this House as fully as possible.

**श्री भवत दर्शन :** इम. विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि बहूत में कामों के बारे में भर्ती नक-

लिकर पढ़ी ही हो रही है। उबर रिहिबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री लग्तम होने वाली है। इसलिए वे जानता चाहता है कि सबाल्स होने से पहले वह इन सब कामों को पूरा कर जाना चाहता है और अगर नहीं तो उसके बाद इन कामों को कोत पूरा करेगा?

**श्री नेहर चन्द खन्ना :** इस सवाल के दो पहलू हैं। मेरे भाई को इस्तम नहीं है। कि जहाँ तक सवाल है, मकान बनाने का, वह तो आसान है। लेकिन जहाँ पानी, लिम्पेज और बाटर इंस्टालेशन का सवाल आता है, वे जोके ऐसी हैं कि एक दो दिन में नहीं हो जाती हैं। पानी जमुना से लेना पड़ता है, पंजाब और यू. पी. का पानी होता है। जगड़ा करना पड़ता है और उस में तकनीक हो जाती है। इसरा सवाल इस मिनिस्ट्री के लग्तम हो जाने का है। उस में भुक्त बहुत जल्दी है और यह काम परमिंट मिनिस्ट्री ज के हवाले कर दिया जायेगा और वह लुश-डस्ट्रूकी से होगा।

#### Indian Traders in Tibet

**\*764. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to evacuate Indian traders at present stranded in Tibet; and

(b) whether the Consul General, Lhasa is keeping contact with such traders?

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

(a) Indian traders in Tibet include those doing business in Gyantse and Yatung and have shops there. There are also Kashmiris from the Ladakh region who have been resident in Tibet for some considerable time. So far as the former group are concerned, they can come back to India if they so wish and some have come back in the recent past. As for the Indians from Kashmir, difficulties have been raised

by the Chinese authorities who claim that they are not Indian nationals. The Government of India have addressed the Chinese Government on this subject. No reply has been received so far.

(b) Our Consul-General at Lhasa has not been able to maintain regular contacts with these Kashmiri traders because of certain restrictions placed by the Chinese authorities. But occasionally, he has been able to contact them.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Is it a fact that Kashmiris who are resident and doing business there have given their nationality as Indian and have also exercised their option to come out to India and yet are being kept there?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** It is true.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** What steps have been taken to bring them here?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** It is not a question of our persuading anybody. We have taken up the matter with the Chinese Government and have informed them that they are Indian nationals. Some of them have Indian passports also and have received visa from the Chinese Government. Therefore, they are Indian nationals and should be recognised as such.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Since the opening of the Consulate-General in Tibet is based on the Sino-Indian Treaty, which has a reciprocity clause, has the attention of the Government of China been drawn to it and, if so, what is their reply?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I have already stated in my answer that the reply is awaited. It is true that since March a security guard has been posted outside the Consulate which prevents not only the Chinese including Tibetan nationals but also our own people from calling on the Consulate. All these things have been brought to the notice of the Chinese Government. That is all we could do.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Is it not a fact that according to the interna-

tional law it is dependent on the individual to say what his nationality or domicile is and not for the Chinese Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** All this is true, but the hon. lady Minister says that police or military guard has been posted there and nobody is allowed inside. They have made a protest to the Chinese.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** We have pointed out that under international usage, persons of Indian origin found eligible both for Indian and Chinese nationality should be given the option of exercising their right to choose whatever nationality they prefer without compulsion from any party. This has been pointed out. More than that we can do very little.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know whether Indian traders who have succeeded in coming over to India from Tibet have been allowed to bring their sale proceeds and, if so, in what currency or they have been asked to keep in Tibet some of the commodities which they took there?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I have already pointed out that Indian traders, who are not Kashmiris of Ladakhi origin, can come back and some of them have come back. There are no restrictions because they are registered as our nationals.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know whether they have been permitted to come here with the sale proceeds and, if so, in what currency? Were they asked to deposit the commodities which they took there with the Tibetan employees in Tibet?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I would like to have a separate notice for this question.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** My question has not been answered. I said that this was governed by a treaty which has a reciprocity clause....

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members forget larger issues. 40,000 square miles

have been claimed by them. We are sending protests. What is it that can be done?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** It is reciprocal. We can restrict their Trade Agent's movement here.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. Hon. Member is suggesting that similar steps should be taken here. These are all suggestions for action. Hon. Member knows as to how difficult it is even in respect of territory it has been occupied. Hon. Ministers are considering as to what ought to be done. They can only send protests at this stage. The only other alternative is to invade their territory.

#### Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Bombay

\*765. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Government have furnished a detailed account for the additional funds required to reimburse the rebate claims to Weavers' Co-operative Societies;

(b) if so, the amount of additional fund required to be reimbursed; and

(c) whether the allotment has been made?

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

(b) Rs. 23,63,861.73 nP. upto the end of 1958-59.

(c) The amount claimed is under examination by the All India Handloom Board. After the claim has been checked, the amount together with such claims from other States will be reimbursed.

**Shri Pangarkar:** What was the demand of Bombay State for meeting the rebate claims during the year 1958-59 and how far has it been satisfied?

**Shri Kanungo:** The claim that I have mentioned is upto the end of 1958-59.

**Shri Pangarkar:** May I know the production of handloom cloth in Bombay State through the Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the year 1958-59?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have not got the figures.

**Shri Tangamani:** Why is there so much delay in meeting the claim made by the State Government? The claim for 1958-59 has already been made. May I know as to how long it takes for sending the money claimed by the State Government for payment of rebate and other expenses?

**Shri Kanungo:** The State Government sent accounts and statements which are not reconcilable. Therefore, the accounts and papers have been sent back for reconciliation. When it is done the payments will be made.

#### Buildings Construction Corporation

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\*766. { **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**  
          { **Shri Hem Barua:**  
          { **Shri Goray:**

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

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a Buildings Construction Corporation in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Am I to understand that no Corporation has yet been formed?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** No, not for buildings construction purpose. But I may say that under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power there is the National Projects Construction

Corporation, restricted to the works of that Ministry.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** By what date do Government expect to finalise the question of forming a buildings construction corporation?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** We cannot give a firm date, but we are trying our best to expedite it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether this buildings construction corporation is proposed to be an autonomous body and whether this matter has been referred to the Planning Commission?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The matter is now pending before the Planning Commission.

**Shri Hem Barua:** When this buildings construction corporation is instituted, may I know whether the emphasis is going to be on economy or on quality work?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Both on economy and quality.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether this Corporation is going to start its initial work roundabout Delhi and, if so, when does the Government propose to extend it to other cities also?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** It is our intention that the Corporation when it is started should concentrate mostly on Delhi area and later on extend to other areas.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether this Corporation proposes to bid for Government work against private contractors or for all types of work?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** It is our intention obviously to "concentrate" on Government projects.

#### Extension of Employees' Provident Funds Act to Mica Mines

\*767. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since

been taken to extend the Employees' Provident Funds Act to the mica-mines;

(b) if so, when it will be enforced; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). It has been decided to defer extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act to the mica mines for a period of six months because of the present adverse position of the foreign market on which our mica industry depends entirely.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The other day the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Satish Chandra, said that by the exports of mica we were able to earn better than last year. I want to know as to wherefrom the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has got this information that it is adverse?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** We have got the information from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The position of mica trade is still not better as a result of fall in demand in the US market.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** In the year 1957, by exporting mica we earned Rs. 5.5 crores whereas by exporting less mica in 1958, we earned Rs. 7 crores. How does he say that the position is not good?

**Shri L. N. Misra:** I cannot accept the figure of the hon. Member. He may refer the question to the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Last time, one year ago, when we put the question, the question was deferred for one year and now again for six months.

**Shri L. N. Misra:** The question was considered after a year. We have decided to postpone for six months more.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question hour is over.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** The next question No. 768 is a very important question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow it.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** That is a very important question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let it be. What shall I do? Whichever questions reach will reach; otherwise, not. We have no time. Short notice question.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

##### Treatment of Indian Policemen by Chinese Troops

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S.N.Q. 5. { **Shri Supakar:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Karam Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was captured alongwith nine other Indian policemen by Chinese Troops on the 21st October, 1959 in Ladakh has given a detailed account to the Government of the way in which he and his companions were treated by their captors;

(b) whether Government have studied the account;

(c) if so, the nature of the treatment given to them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that reply to his letter protes'ing against the treatment meted out to these policemen has been received from the Peking Government; and

(e) if so, the contents of the letter?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) to (e). Shri Karam Singh gave a statement of facts in regard to the ill-treatment given by the Chinese to him and other policemen captured by

them. A protest was thereupon made to the Chinese Government who have replied to say that the treatment they gave was generous and friendly.

**Shri Karam Singh** is still under treatment in a Jammu hospital for severe frost bite. After he has recovered and can come to Delhi, a fuller statement of facts will be obtained from him.

**Shri Supakar:** In view of the fact that the report of his statement extracted by the Chinese reveals a gross violation of Article 17 of the relevant Geneva Convention, are the Government contemplating any steps more serious than mere protest?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The course of action to be taken will be decided after a fuller report is received and after Shri Karam Singh has recovered from his wounds and has come to Delhi.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the statement made by Shri Karam Singh where he alleges ill-treatment to our captured policemen in Ladakh, has been forwarded to the Government in Peking and at the same time, his lying in the hospital was brought to their notice, and if so, whether they still say that the treatment meted out to the policemen was polite?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The reply received was in answer to the letter that we have sent stating the way Shri Karam Singh was treated by the Chinese soldiers.

**Shri Hem Barua:** When he was lying in the hospital?

**Shri Vajpayee:** Is it a fact that during their captivity the Indian prisoners were forced to make a statement that they were properly treated by the Chinese?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Supakar:** It is now nearly two months since Shri Karam Singh and his associates were captured and he has not fully recovered. May I know

what is the medical report and the time by which Shri Karam Singh will fully recover and be able to make a statement about his actual treatment by the Chinese?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I have no information how long he will take to recover. The medical report is that he is suffering from frost bite which is very serious.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I know if any further protest has been lodged with the Chinese after their reply that our prisoners were well treated?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I want notice for that.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I point out, Sir, that in part (d) this question has been specifically put?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I have already stated that the Chinese Government, on the 28th of November, categorically rejected our protest and maintained that the prisoners were treated well. After that, I do not think we have written to them, again.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that a photo was taken while he was being given an injection to show to the world that good medical treatment was given to him?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Unless I see the photograph, how can I say? There have been reports that photographs were taken showing the Chinese attending to his wounds, perhaps, for propaganda purposes. I cannot tell you whether it is true or not.

**Dr. Ram Sahag Singh:** May I know whether the Government have enquired from Shri Karam Singh as to how he developed frost-bite, whether he was made to sit by the Chinese on snow during night time or not?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I think the Prime Minister did make a statement that there was no adequate warm clothing for the prisoners and they were put in a tent which was not properly protected against inclement weather. All this seems to have caused the frost-bite.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether Shri Karam Singh has said that he was deliberately kept on snow, leave alone protection.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I do not think he has said that.

**Unidentified Planes seen in West Bengal**

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S.N.Q. 6. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**  
                  { **Shri S. A. Mehdhi:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether some unidentified planes passed over Siliguri and Jaljaijuri on the 28th November, 1959 while coming from the sides of Himalayas;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) why the Bagdora Air Control failed to ascertain their real identity; and

(d) the arrangements made to intercept such foreign planes?

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

(a) to (d). Enquiries made in the matter indicate that one of our own planes flew over Siliguri and Jalpaiguri on the 28th November, 1959.

**Shri P. G. Deb:** May I know how many air space violations have taken place so far from the northern side of the Himalayas since March, 1959?

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

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I know why this question has not been replied to by the Defence Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** How does it belong to the portfolio of the hon. Prime Minister?

**Shri Vajpayee:** The question concerns the defence of the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not relate to External Affairs. It relates to Defence. How does it happen that it has been set down against the Prime Minister?

How did they put the question?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** It is usual that questions relating to unidentified planes flying over India are referred to the External Affairs Ministry. We refer the matter to the Defence Ministry to confirm and get the necessary information, according to your own advice and place it before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that this is not a solitary incident and whether it is a fact that on the 20th October, 1959 there was air space violation in N.E.F.A. area and if so, whether this incident cannot be connected?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** A separate question should be put for that because that refers to the air space violation in N.E.F.A. This refers to a particular violation or sight of an un-identified plane over Siliguri and Jalpaiguri on the 28th November, 1959.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In today's question paper, there is a question about violation of air space in N.E.F.A. No. 779.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been answered.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It was not answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be looked into. Written answers will be placed on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS  
Kashmir

\*768. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 909 on the 28th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the National Grindlays Bank Limited have since explained the circumstances in which Kashmir had not been shown as part of India in their advertisement map; and

(b) if so, what are they?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) The Bank's reply is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Suez Canal Issue in U.N.

\*769. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether our representative expressed any views at the last meeting of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the use of Suez Canal by ships from Israel; and

(b) if so, what was the occasion and necessity for the expression of such views?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reference by us was in the course of the "General Debate" which, as a rule, refers to important matters raised by the Secretary-General or other issues on which the Government of India's relevant views should be stated, if possible.

The relevant extract from the "General Debate" is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 2.]

Indian Jute Mills Delegation to U.S.A.  
and U.K.

\*770. { **Shri Khimji:**  
**Dr. Gangadhar Siva:**

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

(a) whether a jute delegation was sent by the Indian Jute Mills Association to U.S.A. and U.K.;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the delegation to the Government of India; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karunji):** (a) Yes, Sir.  
 (b) Not yet, Sir.  
 (c) Does not arise.

#### Patents Law

\*771. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our patents law is out-dated and is therefore discouraging inventive genius and hampering industrial development; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to modify it?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 3.]

#### Washing Soda and Ultramarine Blue

\*772. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that all over the country washermen experience difficulties in getting their requirements of washing soda and ultramarine blue; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken by Government in the matter

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 4.]

#### Ninth Washington State International Trade Fair

\*773. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal that both the public and private sectors of the Indian trade and industry should take part in the Ninth Washington State International Trade Fair, to be held

at Seattle in the United States of America from 28th April to 8th May, 1960, is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) whether a decision has been arrived at; and

(c) if so, its nature and details?

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

(a) to (c). It has not been possible to include the International Trade Fair at Seattle in the programme drawn up for our participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad during 1960.

#### Export of Tea to Aden and Kuwait

\*774. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**  
**Shri Bhanja Deo:**  
**Qazi Matin:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea exports to Aden and Kuwait have declined considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) to (c). Exports of Indian tea to Aden and Kuwait in 1958 were 2.2 lakh lbs. and 27.4 lakh lbs. respectively. During the first eight months of 1959, 1.9 lakhs lbs. and 17.9 lakh lbs. respectively were exported to these places. There has thus been no serious decline in exports of Indian tea to these places.

#### Export of Jute Sackings

\*775. { **Shri Kamal Singh:**  
**Shri Ignace Beck:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of jute sackings to the Far

East, Africa, the U.S.A. and Australia have fallen;

- (b) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to check this fall?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). Exports of Jute sackings have, of late, gone down. Various factors such as competition from and the establishment of jute mills in certain countries have contributed to this general decline.

(c) The question of augmenting the import of jute cuttings for manufacture of sackings is constantly under review.

#### Small Scale Industries

**\*776. Dr. Gangadhara Siva:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme has been started by giving loans to Scheduled Castes for starting small scale industries; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount given so far to each of the Union territories?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Block loans are sanctioned to State Governments and Union Territories for disbursement to Small Scale Industrialists under their respective State Aid to Industries Acts/Regulations. Members of Scheduled Castes are generally given preference in granting them loans.

In addition to these general facilities funds are also sanctioned to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations specifically for implementing schemes for the welfare of backward classes by the Ministry of Home Affairs. One such scheme has been sanctioned providing for payment of Loans to Members of Scheduled Castes in Delhi Union Territory for the development of Small Scale Industries.

#### Import Entitlement

**\*777. Shri Vidyas Charan Bhukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and formalities required to be followed by exporters of Indian cloth and yarn for getting their import entitlements certified;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that such exporters meet with abnormal delay in the offices of Textile Commissioners in getting their import entitlements certified; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to simplify the procedure and cut down the delay?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Under the Export Promotion Scheme, import licences against exports effected in a particular quarter are to be claimed in the succeeding quarter. Applications for import entitlements in the prescribed forms together with evidences of export as certified by the Customs Authority are examined by the Textile Commissioner who issues certificates of import entitlements. On the basis of these certificates, the applicants are required to claim import licences from the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay before the last date of the quarter succeeding the quarter during which exports of cloth/yarn were effected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Naga Peoples' Convention

**\*778.** { Shri Kalika Singh:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri U. L. Patil:  
Shri N. R. Maniawamy:  
Shri P. C. Boreah:  
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 262 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposals sent by the Naga Peoples' Convention on constitutional reforms; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to introduce constitutional reforms in that area?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika):** (a) and (b). The proposals of the Third Naga Peoples' Convention have not been formally presented to the Government so far. These will be examined as and when they are received through proper channel.

#### Violation of Airspace

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Shri P. C. Borooh:

\*779. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Shri Assar:

Shri Vajpayee:

Shri Goray:

Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports published in the Hindustan Standard (Calcutta edition) dated the 20th October, 1959 regarding the violation of air-space over NEFA in Assam; and

(b) if so, the facts about it?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) and (b). Some unidentified aircraft flew over NEFA and as they were coming from the direction of the Tibet region of China, the attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to these in a note handed over to the Chinese Embassy here on the 5th December, 1959. The Chinese Government have

been requested to take immediate steps to prevent such violations of the Indian airspace in the future.

#### Fire in Bhowrah Colliery

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

\*780. Shri Vajpayee:

Shri U. L. Patil:

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

(a) whether a fire broke out in No. 3 incline of Bhowrah colliery 7 miles from Jharia on the 6th November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the action taken in helping the people affected by this fire?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) A fire broke out in No. 14 seam workings of No. 3 Incline at Bhowrah North Colliery on the 2nd November, 1959.

(b) The fire has not resulted in any injury or casualty. The employment of 1,470 persons was initially affected, of whom about 600 have been re-employed with the start of protective works. Out of the remaining, about 600 are likely to be re-employed after the completion of protective works.

#### Land Allotted to Displaced Persons

\*781. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the land allotted to each displaced person at Kali Tilla, under Teliamura R.C., Tripura;

(b) whether that land is enough to maintain an agriculturist family; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to give these families more land for cultivation?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). Kali Tilla is an unsponsored colony very near Teliamura Bazar, which is a commercial

centre. Most of the existing 131 displaced families who settled in the area on their own as early as in 1952, have taken to petty business at Teliamura Bazar. Efforts are being made to increase the holdings of such displaced persons as are entirely dependent on agriculture by undertaking terracing of tilla lands and also by allotting to them more land either from Khas area or by acquisition of private land. At present the holdings are on an average about 0.57 acre per family.

**Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference**

\*782. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference will be held soon; and

(b) if so, when and where the next Conference will be held?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken regarding the date and venue of the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

**Plants for Basic Drugs**

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Panigrahi:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Sarju Pandey:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shri Warior:  
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:  
Shrimati Ila Palekhoudhuri:  
Shri P. G. Deb:

\*783.

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

reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to obtaining estimates for setting up units of basic drugs;

(b) whether Government have since received the report from the Committee set up to recommend location of drug units;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the decision taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) In pursuance of the Agreement entered into with the Government of the USSR on the 29th May, 1959 for co-operation in establishing state enterprises for the manufacture of drugs, medicines and surgical instruments a Contract has been signed on 5th September, 1959 with Messrs. Techno-export of Moscow to render technical assistance in selecting construction sites and collecting initial data necessary for designing the drug enterprises in view. Some members of a team of U.S.S.R. experts have already arrived in India for this purpose and others are expected very shortly.

(b) to (d). The 'Drug Projects Location Committee' have recently submitted their report which is at present under active consideration of the Government.

**Trade Delegation from Iraq**

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borooh:  
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
Shri Khimji:  
Shri Amjad Ali:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Ram Garib:  
Qazi Matim:  
Shri Karni Singhji:  
Shri Mansabendra Shah:

\*784.

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

of talks held during the month of September, 1959 between the Iraqi Trade Delegation and the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry on ways to increase trade between the two countries?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** Iraqi authorities have agreed to take steps to facilitate import of Indian goods particularly tea and new industrial products while we have agreed to facilitate larger imports of Iraqi dates.

#### Production of Calcium Carbide

\*785. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 299 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the quality of calcium carbide produced indigenously is as good as the imported variety; and

(b) if not, what steps Government are taking to improve the quality of indigenous variety?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The indigenous product is slightly inferior to the imported variety.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Government have taken the following steps to improve the quality of the indigenous variety of calcium carbide:—

(i) New factories are being located at places where better quality of limestone and coal are available.

(ii) The use of alternate carbonaceous raw materials with low ash content such as charcoal and petroleum coke is being encouraged.

(iii) Large and modern furnaces with improved techniques of material handling are being installed.

#### Export of Cotton Goods

\*786. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and U.K., on the volume of cotton goods that India can export to U.K.;

(b) if so, the important terms and conditions of such an agreement; and

(c) the extent to which Indian Textile Industry is likely to be benefited from the above agreement?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 5.]

#### Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Factory

\*787. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the consideration of the Project Report relating to the Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Plant;

(b) whether the Project report has been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for its implementation?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The detailed project report has been

examined jointly by a team of U.S.S.R. and Indian experts. It is now under consideration of the Government.

**Return of Phizo to Naga Hills  
Tuensang Area**

\*788. { Shri P. C. Borooh: Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Shri S. A. Mehdil:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that A. Z. Phizo, the Naga rebel leader, has returned to the Naga Hills Tuensang Area according to a news item published in the 'Statesman' dated the 20th November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the facts with regard thereto?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika):** (a) and (b). We have no information.

**Manganese Ore**

\*789. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to allow long term contracts in manganese ore in current export policy?

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

**Newspaper Factory in U.P.**

\*790. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 11th August, 1959 and state the nature of final decision taken for setting up a newspaper factory in Uttar Pradesh?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** There are no further developments to report. The matter

is being explored by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**Export of Textiles**

\*791. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri R. C. Majhi: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Shri Pangarkar:

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

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the export of Indian textiles to West Asian countries; and

(b) whether any further steps are being taken to improve exports of textiles to these countries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. During the first eight months of 1959 exports of cotton piecegoods from India to West Asian countries amounted to 63.1 million yards as against 58.9 million yards during the corresponding period of 1958.

(b) Several export incentive schemes have been introduced to promote the export of Indian Textiles, and the matter is under constant review.

**Production of Tea**

\*792. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of tea in North East India is 10.2 million lbs. down in October this year compared to that in the corresponding month last year and the total production in North East India upto the end of October this year is 4.4 million lbs. down compared with the corresponding period last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kasunge):** (a) While there had been

a fall in the production of tea in North East India during the month of October, 1959 to the extent of about 10.2 m. lbs. as compared with the same month of the last year, the total production in North East India upto October, 1959 was higher by about 4.4 m. lbs. as compared with the same period of the previous year.

(b) The decline in the production of tea in North East India during October, 1959 as compared with the same month of the previous year was primarily due to the unfavourable climatic conditions.

#### Graphite Plant

1228. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Pangarkar:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 474 on the 14th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the scheme for setting up a plant to produce reactor grade and commercial grade graphite?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The scheme for setting up a plant to produce reactor and commercial grade graphite is still under consideration.

#### Import Licences

1229. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received regarding the grant of Import Licences during 1959-60 so far;

(b) the total number of appeals received during the above period; and

(c) the number of appeals disposed of so far?

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

(a) 2,17,519  
(b) 8,832      { Upto the 8th November, 1959  
(c) 8,594

#### Small Scale Industries in Bombay

1230. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries which got assistance from the Small Scale Industries Service Institute in Aurangabad district of Bombay during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the nature of assistance given and the names of the factories which have been given such assistance?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) 1958-59—Nil.

1959-60—3.

(b) (i) *M/s. Lookman & Sons, Steel Furniture Manufactures, Chowk, Aurangabad:* Registration with the S.I.S.I., Bombay for participation in the Government Stores Purchase Programme. Tenders issued by D.G.S. & D. etc. are being sent to the firm.

(ii) *M/s. Marathwada Industries (P) Ltd., Aurangabad:* Preparation of scheme for setting up a new unit for manufacture of cables, inspection of machinery purchased by the firm, preparation of layout for installation of machinery, erection of machinery, obtaining of power supply and costing of finished products.

(iii) *Shri Rattan Singh Khanna, c/o Deccan Flour Mills, Aurangabad:* Supply of details of machinery and raw materials required and sources of supply and scheme for manufacture of miniature lamps.

#### Consumption of Copper in Bombay State

1231. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of copper in utensil form consumed by industrial units

in the Bombay State during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the quota of copper allotted for consumption in the Bombay State?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Precise information is not available. Units manufacturing utensils generally do not consume virgin copper. Their main raw material is brass sheets and circles, i.e. copper is first alloyed with zinc to manufacture brass which is rolled into sheets and circles.

(b) Available figures are given below:

Category of Units	Quantity of allotment (in tons)	Period
1. Non-scheduled	5,014	Jan.-Nov. '59.
2. Scheduled Units on Metals Directorate of Development Wing	13,828	Do.
3. Scheduled Units on Electrical Directorate of Development Wing	2,335	Apr.-Sept. '59.

#### Plan Publicity in Bombay

**1232. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount spent for plan publicity in Bombay during 1958-59 and the amount allotted for 1959-60?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** Plan Publicity in the States is mainly the function of the State Government concerned. During the year 1958-59 the Bombay Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15.58 lakhs, the corresponding Budget grant for 1959-60 is Rs. 15.26 lakhs.

Under the Integrated Publicity programme for the Second Plan, this

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

#### Publicity Organisers in Bombay State

**1233. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

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

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

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

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) Six (including four Field Publicity Officers

(b) Yes.

(c) 1,407 (approx.).

#### Radio Sets in Rural Areas of Bombay State

**1234. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the Central target fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Bombay State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

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

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) No target is fixed for providing Radio sets in the rural areas of Bombay or any other State. Under the Community Listening Scheme of the Central Government requirements of State Governments including Bombay are ascertained every year and met subject to budget provision.

(b) 4,969 sets have been supplied to Bombay upto the end of 31st October, 1959 since the introduction of the Scheme.

#### Central Handicrafts Board

**1235. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Central Handicrafts Board held during the first half of the year 1959; and

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

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 6.]

#### Industrial Estates in Bombay

**1236. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount allotted by the Central Government to Bombay State for the setting up of Industrial Estates during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** An allocation of Rs. 111.96 lakhs has been made for Bombay State for establishment of Industrial Estates during the Second Five Year Plan period. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 54,13,300 has been sanctioned as loan to the State Government till 31st March, 1959 and a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose in the budget for 1959-60.

#### Palana Colliery (Rajasthan)

**1237. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) what are the yearly figures of amount collected as cess from Palana Colliery, Palana (Rajasthan) under section 3 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, and expenditure incurred out of them on the welfare of the workers i.e., budget

sanctioned and expenditure incurred for the years 1949-50 to 1959-60 and total net balance now available, with the Labour Welfare Organisation, Government of India on that account;

(b) whether the Government of India have received certain complaints from Palana Colliery Mazdoor Union on the subject of non-utilisation of yearly budget for the welfare of workers, and if so, what action has been taken in the matter;

(c) the reasons for the abolition of Rajasthan Coal Field Sub-Committee, which was meant for the purpose;

(d) whether Government have any plan in view to do something for the welfare of workers of that colliery;

(e) if so, what are the detailed schemes for the said purpose; and

(f) when those will be implemented?

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

Year	Receipts Expenditure		Remarks
	from Cess.	Incurved	
1949-50	..	..	
1950-51	4,329	578	
1951-52	12,201	1,757	
1952-53	17,030	687	
1953-54	10,557	3,079	
1954-55	9,103	16,006	
1955-56	9,553	728	
1956-57	6,500	780	
1957-58	5,572	962	
1958-59	3,754	167	The balance on 1-4-59
1959-60	Not available		was Rs. 53,855.

(b), (d), (e) and (f). Yes. Steps are being taken to set up a welfare centre and to introduce other suitable welfare measures in the Palana Colliery area. An Adult Education Centre has already started functioning.

(c) Because there is only one colliery employing a small number of workers. The Welfare Fund realised is also very small.

#### Kerala State Trading Corporation

**1238. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1398 on the 24th August, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the proposed Kerala State Trading Corporation?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** The proposal has been kept in abeyance by the State Government in consultation with the Government of India.

#### Employment Pattern Survey

**1239. { Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1406 on the 24th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Employment Pattern Survey conducted by the Delhi University in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning Commission has since been completed; and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Export of Indian Cycles

**1240. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of steps taken so far for the development of markets for Indian cycles in European countries; and

(b) the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) and (b). Apart from the general measures enumerated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 805 answered on the 2nd December, 1959 no special measures have so far been taken for developing markets for Indian cycles in European countries.

#### Part Time Jobs in Delhi

**1241. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1727 on the 28th August, 1959 and state the number of people who have been provided part-time jobs in Delhi till the 30th November, 1959?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** 23.

#### Small Scale Industries in Punjab

**1242. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many small scale industries in Gurdaspur district of Punjab are getting assistance from the Small Scale Industries Service Institute; and

(b) the nature of assistance given and the names of the factories?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). About 82 units out of the factories in the Gurdaspur District. The nature of the assistance given includes technical advice for development of such industries as sewing machines, machine tools, cycle parts, agricultural implements etc. in addition to advice on casting, foundry practice, electro-plating and heat-treatment. Marketing assistance is also extended by encouraging them to participate in the Central Government's Store Purchase Programme.

**Educated Unemployed in Jammu and Kashmir**

**1243. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed in Jammu and Kashmir has increased;

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

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

(d) if so, what are they?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) This information is not available; but the number of educated applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Jammu and Kashmir has shown an increase.

(b), (c) and (d). No special scheme for reducing educated unemployment has been undertaken; in the State of Jammu and Kashmir nor, is any such scheme under consideration.

**Displaced Persons in Rajasthan**

**1244. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan):** (a) and (b). The number of displaced persons in Rajasthan is 302 (A1) LSD-3.

about 3.73 lakhs. Over 12 years have elapsed since Partition and it is felt that the bulk of these displaced persons have been rehabilitated.

(c) This information is not readily available.

(d) Not yet.

(e) 3,338.

**Scientific Apparatus Industry**

**1245.**

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:	Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:	Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Planning Commission for suggesting ways and means to develop scientific apparatus industry in the country has been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The report of the Scientific Instruments Committee was considered by the Planning Commission at a meeting held on May 8, 1959. The Planning Commission agreed that a central agency for taking further action on the report should be set up within the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The C.S.I.R. has already taken some preliminary steps including the appointment of a Director for the Scientific Instruments Division.

**Attar Manufacturing Industry**

**1246. Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to start an Attar manufacturing industry in the city of Mysore; and

(b) whether the import of scents into this country is banned?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

उदू में समाचार प्रसारण

१२४७. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री: क्या तृष्णा और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के किन-किन विभागों से उदू में समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ?

(ख) इसके लिये कितने कम्बारी काम करते हैं और उस पर कितना लब्ज होता है ;

(ग) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से उदू में समाचार कब से प्रसारित होने शारम हुए और इस काम के लिये कितने कम्बारी बढ़ाये गये ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी समाचारों में उदू शब्दों का अधिकाधिक प्रबोग किया जा रहा है ?

**तृष्णा और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केलवर):** (क) उदू में समाचार बुलेटिन आकाशवाणी का न्यूज सर्विसिस डिवीजन प्रसारित करता है जिन बुलेटिनों को दिल्ली, नस्तक-इलाहाबाद, हैदराबाद और श्री नगर और जम्मू के केन्द्र रिले करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त श्री नगर केन्द्र प्रपने अलग उदू समाचार बुलेटिन भी प्रसारित करता है जिनको जम्मू केन्द्र रिले करता है।

(ख) आज कल जो उदू न्यूज यूनिट काम कर रहा है उसमें पांच उप-सम्पादक (Sub-Editors) और दो नियमित कलाकार (Staff Artists) हैं। इनका आसिक लार्ज ३,०४५ रु० है।

(ग) आकाशवाणी ने १ नवम्बर, १९५९ से उदू में समाचार प्रसारित करने

शारम किये। जैसा कि उपर (क) भाग के उत्तर में बताया बल है ये बुलेटिन लिंग्वी लेन्ड से लेवल रिले (relay) किये जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय न्यूज सर्विसिस डिवीजन बुलेटिन तैयार करता है, इस लिये दिल्ली केन्द्र से कम्बारियों को बढ़ावे का प्रस्तुत बहुत चाहता है।

(घ) श्री, नहीं। किन शब्दों को उदू माना जाए और किन जो हिन्दी माना जाए, इस बारे में काफ़ी मतभेद है और सावारण तौर पर प्रबलित शब्दों को हिन्दी ही माना पड़ेगा।

### Development of Simla

1248. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the citizens of Simla presented to the Prime Minister a Memorandum during his recent visit to Simla regarding development of Simla;

(b) if so, the main demands therein; and

(c) the nature of action taken thereon?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (c). Yes. A Memorandum containing various suggestions about the development of Simla was presented to the Prime Minister during his visit to Simla in July, 1959 by the Simla Hitkarni Sabha. The Memorandum was forwarded to the Government of Punjab for necessary action. The Simla Hitkarni Sabha was informed that as the matter primarily concerned the State Government, the Memorandum had been forwarded to them and they would take appropriate action, where necessary, in consultation with the Ministries and Departments concerned of the Central Government.

### Plywood Factory in NEFA

1249. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the British firm for setting up of a plywood factory and some other like concern in NEFA area have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No.

### Delhi Race Course Club

1250. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1934 on the 1st September, 1959 and state:

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

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan

1251. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1121 on the 20th August, 1959 and state the nature of decision taken regarding the registration of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Steps have been taken to get the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan registered under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954. The Registration Certificate is expected to be issued very shortly.

### Industrial Relations

1252. { Shri S. C. Banerjee:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 302 on the 8th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Labour Conference has indicated its reactions to the note of Professor Richardson;

(b) whether Professor Richardson's report has since been received from the International Labour Organisation; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on his notes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abd Ali): (a) to (c). The report of Professor Richardson has not yet been received from the I.L.O. The Conference did not specifically discuss the two notes circulated to it but took note of them in arriving at its conclusions.

### Small and Large Scale Industries

1253. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated capital invested in large scale industries, the persons employed by these industries; and

(b) what is the estimated capital invested in large scale industries, the annual output and the number of persons employed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The value of capital invested in small scale and large scale industries is not precisely known. No precise estimates of employment are available for small scale industries. Figures of employment in industrial units covered by the Factories Act (including small scale units thus covered) are published in the Indian Labour Year

Book. Estimates of the net value of output of small scale industries and of factory establishments are given in the White Paper on National Income published by the C.S.O. The estimated value of output of the units borne on the lists of the Development Wing, for some of the major industries, is given in a brochure, copies of which have been placed in the library of the House.

#### Export of Cotton Textiles

1254. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Panigrahi:

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

(a) whether export of Cotton Textiles has increased as compared to early months of 1959;

(b) whether figure of export for 1959 show increase as compared to 1958; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

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

(c) Exports from India during January-August 1959 were 460 million yards as against 414 million yards during the corresponding period of 1958.

#### Membership of Central Trade Unions

1255. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the industry-wise verified figures of membership of INTUC, AITUC, HMS and UTUC as on 31-3-59?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** The verification of membership of these organisations as on 31-3-59 has just started and the result is expected to be known after about six months.

#### Works Committees

1256. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Panigrahi:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the functioning of works committees in the country has submitted its report; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Payments of Bills to Contractors in C.P.W.D.

1257. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2435 on the 9th September, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to appoint a Committee to inquire into delays in the payment of the bills of contractors in the Central Public Works Department and to devise ways to eliminate them?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** A Committee consisting of five representatives of contractors, with the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. as Chairman, has since been appointed.

#### Unemployment

1258. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) the latest estimate of unemployment of:

(i) educated, and

(ii) others in non-agricultural section; and

(b) the employment outlook during the remaining two years of the Second Five Year Plan?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) There were 14,08,903 persons on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of September, 1959, which included 4,51,641 educated persons.

(b) The employment potential in the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan is estimated to be 3.5 millions.

#### Cigarette Factory in Bombay

**1258. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Government have requested the Central Government to set up a cigarette factory in the Gujarat region of Bombay;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals made; and

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government in the matter?

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

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

#### Fertiliser Factory at Trombay

**1260. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Bombay State to start a fertilizer factory at Trombay in Bombay; and

(b) when the factory will start working?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) No financial assistance has been given to Bombay State to start a fertilizer factory at Trombay. The factory is to be financed entirely by the Central Government.

(b) Global tenders have been invited for supply of plant and machinery. The last date for receipt of tenders is 28th February, 1960. It is too early to say when the factory will start working.

#### दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रचार

**1261. श्री विश्वरमित्र:** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने को हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत योजनापूर्णों के प्रचार के लिए प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में सरल सो कोई पुस्तिका तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (दा० केसकर):** (क) जा, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की बेड़ पर रख दिया है जिस में पुस्तिकार्थों के नाम और मात्रा जैसे जांचों नहीं हैं, दिये गये हैं।  
[विविध प्रतिशष्ट ३ अनु०३ संख्या ७]

#### Development Councils

**1262. Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Development Councils are nominated by the Government of India;

(b) whether Government have been requested to give representation on the Councils to industrial and trade associations; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give increased representation on the Councils to trading interests?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Nominations to Development Councils are made by the Government of India on the basis

of individual qualifications, experience and merits as this is considered pre-requisite to according representation to various Associations on these Councils. The number of members and representation to different interests is regulated according to the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and to rules framed thereunder.

**Dandakaranya Development Authority**

1263. **Shri Sangama:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2452 on the 9th September, 1959 regarding Dandakaranya Development Authority and state the progress made so far in the matter?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Meher Chand Khanna):** (i) The road from Kota to Malkangiri in Orissa has been taken over and is being maintained by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. An expenditure of Rs. 35.69 lakhs has been sanctioned for upgrading this road and the work is being taken in hand.

(ii) The road from Pappadahandi to Umarkote and 5 miles beyond (which is a part of the road from Pappadahandi to Likma) has been taken over from the State Public Works Department. Its maintenance has been taken in hand. The total cost of upgrading the whole road from Pappadahandi to Likma is estimated to be about Rs. 35.58 lakhs.

(iii) The portion of the National Highway No. 43 in the Dandakaranya area within the boundaries of the Madhya Pradesh Government has been taken over with effect from 1st November 1959. The Ministry of Transport has also been requested to issue orders for transfer of the portion of the National Highway No. 43 from Koraput town to Madhya Pradesh border from the control of the Orissa Public Works Department to the Dandakaranya Development

Authority. Pending detailed examination of the particular, the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport, Roads Wing) have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh on the maintenance and repair of National Highway No. 43 lying in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh. The work is in hand.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 18.40 lakhs has been sanctioned for the upgrading of road from Amraoti to Umarkote. The improvement of a portion of this road from Amraoti to Yerla within the boundary of the Orissa State is being taken up.

**Shortfalls in Second Five Year Plan**

1264. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what have so far been the shortfalls in the physical targets of the Second Five Year Plan in terms of food output, income and employment; and

(b) if so, the efforts that are being made by Government to make up these shortfalls during the remaining period of the Plan?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) National Income: On the basis of quick estimates, a net rise of about 10.4 per cent (at 1948-49 prices) has been recorded by the end of the year 1958-59, as against 25 per cent increase originally envisaged at the end of the Second Plan period.

**Food Output** By the end of the year 1958-59, the foodgrains production registered an increase of about 11.7 per cent (from 65.8 million tons in 1955-56 to 73.5 million tons in 1958-59) as against the original target of 75 million tons and the revised target of 80.4 million tons at the end of the Second Plan period. Development programmes currently undertaken would increase the food production potential considerably. It cannot, however, be stated precisely at this stage, whether the revised targets would be fully achieved.

**Employment:** The revised targets as specified in the 'Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Year Plan' are likely to be realised.

(b) Effort is being made to raise the tempo of development in all sectors particularly agriculture in order to realise the targets set for the Second Plan. On present indications it appears likely that the actual total outlay may not fall appreciably short of the original plan outlay, though in real terms there might be a shortfall if allowance is made for changes in price. The measures so far adopted to raise agricultural production aim at reducing the effect of natural vagaries by extending irrigation facilities and fuller utilization of irrigation potential so far created. The use of manures, distribution of improved seeds and adoption of improved agricultural practices have also been intensified.

#### Indian Automobile Industry

**1265. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have any idea of the total amount spent so far by the Indian Automobile Industry in re-tooling on account of change of models and horse power of cars?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manabhai Shah):** Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Village Housing Projects Scheme

**1266.**

Shri N. R. Maniswamy: Shri Sarju Pandey: Shri Aurobindo Ghosh: Shri Karni Singhji: Shri Madhusudan Rao:
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Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the target for construction of houses under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for the Second Five Year Plan (State-wise);

(b) the number of houses constructed under the Scheme so far (state-wise);

(c) the amount allocated to various States for this purpose so far;

(d) the estimated amount to be spent under the Scheme during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan; and

(e) the measures contemplated to fulfil the targets?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) to (c). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 8).

(d) A sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed to be spent under this Scheme during 1960-61 which is the last year of the Second Five Year Plan.

(e) The slow progress under the Scheme has been mainly due to the fact that the State Governments had to complete a number of preliminaries before commencing disbursement of loan assistance for construction of houses. Except Assam, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, all the States have by now completed almost all the preliminaries; and these three States have also been requested to expedite action.

It has recently been decided to modify the Scheme to permit the State Governments to utilise part of their loan allocation under the Scheme, for acquisition of land in the selected villages in certain cases; and also for providing open developed plots for such members of the village community as are not in a position to repay loans for the construction of houses to the extent already provided for under the Scheme, to enable them to put up their huts with their own labour.

#### Hosiery Needles

**1267. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 624 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the three hosiery firms licensed to manufacture hosiery needles; and

(b) their location?

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

Name of the firm	Location
1. M/s. Excelsior Needle Industries Ltd., Byculla, Bombay	Bombay
2. M/s. Knitting Machineries Syndicate, Calcutta	Balasore
3. M/s. Rajen & Santosh, Ludhiana	Ludhiana

#### Import of Newsprint

1268. { Shri Ramam:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shri V. P. Nayar:

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

(a) what quantities of newsprint have been allowed to be imported during 1958-59 by:

1. The Indian Express Group of Newspapers,
2. The Times of India Group,
3. The Hindustan Times Group,
4. The Statesman, and
5. The Hindu;

(b) the foreign exchange allowed to each for the above period; and

(c) the total supplies from NEPA to each of the above for the above period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 9].

#### Short Wave Transmitter in Mysore State

1269. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a short wave transmitter is proposed to be set up in Mysore State; and

(b) which are the States in India that are not so far having short wave transmission facilities on a regional basis?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) Yes, Sir. A short wave transmitter would be installed at Dharwar in Mysore State:

(b) The States of Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan so far have no short wave transmission facilities for regional service.

#### Displaced Persons in Tripura

1270. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons in Tripura who have got less than Rs. 500 as loan; and

(b) the reasons for giving such small amount of loan?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 1,468.

(b) In 543 cases the persons concerned either deserted or died after receiving the first instalment. In 168 cases they did not approach for further loan after receiving first instalment as they did not fulfil the conditions for the grant of subsequent instalments. In 597 cases their requirements were less than Rs. 500 and in 88 cases the maximum amount admissible to them under the rules was less than Rs. 500. In the remaining 72 cases the displaced persons have applied for enhancement of their loan. Their cases are under examination by the Tripura Administration.

#### Traders of Indian Origin in Uganda

1271. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that traders of Indian origin in Uganda are in great danger of losing their business due to the 'boycott' campaign launched against them there;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the causes of that campaign; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of restoring peace and amity there?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Government are aware of the 'boycott' and the hardship it has caused to Indian retailers in the rural areas.

(b) The causes are both political and economic.

(c) The Government of Uganda have taken certain steps to control incidents of intimidation and violence and there has already been some improvement in the situation.

#### Swang Railway Colliery

**1272. Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 308 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Enquiry set up to enquire into the conduct of the Manager of Swang Railway Colliery has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) No. The inquiry has been stayed by the order of the Supreme Court.

(b) Does not arise.

#### National Relief Fund

**1273. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount collected in his National Relief Fund from India and abroad in response to his appeal made in November, 1959 for affording relief to victims of recent floods in West Bengal?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** After the Prime Minister's appeal issued on the 7th October, 1959 for funds for relief to the flood affected people in various parts of

India, a sum of Rs. 6,62,742 has been received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. This figure is up to the 8th December, 1959.

During this period, a sum of Rs. 2,30,581 has been sent from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to the Chief Minister of West Bengal for relief in the flood affected areas in that State.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal had also issued an appeal and opened a fund for this purpose. Apart from the monies sent to him from the Prime Minister's fund he has also received many contributions to his own fund directly.

#### Sale of Government-Built Property

**1274. Dr. Gangadhara Siva:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order was issued to stop the sale of Government-built property valued at more than Rs. 10,000 in September, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons of the same;

(c) whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table; and

(d) what is the total loss to the Government due to this order?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanza):** (a) to (d). The number of Government-built properties the value of which is more than Rs. 10,000 is fairly large. These properties are scattered all over India. If information is required about any particular property, an effort will be made to collect the same. No general orders of the nature referred to by the Hon'ble Member in part (a) of the question appear to have been issued.

#### Import of Dammer Batu

**1275. Shrimati Ila Palchondhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 2464 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the representations received in regard to total ban on import of Dammer Batu (Dhupresin) falling under Part IV Serial No. 49 (a) of the Import Trade Control; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) During the current licensing period, the item Dammer Batu has been separately specified vide S. No. 49(a)(ii)IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule and the quota reduced to 30 per cent.

#### I.F.S. Officers

1276. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.F.S. officers on high posts like Ambassadors, High Commissioners, etc., under the Government of India; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Caste officers among them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There are 63 such officials belonging to Grades I to V of the Indian Foreign Service.

(b) Nil.

#### Indian Trainees in U.K. without Valid Passports

1277. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian trainees are at present in the U.K. without valid passports, after having "jumped ship"; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to enable them to return home?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The total number of Indian merchant seamen trainees, who

are reported to have "jumped ship" in the U.K. since 1955, is 320.

(b) When any such trainee applies to the Indian High Commission in London for facilities for repatriation, either on a working passage or as a passenger, the High Commission issue him an Emergency Certificate valid for return to India and assist him to obtain a working passage. Six persons were so repatriated during 1958 and 1959.

#### Tibetan Refugees

1278. Shri Manan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Tibetan refugees in Sikkim, Kalimpong and Darjeeling?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 4,820 in Sikkim, 1,444 in Kalimpong, and 44 in Darjeeling, as on 15th November, 1959.

#### Raw Material for Woollen Industry

1279. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of raw material for the woollen industry; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome this shortage?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is some shortage of imported raw materials for the woollen industry due to foreign exchange stringency.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 10.]

#### वन्त-विकिता की कृतियाँ

1280. श्री बुशाबत राय: क्या वार्षिक तथा उत्तोग मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में वन्त-विकिता की कृतियाँ बताने की कृपा है;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ये कुसियों लिंगम नहीं सिद्ध हुई हैं और अन्य देशों से यांगाई गई कुसियों की तुलना में चटिया भी है;

(म) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये कुसियों बाहर से यांगाई गई कुसियों से अधिक महंगी हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन कुसियों के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं?

उद्घोग मंत्री (भी भगुआई शाह) : (क) (१) मैं० बैशनल स्टील इकिपमेंट क०, यांगाई और (२) मैं० प्रसेप्टिवेट डेन्टल एंड मैडिकल स्प्लाई कम्पनी. बम्बई ।

(स) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रादाणिक जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है। नेकिन डैन्टल कौरिंस आक इंडिया, नयी विल्सने ने १९५८ में कहा था कि भारत में बनी, दन्तचिकित्सा की कुसियों उतनी अच्छी नहीं हैं जितनी होनी चाहिए।

(ग) दन्तचिकित्सा की बाहर से मंबायी वाली कुसियों के विकल्प मूल्य सम्बन्धी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ताकि देश में बनी कुसियों के मूल्य से उसकी तुलना की जा सके।

(घ) दन्त चिकित्सा की मोटरयूक्त कुसिया ही आयात करने के लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं। दन्त चिकित्सा की अन्य प्रकार की कुसियों के आयात पर पूर्ण उत्तिवध नहा गुणा है।

हिल्सी में चतुर्थ अख्ती के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में सुविधाये

१२८१. श्री भक्त दशोन. क्या निर्वाचि, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २२ सितम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वह दिल्ली की पंचकुंडिया सड़क पर स्थित बीबी श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में बिजली व पानी की प्रावस्था यांगा इस बीच कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

निर्वाचि, आवास सवा संभरण मंत्री (श्री ३० घ० रेहडो) : (क) और (ख)। अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४८८ तिथि २२ सितम्बर, १९५८ के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि यदि तकनीकी जांच के बाद यह पता चला कि छतें बदलने के बाद क्वार्टर उचित समय तक काम देंगे, तो प्रत्येक दो क्वार्टरों के लिये एक गुप्तलखाना और एक पाखाना बनाया जायेगा और बिजली लगाई जायेगी। अब निर्वाचि से यह नतीजा निकला है कि डॉ. शाई० जेड० केंट्र के क्वार्टरों की आयु समाप्त हो चुकी है तथा इन क्वार्टरों में छतों के बदलने का बच्च उचित नहीं होगा। यह ज्ञादा भव्य होगा कि कमश: इस केंट्र का हुबारा विकास किया जाये ताकि जमीन का अधिकतम उपयोग हो सके। इसलिये मौजूदा क्वार्टरों में पानी और बिजली लगाने के मुझावों पर कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी गई है। पंचकुंडिया सड़क पर बने हुए चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों को गिरा कर फिर से बनाने का कार्य पहली प्रावस्था में जामिल किया जायेगा।

गुप्तलखानी कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

१२८२. श्री भक्त दशोन : क्या सूखना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५८-५९ में आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से कुल कितने गडवाली लोक गीत व अन्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये?

सूखना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसड़े) : १९५८-५९ में आकाशवाणी

के दिल्ली केन्द्र से १३५ गड़गासी लोक गोल  
और धन्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये।

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS RULES

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanango):** I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 134 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, a copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2603 dated the 25th November, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1778/59.]

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of the following papers:

- (i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Plastic (Phenol Formaldehyde Moulding Power and Buttons) Industry.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 27 (2)-T.R./59, dated the 8th December, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1778/59.]
- (iii) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Selling Prices of Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid and Bleaching Powder.
- (iv) Government Resolution No. CH(I)-31(38)/58, dated the 27th October, 1959.
- (v) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (iii) and (iv) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1779/59.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

BREACHES ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

**Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes):** Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The dislocation of railway traffic due to the breaches on the chord line between Vilupuram and Tiruchirapalli as well as between Tiruchirapalli and Madurai on the 29th November, 1959."

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** Due to very heavy and incessant rains breaches occurred on the 28th of November, 1959 between Vriddhachalam and Puvanur, Vriddhachalam and Talanallur and Vriddhachalam and Mukhassa Parur Stations of the Vriddhachalam-Villupuram, Vriddhachalam-Tiruchirapalli and Vriddhachalam-Salem sections respectively, on the metre gauge system of the Southern Railway. It is understood that the rainfall at Vriddhachalam on the 28th and 29th November, 1959 totalled to 291 mm (11.4 inches approx.) while within a radius of 21 miles all round, the rainfall was as much as 347 mm (13.6 inches approx.) during the same period. This resulted in the breaching of about 20 irrigation tanks also which aggravated the situation.

The breaches between Vriddhachalam and Puvanur stations were repaired and traffic restored on the 3rd December, 1959. The breaches on the Vriddhachalam-Tiruchirapalli section were also repaired and traffic restored on 7th December, 1959.

On the Vriddhachalam-Salem section as a girder bridge was also damaged and there was continuous rainfall even upto 30-11-1959, restoration work could be started only later. The work is, however, in progress and is

expected to be completed and traffic restored by 10th December, 1959.

The approximate cost of repairs to the damages due to these breaches has been estimated at Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

Skeleton services were maintained on the Villupuram-Ulundurpet and Tiruchirapalli-Ariyalur sections between Salem and Chinna Salem on the Salem-Vriddhachalam section till completion of the restoration work.

On the Tiruchirapalli - Madurai section also, due to heavy rains, four irrigation tanks as well as the left bank of Koduvaner river breached and the railway embankment was washed away at mile 260/4-19 between Vadamadura and Tamaraipadi stations on 1-12-1959. Restoration work which was taken up immediately was completed and traffic restored at 10:00 hours on 3-12-1959. The approximate cost of repairs to the damages is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

Train services were suitably regulated during the interruption of through communication and some of the important trains viz., Madras-Egmore-Tuticorin Express, Madras Egmore-Trivandrum Central Express and Madras Egmore-Tinnevelly Express were diverted via the Main Line.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** I want a clarification. The hon. Minister stated that some of these express trains have been diverted by the main route. I would like to know whether the direct service has been restored, and whether, when this diversion took place, the extra fares were collected from the passengers.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The existing rules provide that when owing to interruption of through communications due to breaches etc., traffic is restricted on any route, passengers holding tickets, single or return, which are purchased before the introduction of the restriction are allowed to travel by the shortest or

quickest open route, whichever they prefer, without any extra charge. Passengers booked after the notification of restriction are charged by the longer route by which they travel.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** What is the fault on the part of the passengers that they should be charged extra fare?

**Mr. Speaker:** But after the notification, it is open to him to keep to his own house. He need not travel. If he travels, that is the only method.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Government cannot make the arrangements, and the passenger has to travel when he has very important business.

**Shri Tangamani:** Breaches have occurred in this particular area; it is almost a yearly occurrence, and whenever breaches take place, there is diversion for a week or ten days. The hon. Minister knows, and you, Sir, also know, that when the diversion takes place, it has to be only through the main route, which means Rs. 2 extra for a third class passenger. Under the circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether extra fare should be collected from the passengers because it is no fault of theirs.

**Mr. Speaker:** It cannot be done on the spur of the moment.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I know if he will consider a proposal to amend the rules?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** Last time you yourself asked the Minister why this extra fare should be charged when the diversion takes place.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am satisfied with the answer today. Let this not be taken as an opportunity for discussing this matter.

**Shri Tangamani:** I want to know whether the route has been restored now.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Starred question No. 11 was answered on 14-9-1958. A view was put forward by certain hon. Members of the Lok Sabha that when diversion of passenger traffic is due to accidents, natural calamities such as breaches etc., even passengers who are booked after the notification of the restriction in booking on the interrupted route should be charged fare by the booked route although carried by the longer diverted route. The matter is under the consideration of the Board.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** For well over a year?

**Shri Tangamani:** He has not answered whether that route has been restored.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Member can know. He comes from that area.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I said this line will be restored on the 10th, that is today. The Vriddhachalam-Puvanar route has been restored on the 3rd instant. The Vriddhachalam-Salem route will be restored today. Skeleton service has been maintained on these two routes, Vriddachalam-Ulundurpet and Trichy-Ariyalur. So far as Trichy-Madura route is concerned, that has been restored on the 7th itself.

12.16 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE: CHINAKURI MINE DISASTER

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** During the discussion in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd April, 1959 regarding the Chinakuri accident, certain allegations of a personal nature were made against the Chief Inspector of Mines. I wish to place before the House the correct position in this regard.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty observed that the Chief Inspector gave a good chit to the colliery and that this

statement appeared in the "Statesman" after he was appointed as an assessor in the Court of Inquiry. The Chief Inspector has denied that he ever made such a statement.

Again, she said that the Regional Inspector had stated that he had sent various notes to the Chief Inspector but that he never got any reply. This was in accordance with the usual procedure, under which the Chief Inspector would record his observations—and convey them to the Inspecting Officers only where he considers their action to be inadequate. There was, therefore, no default on his part.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty alleged that the Chief Inspector had gone about telling people personal things about her. The Chief Inspector has denied this.

She further mentioned that according to the Mines Act, the Chief Inspector should not, directly or indirectly, be interested in any person or relation employed in any mining area, but that a large number of relations of the present Chief Inspector were so employed. The Mines Act does not contain any such provision. A specific allegation was that the Chief Inspector's brothers, brother-in-law etc. are employed in mining concerns or near mining areas. The correct position is that the Chief Inspector has no such brother-in-law and he has only one brother employed in a non-coal mine. Other allegations were that his brother is the General Manager of the Raniganj Coal Association, that his brother-in-law is a Welfare Officer in a mine, that one of his brothers is an agent of Shaw Wallace Collieries, and that a very large number of his relations are in the mining areas. All this is incorrect, the position being, that there is a cousin of the Chief Inspector employed in the Raniganj Coal Association, and a distant relation in a mine. I may add that the Chief Inspector had taken the permission of Government whenever such permission was necessary.

Another Hon'ble Member, Shri S. M. Bannerjee, observed that the Chief Inspector might make the Mines Department his family affair but that he (Shri Bannerjee) was concerned only with the latter's becoming a member of the Indian Mine Managers' Association. But the fact is that none of his relations is in the Mines Department and that he is not a member of the Association.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri Bannerjee were requested to correct their incorrect statements but they have not done so. I may urge upon these Members, possessing privileged position, not to make incorrect and wholly wrong statements particularly against persons who are precluded from defending themselves here. It is all the more unfortunate that the Hon'ble Members concerned have not shown ordinary courtesy to rectify the mistake even when it was pointed out to them.

**Shri Punsoose (Ambalapuzha):** On a point of order. I want to know whether the hon. Minister was placing before us the results of certain investigations that he has made. If that is so, then the entire results may be placed before us. I do not understand how he could get up and say that certain allegations made against a certain officer were not correct, and so on. I can understand if he places all the facts before us.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not find that there is any point of order. Have the hon. Members who made the allegations placed before the House the detailed information? How did they get this information?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat):** Yes.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Let them place all that. What I would say with respect to such matters is this. I have always held that so far as officers are concerned, if any hon. Member wants to make any allegation, he should

give previous notice that he is going to make allegations against particular officers, in which case, then and there, the hon. Minister would be in a position to reply. If, without doing so, they make allegations, then the Minister makes inquiries, and he places the facts before the House.

As a matter of fact, in this case, I wanted to have both the parties before me and then try to bring about a reconciliation between the two, and find out whether the statement made by the hon. Member is correct or requires any modification. Instead of doing that myself I requested the hon. Deputy-Speaker to invite both these hon. Members to his Chamber, and have this matter thrashed out as to which statement is correct. He ultimately reported to me that Shri Abid Ali must be allowed to make his statement. Therefore, I have permitted him to make this statement.

In such cases as this, where any hon. Member makes a statement against any hon. Minister or any officer in his Ministry, then the Minister is given an opportunity to give his own version of it, and there the matter ends. We are not a High Court here to go into this matter. We are not going to appoint a court of inquiry here and then decide this matter. Both the statements stand on record. No further proceedings would be allowed in this connection.

**Shri Abid Ali:** With regard to what you have just stated, I may submit that after these statements were made, we made investigation, not with a view to contradict, but to know what the correct position was. And after it was known to us, we brought the facts to the notice of both the hon. Members with the request that they may themselves like to correct the statement and correct the position here. But the hon. lady Member said that she had made some corrections in the reports subsequently. That was checked up. Barring that, the point was discussed further in the presence of the Deputy-Speaker. I would have

[Shri Abid Ali]

been very much happy if they themselves would have made this statement, but as they refused and they preferred to follow this procedure, therefore, this statement has been made.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** May I make this point clear. As for the names of the various people that he has mentioned, we again gave him the names. I say again that it is an incorrect statement which he has made. He has made it on the basis of what the Chief Inspector of Mines has told him, not on the basis of his having enquired into the matter.....

**Shri Abid Ali:** That is incorrect.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** ....in these very mines about which we have mentioned. First, there is Shri Grewal, who calls the Chief Inspector of Mines 'Mera Chacha', and who is associated with the Madhya Pradesh mining interests. Then, there is his brother, Shri Iqbal Singh, who has a key position in the Barajamda area owned by the main mining interests of the area, Messrs. Bird & Co. Then, there is his cousin Shri Jagat Singh Grewal, who is general manager of Kastore group of collieries. There is another relation of his, Shri Balbir Singh, who is an agent of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. Then, his son is in Messrs. Bird and Co., which has mining interests. Then, his brother-in-law is in the Bengal Cals.

They are all there. We maintain that. There is nothing wrong in what we had stated.

**Shri Abid Ali:** There may always be common names; they are not family names.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** Probably, they disown the brother.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I did not mention any names of the relations. I simply said this I have

no objection if Shri Grewal makes the Mining Department his family affair; I am only concerned with the fact that he should not become a member of this association. The hon. Deputy Minister said before the Deputy-Speaker in his chamber, that he did apply for membership, but today, by making this statement, he denies everything. This is most unfair. \*\*\* \*\*\*

**Shri Abid Ali:** No.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members need not take this opportunity to make further allegations. That portion may be withdrawn by the hon. Member. Is he prepared to withdraw it? Otherwise, it would have to be expunged.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister has stated that we have not shown ordinary courtesy to rectify the mistake even when it was pointed out to us, and he has given us advice. He should also withdraw that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Advice is all right. But that does not mean that aspersions should be cast against a Minister.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** He has done that. In the name of correction, he has cast aspersions. I did not object, but normally, it should never have been allowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyhow, that portion would be expunged. I would not allow any further discussions. I have heard enough already. There cannot be questions and cross-questions now.

The only procedure is this. Let it be clearly understood. If any hon. Member makes a statement or if any hon. Minister makes a statement, which, according to the hon. Minister or according to the hon. Member, as the case may be, is not correct, I send it to the other side which takes

exception to it and then ask him or her to correct; and if that is done, the matter ends there. No further discussion will be allowed on the floor of the House on that. I do not know what further remedies there will be. The matter will be there on the records.

Now, we shall proceed with further consideration.....

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** May I make one submission?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it is not in this connection. The hon. Member is not concerned in this.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Not in respect of this, but I want to make a submission.....

**Mr. Speaker:** If any hon. Member wants to make a statement, let not the work of the House be interrupted. This is not a public meeting where anybody can get up at any particular time and then say that he wants to make a speech or a statement. We are governed by the Rules of Procedure. We have got an Order Paper. If the hon. Member wants to say anything further with respect to the Bill, then I shall take up the Bill first, and then call the hon. Member, and he may say what he wants to say.

—  
12.27 hrs.

**MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL—**  
contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nanda on the 8th December, 1959, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be taken into consideration”.

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** Yesterday, I had just com-

menced my reply to the debate on the motion for consideration of the Mines (Amendment) Bill. I expressed my appreciation in the House....

**Mr. Speaker:** The time allotted for this Bill is 6 hours. The time taken already is 3 hours and 28 minutes. The hon. Minister is now replying to the debate on the motion for consideration. Now, 2 hours and 32 minutes remain. Even if the hon. Minister takes 32 minutes, still we shall have 2 hours left for the clause-by-clause consideration.

**Shri Nanda:** How much time is allotted to me?

**Mr. Speaker:** He can take about 32 minutes. There is ample time. If he wants fifteen or twenty minutes more, he can take.

**Shri Nanda:** There was a very wide and general appreciation of the need and the vital importance of the provisions of the amending Bill before the House. There was also, I recognise, a certain measure of opposition. A few members had expressed a sense of disquiet about some clauses of the Bill.

I think there is a very great deal of misapprehension about the intent and the effect of the provisions of this Bill, in the minds of those hon. Members and others who had expressed a kind of a feeling of alarm about what might flow from this Bill as a consequence of its provisions.

Now, what are the provisions to which exception is being taken? When we analyse all this criticism, we find that it ultimately comes down to those clauses which refer to penalties, that is, the enhanced penalties which are now proposed by this legislation. And those hon. Members have assumed that a string of consequences is going to follow from this. They have imagined much of it, that there is going to be a great deal of harassment to the managers in the mines, from what they call junior inspectors.

[Shri Nanda]

They have said that these inspectors have not got sufficient experience, and they want to foist on the management the responsibility for doing certain things which should be theirs. I do not really follow what exactly this means. But the point was that the managers would feel these conditions becoming oppressive; and they would be scared away; and people will not be attracted to the mines, that is, suitable people will not be attracted to the mines. We have big targets of productivity before us, and we do not have sufficient managers to run our mines, and, therefore, this sort of thing would be bad. That was the picture drawn. It was further said that there was no occasion really for such a drastic legislation. What has happened? According to them, if you analyse the statistics of accidents, you will find that a very large proportion of them is accounted for by what are called misadventures, and cases for which the management themselves are responsible form a relatively very small proportion. It is further being said that out of those cases also, when you see the results of the prosecutions, you find that the convictions possibly will show that only a third of those cases have been brought home. The inference is that there is not really any problem of a large magnitude and there is no serious situation which has developed to call for such severe measures and increase in penalties to such a large extent. It has been further stated that apart from the effect on the mines and the management—uneasiness, anxiety and all that—there is the further question of our volume of production. It is said the level of production, our targets and the plans will suffer and costs will rise.

This is the kind of picture that has been drawn. As I looked into these things, I am thoroughly convinced that there is really no basis at all for this kind of frightening picture. There is no foundation at all for the things which have been said. They have raised a super-structure on

practically no foundations at all. They have cited some figures. Since those figures have been taken from some of our own publications, I do not question them. But they have got the figures the wrong way. They have put wrong meanings into those figures.

But before I proceed to show what exactly is the perspective regarding the statistics about accidents, I may just draw attention to one very important fact. In relation to the question of penalties, I have a table here indicating the amounts of fine imposed in rupees. I have figures for 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and part of 1959—as far as I could obtain. There is a very striking revelation here. The figures show that the large bulk of the decisions on these prosecutions resulted in fines of Re. 1 to Rs. 100, and if you include fines from Rs. 101 to Rs. 200, that will possibly constitute the overwhelming majority of those cases. Then there are some cases between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and more. Above Rs. 500, there may be in the whole course of these six years not more than 8 or 9. Between Rs. 401 and Rs. 500, there are in all about 25 or so. Between Rs. 301 and Rs. 400 also, there is practically almost the same number and the rest are mostly below Rs. 200 and some between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.

What is the meaning of these figures? What are we quarrelling about? These are the fines imposed. And if they are doubled or trebled, what are they going to mean? I think they have no significance at all. So that to raise an outcry about the enhancement of penalties and to make it appear as if it is going to subject a large class of persons doing their useful work in the mines to certain conditions of panic almost—that they will be scared away as a result of the enhancement of the penalties—is unjustified. What have those penalties provided in the law so far done? As I said yesterday, as far as I could find

out, there are not many cases of imprisonment at all. There is hardly a case of imprisonment of an owner or manager.

The question of cancellation of certificates was raised. One of the objections related to that clause. Of course, we are now dealing with it in a manner which is acceptable. But what has happened even there? I do not know how many cases there will be. There will be hardly any case of cancellation. So let us take a reasonable view of the situation, and let us not try to create panic in the minds of those who do not understand the realities of the situation and the facts. So much about penalties.

Now I come to the other fact stated by them, the position regarding the number of accidents. How many of them are cases regarding which responsibility has to be shouldered by the owner or the manager and what proportion is of those cases where they may be called just misadventures, that is where the responsibility cannot be traced, where anything may have happened? I find that there is really no case at all. It does not do any good to take this as a kind of basis for opposing these innocuous provisions. It has been suggested that the figure regarding the fault of the management—the figure which they cited—was about 10 per cent or 11 per cent. To that has to be added the number of faults of the supervisory staff also which is, of course, under their control. I find that in 1954, it was 11.03 per cent. that is, the faults of the management. The figure of faults of the subordinate supervisory staff is 13.52 per cent. The total comes to 24.55 per cent. That is considerable, appreciable, big enough. But the worst of it is that this proportion has been increasing. That is an important thing which has to be borne in mind. In the next two years, it rose to between 30 and 33 per cent. In 1957, the figure was 42.15 per cent.

Now, if anything is alarming, it is this; it is not the penalties which we

are thinking of bringing into this legislation or the other provisions which we are making to strengthen our sanctions and to introduce more safeguards. The responsibility of the management for accidents has not declined, has not stayed at the same level, but has increased. The position has worsened in that respect. Therefore, possibly it may call for a reconsideration from another angle.

Regarding convictions, I have given as much information as I have. I had said that there was hardly a case of imprisonment. The information I have received is that there has been no case of imprisonment of an owner or manager so far. Regarding convictions, an effort was made to create the impression that the number of convictions was very small in relation to the number of prosecutions. As far as the statistics which are available to me from the reports of the Chief Inspector are concerned, I find that that percentage is fairly high—very high. I think some kind of wrong method of calculation has been adopted when it is stated that it is only about 33 per cent., or so. It is more than 75 per cent. Whatever figures I have been able to get relating to the period from 1951 to 1958, part of 1959 also, show this.

Having stated this I think I have destroyed the whole basis of that big outcry that what we were going to do might have very undesirable consequences for the managers, for the owners and for production and also for costs.

If production is desired safety is very much more so. It may also be realised that production and safety are not necessarily in conflict. I think the more we look after safety the more production we are going to have. I do not know whether any calculations have been made of the production we have lost on account of the accidents. If there is greater care shown for the avoidance of accidents, naturally, we are going to have better production. The only effect on production may be

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due to a certain clause—I believe 72A. The hon. Member who is not present here now, Shri Guha, said that such violations will grow and that we are now providing for penalties, such severe penalties of imprisonment for these violations. Perhaps, it was not realised that clauses 72A and 72B refer to cases where the Chief Inspector or the Inspector has gone and seen the conditions and are given certain directions about what should be done and what should not be done, and finally finds that the condition has become so dangerous that to continue the employment of the workers there will involve serious risk to the life of the workers. This arises when he says: 'Stop this work; do not employ these workers in this work; and still the workers are kept on the work. I do not think anybody will have the heart to say that such contraventions can be permitted and that they should not be discouraged to the utmost extent possible.

A point was raised about the Mines Department. I realise that we have not adequately manned it. But it is not because we have not made provision for it. We have not been able to secure a sufficient number. We have provided for an increase in the salaries of the number we have provided for and it may be that there is a greater demand on higher salaries in the private sector. Maybe that. Of course, arrangements are being made to increase the facilities for training so that we may have a larger supply. The qualifications of the inspectors are a degree and along with that some experience also. It may be 5 years. We have now laid down the conditions. The position is this; we cannot make it very much more strict at this stage.

But the point is that that inspector whom somebody calls a junior inspector has to be a competent person. In every place there will be some juniors and seniors, some at the top and some at the bottom. There are seniors and juniors everywhere. They

are only being asked to do things they are capable of and which they are competent to do. There are others, the Regional Inspectors, the Chief Inspectors and the Deputy Chief Inspectors who are looking after more responsible work. There is no point in referring to inspectors making things difficult or their harassing them. There are provisions for appeals and references to higher bodies. I do not think there is any reason at all for this kind of feeling.

But the real point is that so far as accidents are concerned—and I think some kind of reference was made to a positive approach about it—this has to be there. We have got to see all those things done which will make for the maximum safety not as a result of these penalties. I agree with that. It should be through the cooperation of the managers and the owners and workers and trade unions to which we may add now this training and other measures of research.

Some hon. Member has referred to research and I think it is very important. When an accident arises, this is not only to find out who is at fault—that must be done in order to create a deterrent effect—but it has also to be found as to what exactly was responsible for the accident. If any new knowledge arises, it should be translated into our regulations etc. If there are obscure facts, then our responsibility is to see that as a result of greater research—more intensive research—we are able to devise new ways of dealing with the situation.

As a result of the various happenings before and after this Chinnakuri Court of Inquiry, certain problems have been referred to the bodies which have been dealing with the question of research. The Central Mining Research Institute at Dhanbad and others are also engaged in some research in these matters. All the recommendations of the Chinnakuri

Court of Inquiry have been passed on to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for necessary action. I may inform the House that certain researches are being initiated. I have made specific mention of it because I thought this was an important matter on the positive side.

I may repeat that we are not relying on penalties alone for securing safety. That will be a very unsound approach and that is not going to be our sheet-anchor. Our sheet-anchor in this matter is the goodwill of the managers also very much. Therefore, it is going to be our sincere endeavour throughout and their points of view are fully appreciated and taken into consideration in the administration of the Mines Department. It should not simply become a routine matter because there are certain powers and they can be exercised irrespective of what the objective conditions are and what other positive measures have to be taken in order to get those results.

I have also explained to the managers who met me and I am stating it on the floor of the House that we will place much greater reliance on the cooperation and goodwill of the managers. I hope they will respond not because it is a kind of routine responsibility but it is a major responsibility. It is there because they are also exposed to risks. Nobody says that all the managers are wrong or many of them are; but there will be a few.

These penalties to which I referred are for the sake of those few who transgress all limits of ordinary safety. Most of the managers have not to think of this at all; they have only to think of discharging all their responsibilities in the best possible manner, which, I believe, would be all that could be expected of them.

Regarding the question of production, it was asked by one hon. Member here whether we had consulted the Ministry concerned with production in this matter, whether the consent of

the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel had been secured. The answer of course is in the affirmative. Everything has been examined by them and others. There could be no doubt in the mind of hon. Members about it. It is the usual procedure. I have to emphasise this that before anything can be done there have to be a series of consultations, to and fro, consultations not only among the Ministries but with persons and the bodies concerned, trade unions, States, etc. That accounts for the time consumed in dealing with these matters. That is my answer to Shri Vittal Rao. If two years are taken for finalising some regulations, it must be understood that it is due to this. I have got the whole history of the various steps through which we have gone in regard to the regulations. Maybe, there could have been a little more expeditious handling; or there could not have been. But by and large, this time is inevitable. Sometimes the trade unions themselves take a lot of time. We ask them to send replies; we remind them also. These things contribute to the delays but the trade unions themselves contribute liberally too. Maybe, they are not properly organised and all that. But let us not say that the Government alone is responsible. Either the Government does not consult others with regard to these questions or it should consult before a law is passed or regulation is to be framed. There has to be maximum consultation. Once we decide, there has to be the most effective enforcement. Before that there should be no hurry. I am of that mind. There must be the fullest consultation with all concerned.

Now, regarding production, etc. some figures were quoted which were against the workers. In the United States, the output per man-shift is 6.6 tons or so. It was pointed out that in India it was only .41 or so. It shows that the Indian worker is exceedingly inefficient. But there are other figures. For the U.K. the corresponding figure is 1.28, Germany

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1.11, France 0.9, etc. That means that these figures cannot be read in this way. They have to be related to the conditions in which work is carried on, to the extent mechanisation has gone and so on. I may add that I have seen the figures of the mining industry: I say that the production and productivity should increase much more than is the case now. But even as it is, there has been improvement in the output per man-shift. It was 0.34 at the beginning of 1957 and it is now 0.41 and for a part of the year 1959 it is 0.42. That has to be improved. I am not quite satisfied. I wish it were more. Let us do everything possible to improve this rate of productivity in this industry in a positive and proper manner.

Lest it be said that while we have been taking more work from the miners, we have not been doing anything to them at all, I shall say this. Possibly there were some impressions sought to be created like this. It was a wrong impression. From the index of real earnings—I am not talking of the money wages or the nominal wages—making allowance for the cost of living shows that they had a very good deal. I do not want to go into all the figures. I will content myself by stating the fact. Besides, we have to keep in view that we want more production fully consistent with the requirements of safety. Of course the costs are related to that and the workers have to be properly rewarded. Conditions are improving in this respect and should improve further.

I come to the part of the discussion in this House which found fault about certain omissions regarding this Bill. We have done several good things but some other things could also have been thought of in this connection. That was the argument. It should have been a more comprehensive Bill. I have already given an idea of the battle that has to be waged between making things comprehensive and

getting them done quickly. If we go on making it more and more comprehensive, maybe, it may take 3-4 years more. I believe it was in August 1958 that some provisions were agreed upon. Afterwards, certain big accident took place and then we had this. Everything that was known by this time has been provided for.

After that some new recommendations have arisen and some new ideas have developed. Should we bring them all in this Bill? What would be the result? For instance, there has been this conference on safety. Certain conclusions have emerged. Some of them have already been incorporated in this Bill and the hon. Member himself is aware of them. Some others which are accepted are not going to be put in the Bill because they are matters suitable for regulation. There are certain other recommendations which do not bring things to a final stage. It was recommended that some committees should be appointed. We have appointed them. I have got a list of the committees appointed. There are some committees: committee on mining industries requirement for safety equipment, committee for investigating into the fatigue factor among the mine workers, committee on safety education and propaganda, committee on lighting and ventilation in mines and standing safety advisory committees. As part of our recommendations, these were made and in the implementation of those recommendations, the committees have been appointed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Have the committees done any work?

Shri Nanda: The safety conference was not held very long ago. These committees have been appointed as part of those recommendations. I am not constantly in touch with every committee. But in case the hon. Member is interested in the work of any particular committee, I shall get the details. Why I have said all this

is because a grievance was made of this by Shri Vittal Rao. I am showing how it cannot be done at this stage now. It means that these things will have to be done later on at the proper time. When these recommendations have come up and have been considered, there will have to be additional legislation in order to give effect to these recommendations to the extent such additional legislation is required.

There was the question of increase in hours.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Reduction in hours.

13 hrs.

Shri Nanda: These hours now are rather much more than what they should be. That was the point made. I explained to the hon. Members outside also that this is a matter on which we cannot just for the sake of reducing the hours bring in any new proposals abruptly. If a reduction in hours is justified and called for on the basis of a special enquiry into the fatigue factor and other conditions in this industry, well, that may be considered. That is what, possibly, one of the committees will deal with, though, apart from a real need on grounds of efficiency, fatigue etc., this is not the time to do something which will have the effect of retarding the increase in production and the fulfilment of our targets. But, as I have always said, the health and safety of the workers has to be the first consideration in all these matters.

There was another point raised about ambulances, the number of ambulances etc. I thought that hon. Members must have seen the provision. The provision there is "as prescribed". Therefore, the fixed figure will go, and it is now open to us to prescribe a kind of relationship which the hon. Member has in mind.

Then, he was very keen—some other Members also laid stress on this

matter—about training. I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members—I thought that, possibly, it would have been noticed—to clause 32 of the Bill which provides, among other things, for the insertion of a new clause under section 58 of the Act, clause 58 (fff) for rules to be framed. It enables the Government to frame rules for the imparting of instruction or training to workers and for prescribing schemes for such instruction and training. I may give this information to the House, without waiting for the passage of this Bill, that a scheme for training has also been prepared and in pursuance of a recommendation of an industrial committee on coal mining made in February, 1959, a tripartite sub-committee has been set up to examine that scheme. Therefore, the legislation contemplates that and, apart from that, action is also being taken.

There were a few other matters suggested by hon. Members in order to make the legislation more comprehensive, in order to enlarge the scope of this legislation. Well, to some of them, again, the reply will be, we will take them up later on. The matter has to be examined further. The idea with regard to worker inspectors is very much worth examining, and I think there is practical agreement about it. How exactly it is to be carried out will have to be further examined. About sick leave hon. Members have said something. We have to consider this in relation to the extension of the application of the Employees' State Insurance Act, and we will take it up along with the other proposals about extending the scope of that legislation.

I have, Sir, I believe, dealt with most of the points which were raised, either with a view to extend the scope of this legislation or with the object of having changes made in it. I have with me the list of amendments which have been proposed. I have gone through them. With the explanation that I have offered and with certain

[**Shri Nanda**]

changes which we are ourselves going to make, of which we have given notice, changes or alterations which would go to the utmost length for the purpose of satisfying any possible feeling of doubt or fear, I should hope that the amendments will not be pressed.

There is one amendment tabled by the hon. lady Member there, which also coincides with our thinking on the subject, about the question of enquiry into cancellation of certificate. I would be prepared to accept that amendment; for the rest, Sir, I do not see there is any need for having any other amendment considered. It is a question of taking up the time of the House, and in that way, I believe, if the other amendments are withdrawn we can go through the matter quickly.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is any hon. Member pressing his amendment? The amendments moved are: 1, 20 and 21.

**Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk):** I am not pressing my amendment No. 20, as the hon. Minister has given an assurance that training and other things will be taken up.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabardwip):** I am not pressing my amendment No. 1.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Ghosal is not here. He has moved his amendment. I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri K. R. Achar, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Satis

Chandra Samanta, Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri T. Sanganna and Shri Aurobindo Ghosal and 10 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;

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." (21).

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2—(Amendment of section 2)**

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 36,—

after "dressing" insert "screening, washing". (34).

Sir, the object of my amendment is to include the screening and washing plants as well in the definition. In every coal mine there are a large number of workers employed in the screening and washing plants. Whereas in the Bill they have included rope-ways and other conveyors, they have failed to include these screening and washing plants. Screening and washing plants are ancillary to the coal mining industry. If these plants are also not clearly mentioned, there is every danger of these plants being exempted from the operation of the Mines Act. Workshop, power house and other things have been included but not screening and washing plants. I want to include them and bring them under the purview of the Mines Act so that the conditions of work there also may be regulated by the provisions contained in the Mines Act. This is a very simple amendment, Sir, and I think the hon. Minister would not have any objection to accept it.

**Shri Nanda:** I have got this question examined, and I have been advised, on technical grounds there is no need for this and there will be no difficulty arising on account of these plants not having been included.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 19, insert—

(ii) "manager" of a mine means a person duly appointed and paid by the owner or agent of a mine and having qualifications as are required by the Coal Mines Regulations and will

be answerable to the owner or the agent of the mine". (22).

My amendment refers to the definition of "manager". I would request the hon. Minister to see that the definition of "manager" is added. Definitions of "managing agents" and other things have been given. I know that the manager's qualification has been defined in the regulations and other things. But in the body of the Bill, the definition of a manager must be put in. The manager is a prominent man, as has been mentioned by the hon. Minister himself. From the technical point of view, the manager is a key-man in the mine. So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept this definition as given in my amendment.

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir. This is wholly unnecessary. All these things have been provided for. This is a question about the manager of a mine. The amendment says:

"'manager' of a mine means a person duly appointed and paid by the owner or agent of a mine and having qualifications as are required by the Coal Mines Regulations . . ." etc.

What the manager should be, has been fully provided for.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2, line 36, after "dressing" insert "screening, washing". (34).

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. S. C. Samanta:** I am not pressing my amendment No. 22.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 8.—(Substitution of new section for section 8)**

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

- (1) Page 4, (i) in line 18, after "glass sand" insert "building stone, fullers earth, lime stone".
- (ii) in line 15, omit "building stone".
- (iii) in lines 15 and 16, omit "fullers earth and lime stone". (23).
- (2) Page 4, line 25, for "fifty" substitute "twenty". (24).

Some exemption is being given for those mines or excavations or quarries like building stones, fullers earth and lime stone, and to the number of workers. If the number of workers exceeds 50, then the Mines Act will be applicable to them. Firstly, I shall dispose of the numerical strength. As regards the Factories Act, any factory employing 20 persons, without power, comes under the purview of the Factories Act. I do not understand why in mining, which is a more risky operation, the figure should be 50, whether it is building stone, quarrying or lime stone, or fullers earth. Therefore, I wanted that the same facilities which are given in the Factories Act should be given to these miners also.

I do not know whether the Ministry has consulted the Department of Mines and Fuel when exempting fullers earth from the purview of this Act.

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not know why certain conditions are precedent, for bringing fullers earth under the purview of the Mines Act. Fullers earth is a very good mineral. Large deposits of this have been recently found in Rajasthan. This

is very useful for the chemical industry. It is going to earn a lot. We are importing fullers earth under a different name. Unfortunately, this mineral is being imported into our country, but we find that large deposits of the same mineral are found in our country. Only it is imported under a different name.

Apart from that, in Rajasthan there are huge stone quarries and there is monopoly interest also. A large number of building stone quarries, especially red stone quarries, are excavated in Rajasthan—in Jaipur and Jodhpur. The workers there are already working under a great handicap. I know that the minimum wages for them have not also been fixed. Even if a person dies of an accident, the payment of compensation takes a very long time. Of course, there is the legal provision. They can go to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and get things done. But, while they are working under a great handicap, I do not want them to be exempted from the Mines Act. You can exempt, if you want, the workers working in the sand stone and other quarries. But I do not want the Government to exempt those engaged especially in the mines, such as building stone, fullers earth and lime stone. Lime stone is a very hazardous thing. It is more hazardous than some other mines. For example, the workers there contract some sort of disease. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendments including the amendment which seeks to substitute "twenty" for "fifty". The three minerals which I have mentioned should not be exempted from the purview of the Mines Act.

Shri Nanda: So far as the later part of the observations made by the hon. Member is concerned—the inclusion of certain other items—my answer is, if it is considered necessary that the Act should be applied to any particular item such as lime stone or other mine, notifications could be issued under this sub-section. In fact, the provisions now in force already

mention the names of such mines. Therefore, these amendments are not necessary.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The exemptions are not in the same clause.

**Shri Nanda:** The exemptions are not in the same clause. Now, regarding the number, if it were applicable on a large scale to ordinary mines, it would be a different thing. Here is a special case where we are otherwise exempting small quarries especially for prospecting purposes. These are rather limited purposes. Therefore, I do not think that at this stage, at any rate, we need change the number.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Sub-clause (2) refers to actual mining. It is not prospecting in this case.

**Shri Nanda:** The hon. Member referred to large excavations which are made for prospecting purposes only and not for the purpose of obtaining mineral for use or sale. Sub-clause (b) of clause 3 refers to "any mine engaged in the extraction of kankar," etc. The number which is mentioned as 50 comes under the proviso. Several provisos are there:

"the workings do not extend below superjacent ground; or (ii) where it is an opencast working—" etc.

Therefore, the fact has to be taken in combination with all the other provisions. I think, taking all these provisions together, ample provision has been made in this regard.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I am not pressing my amendments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is all right.

*The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*  
*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4—(Substitution of new section for section 6)**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I beg to move: Page 5, line 22, add at the end

"and the respective Inspectors shall give information to owners, agents or managers of mines concerned about it". (25).

In the existing Act, in sub-section (2), the Inspector will give information to the owners, agents and managers of the mines. Here, the Chief Inspector is asked to declare those areas, and the mineowners may not be sufficiently informed about it. So, to make the provision clear and the responsibility being made clear as regards the mineowners, and because the mineowners must be informed correctly of their responsibility, I want to add:

"and the respective Inspector shall give information to owners, agents or managers of mines concerned about it."

So, it will be made more clear that the owners will be responsible.

**Shri Nanda:** The position is, in fact, that the jurisdiction of the inspectors is being circulated to the management by the Chief Inspector. This will continue to be done. So, there is no need for accepting the amendment.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I am not pressing my amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*  
*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*  
*Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9—(Amendment of section 18)**

**Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhuri (Nabdwip):** I beg to move:

Page 5, omit line 35. (2).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is the hon. Minister accepting the amendment?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir.

**Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhuri:** The Minister has explained the position and I would not press the amendment very hard. But I think it must be borne in mind that if you do remove this line 35, it does not really hurt the Bill. But the managers are rightly apprehensive that there might be some harassment owing to minor offences. If you omit line 35, it would safeguard them. But if the hon. Minister feels that minor harassments would not be there, I would not press the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar):** Sir, you will be pleased to see that clause 9 takes away the proviso to section 18. The proviso is given on page 42. A perusal of section 18 will show that this proviso is very great help and a sort of protection to the owner of the mines. I am impressed by the argument of those who want to make owners responsible in every respect, but at the same time, there is a limit even to the responsibility of the owner of the mines. Of course, the owner is the person who is benefited by the mines being worked; ultimately he is the person who reaps the greatest advantage and, therefore, there is good reason why his responsibility should not be restricted. But my whole apprehension is that people who want to make the owner responsible for the acts of contravention by any person whatever do not realise that the owner's vicarious responsibility fully extends to consequences of acts done by employees, under Civil Law.

The owner of the mine is liable for the damages caused by any of his servants, managers or anybody else. He is the owner and so, under the civil law, for anything done by any of his employees, he is responsible. But so far as criminal responsibility is concerned, my humble submission is, if criminal responsibility of every person in this land should be governed by the principles of criminal jurisprudence, the owner ought not be guilty if there is no *mens rea* or neglect. If he has not done anything wrong considering his ideas, thoughts and the background of his action and discharge of responsibility, he should not be held responsible. I would not mind if he is held responsible for his neglect also. But supposing a person has done 100 per cent. what is expected of him and everything in his power, yet to hold him responsible vicariously and say he is guilty is not correct. You look at the proviso to section 18:

"Provided that the owner or agent shall not be so deemed if he proves—

(a) that he was not in the habit of taking, and did not in respect of the matter in question take, any part in the management of the mines; and

(b) that he had made all the financial and other provisions necessary to enable the manager to carry out his duties; and

(c) that the offence was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance."

What else remains? Sir, I am reminded of a story of a merchant to whose shop a person went and purchased *gur* for one rupee. Ultimately the man did not like the transaction; the *gur* was given back and the man got the rupee back. Yet the purchaser said, "You have got something out of it". If a person just performs 100 per cent. of the duties required of him and yet if he is guilty because he is the owner, then it will be ignoring all the principles of criminal jurisprudence.

If a man is to be held vicariously liable, it is absolutely necessary that some act or negligence must be proved. But here by this proviso and section, he has taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his powers enforcing the provisions of the Act. After all these things have been done, what else remains to hold him guilty passes my comprehension. I admit the owner should not be lightly let off, because he is the person who would gain ultimately. There are provisions in the civil law under which he is liable. The difficulty is those provisions are not enforced. Government have not appropriated any fund and do not pay any subsidy to any person to enforce the civil liabilities of a owner; only the criminal liability is enforced. Even though he is not liable under the criminal jurisprudence, he is still made liable under the provisions of this Act. In all circumstances, whoever may be guilty, to say that the liability is the owner's by virtue of the fact that he is the owner, is too much. You can say he is guilty in all possible circumstances, but do not make him guilty even if there is nothing which can be called to be wrong or if he is not guilty of rashness or negligence.

For these reasons, this proviso should be kept as it is. It has stood the test of time. This is the only protection for the owner; otherwise he will be guilty in all circumstances. If he is not liable in any way, he ought not to be made liable by virtue of the proviso to section 18 being taken away.

**Shri Nanda:** I am very grateful to the hon. Member for his interest in this piece of legislation. He has naturally picked up the proviso that is going to be removed. But possibly he has not taken notice of the earlier portion of the same section, viz. sub-section (2). That is already there in the nature of a safeguard and protection against any kind of mis-

carriage of justice. I will read that sub-section:

"(2) In the event of any contravention of any such provisions by any person whosoever, the owner, agent and manager of the mine shall each be deemed also to be guilty of such contravention unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing to the best of his power enforcing those provisions, to prevent such contravention."

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I have also referred to this in my argument. This and the proviso make him totally immune.

**Shri Nanda:** Possibly the hon. Member may also be knowing the further background of this matter. This thing was introduced at a certain stage in this legislation on the analogy of a similar provision in the U.K. Mines Act, 1911. Later on, as a result of the advice they received, that provision has since been deleted from the U.K. Act. A new section—section 76—has also been introduced. Section 76 enables a firm, association, public company or private company to nominate a particular person from among its partners, members, directors or shareholders to bear the responsibility of the owner. All other members, partners etc. can escape responsibility. Then, under section 77, if any person is the actual offender, the owner can escape liability by having that person summoned. We brought in these sections 76 and 77 earlier, but somehow we had not been able to bring them in line with the UK legislation. So, in respect of this matter we are only trying to bring an Act in line with that. And we have done it on the advice of some experienced people who have some reputation in this matter.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Sections 76 and 77 have no bearing, so far as criminal liability is concerned. This is only to provide for a contingency where a scapegoat is

(Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava)  
brought forward. But this will not cover cases, so far as criminal liability is concerned.

**Shri Nanda:** It has a bearing on criminal responsibility, as far as I can understand. I have examined and discussed it with many members. I have asked the question: if we delete it and the rest, whatever remains, is it not quite adequate for all purposes that can be thought of in reason? I have been given the answer. Suppose this proviso had not been there; then no one was going to tell us: why don't you bring in a proviso? It was there, as I have pointed out, as a result of the experience in the U.K. They deleted it and made some changes. We have made some changes but we had so far not deleted this.

I may also refer the hon. Member to something else which transpired in this House. It was pointed out by some hon. Members that in a number of cases what happens is that somebody is appointed, or nominated, to take responsibility. He goes on signing on their behalf. The object of this provision is that while an adequate measure of protection should remain, nobody should be hauled up for things which he has not done. Needless looseness in the provision, which may unnecessarily complicate the matter, that should not remain. The question is a simple one. If he proves that he had taken all reasonable precautions and steps in his power for enforcing these provisions and to prevent their contravention, he is free from all liability. Is it not enough?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 11.** —(Substitution of new sections for sections 21 and 22).

**Shrimati Hira Lal Choudhury:** I beg to move:

Page 6, line 34,—

for "an Inspector" substitute "the Additional Chief Inspector or the Deputy Chief Inspector." (3)

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I beg to move:

Page 8, line 18,—

add at the end—

"which shall submit its report within a month". (26)

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

(1) Page 8, line 13,—

add at the end "or Mining Board" (28).

(2) Page 8, line 18,—

add at the end "or Mining Boards" (29).

(3) Page 8, line 19

after "Committee" insert "or Mining Board" (30).

(4) Page 6, line 26,—

add at the end—

"The number of ambulance vans to be kept will be in proportion to the number of persons employed." (43).

(5) Page 7, line 40,—

add at the end—

"All such appeals shall be disposed of by the Chief Inspector of Mines within fifteen days from the receipt of such appeals." (44).

(6) Page 8, line 12,—

after "same" insert "as soon as possible" (45).

One of my amendments relates to reference to the Mining Board. Now, when an objection is made by the manager, that is, he does not agree with the instructions issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines, it is provided that it may be referred to a committee. In my amendment I have suggested that it may be referred to the Mining Board. One of the objects of moving this amendment is to obviate any delay in the disposal of appeals. Suppose it has to be referred to a committee. Then a committee has to be appointed by the Government of India, and they have to consider it. It will take some time. So, I suggest that whenever they think that it is a matter of not so very great importance they could refer it to the Mining Board. These Mining Boards have already been constituted in several States, and they are tripartite in nature. They could as well do this work. If the Government think that the Mining Boards are not competent enough, I think we should better do away with these Mining Boards. If the Government think that they are third-rate or fourth-rate bodies, Government could easily do away with it. Therefore, whenever the Government think it necessary, they could easily refer these matters to the Mining Board. Then, suppose there is an instruction by the Inspector of Mines that such and such safety measures should be undertaken in a mine and until those measures are taken, the owner cannot proceed with further mining operations. In such a condition, if the manager disagrees, a reference could be made to the Chief Inspector of Mines. What I have provided in my amendment is that the Chief Inspector of Mines should dispose of such appeals within a fortnight. I have specifically stated fifteen days because today the position is that we have to obtain the permission of the Chief Inspector of Mines when de-pillaring operations are carried on. The office of the Chief Inspector of Mines is situated at Dhanbad. Our past experience is that he

does not take into consideration the urgency of the situation and unnecessary delay is caused in granting permission. Even when reply-paid telegrams are sent by the manager, neither does he reply nor does he grant permission. After three or four months he says "yes, you can go ahead" without any alteration or modification in the proposal suggested by the manager. Now, if extraction is stopped, there is shrinkage of headings. Therefore, production is impeded. Workers in the particular mine have to be laid off because there is no heading. Therefore, I suggest that any appeal made to the Chief Inspector of Mines should be disposed of within fifteen days.

Then, Government want to refer disputed issues to a committee. To avoid delays in the matter, I have suggested the addition of the words "as soon as possible". Avoidance of delays will not impede production. At the same time, workers will not lose their earnings due to stoppage of work in some mines. I want that the safety measures should be observed; at the same time, disposal should be quick.

My another amendment relates to ambulance vans. There are well-developed mines which give very good production and very good profits. But ambulance vans are not provided there. Some form of stretcher is provided, which is quite insufficient. If a person has to come from 6,000 feet down and then go to the hospital it will take a long time. Further, an ambulance van will cost only Rs. 15,000 to 20,000. It can be easily bought. But, such facilities are not provided.

**Shrimati Ba Palchoudhuri:** Are not ambulances provided?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Ambulances are provided in some mines. They are not provided in some mines. I am quite aware of that position. In some

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

mines where they are large number of workers working, if there are five mines under one group, there is one ambulance kept though there are 10,000 workers working. So, when one ambulance goes away or is commissioned in service, the other man has to wait for two or three hours in case of an accident or injury. If immediate attention is given that will save the life of a person. That is why I have moved this amendment. The question of ambulance vans should be related to the strength employed.

As regards the other minor amendments, I hope the hon. Minister will accept them.

**Shrimati Ila Palchondhuri:** My amendment No. 3 is a very simple amendment. I do not think the hon. Minister should have any objection in accepting it. All that I want is that instead of 'an Inspector' the words "the Additional Chief Inspector or the Deputy Chief Inspector" be substituted. As I said in my speech yesterday, the posts of inspectors will now ultimately be filled by inexperienced people and granting them such wide powers of closing down mines and necessarily very often throwing people out of employment will, I think, cause some hardship not only to the owners but to the workers as well.

I also recommend that a committee to hear appeals of mine-owners be appointed as it does take very long to dispose of appeals. So, a standing committee may be appointed to hear appeals of the employers. In that case all the appeals could be done away with faster than today.

I would also like the hon. Minister to take note of the fact that inspectors who will be appointed now, will not be fully qualified. As you know, they have not got the five years' training that was recommended after the Amlabad explosion. You will also find that out of 30 cases of prosecution that have taken place, in actually

ten cases orders had to be withdrawn. That is in 33 per cent cases there was really misjudgment. So, when you leave it to inexperienced people, it will cause not only hardship to mine-owners but also by throwing into unemployment large numbers of people for a longer period of time would cause hardship to labour as well.

This amendment I do not think can hurt the Bill in any way but will also strengthen and widen its scope. I commend it for the acceptance of the hon. Minister.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** According to sub-section (1) of section 22, the Chief Inspector will issue orders which may not be expressly mentioned in the Bill and the owner, agent or manager, on his part may prefer an appeal to the Government who will institute a committee for giving a report to the Government and the Government will finally decide the matter. This committee may take much time to come to a decision and submit its report. So, I am submitting that after 'Committee' the words "which shall submit its report within a month" be added. If this is done, it will be better for the Inspector and also for the management. I think the hon. Minister will accept it.

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, one of the amendments that have been urged here is about the number of ambulance vans to be kept in proportion to the number of persons employed. I have already made it clear that under the existing section, in every mine where more than 500 persons are employed ambulances have to be provided, restricting this requirement to mines employing more than 500 workers is considered inadequate. That is why it has been proposed in the amendment that in every mine they have to be made readily available and there should be such arrangements for conveyance of persons to hospitals or dispensaries as may be prescribed. It is left to the Rules to prescribe the scale of ambulance, which will no doubt be related

to the strength of workers. The rules will be laid before Parliament. The amendment is therefore not necessary.

Regarding amendment No. 26 and other amendments, our view is that the time taken by the Committee to submit its report will depend upon the nature of the problem referred to it, the condition of the mine for inspection, etc. It is therefore not practicable to specify any time limit within which the Committee should submit its report. The amendments may not therefore be accepted.

Regarding other amendments, from the composition of the committee specified in section 13 it will be seen that the Committee will be an *ad hoc* one specially competent to deal with the problem referred to it. The composition of the Mining Board is laid down in section 12. It will be seen that the Board is a standing body of a general nature. Reference of an order under section 22 to such a body may not be appropriate. The amendment is therefore not acceptable.

Regarding the amendments No. 3 and 6 moved by Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri .....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No 6 has not been moved. Only No. 3 has been moved.

**Shri Nanda:** Only No. 3. This also we believe has reference to the Additional Chief Inspector. We find that there is an appeal against the Inspector's order to the Chief Inspector which they take, against indiscriminate issue of orders against the latter's order, to the Central Government. During the last ten years there have been only three cases of appeal to the Central Government. Though the Inspector is empowered to issue orders in actual practice orders are issued only by the Regional Inspectors who are senior class I officers in the scale of Rs. 1300-1600 and that too after prior consultation with the Chief Inspector. In the circumstances there

is no real need for the amendment suggested by her which I would like to oppose. I think we should not accept it.

I may also add that the terms 'Additional Chief Inspector' or 'Deputy Chief Inspector' are not defined or mentioned anywhere in the Act and if her amendment goes through these terms will have to be defined. So it will cause administrative problems.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** May I just submit one thing? Since the hon. Minister says that it is a regional officer who passes the orders, what is the objection in embodying that in the Bill?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He says that sufficient protection is there because an appeal is provided for.

Have I to put any particular amendment to the vote of the House?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All these together?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** No. I withdraw amendment No. 43.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know if the hon. Minister is not willing to accept even this 'as soon as possible'?

**Shri Nanda:** There should be some substance.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** If they do not know the meaning of 'as soon as possible' then it is all right.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Have I to put amendments No 3 and 26?

**Shri S. C. Hamanta:** I am not pressing No. 26.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** I will not press 3 either.

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I will put amendments Nos. 28, 29, 30, 44 and 45 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 28, 29, 30, 44 and 45 were put and negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 13 (Amendment of section 24).**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are two Government amendments.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** I have an amendment to clause 13.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Which one?

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** I have amendment No. 9 which is the same as Government amendment No. 16 partly.

I move:

Page 9.—

omit lines 28 to 35. (9).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendments Nos. 10 and 11 are not moved.

**Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata):** There is my amendment No. 41 also.

**Shri Abid Ali:** Sir, I beg to move:

(1) Page 9, (i) line 18, for "sub-sections" substitute "sub-section"; and

(ii) omit lines 28 to 35. (16).

(2) Pages 9 and 10,

Omit lines 39 to 41 and 1 to 7 respectively (17).

The hon. Member, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, has also moved an amendment to this clause. My senior colleague will be accepting, that amendment. Therefore, I move the rest of it:

Page 9, (i) line 18, for "sub-sections" substitute "sub-section"; ..

It is formal:

Pages 9 and 10—clause 13—this is consequential because of the acceptance of the other—omit lines 39 to 41 and 1 to 7 respectively.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** I beg to move:

Page 10—after line 7, add—

"Provided that the Central Government shall not pass any order to the prejudice of the person concerned without giving him an opportunity of being heard.

Provided further that any order passed by the Central Government shall not be a bar to his pursuing any other remedy open to him under the law." (41).

The purpose of my putting in this amendment is this. If as a result of this enquiry, a person of the supervisory staff who is not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act is dismissed, I have no objection. In case a workman is dismissed, when there is the Industrial Disputes Act, the remedy should not be denied to the persons concerned under the Industrial Disputes Act. This is my amendment.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Which is the amendment that the Government propose to accept?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Number 9.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** That is also the Government amendment.

**Shri Abid Ali:** Yes: identical. In view of its acceptance, this goes.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The Government should let us know what they are going to do?

**Shri Nanda:** I shall explain this position. This matter has been very thoroughly agitated and discussed whether the position as now being placed before the House is quite satisfactory. I am not quite sure. No more satisfactory arrangement at the moment is available. We had thought of this change in the Bill because we felt that the existing position was not good enough. But, when we came to this change, as now introduced, again certain other questions have arisen. There was a common feeling that it is not enough to have the same person enquiring into the question of the cancellation and leaving it at that. There was a general feeling that it should be again placed before some other authority, which means an appeal. We were willing to let the present thing as in the Bill to continue and make provision for an appeal. When I referred this to the Law Ministry, it was found that that would require a number of changes here and there. Therefore, at the moment, it was not possible to bring in those changes immediately. Therefore, the idea is, for the present, let the old arrangement remain and as soon as we are able to straighten out the question of appeal, where to go, we shall see. Because, at present, it is not a judicial proceeding; it is an administrative procedure. Therefore, the question of appeal does not fit in here. The enquiry report has to come to the Government. Where is the appeal? Because of these legal difficulties and drafting, etc., this has been left to remain as it is pending the straightening out of the question.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** After he has replied?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Was it a reply?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes; it was a reply. The amendment had been

moved by Shri Abid Ali. Anyhow, I will allow him.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I have nothing to add. I agree with the hon. Minister about the legal complications. In the mean time, I would earnestly request you to see that this court of enquiry for the cancellation of certificate, if any, be set up as quickly as possible.

**Shri Abid Ali:** That we will do.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Immediately, as soon as the finding is there, these enquiries should be concluded as quickly as possible. What is happening is this. I have got even now one court of enquiry holding. ....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Perhaps, the hon. Minister wants to move more quickly than as quickly as possible.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** He has not moved; that is the trouble.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 9, (1) line 18, for "sub-sections" substitute "sub-section"; and

(ii) omit lines 28 to 35. (16).

Pages 9 and 10.—

omit lines 39 to 41 and 1 to 7, respectively. (17).

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In view of the acceptance of amendment No 16, lines 28 to 35 are omitted already. Amendment No. 9 is barred so it goes off. Then, there is amendment No. 41.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** The hon. Minister did not say a word about my amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I can only put it to the House.

**Shri Nanda:** May I explain, Sir? Has it been put to the House?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It has not been put as yet. The Member wants that some reply should be given to him.

**Shri Nanda:** The position is, we do not regard it as quite necessary. I may explain if the hon. Member wants.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Am I to put it?

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** No.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 14—(Amendment of Section 30)**

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

Page 10, line 20, for "fourteen hours" substitute "twelve hours". (46).

I do not know how the Minister arrived at the figure 14 hours: spread-over to extend over a period not exceeding 14 hours. This spread-over question has been a matter of dispute every time in industrial relations between the trade unions and the employees. This spread-over question should have received the close attention of the Minister. I do not know how he arrived at the figure 14. Generally, it is 9 hours or ten hours or 12 hours. For example, in the case of wagon loaders, who go to load wagons, if the wagons are not there, they are asked to go away. From dawn to dusk, they stay there and then only, they are paid. For staying for 12 or 13 hours, he gets 8 hours' wages. This small amend-

ment, at least, the Minister may accept: instead of 14, let it be not exceeding 12 hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** From dusk to dawn, it is night and not day.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Yes; I am sorry. From dawn to dusk.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** For being not mean three or four hours. Spread over means eight hours or whatever is the normal period is extended over a larger period. Therefore, it cannot be 2 hours or 3 hours; it has to be more than 8 hours. A period of 14 hours that is specified in the proposed proviso is the same as in the existing proviso. The period of spread over specified in sub-section (2) is what is already there and there can be no question of substitution of 14 hours by 12 hours. The amendment is not necessary.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** For being there from 6 in the morning till 8, he will be paid for 8 hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 10, line 20,—  
for "fourteen hours" substitute "twelve hours" (46).

The 'Noes' have it

**Some Hon. Members** The 'Ayes' have it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It looks as if the 'Ayes' have it.

**Some Hon. Members:** The 'Noes' have it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Nobody is attending. There is such a large number of Members who desire to support the Government; but they are not just attending. I shall put it again. The question is:

Page 10, line 20, for "fourteen hours" substitute "twelve hours." (46).

*The motion was negatived*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 15.**—(Substitution of new section for section 31).

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

Page 10, line 33, for "forty-eight hours" substitute "forty-four hours" (31).

I have put in a limitation to the weekly hours of work and reducing it from 48 to 44 hours. In the mining industry, even in the very advanced industrial countries of the world, the number of weekly hours that a worker below ground has to put in ranges from 36 to 42. In the United Kingdom, it is 40. Here, in India, as an earnest of the Government's intention to improve the condition of the miners, I am only demanding a reduction of 4 hours out of 48 hours. That is, a worker has to put in only 44 hours. During the course of the last decade, in the First and Second Five Year Plans, we have done very well in mining. Production in the various sectors of the mining industry, whether coal or iron ore, has been very good, and the productivity, as just now stated by the Minister, has increased from 34 in 1951 to 41 and it is going to be 42—that is the coal miners have contributed considerably to the production.

14 hrs.

Now, what is the argument of the Minister? A committee is being appointed and it is going into the question of the working hours. The committee's recommendations may come, and Government is likely to take one year on them, and consult other parties and other organisations, and it will take two years. I have confidence

that no committee worth the name can recommend hours more than what I have put in. No committee which goes into the question of fatigue in the mining industry will recommend more than what I have stated. I have put in a very modest amendment. The miners have been demanding a 36-hour week. Actually my amendment is a compromise between their demand and the stand of the Minister.

If we are keen on increased production, they can even now have 48 hours of work a week and pay the miners double wages for the extra four hours. There are people who say that reduction in the hours of work will reduce production. I may quote a concrete example. Before the Mines Act was enforced in July, 1952 in many coal mines the workers were working for seven days in the week, but after the enforcement they had to work only six days in the week with one day weekly off without pay. They accepted it, and what do you find now after that? Production has steadily increased. From 38 million tons in 1952 we have in 1958 come to 43.5 million tons and it is going to be 45 and 47 million very soon. That means the reduction in the hours of work has not resulted in lower production. And there has not been any large increase in the complement of the workers. Today also there are only 350,000 workers in the coal mines.

I need not press this point further, because the Minister himself has accepted that there is increase in production. No doubt we have not come to the standards of U.K., and Belgium, but there they are mechanised mines. Here there are mechanised mines, hand-drilling, hand-picking etc. If the average of all this is taken, compared to the foreign countries our workers and productivity are better off, that is quite clear.

In 1946 when the Factories Act was introduced providing a 48-hour week for the workers in factories, there were people who shouted that production would be reduced and that our

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

economy would be shattered. There were employers and even members on the Treasury Benches stating that such a thing would happen. But what has been the result of the enforcement of the Factories Act? There has been an increase in production as the whole economic development of our country shows.

A worker in a coal mine is exposed to risks nine times more than a factory worker; he is subject to various occupational diseases like silicoses, pneumoconiosis, manganese poisoning etc. Is it fair to put him on a par with a factory worker working for 48 hours a week? Is it not high time that the miner demands a just share in the increased production?

In every country in the world the miner is the highest paid worker. What is happening in our country? He is still the sixth or the eighth or the tenth. So, as an earnest of Government's intentions to enthuse him for better production, to contribute to the national income, to serve the country better, I only demand a reduction of four hours a week in the working hours of the miner. The Minister has stated that he is not going to accept this amendment. Still, I commend it to the House.

**Dr. Melkote (Raichur):** I support the amendment of Shri Vittal Rao and I commend his arguments to the attention of the hon. Minister.

He has argued out his point very well. I need add only this. Even in the U.K. and other countries, while in the other industries they have fixed 48 hours, so far as miners are concerned, they have brought it down to 44 or even 36. This is principally due to the fact that the miner has to work all the time underground where the pressure of air is greater than on the surface. In a cold country like U.K. it may be more comfortable to stay underground, and hence the number of hours may be 36 to 40 but in a country like India it becomes extremely stuffy and it becomes almost un-

bearable to stay for 48 hours underground. This is the reason why the number of hours in India should be less than what it is in foreign countries. While a committee may be set up to investigate the difficulties of the miners in this respect and their efficiency, their argument is that a cut may be accepted. I therefore press the Minister to accept the amendment.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** About Shri Vittal Rao's amendment regarding hours of work, I would also commend to the Minister that if four hours cannot be reduced, at least let him accept a reduction of two hours for the time being. . . .

**Dr. Melkote:** Even a token reduction is welcome.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** . . . because when a committee goes into the question and recommends a reduction, I am sure the Minister will find it possible to reduce it. The conditions in the mines are very different from those in a factory, and also the conditions in the mines in India are much harder than in the mines in the western countries. Where we have open mines, if we have any in India, it may vary, but where it is underground I think some reduction in the hours of work, in view of the health of the miners, should be considered by the Minister.

**Shri Nanda:** I think my hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao has done his part very well. He has pleaded very eloquently, to such an extent that he has been able to move the heart of the hon. lady Member there who has been all along speaking on the other side in a way.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** I am always for the workers and for all just causes.

**Shri Nanda:** Of course, as representing the working class, he has to make that plea, but he also knows that there is a time for everything. He knows also the reply, which, he knows, is good enough. He knows that a

thing like reduction in hours of work cannot be done across the table over an amendment. It has such vast consequences. I have not said 'No' to it. I have not said that at no stage is there going to be any reduction. It may be near enough. I cannot say that at the moment. We have moved in the matter. We have left this matter to be taken up by a competent committee. If that committee, after looking into all the relevant facts, finds that there is an immediate need for a reduction, well, it will come before all of us, it will come before certain committees, and it will come before the House also.

Therefore, it is really premature for the hon. Member to move his amendment now. Of course, he has given very good reasons, but those reasons have to be tested now in the light of technical and other considerations. He has also explained that the work of the miners is a hard one. He has also pointed out that they have increased the production. In fact, I had given the figures, and he has used them with very good effect. I do not want to place the workers under any disadvantage as against the charges that were being made against them. But then, I have also pointed out, and I shall repeat now, that the workers have gained something out of it.

The index of real earnings, which was 100 in 1951, 109 in 1952, 120 in 1953, 126 in 1954, 171 in 1955, and 184 in 1956, is about 200 now. And this is after making allowances for the increase in cost of living. So, they have not done very badly.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Is this figure 200 for 1958 or 1959?

**Shri Nanda:** It is very recent. This increase does not come out of nothing. It has to be paid by somebody. Either, it must be at the cost of any margin of profit which may be excessive—we absorb it, and give it to the workers—or it has to come out of the consumers. The consumers are the industries, because these are basic commodities. Already, in order to

give this increase, the price of coal has had to be raised. Therefore, let us consider all these things calmly. If the price has to be paid in these terms, then it may have to be paid. But it should not be lightly taken. Therefore, I do not accept the amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shall I put the hon. Member's amendment to vote?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I would like to withdraw it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16**—(Substitution of new section for section 32).

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

Page 11, line 12,—

for 'twenty-four' substitute 'thirty-six' (32).

This amendment is very simple, and I suggest that it may be accepted. While moving this amendment, I have not to advance much of an argument. We want that whatever experience we have gained in the working of the railways should be applied here also. After a person has worked in a mine, when a weekly off has to be calculated, it is stated in the amending Bill that it should be only 24 hours, after his shift ends. Suppose, a person has worked in the mines and got out of the mine at 6 A.M., then, according to the amending Bill, he can be called

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for work only the next morning at 6 a.m.; he would have enjoyed by then only 24 hours, which is his weekly off. That means to say that he has to forgo twelve hours. After his shift ends he has got his legitimate due of 12 hours of rest, because he has worked the previous night. Therefore, I would suggest that this amendment may be accepted.

After all, this is nothing new. This is what is being done in the railways. According to the Hours of Employment Regulation, 36 hours should be given instead of 24 hours; that is, weekly rest means 24 hours plus the rest which is legitimately due after the work of the previous day.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The amendment is now before the House.

**Shri Nanda:** The hon. Member has cited the instance of the railways. I have not got immediately information regarding that. But possibly, there is difference in the structure of hours also. But I can cite for his benefit the Factories Act. This proposed provision is drafted on the basis of section 57 of the Factories Act. And, therefore, it does not require any change.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I put this amendment to vote now?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I would like to withdraw it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.  
The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30— (Substitution of new sections for sections 49 to 58).

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

(1) Page 16, line 5,—  
for "sixteen" substitute "ten".  
(35).

(2) Page 16, line 8,—  
for "twenty" substitute "fifteen".  
(36).

(3) Page 16.—  
after line 8, insert—

"(1A) Every person employed in a mine who has completed a calendar year's service therein shall be allowed during the subsequent calendar year, sick leave with half the wages calculated at the rate of one day for every twenty days of work performed by him". (37).

(4) Page 17, line 11,—  
for "fifteen" substitute "three".  
(38).

(5) Page 17.—  
for lines 14 and 15, substitute.

"Provided that any such person who has applied for such leave with wages due to him to attend to some emergency may be granted such leave even if the application for leave has not been made within the time specified in this sub-section, at the discretion of the manager of the mine." (39).

My first amendment is with regard to annual leave with wages. It is true that the amendment contemplated in the Bill may be in accordance with the recommendations of the Industrial Committee which met in August, 1958.

I was also one of the delegates to that committee. But as I have pointed out already, this recommendation is a little out of date, because nearly three and a half years have passed since then. Therefore, what I have done in this amendment is to increase the number of days of leave which a worker is entitled to. The amendment brought forward by Government is to the effect that the leave will be at the rate of one day for every sixteen days of work. In a year, the number of working days in a mine are 302, because on the Sundays, the miners are not allowed to work. So, a miner will be eligible for 30 days in a year, if he works all the 302 days. But owing to the very nature of the work, nobody can work in the mines for all the 302 days. As a matter of fact, some of the workers cannot work for more than five days in a week. Therefore, in order that sufficient justice may be done to them, and in order that sufficient rest may be given to the miners, I have increased it to 30 days. I have correspondingly increased the number of days for those working above ground also by a very small extent.

About sick leave, the hon. Minister has stated that the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, is there, and that Government are thinking on those lines. Under that scheme, factory workers who are covered by it get a sickness cash benefit during a year to the extent of 56 days, whereas a miner does not get a single day's sick leave. This has been the position all along. Can anybody imagine that a worker can work all along without falling sick at all? Should there not be some provision at least for a worker when he falls sick, that he should get at least half wages? This has been the recognised practice everywhere, but in our country, it is not there. The argument may be advanced that he can commute the leave earned with full wages into sick leave. But that is not going to be enough.

Recently, I met five miners who were undergoing treatment for tuber-

culosis in a hospital in my place. They pointed out to me how nicely those covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were being treated. They have got mosquito nets, and the workers get half the wages for the period, not only for 56 days, but under the liberalised scheme for another 18 days, which are also added to the credit of the TB patient.

Therefore, what I have demanded is a slight increase in the annual leave with wages and a very modest sick leave with half wages, which, if it is worked out, would not come to more than 15 days in a year, if a miner works all the days in a year.

Then there is a notice that has to be given for obtaining leave. I do not know how this Government has decided that 15 days' notice is to be given. That shows that the Industrial Relations machinery of the Government of India is not seized of this matter at all. A person, in order to get the leave which he has earned, must give 15 days' notice. What is this? Is this the experience of the industrial relations machinery in regard to the working of mines? This is a hopeless state of affairs. So I have said that the period of notice should be reduced from 15 days to 3 days, and wherever it is a case of emergency, the manager at his discretion should allow that leave waiving notice. These are the few amendments I have proposed.

Under the Employees' State Insurance, the worker has to contribute. Here in the case of coal mines, only for the welfare of the coal miners a cess is levied at the rate of 6 annas per ton on consumers for coal and 12 annas per ton for coke. This has been levied only with a view to utilising this amount for the welfare of the workers. That means, each worker, according to his productivity, contributes not less than Rs. 4 in a month. If you take the productivity at the

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rate of 0·41 per worker, it comes to Rs. 4 contribution to the fund. Therefore, there is no question of any other contribution. The sick leave could easily be given.

**Shri K. N. Pandey** (Hata): I have also an amendment, No. 42.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He did not rise earlier to move it. I was looking round then.—Anyway, he may move it.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** I beg to move:

Page 17, lines 8 and 9,—for "to carry forward the unavailed leave without any limit" substitute—"to wages for such period of which leave was refused or not given".  
(42).

In order to get the leave, the worker has to apply to the management. In case that leave is refused, it will be added on the leave to his credit that he will avail of in future. Now, there is no assurance given to the worker that his leave will not be refused a second time. If the management goes on refusing leave, when will the poor fellow avail of that leave? That is why I have put in this amendment saying that in case leave is refused, he should be paid for that period. The worker does not apply for leave simply because he will get something in case of refusal. If his leave is refused, he cannot avail of it. So I have said that in case he applies and leave is refused, he should be paid for that period. If the hon. Minister can say that there is an assurance somewhere that the management will not refuse the leave a second time, then the position may stand as it is, but in case his leave is refused a second time also, how will the worker avail of his leave? I would like the hon. Minister to explain the position.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All these amendments are before the House.

**Shri Nanda:** This is on the same lines as the position in respect of the previous clause. The facts are well known to the hon. Member. In this amending Bill, we have now improved the position for the workers. That is not denied. If I may remind the hon. Member, under the parent Act, leave is calculated at the rate of 14 days for a period of twelve months in some cases and 7 days for a period of twelve months in others. He can himself make the calculation and see how much better is the provision that is being made in the amendment. We can go only thus far at the moment. I may also add that these provisions are on the lines of the consensus of opinion of a Committee on the subject. Therefore, it is not possible to do anything more at this stage.

Regarding the other amendments concerning the requirement of notice, the industry has also to run. If many persons ask for leave at a time, it may dislocate the whole work. Of course, it is not that they have necessarily to wait for 15 days. If it is possible to give the leave immediately, they will do that. In the case of sickness, a provision is made that no such notice is necessary. So that can be covered in that way. I do not think these amendments can be accepted. The provisions now proposed in the Bill are an advance on the present position and they are sufficient for the purpose.

I cannot also accept the other amendment moved by the hon. Member. If required, I can explain all that. We find that administratively it is not going to be practicable at all.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I would like to press amendment No. 37 for division. The others may be put to vote together.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will hold over amendment No. 37 for division later.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** I would beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 42?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put the other amendments, excluding amendment No. 37, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 35, 36, 38 and 39 were put and negatived.

I will hold over amendment No. 37 for some time and in the meanwhile, we shall proceed with clause 31.

**Clause 31—(Amendment of section 57)**

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** I beg to move:

Page 20, line 32,—

omit "agent or manager". (18)

The provision in the proposed section is necessary for preventing any danger to surface structures as also to neighbouring mines due to surface subsidence, inundation of water etc. It should be appreciated that the financial liability should be that of the owner alone and not of the agent or manager. Consequently, this amendment is proposed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 20, line 32,—

omit "agent or manager". (18).

The motion was adopted.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Jharia town will sink now!

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 32 to 39 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 40—(Substitution of new sections for sections 73 and 74)**

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** I beg to move:

(1) Page 23, lines 6 to 8,—for "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both" substitute—"with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees". (12).

(2) Page 23, lines 11 to 13,—for "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five thousand rupees" substitute—"with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees". (13).

(3) Page 24, lines 8 to 10,—for "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both" substitute—"with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees". (14).

(4) Page 24, lines 16 to 18,—for "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees" substitute—"with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees". (15).

My amendment No. 15 is practically the same as Government's own amendment and I hope Government will not find any difficulty in accepting it. My one plea for the acceptance of these amendments is that in every case it has been provided there shall be imprisonment and fine I want the fines to be greatly increased. Also there should be choice, as in any other penal punishment. If it is

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necessarily imprisonment, it will be rather hard on them. I do not want the managers to escape from the consequences of their misdeeds. I do not want that to happen. But let them pay heavily for it. But in respect of small contraventions, it is not always they who are directly guilty of such contraventions. For example, if they are supposed to provide 12 first-aid boxes and only 8 had been provided, as the provision stands now, the manager has to be sent to prison. I suppose the court would not take cognizance of a case like that; but according to the law it could do. So, I would say that necessarily imprisonment in every case should not be there. There should be the choice of punishment—imprisonment and fine or both. So, I have placed these amendments before the House and I want that the fines should be enhanced.

You will also see that I have not proposed any amendment to section 72C proposed in the Bill on page 23, because after all where it is a case of good deal of danger of loss of life every punishment that is possible should be given to the managers. But, where there is scope of this leading to harassment, I commend my amendments to the hon. Minister, particularly, No. 15. It is almost the same as Shri Abid Ali's amendment; and I hope he will certainly accept it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Should he accept his own amendment or the hon. Member's amendment?

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Mine, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When it is the same and he is also moving?

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** It depends on the Government. They never like to accept others' amendments. So, I would command all these amendments to the Minister for his acceptance.

**Shri Nanda:** I am really accepting one of them where it is a question of punishment for repeated offences. We are accepting that and not the other ones.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is the Government amendment No. 19 the same as amendment No. 15?

**Shri Abid Ali:** There is a slight difference, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Will the Government move 19 as well as accept 15?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When amendment No. 19 is moved, amendment No. 15 is barred.

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What about Nos. 12, 13 and 14?

**Shri Nanda:** We are not accepting.

**Amendment made:**

Page 24,—

for lines 16 to 18, substitute—

"punishable for each subsequent conviction with double the punishment to which he would have been liable for the first contravention of such provision."

(19).

[Shri Abid Ali]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, amendment No. 15 goes out. Does the hon Member press amendments Nos. 12 to 14?

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** I do not press, Sir.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 41 to 43 were added to the Bill.

**New Clause 43A**

**Shri Abid Ali:** Sir, I move:

Page 25,—

after line 19, insert—

**'43A. Insertion of new section 80A.—**After section 80 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**'80A. Special provision regarding fine.—**Not notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, it shall be lawful for a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class to pass a sentence of fine exceeding two thousand rupees authorised by this Act on any person convicted of an offence thereunder."

(40).

The amendment proposed by me is consequential because of the enhancement of fines and I hope it will be accepted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 25,—

after line 19, insert—

**'43A. Insertion of new section 80A.—**After section 80 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**'80A. Special provisions regarding fine.—**Notwithstanding any-

thing contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it shall be lawful for a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class to pass a sentence of fine exceeding two thousand rupees authorised by this Act on any person convicted of an offence thereunder."

(40).

The motion was adopted.

New clause 43A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 44 to 47 were added to the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, we turn to amendment No. 37 to clause 30. Is it being pressed to division?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 16,—

after line 8, insert—

**"(1A) Every person employed in a mine who has completed a calendar year's service therein shall be allowed during the subsequent calendar year, sick leave with half the wages calculated at the rate of one day for every twenty days of work performed by him."** (37).

Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes: 28; Noes: 128.

**Division No. 9 |**

**AYES**

| 1436

Banerjee, Shri Premathamat  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit  
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu  
Chandramani Kalo, Shri  
Deb, Shri Dasaratha  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Dharmalingam, Shri  
Elias, Shri Muhammed  
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo

Ghose, Shri Bimal  
Gopalan, Shri A. K.  
Goudar, Shri Shanmuga  
Gupta, Shri Sadhan  
Kar, Shri Prabhat  
Majhi, Shri R. C.  
Matera, Shri  
Menon, Shri Narayananikutty  
More, Shri

Nair, Shri C. K.  
Panigrahi, Shri  
Patil, Shri Nana  
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal  
Singh, Shri L. Achaw  
Sugandhi, Shri  
Supakar, Shri  
Tangamani, Shri  
Yadav, Shri

## NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri	Majithia, Sardar	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Abdul Salam, Shri	Menaan, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Acher, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Agadi, Shri	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai	Mathur, Shri M. D.	Samanthaiah, Dr.
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah	Mehta, Shri J. R.	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Melkote, Dr.	Seiku, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri	Mishra, Shri L. N.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Misra, Shri B. D.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Ayakennu, Shri	Misra, Shri R. D.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Banerji, Shri P. B.	Misra, Shri R. R.	Sharma, Shri R. C.
Basappa, Shri	Mohammed Akbar, Sheikh	Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Bavumastri, Shri	Motarka, Shri	Shobha Ram, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.	Munisamy, Shri N. R.	Siddanenappa, Shri
Bhattecharya, Shri C. K.	Murty, Shri M. S.	Siddiah, Shri
Biswas, Shri Bhola Nath	Muthukrishnan, Shri	Singh, Ch. Rambir
Brajewar Prasad, Shri	Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu	Singh, Shri Babunath
Chaturvedi, Shri	Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan	Singh, Shri Birbal
Choudhry, Shri C. I.	Neldurkar, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.
Chuni Lai, Shri	Nallakoya, Shri	Singh, Shri Daljit
Dasappa, Shri	Nanda, Shri	Singh, Shri H. P.
Deb, Shri N. M.	Narasimhan, Shri	Singh, Shri K. N.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Narayanasamy, Shri R.	Singh, Shri M. N.
Dindod, Shri	Nathwani, Shri	Singh, Shri Raghunath
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Neswi, Shri	Sinha, Shri B. P.
Gandhi, Shri M. M.	Oza, Shri	Singhapan Singh, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Pandey, Shri K. N.	Snatak, Shri Nardon
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan	Panna Lal, Shri	Sores, Shri
Jhunjhunwala, Shri	Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Jnachandran, Shri	Pillai, Shri Thanu	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Joshi, Shri Lalchand	Radha Raman, Shri	Tariq, Shri A. M.
Jyotihi, Pandit J. P.	Rai, Shrimati Sabodhbati	Tewari, Shri Dwarakanath
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Rajiah, Shri	Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Kiledar, Shri R. S.	Raju, Shri D. S.	Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Kistaiah, Shri	Ram Shankar Lal, Shri	Uike, Shri
Kotogi, Shri Lalchand	Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.	Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Ramaswamy, Shri P.	Datt
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Ramsul, Shri S. N.	Varma, Shri M. L.
Lahiri, Shri	Rampure, Shri M.	Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Rane, Shri	Vyas, Shri R. C.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Rangarao, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

**Clause 30 was added to the Bill.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

**Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.**

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly):** Sir, Government have rejected all the

amendments. I am really surprised at the way in which they have rejected the demands which, according to the statement of the hon. Minister himself, the employees could justifiably demand in respect of amenities to them, the question of their leave and the question of their working hours. I can understand that the question of an increase in the emoluments can wait because he may say that we have got to look to the prosperity of the industry and to the output. But when the question is raised about the amenities and privileges of the workers, and particularly of the workers working in mines where they are subject to so much of difficulties, I am surprised at the way the hon. Minister has rejected all these amendments. It was difficult for him to say that today the working hours in mines should not be reduced. The point was raised by Shri Vittal Rao and supported by Dr. Melkote and other hon. Members. He said he would look into the matter and take some time. It relates only to an increase of four hours in a week. I do not know why the Labour Minister says that some more thought should be given. According to the production figures given by him, production has increased in spite of reduction in some hours. It is because the workers work and good relation exists. When it is universally accepted that the workers in the mines always work less than the factory workers, I do not know why he should refuse to accept this universally accepted principle for the mine workers in India.

The House has voted down the provision relating to the sick leave. The demand was that they should be entitled to certain sick leave after one year's work. That has not been accepted by him. He says it is important. It will surely help the workers. It will not brook any delay. You can say that the increase in their wages can wait for certain time. You should not ask them to wait for these amenities. All the figures are with the Government and it was possible for

the Government to accept these amendments. But he wants to examine them. I would request hon. Minister to assure us that within the shortest possible time all these points on which he has agreed should be brought forward by the Government so that the workers may not be deprived of their legitimate rights and privileges which the workers in other parts of the world enjoy.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** Sir, the Bill as it is, is quite welcome but I want to add one or two things. The Bill has not taken note of the poor residential facilities of the employees. I had occasion to go around certain mines and see the poor conditions in which the labourers were residing. In one place I was dragged in by the labourers to see their quarters. 10 or 15 people were living in one room, 10X8 or 10X10. It was not even worth for animals to live in. At one place the mines were owned by no less a person than the Tatas. The fly nuisance was so much that there was almost a raid of flies on us when the Committee went there. When the Committee went for inspection that was the condition, the workers told us; they asked us to imagine the conditions at other times. No amenities are there. I could not move any amendment now. When the next Bill comes, some amenities should be provided to them in the matter of suitable residences so that they may not live in such conditions. At one place it was a good arrangement for the workers and we took food along with the workers. Similar arrangements could be made.

The Deputy Minister was with us at one place when a representation was made about the uniform. No uniform is given to the labourers in mines. I think these labourers should be spared of their poor cloth. These are the people who are the backbone of our economy and who help us to exploit our mineral wealth but no amenities are given to them. There should at least be one room to one

[Shri Sinhasan Singh]

man. Asking 16-20 people to live in one room when we talk of the socialist democracy is something very awkward. It should not be.

The educational facilities are not there. If at all, they are very meagre. Some of them live with their children and they find it difficult. The Government has levied duty on coal and there is a crore or there may be Rs. 2 crores in that welfare fund. From that levy, the officers want to build buildings or quarters but the mine-owners have to pay Rs. 2 per quarter or to pay something like that to the Government. They do not want to pay that money. There was a complaint by the officers about this. I think the Government will look into it. The company concerned should be made to pay the amount. Unless their living conditions are improved and these facilities are given, we cannot expect much good work from them.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I have said what I wanted to say in the first and second reading stages and I will be very brief now. In spite of the fact that the hon. Minister has declined to accept any of my amendments which would have gone a long way to improve the living and working conditions of the coal miners, I welcome this measure because of the few benefits that it confers on the coal miners. Because the leave privileges have increased a little, it means an automatic increase in the days of grace provided for in the coal mines bonus scheme. That has to be revised. Now only 21 days of grace are allowed under the coal mines bonus scheme. If a person goes on authorised leave or on sick leave, these days of grace are counted. Otherwise, he will be losing the bonus. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to issue a notification or anything as he may please increasing the days of grace in the coal mines bonus scheme. Otherwise, they will lose the bonus with the result that what-

ever privileges have been conferred by the Bill will be lost. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into that.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** Sir, although I have supported the Bill, I want to make a few suggestions. Although we have voted against the amendment of Shri Vittal Rao I realise its necessity because the circumstances in the coal mines area are such that there should be a provision for the grant of sick leave.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is he sorry for having voted against it?

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** I do not agree with the rate he has suggested but I agree with the principle that there should be a provision for sick leave. I want to say something about the quarters and Shri Sinhasan Singh mentioned. In these coal mines areas there is a great difficulty in securing land for quarters because all the lands are owned by the mine-owners and they do not release them because those lands are very costly and the coal is inside. Therefore, I request the Minister to take some special steps so that land may be secured in order to construct quarters there. He is levying a cess to create a welfare fund for the miners. Let us start a programme for giving education to the workers because there is no such provision. He has provided medicinal facilities, etc. He has constructed a big hospital there. So many doctors have been employed, but no arrangement has been made for giving education to them. Most of the people are illiterate. Therefore, it would be better if some arrangement is made for giving them education. There is a scheme for giving training to some of the workers, and I think their services can be utilised for this purpose.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Sir, I welcome this Bill and I support it because it is an improvement. But there are one or two points which I

would like to ask the Ministry to expedite. These committees that have been formed should go into the fatigue factor and other things concerning the workers and see that any amenities that can be given to them are given speedily, because, after all, there is a saying: "He who gives quickly gives twice". Therefore, these committees should start their examination and give their data and the Government should set about implementing their recommendations.

About housing, Sir, I have also seen some of the houses. The conditions of housing are deplorable. When the Government enforces labour housing on plantations, does it not enforce labour housing on the mining people? I do not know why that has not been done? After all, there is no lack of space in the mining areas, and surely it should be possible to give the workers better housing than what they have at present.

The welfare cess that is levied I hope will be really utilised to the full for the welfare of the workers. That is a point which the Government must bear in mind. The welfare of the workers must be the prime concern not only of the Government but also the owners and managers of mines.

I also hope that the managers will be saved from all undue harassment. The managers in these coal mines are technical people. They have something of their technique to give to this industry. If by passing a legislation and implementing it we cause harassment to them, naturally the better qualified men will not come in for mining and that would be really a sad day. Not only managers with technical knowledge but the aim should be that managers with the best kind of technical knowledge should come into this industry.

Sir, I warmly support this Bill for the improvement that it has effected.

**Dr. Melkote:** Sir, I welcome the measure. All the world over, miners

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are treated as a distinct class by itself and have been given all kinds of amenities, much better than what is available in the industrial sector. The amendments that have been brought in are good enough and will improve the situation considerably. Even so, there are quite a number of other measures which the workers expect would improve their condition better than what it is today and what these amendments would bring in.

Therefore, while supporting this measure I would request the Government to consider the other aspects and bring forth other amendments as early as possible.

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, I need not take more time of the House. The hon. Member, Shri Vittal Rao has welcomed this Bill. That is his inner feeling, that is his real feeling. Others also have done so. But he and some others also have presented a programme, a programme for the future, partly pertaining to this type of legislation and partly about things which do not concern this legislation at all.

For example, housing was mentioned. I am very much in agreement with hon. Members who have expressed their concern about the existing conditions of housing, the way in which the miners live, and I feel that more has to be done. We are trying to do that through this welfare fund as much as is possible. I am absolutely sure that it is not adequate and more has to be done. It is not a fact that there is no difficulty about land. That is one of the difficulties. I think I need not take the time of the House explaining all that, but I agree that more has to be done in respect of this, education etc.

So far as things which affect this legislation are concerned, hon. Members have repeated their arguments; I need not cover the same ground. I can again say only this, that there is no refusal to consider those things

[Shri Nanda]

but it is only premature. In a matter of two or three days it is not possible to consider the whole question of reduction of hours. That is going to be dealt with in an appropriate way. Also, regarding the question of sick leave I have said that we will consider it in connection with the Employees' State Insurance Act. But I would like to remind hon. Members that I have got here a slip of paper with the successive dates on which the price of coal had to be raised and it may be that some of the things which we are doing through this legislation are going to have the same consequences. There is a limit to that. I would like to have all the amenities which the workers deserve, and they deserve most of the things that have been urged by hon. Members. We have to consider them. It is not as hon. Members have pointed out "let the wages wait but not the hours". The wages have not waited at all; the only point is, let us have it in good time.

Sir. I have nothing more to say.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.57 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

**DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES  
EFFECTIVE ARMY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

**DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Opium'."

**DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

**DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Would the hon. Minister like to introduce the subject by saying something?

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):** No, Sir; I am awaiting the discussion.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I hope hon. Members know the scope of the discussion on Supplementary Demands. On the items that have been discussed at the time of the General Budget questions of policy will not be discussed. If there is a new service only on that it is allowed.

**Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):** If questions of policy come in in the demands that have been made, what is to be done?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is only the amount that is in question, why so much amount is required and not the policy. Shall we take up the Demands one by one or together. If we take them up together I think that would complicate the matter. Can we divide the time?

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram):** Sir, only two

hours are there. I think it is better to take them together.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I have an idea as to how many Members want to participate? I find 13 hon. Members want to participate. We have got only two hours. How much time will the hon. Minister take, 20 minutes?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** That depends upon the vigorousness of the attack.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** That is already guaranteed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** From the cut motions that have been tabled, it can be presumed that the vigour would be there. It has to be met. I would suggest that hon. Members should not take more than ten minutes.

*Non-availability of sugar at controlled prices in Kerala State*

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76.99.000 in respect of 'other capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Implications of Government's decision to invite foreign oil companies to come to India for exploration work*

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55.00.000 in respect of 'capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Sir, under Demand No. 130 a sum of Rs. 5,55.00.000 is asked to be voted by

[Shri Narayanan Kutty Menon]

this House for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. When the Bill constituting the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was passed by this House, as a corporation, certain assurances were given that the constitution of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as a statutory body is for the purpose of developing India's oil resources and it was clearly understood that when such a statutory corporation was formed the State will have almost monopoly or a leading hand in oil business, from exploration to distribution.

15 hrs.

A lot of things have happened since the Bill was passed and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was constituted as a statutory and corporate body, inasmuch as the hon. Minister's proclaimed objectives in the oil sphere have undergone a revolutionary change; because, a few days back, he informed this House that under the new licensing rules on petroleum he is inviting foreign companies to explore India's oil. He quoted a part of his Government bible, the Industrial Policy Resolution—which could be interpreted like the priesthood to one's own advantage. Whatever might be the policy followed and however contradictory that might be from day to day, now, it is impossible for anyone to understand when the hon. Ministers both outside and inside this House say that the Government welcome oil exploring companies from outside. I found that a very beautifully printed art-paper brochure is distributed, inviting tenders from oil companies into this luring business in India and also offering complete immunity from unnecessary and excessive taxation in this country. This has been advertised in that brochure and by reading that brochure, I got the impression that the hon. Minister is all the more anxious to advertise the oil field in India for the foreign companies. The Government have invited tenders to be sent. When such

a thing happens, certainly it should be taken as a change of policy, because we fail to understand what will be the function of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, when a sum of Rs. 55.5 million is demanded now. If the Commission is completely controlled by the Government of India and financed by the Government of India and it is to look after the exploration of oil and also the production of oil, and also, in a different sector, the refining and distribution of oil, how are they going to fit in the foreign oil companies that the Minister is inviting today with the whole fabric of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission? We are entitled to know the position.

Secondly, without ever consulting this House in the past, the Government had entered into agreements, one of these agreements for exploration of oil being Indo-Stanvac agreement. Unless the Government have correctly assessed the implication of the Indo-Stanvac agreement and reviewed how far the Indo-Stanvac agreement with all its clauses has been fruitful or helpful for the development of oil in this country, it will not be possible for the Government to enter into any more agreements or to determine the condition of the agreements whereby they could invite foreign oil companies for exploring India's oil.

Thirdly, in the history of oil in the whole world, it has never been the case that one country went to another country to explore oil alone unless that money which is invested by those companies in that country will assure hundreds and hundreds of times of return by means of helping the country to share not only in the exploration of oil but also in the production of oil if not refining and distribution. Therefore, the implication of the policy is that by inviting the oil companies to explore oil in India, the

Government have already entered into a commitment that these foreign companies will be allowed to produce oil. If these companies are to produce oil in India, what will be the state of affairs that is going to come when actually these companies produce oil?

This House has pointed out many a time the difficulties that the Government is experiencing in the three major oil companies, because, so far as the Government is concerned, it was not able to find out a formula for pricing the oil that has been imported into the country today. I do not find fault with the Government because the problem is a complicated one. This problem has baffled many a Government, both in West Asia and also in Europe, because the secret of actual pricing has evaded the most fertile brains of the West Asian countries, but still, the Government has been baffled by the oil companies, and the Government was not able to find a correct formula in the matter of fixation of prices as regards the cost price plus the transportation charges of the oil that is being imported. When the new licensing rules come into force, and the new companies come for exploration of oil in this country, if they are allowed to participate in the exploration of oil, the main difficulty that Government will have to come across, unless the Government decides the whole question of policy when the agreements are entered into, will be that it will not be possible for the Government to price the oil.

Even now there is difficulty in Naharkatiya. The Burma Oil Company has found oil there but it will be most difficult on the part of the Government to price that oil, because the Burma Oil Company will dictate the terms to Government for pricing it. Further, even though the hon. Minister claims that his new policy is nothing new,—it will be confined within the four walls of the Industrial Policy Resolution—certainly this House will recollect from his own announcement every month what he

has been saying. Whenever oil is struck or whenever the activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were to be made known to this House, he says that the oil industry in India, from exploration onwards, with the exception of the Indo-Stanvac project, will be confined to the public sector.

Now, I will go into the merits of the question whether Government is ever justified in changing this policy of confining oil exploration and production of oil to the public sector. The hon. Minister knows from the history of many countries and also from the present economic developments in every country, that oil plays not only an important part in the economy of a country to which it is geared, but it plays a very important part as far as the politics of the country also is concerned. Now, if all of a sudden, is it any justification for the Government to change this policy because the reasons that are given for the change in policy are these. "Enormous amounts are required for exploration of oil which is a risky game. It will be far better to hand over a part of it to the private sector and get the participation of foreign oil magnates for investing money in this." But alternatively, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had a policy, and that policy was to get technical aid from all other countries, those countries which are willing to give technical assistance, and get machinery and technical equipment and also get our personnel in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission trained in those countries and suggest a programme for working smoothly. A team was working in Cambay, and the hon. Minister will admit that that team had a very tremendous and commendable success as far as surveying and exploration of oil are concerned. In Assam also, even though it was a participation with the Assam Oil Company, there was considerable success. Now, what are the difficulties of the Government in coming to agreements

[**Shri Narayanankutty Menon**]

with those countries which are prepared to help the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the exploration of oil? If there be no difficulties,...

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** No difficulty.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Then surely, the policy of finding oil in the public sector has failed. In the absence of any explanation it is impossible for the hon. Minister to divert this policy to the private sector which has got its own future implications, because, a small start that he is making today by inviting the foreign oil companies, will certainly bind the entire oil policy of the Government of India for years to come. It has been agreed to by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel many a time that the Government had no agreed policy. In 1950 and 1951, when we were negotiating with the Burma Shell and Standard Vacuum, as far as the refineries were concerned, the Government had no agreed policy for oil. Therefore, mistakes were committed. Certain terms were agreed upon, but there is no use now to point out all those things. My only purpose in moving these cut motions is this. Let not the Government come to this House afterwards and say that a change in policy effected by them now, in 1959, was without much consideration. Let them not say that whatever that was done in 1959 was wrong. Because we have done a similar thing already. "Our own hands are bound up," and therefore, they should not say that "this House is compelled to admit that the implication of this policy should be continued".

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** I would like to support the cut motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act was passed in August, 1959, and the Commission has been functioning, I believe, since October, 1959. The hon. Minister had stated that it had been created with a view to break that monopoly, the monopoly

in the hands of foreigners. The House is entitled to know what has happened since then. A new oil policy has been formulated and placed before this House only a few days ago. The whole position was then known in August, 1959. It was stated that the target was about 14 million tons of crude oil by 1966. When the Minister placed the statement before the House, he said it would be difficult to achieve that target and we must have foreigners to come and exploit oil in this country. What was the position in August, 1959, only three months ago? Did not Government then know that they would not be in a position to find oil in this country or exploit it and it would be much better even from then on to say that we must invite foreigners? Or, is it a confession of failure of the work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, that it has not been able to function in the way the Minister expected and because it has failed in its functioning, it is necessary to bring in the help of foreigners?

In August, 1959, the Minister appeared to be very optimistic and said, "We have struck oil and we assure we will go on expanding". The expectation at that time was that we should be able to develop oil in this country with our own resources and to meet the country's requirements to a large extent. On the question of policy, although the Minister stated that he has not deviated from the Industrial Policy Resolution, in actual fact, it is not so. The resolution says that oil will be in the public sector. It is also true that it is stated that assistance of the private sector may be called into account if the State feels that in that way the national interest will be served.

What is being done now? It is not that the State is calling the foreigners for assistance. It is just like the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, under which Government has certain control. Is it the Minister's contention that all industries in

the private sector are associated with the Government in their functioning, because they have to work by taking a licence from Government? Similarly if foreigners should take a licence, that does not mean that they are associated with the Government in their functioning.

Shri Narayanan kutty Menon has pointed out the dangers that are implicit in bringing in foreigners in this country in this industry. By that the national interest may really suffer. I can understand the Minister saying that our expectations have not been fulfilled. We had hoped that we would be able to exploit oil in the country with our own resources, aided by such assistance we might get from abroad. Since that has failed and since we must find oil in this country for our Five Year Plan and also to stop the drain in foreign exchange, so, it has become necessary to call in the aid of the foreigners. That would be a more honest explanation, instead of hoodwinking this House and the public that we are doing all that we can, but that it is necessary to bring in foreigners.

The Minister said, it is necessary to bring in foreigners for competition. I do not understand this. If we have the technique and the know-how, we should be able to develop oil in our country ourselves and it should not be necessary to call in the foreigners in this particular field, which, as I said, is a dangerous field. I trust the Minister will explain why the expectation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, a statutory body, does not seem to hold ground today. What has happened? It is stated that we have struck oil in two or three places. How much oil are we going to get from there? Will it be only 3 or 4 million gallons? Was it not known then?

Another question arises about the way in which licences would be given to foreigners who will exploit oil in this country. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is supposed to have

struck oil in certain places and is still operating in certain places. Will the foreigners be debarred from operating in those places or will they also have the option to develop places where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is today functioning? They are functioning in four places, as the Minister said—Punjab, Assam, Cambay and Godavari area.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not in Godavari area. We may go there if we like.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): That will be in the third Five Year Plan.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Will those areas not be given over to the foreigners and will they be allowed to operate only new territories, so that there may be no competition between the Commission and the foreign companies in the same area? I hope the hon. Minister will explain these matters in his reply.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I beg to move my cut motions Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions Nos. 10 and 12 would be out of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: There is a typing mistake in cut motion No. 13. It should be "foodgrains" instead of "fertilisers".

Cultivation and export of Opium

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 in respect of Opium be reduced by Rs. 100.

Desirability of enhancing the procurement price of foodgrains from producers

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding

[**Shri P. K. Deo**]

Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

**Non-availability of fertilisers to the agriculturists**

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I beg to move:

That the demand of a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

**Non-availability of sugar to the consumers and large scale black-marketing**

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

**Urgency of carrying out geological survey in Orissa by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for exploration of oil resources**

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

Sir, it would not be proper to pass the supplementary demands without making a reference to the working of some of the Ministries. As the time is limited, I cannot dilate on all the cut motions and I would like to limit my observations to the working of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. On the 7th September, 1959, there was a full debate on the sugar situation in the country and there was also a half-hour discussion on the same subject on the 23rd of last month.

But we find that the situation has least improved; rather it has been deteriorating day by day.

From the explanatory memorandum attached to Demand No. 121, we find that a scheme for controlled distribution of sugar had been introduced in 1948 and it has been working since then. In this year's budget, a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs was provided for the implementation of this scheme. In August, 1959, through another supplementary demand, this House further sanctioned Rs. 83 lakhs for the same purpose. So, it comes to a total of Rs. 96 lakhs. Again, now we are asked to sanction another supplementary demand for a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs, because now it is being estimated that the requirements up to the end of February, 1960 would be Rs. 146 lakhs. So, now we are asked to pass this demand for Rs. 40 lakhs and the rest of Rs. 10 lakhs is to be reviewed in January, 1960.

In spite of all the supplementary demands and the assurances of the Ministers, the situation has least improved. The prices have not gone down. Blackmarket is still rampant and no effective control is being taken in hand in the field of distribution. So far as my State is concerned, sugar is being sold at a blackmarket price of Rs. 2 per seer and Government also know the position. In the Second Plan it was envisaged that the production of sugarcane should increase from 5.8 million tons to 7.1 million tons by 1960-61. Also, we must reach a target of 22 million tons for crystallized sugar so that 1.72 ounces of sugar would be available per adult per day by 1960-61. The present situation makes this high hope absolutely fantastic. The production has not gone up, as anticipated. On the other hand, consumption has been steadily increasing. 10.7 lakh tons of sugar was consumed in 1950-51 which went up to 17 lakhs by 1954-55. The other day the hon. Minister stated that it has gone up to over 20 lakh tons now.

Unless we step up production by giving licences freely for the installation of more sugar mills, it would not be possible to control distribution because the supply is much limited and the demand has been rising from day to day.

At the moment there are about 170 mills, and most of these are concentrated in North India, mostly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and that too in the hands of a few sugar magnates. I feel that these mills should be dispersed throughout the country according to the consumption ratio or according to the needs of the people. So, there is a strong case to have more sugar mills in South India, specially in my State. Though the other day in reply to a question of my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, the Minister stated that 56,000 acres of land are under cane cultivation, there is only one unit in our State at Rayagadda. It was suggested that by the end of the Second Plan period we should have two more sugar mills, one at Aska Kasga and the other at Bargarh. It has not materialised for reasons best known to the Government. By the successful implementation of the multi-purpose irrigation projects, such as Hirakud dam, and various medium-scale and minor irrigation projects, the irrigated aya cut has gone up nearly ten-fold. So, there is a much stronger case for the installation of more sugar mills in my State.

So far as Junagarh area, which is my constituency, is concerned, about 8,000 acres of land could easily be converted for sugarcane cultivation by the successful working of the two medium scale irrigation projects—Bhakra-jor project and Behera project—and a sugar factory could be started on co-operative basis there. I am suggesting it on a co-operative basis, because that is the scheme of the Government. It will be seen from Demand No. 108 that it is the policy of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation to give

all sorts of impetus for the installation of sugar mills on co-operative basis. They finance them through the State Governments and the National Co-operative Development and warehousing board advances were given to the state governments.

The two consortiums of the sugar plant manufacturers have decided to manufacture all the machinery in the country by 1981. So, there would be no difficulty, so far as foreign exchange is concerned. I hope the Government would freely set up as many sugar factories as possible in this country.

Then, I would be failing in my duty if I do not make a reference to the formation of the Eastern Food Zone, consisting of West Bengal and Orissa. My Government and we all from Orissa are against it.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It has nothing to do with the demand. It is a larger question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has all along criticised the policy of the Food Ministry.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I now come back to the question of fertilizers.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I made it very clear in the beginning that the scope of the discussion is limited and is confined to the supplementary demands. Now he should conclude. His time is up.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Coming to the question of fertilizer, though the State trading scheme has been functioning since 1944, the central fertilizer pool has not been able to solve the needs of the people. Though they have stated in the Second Plan that they will maintain an adequate buffer stock, they have completely failed to do so. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If it was important, then it ought to have been

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

mentioned in the beginning. Now I cannot give him any more time.

Shri P. K. Deo: Just one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to have known that he will get only ten minutes. But, then, he went on referring to things which are not at all relevant to this discussion. He only wanted sugar mills to be brought to his State.

Shri P. K. Deo: So far as the fertilizer question is concerned, though we have been procuring fertilizers from local sources and from foreign countries, there has been a lot of criticism in this respect in the United States. The United States Comptroller-General, Mr. Joseph Cambell has stated in the Senate that they have not received any information how their aid, so far as fertilizer is concerned, is being utilized in this country. They have expressed grave doubts regarding the genuineness of the distribution etc. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Shri Asok Chanda has made a statement in that regard. It is more or less an admission on his part that in the distribution of fertilizers there have been many irregularities and lapses which have to be gone into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I now call on Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़): माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो सप्ली-मेन्टरी डिमान्ड्स हाउस के सामने पेश की गई है उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि तकरीबन १४.६५ करोड़ ८० एक्स्प्रेन्डिचर के लिये है जिसमें २५ लाख ८० रेवेन्यू से रिलेट करते हैं और बाकी कैपिटल से २५ लाख ८० जो रेवेन्यू साइड से ताल्लुक रखते हैं उस में २२.६३ लाख ८० काइवरार्टों को घोषियम जारीदर्ने के लिये दिया जा

रहा है क्योंकि पिछले साल अच्छी कसल होने के कारण घोषियम का प्राइवेट बढ़ गया और काइवरार गवर्नरेंट के सिवा और किसी को घोषियम नहीं बेच सकता। इसके बारे में मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अपील है कि यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन अक्सर देखने में यह आया है कि घोषियम का स्पर्मिंग बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मैं आहुंगा कि इस को रोकने की पूरी कोशिश की जाय ताकि इस की जितनी भी पैदावार हो वह सब सरकार को मिले और मुनाफे में ज्यादती हो। पिछले दिनों मुझे पंजाब के अमृतसर जिसे में जाने का इच्छाक दुमा था। वहां इसकी स्पर्मिंग बहुत जोरों पर है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरह पूरा व्याप दिया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि फटिलाइजर के लिये भी बहुत रकम की जरूरत है क्योंकि हम ने जो ज्यांट कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग की स्कीम बनाई है उस की कामयाबी के लिये हमें और ज्यादा फटिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट करना होगा। इस के लिये मेरी यह अपील है कि हमें सब से ज्यादा कोशिश यह करनी चाहिये कि इस के बारे में हम सेल्क सफिसिएंट हों। इस के लिये पिछले दिनों हाउस में यह जिक आया था कि इस काम के लिये एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस के काम को तेज किया जायेगा और देश के अन्दर दो बार फैक्ट्रीज इस की ओर लगाई जायेंगी ताकि इस का प्राइवेट बढ़े और बाहर से फटिलाइजर जारीदर्ने के लिये हमें जो रुपया लाभ करना पड़ता है वह बचे। उस से हमें काफी कायदा हो सकता है।

इसके बाद तीसरी बात में कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उसके लिए भी कोओपरेटिव ग्रोषाम और बेदरहाउसिंग.....]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी डिमांड वर आप बोल रहे हैं?

श्री राजराज सिंह (बाराषसी) : जैसे शुगर पर बोले वैसे ही इस समय बोल रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शुगर भी हो गई, कॉटिलाइजर्स भी हो गये और आफ्टरनून में ओपियम भी हो गई।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वे डिमांड नम्बर १०८ पर बोल रहा हूँ जो कि कैपिटल आउटले मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट एंड कोप्रापरेशन की है और १ करोड़ और १ लाख रुपये की और ज्यादा जरूरत है। इसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस डिमांड का ताल्लुक है इसके लिए मेरी यह अपील है कि इस प्रोधाम को बनावे के लिए हमें सबसे ज्यादा बैकवर्ड एरियाज में कोशिश करनी चाहिए। बेयर हाउर्सिंग स्कीम्स के तहत जो बेयर हाउर्सिंग और गोडाउंस बनाये जा रहे हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है और मैंने यिख्ले दिनों इस किस्म का सदाचाल हाउस के सामने रखा था कि जिस हल्के से मैं ताल्लुक रखता हूँ वहाँ महेन्द्रगढ़ जिले में इस किस्म का कोई प्रोधाम नहीं है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि वहाँ भी बेयर हाउर्सेज की स्कीम को जरूर लागू किया जायेगा।

जहाँ तक कि डिमांड नम्बर १२१ का ताल्लुक है उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सफे १३ के ऊपर यह जिक्र किया गया है कि जो शुगर की स्कीम बनाई गई है उसको कामयाब करने के लिए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम हिस्सों में शुगर सस्ती मिले, कुछ और ज्यादा रुपये की जरूरत है और यह कहा गया है:—

"A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs was included in the current year's

Budget under the scheme for controlled distribution of sugar introduced in August, 1958, for the purpose of checking the rise in market price of sugar."

इसके बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि इतनी कोशिश के बाबजूद भी बहुत सी जाहाँ ऐसी हैं जहाँ कि शुगर की प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा है। इस तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि देश के तमाम हिस्सों में तमाम लोगों को शुगर कम कीमत पर और जो भाव मुकर्रं किये गये हैं उन भावों पर मिल सके। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

श्री राजराज सिंह : नहीं दिया जायेगा।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : इसके बाद सब से प्रारंभ में मैं थोड़ा सा.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनके कटमोशन नहीं हैं वे मैन्यर माहबान सिर्फ़ ७ ही मिनट सें:

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : आपकी इजाजत से सिर्फ़ दो मिनट और लूंगा।

इसके बाद मैं थोड़ा सा डिमांड नम्बर १०८ के बारे में जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था इतनी बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और जैसे कि इस स्प्रोट में भी जो यह एस्सलैनेटरी नोट है उसमें भी यह बात कही गई है:—

"Subsequently in May, 1959 on the basis of the broad decisions taken on the report of the Working Group, the State Governments were asked to formulate supplementary programmes for implementing the new policy and for achieving the enhanced targets. The supplementary programmes of the State Governments have since been finalised on this basis and an additional

## [की रात हूँड़ भूँड़]

provision of Rs. 78 lakhs is required, as 'Central assistance to finance their programmes."

यह बात में इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोशिशपरेटिव मूवमेंट के लिए और रूपया लिया जा रहा है वह ठीक है। इसका सबसे बड़ा मकसद यह है कि जो देश के अन्दर मुनाफा हो वह तमाम लोगों को मिले और हमारे सेकिंड फार्मिंग इंड्या व्यान का भी मकसद यही है कि इनकम और बैल्य के अन्दर जो डिस्पेरेटी है वह कम हो नेकिन प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर देखने में आता है कि जो सोसाइटीज बनती हैं वह भी चन्द बड़े बड़े आदमियों के हाथों में खेलती है और उनकी मदद के लिए जो ग्रांट या सबमिडी जाती है उसके ऊपर जिन चन्द आदमियों का अधिकार होता है वह उससे नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। इस किस्म की हजारों मिसालें मैं आपके मामने पेश कर सकता हूँ नेकिन टाईम की कमी है इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी यह कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि जो कोशिशपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाई जाय उसका जो मकसद है वह पूरा हो वरना उनकी तादाद ज्यादा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ कोशिशपरेटिव मूवमेंट का यही मकसद है कि जो मुनाफा हो उसके अन्दर हर उस आदमी का जो कि लंगरहोल्डर हो, उसका हिस्सा हो। इसलिए इस तरक पूरा व्यान दिया जाय ताकि जो सोसाइटीज जैनविन नहीं हैं उन पर पूरा कंट्रोल किया जा सके और उनके सिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा सके। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं किर अपील करता हूँ कि इन बातों की तरक पूरा व्यान दिया जाय।

**Shri Raghuban Singh:** Sir, I want to speak about oil and tackling the price of oil in India. In 1914, 90 per cent. of the ships were run by coal.

At present, after 45 years, 90 per cent. of the ships are run by oil only. But the main difficulty with regard to India is that the prices of oil at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay are not the same prices. Price in Calcutta is quite different from the price in Bombay or Madras.

The second point is that ships which are coming from Aden are coming to Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo and are then going to Rangoon and Singapore. The other route is Aden-Bombay-Colombo-Singapore. The price of oil at Aden, Colombo and Singapore is cheap. They have got no oil refinery, still the prices are cheaper there. In India the foreign shipping companies are recruiting nearly 40,000 seamen. They are taking the cargo from India. But they are not taking the oil from India. So, the hon. Finance Minister is losing income-tax also. The hon. Transport Minister is losing a large amount as Port Trust dues. Therefore I want to impress on the hon. Minister of Oil that as we have got three oil refineries, our prices of oil should be lower than the prices at Singapore, Colombo and Aden. If our prices are not lower then I may tell the hon. Transport Minister and hon. Finance Minister that whatever income we are getting from the foreign shipping companies we are going to lose it.

Sir, you were in Singapore recently and you have seen that there were nearly 500 ships coming every week there. Why are they going to Singapore? It is because oil at Singapore is cheaper by two annas than oil at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. No company is going to take oil from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. Therefore we are losing a huge amount by way of income-tax. Therefore I request our hon. Minister of Oil that there should be uniformity as far as the price of oil is concerned and that the price of oil should be cheaper than the price at Singapore and Aden so-

that foreign shipping companies may touch Indian ports and may get oil from us and pay income-tax.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Do you want to reduce the excise duty?

**Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur):** Sir, I have to move a number of cut motions, specially to demands No. 108, 121 and 130.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is the number?

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Cut motions No. 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Cut motion No. 24 is out of scope.

*Need for emphasis on manuring and using natural methods*

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Inadequacy of the co-operatives machinery for the purpose of Co-operative farming*

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,00,000 in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Non-availability of sugar at controlled price*

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Slow progress in oil exploration*

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 in respect of Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Need for expansion of the areas for Geological Survey for oil exploration*

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 in respect of Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He might speak on them.

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** To begin with I would like to make some suggestions and observations on the Demand of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. A sum of Rs. 776 lakhs is asked for the purchase of fertilisers and towards subsidy for the sale and distribution of sugar. The Government of India is fully responsible for the sale and distribution of fertilisers. Out of the total estimated requirements of 18.72 lakh tons of fertilisers for this year, we understand, most of it, that is, 13.9 lakh tons are to be imported. I am not at all in favour of the import of such a huge amount of fertilisers. Of course, we understand that we have to grow more food for the masses and we have also to fertilise the soil for growing more food. I would rather prefer natural manures. These chemical fertilisers and synthetic manures have only a temporary effect on the soil and serve as stimulants. According to some experts, they are also harmful to the soil. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, loss of natural manures is very huge.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

According to an estimate, we are losing a huge amount of manure and we are burning twelve Sindries a year as a result of burning of cow-dung as fuel. According to Mr. Fowler, we are also losing a huge amount, to the extent of Rs. 80 crores by wasting of the valuable natural manure, that is, human excreta. I submit that we should devote our energies and our moneys to the development of our natural resources and, as far as practicable, we should discourage the import of fertilisers.

Regarding fertilisers, I should like to say that in our area, the lands are rain-fed and the use of fertilisers is not so effective. According to the experts, that needs proper irrigation. The use of fertilisers can be more effective and useful only when we have three or four times watering. In the case of rain-fed areas, it is not possible, because there is no proper irrigation system in those areas. The use of these fertilisers is of very little use.

Then, again, in our areas, proper soil testing is not done. The soils are different from region to region and the methods of production are also different. After testing the soil, we should recommend the use of these fertilisers. I have got some figures regarding the yield per acre of rice in different parts of India. The average yield is about 800 pounds. In my territory, the acreage yield is about 1600 pounds to about 2,000 pounds. Therefore, it is not necessary that we use more of these chemical fertilisers because most of the money is spent on transportation. We should lay more emphasis on natural manures. We should encourage our cultivators by giving them more incentive and by giving them a fair share of their produce by paying them more. The price of rice specially in Manipur is very low there. The proper thing to do in those parts would be to increase the price of rice.

Coming to Demand No. 108, Co-operation, a sum of Rs. 1.08 crores is asked for the National Co-operation Development and Warehousing Board. An additional sum is required on account of the implementation of the co-operative policy of the Government. We are going to start 39,000 service co-operative societies and this amount is going to be spent in assistance to organising these co-operatives and towards contribution to the share capital of the Marketing and processing societies and the construction of godowns. The National Development Council passed some resolution in November, 1958 for utilising the co-operative machinery for more production and intensification of our agricultural production. Through these co-operatives, the Government of India is going to give credit to the agriculturists for marketing as well as production of food. We have got a statement from the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation on the 17th November containing a list of co-operatives to be organised for the different States. The targets are ambitious ones. But, I am afraid, the targets are too high in the case of some States and too low in the case of others. In trying to achieve the targets, some of our government servants try only to achieve the targets without looking into the quality of the co-operatives. Targets are now becoming an end by itself and not a means to an end. That is why I would like to lay emphasis on the quality of the co-operative societies to be organised.

I have to submit one thing about the co-operative policy of the Government. The Prime Minister once directed the Congressmen to quit the party if they were not in favour of co-operative farming. We are very sorry that he has watered down those proposals.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why should the hon. Member object to it?

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Joint farming and co-operative farming is a vital necessity when we want to grow more food. The Prime Minister once said that co-operative farming or joint farming will be introduced gradually, not immediately. According to Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of the Planning Commission, a farmer can keep out of a co-operative society if any co-operative society is established in the village. If he wants to quit when once he becomes a member, he has to give one month's notice and when he quits, he has to pay compensation for the improvements made in the land. Also, he has to pay all other obligations. I feel that this is an impracticable proposition. That is very unrealistic. His ideas are more urban. They have no relation to farm economy. Neither the Government nor the National Development Council is ready to introduce co-operative farming. I do not see any contradiction between land reforms or fixing of ceiling and co-operative farming. Some people raise objection. But, unless we have equitable distribution of land, unless we have redistribution of land, unless the surplus land is re-distributed to the landless agriculturists, there can be no effective co-operation. Only when the members of the co-operative societies enjoy equal status, the co-operative societies will be effective and the co-operative machinery can be used for effective agricultural production.

I would now come to the last item, that is Demand No. 130, Demand of the Ministry of Mines, Oil and Fuel. I have only to submit that we are not satisfied with the progress that the Ministry has made in oil exploration and oil prospecting. We understand that there are difficulties which are mainly lack of technical personnel and experts, also of getting mining machinery. So, I appeal to the Ministry to lay emphasis on two aspects, namely, training our own men more and more in this line, more technical men for oil exploration, and secondly producing our own machi-

nery, in which case we will be self-sufficient in oil. To attain self-sufficiency, we have to speed up the work of exploration.

**Shri Panigrahi (Puri):** I refer to Demand No. 108. The additional amount has been asked for implementing the new co-operative policy which was enunciated by the NDC in September, 1958. We are glad that at least towards the end of 1959 the Minister of Co-operation and Community Development has presented the House with some idea about the new Co-operative policy.

As has been explained in the book on the Supplementary Demands, Government intends to start 39,000 service co-operatives and to contribute to the share capital of 550 co-operative marketing societies and 150 processing units. Besides this, 552 godowns of marketing societies and 931 rural godowns will also be assisted during the current year.

The decision of the NDC was taken in 1958 and during the Budget session of 1959 when we asked the hon. Minister as to what he really intended to do about the co-operative policy, we were told that the House would soon know about it. And now towards the end of 1959 the hon. Minister has come forward with a Supplementary Demand for activating or implementing the new co-operative policy. Hardly three or four months are left in the current year. When the hon. Minister asks us to vote for these Demands, he should also tell us the actual physical targets of these different programmes which they want to implement during the rest of the current year in different states. No such clear picture has been provided to us.

The NDC decided to introduce state trading in foodgrains, but as soon as the new Food Minister came in, the food merchants were very glad that at least the NDC's decision of introducing state trading in food grains was not going to be implemented as vigorously as was announced. Similar apprehensions are prevailing in our minds.

[Shri Panigrahi]

with regard to the execution or implementation of this new co-operative policy. Maybe second thoughts have already come into the mind of the Minister in charge of co-operation and community development, and perhaps the implementation of this policy is also going to be very slow.

The main features which the NDC emphasized regarding this co-operative policy were: to remove the restrictive features of the existing co-operative law; to facilitate the grant of crop loans to the peasants, to save the co-operative movement from red-tapism; to take into consideration the question of the rate of interest and provide credit to the rural people through one agency, that is the co-operative agency; to take the help of the co-operative societies in the purchase of foodgrains in the rural areas; and to provide storage accommodation for five million tons of foodgrains. I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister as to which of these decisions taken by the NDC are going to be implemented and with what measure of vigour in the rest of the current year.

I now refer to Demand No. 121 which relates to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Here I am not going into the broader question of food policy, but I would like to submit that at present the storage capacity in possession of the Government of India is about 50,36,000 tons of foodgrains only, out of which Government-owned accommodation is for about 4,24,000 tons. So, how is the Government of India going to meet the shortage in the storage accommodation? There is no clear policy laid down.

I am told the production of fertilisers in our country is going down. I say this subject to correction. It has been said that the Government has been able to save some crores of rupees in the purchase of fertilisers because of fall of production of fertilisers in the country. The Ministry of

Community Development is in charge of producing more green manures in the country. Compost measure is being encouraged in the community development areas. We would like to know from the Minister of Community Development to what extent they have been able to increase the production of green manures and compost measures in the different community development and NES areas.

You will be surprised to know that so far as the TCA and TCM programmes of import of fertilisers are concerned, there is no clear-cut policy, and Government comes to a decision only after it comes to know that so much of money will be required for freight and so much of the money will be required for purchase of fertilisers.

I am told that even in the Sindri fertiliser factory, production has gone down because of the lack of supply of good quality coal. I do not know how far it is true, but such reports are appearing. If so, why should not the Government assure supply of good quality coal to these fertiliser factories so that we do not depend more and more on imported fertilisers.

Lastly, I refer to Demand No. 131 regarding capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs. The hon. Minister has been pleased to see to the needs of the city of Meerut in U.P. and also to the needs of Delhi. I think India is really not U.P. or Delhi alone. I am glad that he is looking to the needs of these cities, but I would like to draw his attention to the growing needs of the city of Cuttack and also the new capital of Bhuvaneshwar whose demand for telephone lines and postal facilities is increasing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bhuvaneshwar or Cuttack is India?

Shri Panigrahi: Bhuvaneshwar and Cuttack are in India.

[Shri Panigrahi]

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the growing needs of the city of Cuttack. We were told by the Government of India that they were considering installing an automatic telephone exchange in Cuttack, but for so many years this has not been looked into.

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** I would like to remind the hon. Member that the Supplementary Demand is for Delhi Telephones. He cannot refer to the policy of the Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He says Delhi alone is not India; rather Cuttack or Bhuvaneshwar is India.

The objection taken was that the limited scope of the discussion is about the particular Demand that has been made, not about that which has not been made.

**Shri Panigrahi:** I only draw the attention of the hon. Minister that India is not only Delhi or U.P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I hope attention has been drawn to it sufficiently now, because the hon. Minister had to rise and answer the point also. Now, Shri Sarju Pandey.

**An Hon. Member:** But the hon. Minister is unmindful.

**श्री सर्जु पाण्डेय (रमडा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपने कट मोशन नमूदर ३०, ३१, ३२, ३३, ३४, ३५, ३६, और ३७ मूल करना चाहता हूँ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** इनमें मे ३२, ३३ और ३६ आउट आफ आर्डर हैं।

**श्री सर्जु पाण्डेय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले मंत्री जो का व्याप्त अफीम की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने देख रखा था कि इस ब्रांट में किसानों को देने के लिए और रुपया मांगा गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि चालू बर्व १६५८-५६ में कुल २०,३१० मन अफीम पैदा हुई है जब कि पिछले साल

१७,२१७ मन हुई थी। कानून के अनुसार किसान सरकार के अलावा और किसी को अफीम नहीं बेच सकता इसलिए और ज्यादा दाम मांगा गया है। इस सिलसिले में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अफीम का सबसे बड़ा सेंटर गाजीपुर है और यहां पर अफीम का कारखाना भी है। न मालूम सरकार की इस सिलसिले में क्या पालिसी है, मैंने कई बार इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न भी किए हैं। गाजीपुर में एशिया का अफीम का सबसे बड़ा कारखाना है जो कि चौपट हो रहा है। और वहां के मजदूरों की हालत खराब हो रही है। गाजीपुर उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे गरीब जिला है और यहीं वहां का मुख्य रोजगार या। किसान खेती करते थे और अफीम बेचते थे और उसमें उनको अच्छी खासी आमदानी होती थी। यह सारा रोजगार वहां चौपट हो रहा है और इसका वहां के किसानों और मजदूरों के जीवन पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। मैं जो यह कह रहा हूँ उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम किसी को अफीम खिलाना चाहते हैं। यह वहां का मुख्य रोजगार है और वह चौपट हो रहा है इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ वहां पर कुछ मार्किया तैयार करने का काम हो रहा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि बहुत ज्यादा.....

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने तिफ़ यह कहा था कि आप खिलाना नहीं चाहते, शायद खुद खाना चाहते हों।

**श्री सर्जु पाण्डेय :** हमारे यहां कोई अफीम नहीं खाता।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो धर्म कहते हैं उससे शक होता है कि आप खिलाना नहीं चाहते बल्कि खाना चाहते हैं।

**श्री सर्जु पाण्डेय :** हमारे देश में बहुत सी दबाएं बाहर से मंगायी जाती हैं जो कि अफीम से बनती हैं। अगर इन दबाएँ

## [बी सरजू पांडेय]

को हमारे कारबाने में बनाया जाए तो हमारा पैसा जो बाहर से दबाएं भेजने में लच्च होता है वह बच सकता है। साथ ही ऐसा करने से हमारे लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल जाएगा। इससिए भेटा सुझाव है कि यहां गाड़ीयुर कारबाने में और दबाएं बनायी जाएं ताकि वहां के मजदूरों को काम मिले और किसानों को भी फायदा हो। इसके अलावा उस जिले में और कोई काम नहीं है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं वहां के कारबाने के बारे में भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि वह कारबाना सरकारी लेव में है लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों को साधारण कारबानों के मजदूरों जिसनी भी सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं। इस तरफ सरकार को ज्ञान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज में जीनी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको भालूम है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में दम बारह जिले पाते हैं जो कि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और वहां गवर्नर की लेती बहुत ज्यादा होती है। पर वहां कोई कारबाना नहीं है। यहां पर बनाया गया है कि देश में अब जीनी के कारबानों के पुर्जे बनाये जायेंगे और उनसे देश के कुछ भागों में कारबाने कायम किये जा सकेंगे। कुछ भारतीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि कारबानों का डिस्ट्रिक्यूशन ठीक होना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में मैं माननीग मन्त्री जी का ज्ञान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कारबाना बहुत जरूरी है।

अगर वहां कारबाना बनाया जाएगा तो वहां के किसानों और मजदूरों के जीवन का स्तर कम्बा हो सकेगा। इसलिये इन जिलों का इस सम्बन्ध में खास व्यापार रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं यह इसी लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं इन जिलों से आता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि मैं जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और इसने गरीब है कि इतनी गरीबी की कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता कि इस हालत में वहां के

लोग किस तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारी विताते होंगे।

तीसरी चीज में खाद के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में कई भारतीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न किये हैं लेकिन उनके उत्तरों से यह भी भालूम होता। कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में भी कोई खाद का कारबाना लोलने की योजना है। उन जिलों के लिये खाद का कारबाना होना जरूरी है।

इसमें कहा गया है कि हमको खाद बाहर से मंगानी पड़ रही है। लेकिन उच्च तो यह है कि जो खाद भरकार दे भी रही है उसको भी शायद किसान लेना बन्द कर दें। खाद के वितरण की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। कम्पनिटी प्रोजेक्ट और ब्लाक्स के कुछ ऐसे लागड़े हैं कि लोगों को ठीक तीर से खाद मिल नहीं पाती। और जो लोग खाद ले लेते हैं वे भी मुश्किल में पड़ जाते हैं। हमारे यहां हालत यह है कि जो किसान खाद ले लेते हैं पहले तो उनके लिये पानी की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होती और दूसरे जबकि उनके लेते हैं में अभी कमल पक रही होती है तभी बमूनी प्रा जाती है। बहुत बार हमीं कारण किसान खाद नहीं लेते तो खाद उनके गने में जबरदस्ती लाती जाता है और उनसे कहा जाना है कि खाद ले जाओ और ज्यादा गत्ता बंदा करो।

एक भारतीय सदस्य : गले में खाद उनारी जाती है ?

बी सरजू पांडेय : प्राप्त ऐसा भी कर सकते हैं : मैं यह कह रहा था कि उनको पहले तो खाद जबरदस्ती दी जाती है और फिर उसकी बमूनी इस तरह की जाती है कि किसानों को कष्ट होता है। उनसे कहा जाता है कि हमारी खाद का पैसा दे दो जाहे तुम्हारे पास लाने को हो या न हो। पिछली बार किसानों की कफल खराब हो गई लेकिन उनसे खाद का पैसा जबरदस्ती बमूल किया

गया। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि खाद का वितरण ठीक प्रकार से होना चाहिये और खाद के साथ साथ पानी का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। और जो किसानों को खाद वी जाय उसकी अमूली इस तरह जबरदस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये वरना किसान खाद नहीं लेंगे और देश को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

चीनी के बारे में यहां पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ती जाती जाती हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि शुगर के वितरण के लिये व्यवस्था करने को हम पैसा चाहते हैं। पैसा तो सरकार जितना चाहती है हाउस से मंजूर करा लेती है और यह हमारे बश की बात नहीं कि इसको रोक सकें। पैसा तो आप ले ही लेंगे। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसका सही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। जो पैसा यहां से मंजूर कराया जाता है वह किनूल के कामों में खर्च हो जाता है और किसी तक नहीं पहुंच पाता। नतीजा यह है कि आज भी चीनी के दाम दो रुपर सेर तक हैं और चीनी मिलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। यहां दिल्ली हम १८ आने सेर चीनी खरीद रहे हैं। जब कहा जाता है कि किसी नों को गमे का अधिक दाम दिया जाए तब तो यह जबाब दिया जाता है कि ऐसा करने से चीनी के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे लेकिन अब जो यह कीमत बढ़ रही है इसको कम करने की क्या व्यवस्था है। रेखा आप मांगते हैं लेकिन शुगर उसका सही उपयोग नहीं किया गया तो उचित नहीं होगा। मैं तो समझता हूं कि चीनी का ठीक वितरण करने के लिये उसे सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर विकाना चाहिये। हमारे प्रदेश में इस प्रकार चीनी का कुछ वितरण ही भी रहा है लेकिन वह काफी है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि वितरण की सही व्यवस्था की जाए, खाद को बाहर से न मांगा कर उसका यही उत्पादन किया जाये और किसी नों को सुविधायें दी जायें ताकि वे अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर सकें।

### Cultivation and export of opium

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 in respect of 'Opium' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for checking the regular smuggling and sale of opium at high price without permit system in district Ghazipur, UP.

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 in respect of 'Opium' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take effective steps to make the country self-sufficient in fertilizer.

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to arrest soaring prices of sugar in U.P.

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to distribute sugar in UP at control rate

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Now, Shri D. C. Sharma. Now, every hon. Member shall try to finish within five minutes.

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** When will the Ministers start their reply?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am told that the Ministers need only half an hour for all of them together. So, I shall be calling the hon. Ministers at about 4.30 P.M.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** The hon. Minister is encroaching on my time. I would speak on Demand No. 9. I welcome the establishment of what you call the National Defence College. But I am afraid that this kind of Defence College does not inspire any confidence in my mind.

In the first place, I find that there is imbalance between the persons who are to impart instruction and those who are to do the administrative work of all kinds. I find that there will be one Commandant and I think there will be a few more persons. In a University, there are three types of departments—major, minor and medium. Even the minor department of a University will have more teaching staff than this College is going to have. I do not know what kind of higher specialised technical training this College will impart. There is going to be only one Commandant and three senior directing staff—two officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent drawn from the Services and one civil officer. This being so, I despair of the instructional efficiency of this College which, we are all very happy, is coming into being.

The second thing I want to point out is that no establishment of higher learning of whatever kind it may be—it may be dealing with the Humanities or Science or Defence or anything of the kind—can have development of higher instruction without some kind of research apparatus. There must be some facilities for doing research. I

would be told that we have the Defence Science Organisation in the Ministry of Defence and therefore it is not necessary. It may be true. But I would say that I cannot visualise a College of this calibre without any provision for research, investigation and things of that kind. But nothing of that kind is being done here.

Again I find that there will be four officers here for giving instruction. Of course, the Commandant will be like the Principal of a College. I am sure all the principals of Colleges seldom teach or instruct anybody. But anyhow, I take it that he will instruct these officers. I believe that there are going to be five instructors of all calibres, and there are going to be Secretaries, College Secretaries, Superintendents—what a long list and array of these officers. But the axe has fallen on one type of officer only and that is the sweeper. Only one sweeper will be there. Of course, there will be gardeners, malis and all that. But the poor sweeper will be only one to look after these 25 trainees and these big persons. I think that a Demand like this should be put forward with some kind of eye upon these things.

This College is going to give instruction on aspects of higher direction and strategy of defence. I believe they think that the strategy of defence is a static subject, that what was learnt by some 20 years ago will hold good even today, that what was learnt ten years ago will hold good today. Therefore, they are going to have a strategy of *status quo*, a strategy of good the old time, a strategy of things which do not exist.

I want to have a better picture of this National Defence College, a College which should be up to date so far as instruction is concerned, so far as research is concerned, so far as all these things are concerned. But they are setting up a toy institution—I do not know—for training 25 higher officers. I do not think this is going to meet the growing needs of our defence.

I would, therefore, say that there should be a re-thinking of this problem and there should be some kind of new approach, a fresh approach, made for the establishment of this College.

**Shri K. S. Ramaswamy** (Gobichettipalayam): I rise to support Demand No. 121 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This relates to the purchase of fertiliser which is very important for intensive cultivation. I am only sorry that the Ministry has not come with a demand for more money for purchase of fertilisers because, according to this Demand, about 18.72 lakh tons of fertilisers are necessary for the country. Our indigenous production is Rs. 4.82 lakh tons and that too has gone down this time. So to meet the shortage, they ought to have demanded more money.

The reason given for not importing more fertilisers is that foreign exchange is not available. But we are going to spend a lot of foreign exchange on the import of foodgrains later on. Instead of that, if we import more fertilisers, we will be saving still more of foreign exchange afterwards. According to the statistics of the Fertiliser Association of India, for every rupee spent on the import of fertiliser, the foreign exchange saved is Rs. 1.613 on wheat import, Rs. 2.99 on rice, Rs. 5.67 on cotton and Rs. 6.33 on sugarcane. So we should spend more money on the import of fertilisers.

Another thing is that the use of fertiliser should be in the ratio of 1 part of ammonium sulphate to one part of ammonium phosphate. But now due to shortage of ammonium phosphate, we are not able to use it in the ratio of 1:1. So more money should be set apart for the import of ammonium phosphate.

Thirdly, I find that some amount—Rs. 1.22 crores which is the earning from export of oilcakes—is set apart. I object to the export of oilcakes. Oil-

cakes are a very good feed for cattle and are also good manure. Recently a Committee was set up in Madras by the Madras Government to go into the question of agricultural production in the State. The Food Minister of the State was the Chairman of that Committee. The Committee says on page 98 of its Report:

"The field trials conducted with various types of oilcakes in the different Agricultural Research Stations in the State have shown that oilcakes when applied to paddy and sugarcane especially in conjunction with ammonium sulphate yield very good results.... Though it is desirable that all the available stocks of edible oilcakes should be used only as cattle food and for the preparation of food articles like biscuits, their use as manure especially in the case of commercial crops cannot but be countenanced in view of the present shortage of other kinds of fertilisers. The export of oilcakes outside the country should therefore be carefully regulated so as to ensure that enough supplies are made available for use within the country both as cattle food and as manure".

**Shri Narayananakutty Menon** (Mukandapuram): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, we have got the quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

**Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:** My point is that oilcake should not be exported. Because of the export the price of oilcake in the country has gone up to twice. It was selling at about Rs. 15 per bag some two or three years ago and now it is nearly Rs. 30, between Rs. 27 and Rs. 30. It will not be an exaggeration to say that some of the farmers starve themselves in order to save money to feed their animals.

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

The prices of the food of the animals, both hay and oil cakes have gone up so much that they are not able to meet the expenditure on agriculture. So, this export of oilcake should be stopped at once and more money should be allotted for the import of fertilisers. If it is not possible now, at least within the year the Ministry may come in for a demand for some more money.

**बी बजाराच सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :** उम्मेद महोदय, मैं डिमांड संस्करा १२१ के सम्बन्ध में, जिसके द्वारा टेंडर सिस्टम के बारे में ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है, कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। टेंडर सिस्टम को चीनी का ठीक ठीक और सही भूत्य पर वितरण करने के लिये लागू किया गया था, लेकिन वह एक ऐसी कुरी प्रवा बन गई है कि उसकी वजह से जिन सोगों को चीनी मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल पाती है। गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया की फूड मिनिस्ट्री के चीनी और बनस्पति के डायरेक्टर ने इस सम्बन्ध में बक्तन-फ्रॉक्टन ऐसे नियम बनाए और ऐसे तरीके प्रसिद्धियार किए, जिन्हे यह व्यवस्था ठीक रूप से नहीं चल सकी है। उसने अल्बारों में निकाला कि टेंडर लिये जायेंगे और जो टेंडर देना चाहते हैं; वे दें। लेकिन जब सब सोगों को इस बारे में भालूम हो गया, तो यह कह दिया गया कि शुगर डायरेक्टर के नोटिस-बोर्ड पर लगा दिया जायगा। इसी प्रकार काम चलता रहा और कोई नियम न रहा कि कौन से लोगों को टेंडर मिलेंगे। जो लोग चीनी का व्यापार करते रहे हैं, या नहीं करते रहे हैं, उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस बात का कोई विचार नहीं किया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि शान चाले, तांबे बाले, फूड मिनिस्ट्री के किसी कलाक, इस प्रकार के लोग और उनके नातेकर और रिस्टेदार टेंडर लेने लगे। और इस प्रकार चीनी का वितरण होने लगा। इस व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी के उम्मेदसम्बन्ध—लोगों—का करोड़ों रुपया

ठगा गया और चीनी का वितरण भी अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुआ। अब जबकि सरकार उस टेंडर सिस्टम के लिये फिर से रुपया मांगने जा रही है, तो इस बात पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि उस सिस्टम पर किस तरह से अमल हो रहा है। इस नोट में लिखा है कि इस सिस्टम को अगले शुगर संभिन के लिये अर्थात् नवम्बर से मई तक के लिये जारी रखने का विचार है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि लाखों टन चीनी टेंडर वालों को दी जायगी और अगर पहले की कमियों का याम रही, तो फिर जनता ने करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि हो सकती है। इस बक्त सरकार को विचार कर लेना चाहिये कि इस सिस्टम पर अमल किस तरह से हो रहा है और उसकी वर्किंग कैसी है और क्या इस सिस्टम के अधीन सही भूत्य पर और मुकाबले रूप से चीनी का वितरण करना सम्भव हो पाया है या नहीं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिस्टम बहुत ही ब्रिटिश रहा है और इसके कारण जनता का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये। प्रथम यह है कि टेंडर सिस्टम के द्वारा जो चीनी सरकार देना चाहती है, वह चीनी मुक्त में है या नहीं। अगर मुक्त में इतनी चीनी दी नहीं की जा सकती है, कि टेंडर सिस्टम के द्वारा सही और समुचित वितरण किया जा सके, तो फिर यह सिस्टम नहीं चल सकेगा।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि किसान गन्ने की हड्डियां करने का विचार कर रहे हैं, उसको टालने की कोशिश की जाये और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको टाला जा सकता है। सरकार कहती है कि इस हड्डियां के पीछे राजनीति है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं है। किसान कहते हैं कि उनको गन्ने की कीमत एक रुपया दस आने की बजाय दो रुपये मिले। लखनऊ मन्त्री ने कहा है कि गन्ने

की कीमत बढ़ाने पर गल्ले और ग्रनाइं के उत्पादन पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। अगर यह सत्य है, तो फिर सरकार क्यों गग्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गग्ने के किसान और कैंकटरियों के बीच में न तो खुद आये और न राज्य सरकार, अपनी पुलिस उड़े और गोली लेकर हड़ताल तोड़ने का प्रयत्न करे और माना-रीटी शुरू करे। अगर सरकार गग्ने का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ा लकड़ी है, तो फिर गग्ने के किसान और चीनी मिलों के मालिक आपस में यह बात तय कर न। अगर सरकार की तरफ से इसके प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं बनाया गया, यह न मोचा गया कि मिक्क कांग्रेस पार्टी हड़ताल के लिये मना करती है और सारी पार्टियां हड़ताल कराना चाहती हैं, तो किसान स्वयं इस मामले को मालिकों के साथ तय कर लेंगे। आज गग्ने की कीमत कम है और उनको ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये। इस बक्त भौका नहीं है कि नीति मम्बन्धी बहम में पड़ा जाये और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी मुझे इस समय भौका नहीं देंगे कि मैं इस की व्याख्या करूँ। लेकिन यह प्रत्यक्ष किया जा सकता है कि दो रुपए कीमत देकर भी चीरी मिल मालिक मुनाफा कमा सकता है। गग्ने की यह हड़ताल परह तारीख से हो रही है, जिसमें रेंटीस लाल लानदान शामिल होंगे। या तो सरकार गग्ने की कीमत बढ़ाए और या शान्तिपूर्वक सब कुछ देले और अपनी मशीनरी को उस में न लगाए, और मिल-मालिकों का पक्ष न ले।

सार्व और सेल मंत्री (स्थि के० दे० माल्य-  
वीय) : कोई हड़ताल नहीं होगी।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Narasimhan. When I want to call Shri S. M. Banerjee, he goes out.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am sorry, Sir. I will not take my chance now.

**Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):** Sir, the Minister was accused of hood-

winking Parliament in his attempt to bring in foreign exploring agencies in this country. I do not agree with the charge.... (Interruptions).

**An Hon. Member:** We charge him.

**Shri Narasimhan:** On the other hand, if we had been told that we were capable of looking after our prospecting business, that would be hoodwinking because the fact is that our capacity is limited. Therefore, this new policy of allowing foreign oil prospecting concerns to come is really playing fair with us.

The Budget Memorandum has stated that 20 field parties will carry out geological survey in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. Actually, it works out at the rate 1-5 party per area. It is too inadequate and I hope the team at least in Madras will be increased. It is also a coastal area, as good as Surat.

The other day in answer to questions, he was saying that Rs. 18 crores would be collected from kerosene, but he could not distribute it. I make a suggestion. The whole matter rests on the availability of funds to the Oil and Gas Commission. This sum of Rs. 19 crores should be treated as a fund and should be placed at the disposal of the Commission for helping the activities connected with the survey, purchase of drilling materials and such other things. Why should we live at the expense of the poor people who come in for kerosene? As I have already suggested this fund should be placed at the disposal of the Commission so as to be useful for further oil prospecting or matters connected therewith. Government should also pay sufficient attention for training geologists and other technical men. The Geological Survey of India wants geologists. The Atomic Energy Commission wants them. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission also needs them. So, arrangements should be made to turn out more geologists.

[Shri Narasimhan]

More geology graduates should be given special training and taken here. A number of graduates, even honours graduates in geology, are finding it difficult to get proper employment which is not a really satisfactory state of affairs.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Narasimhan:** I have nothing more to add, Sir.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is hardly an occasion when I should be called upon to make a comprehensive review of the policy of the Government with regard to oil exploration. The Finance Minister has come forward for the sanction of the House for the Supplementary Demands and my object is merely to indicate and draw the attention of the House to the needs contained in Demand 130 where we have asked the sanction of the House for a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs for the period 15th October, 1959 to 31st March, 1960 for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Nevertheless, I would like to point out to my friends in the Opposition that I offer no apologies for the additional programme that was indicated by me only a few days back for more intensive exploration of oil in my country. I admit further that I owe an explanation to the House for my statements but for that I would like some other occasion when all those points can be taken up by the House and I will then be too willing to meet the criticism, all legitimate criticism which is put forward because so far we have always received the support of all the sections of the House for the programme of oil exploration. I should be failing in my duty if I do not get up to answer any charges that might be considered proper levelled against the Government with regard to modification of our policy. I wish to state that there is no intention nor is there any indication anywhere that any change or shift in the policy in oil exploration

has been contemplated. I would, with your permission, Sir, draw your attention to the Industrial Policy Resolution, because we generally forget in our excitement what objections we have already placed for ourselves so far as this policy is concerned.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

On page 4 of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 it is said that this does not preclude the expansion of existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. Subsequent to this, in the same paragraph it is said that whenever co-operation with private enterprise is necessary the State will ensure, either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertakings. Therefore, we cannot deviate from the policy as has been decided upon by this House in 1956.

My hon. friend Shri Narayananarkutty Menon has himself accepted that, if I have heard him correctly, that I claimed almost a monopoly for oil exploration through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, or a leading hand in the oil exploration programme. I stick to that position and I submit that the programme undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a leading hand and has broken the monopoly of oil explores that used to come here before our Industrial Policy Resolution was enunciated. We are now the main people so far as discovery and production of crude oil is concerned, and it is our job to see that a programme consistant with the aims at production of a minimum quantity of oil which is going to make us self-sufficient is undertaken by us. We have done nothing more than that and

we do not propose to do anything less than that.

As I said, Sir, soon we might get another occasion when we can take up this policy question in a more comprehensive way. I have merely indicated now that there is no departure from our policy. There is absolutely no question that we are diverting the entire policy to switch on from public sector to private sector. I do not see how my hon. friend has got that impression. The announcement made very recently emphasises certain aspects of our oil exploration programme and the most important aspect of that programme was that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will retain the initiative as has been enunciated from time to time and that wherever, because the sedimentary bases are so vast, the Government are willing to invite oil interests from any side to make proposals to search for oil and to join us in this quest for oil, we will welcome any proposal which falls within the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution and according to the recent decision that we have taken and which had been announced recently.

My hon. friend asked a question, why this position was not clarified in September, 1959, when I moved a Bill to convert the Oil and Natural Gas Commission into a statutory corporation. I think even then and before then, I made the position quite clear. There was no confusion then nor before that. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to conduct the programme of oil exploration under the initiative of the Government and that will be, by and large, the main programme of the country. If the conditions that face us today demand that more programme has to be included in the search, then we shall search for ways and means to carry out an extensive programme. We are just now engaged in an intensive programme through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. We want to extend the areas and tackle more areas in

such a way that in the shortest time possible we get as much oil as we require.

According to my estimate—which is a personal estimate of mine, backed up by technical assessment also—we will perhaps require about 14 million tons of crude oil equivalent by 1965 or 1966. Before the Oil and Natural Gas Commission came into being, we were producing about six per cent. to seven per cent. of the oil required by the country. We are perhaps producing now about eight per cent. By the end of this plan period, we shall be producing about 40 per cent. of the crude oil equivalent, and by the middle of the third Plan, perhaps our percentage will be about 70 per cent. of the requirement of crude oil equivalent of petroleum products in the country.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** By the Commission, with the aid of foreign experts?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I am coming to that. Out of this 70 or 75 per cent. of the crude oil equivalent that we will be producing by the middle of the third Plan, it is difficult to predict just now what will be the percentage handled by the public sector. But it should not be less than 50 per cent. of the total oil that will be produced in the country. According to our present plans, we hope we may be able to produce about two to three million tons of oil by that time which is likely to be produced by the Assam Oil Company in which we are junior partners. So, by the middle of the third Plan period,—I am only trying to make a modest prediction—we may be able to produce about 70 to 75 per cent. tons of our requirements in which our contribution may be anything from 40 to 50 per cent. All that depends upon intensive work undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as well as extensive work if we get proposals which are acceptable to the Government. There is no reason, therefore, why we should

not go ahead on this integrated pattern of approach so that we might be able to get enough quantity of oil to save all the drain of foreign exchange that we are incurring today.

Shri Bimal Ghose wanted me to clarify a point whether our expectations have not fallen below what they were before sometime ago. I wish to inform him and the House that we are progressively going ahead in our programme of oil exploration. It is not possible for me to make any detailed statement of qualitative or quantitative assessment of the work done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this session, but I do hope that by the next session, during the budget time, I may be able to put a more clear picture as to how much oil we shall be able to produce through the activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

I shall close with one more point. We are tackling areas where we propose to complete all the work, right from exploration to production and refining and, if possible, distribution also. There are many more areas which are open for the purpose and they are most welcome to send their proposals for examination and guidance of the Government. Therefore, there is no question of our handing over the areas where we have worked and achieved some results and passing them on to some other men to complete the work.

I have nothing more to say except that we require Rs. 555 lakhs for the period 15th October to 31st March, 1960.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Sir, I shall try to answer the points raised regarding sugar. Apart from the questions and answers which have come up in this House, during this session we had a half-hour discussion and we will have a full debate on the sugar question next week when the Ordinance comes

up for discussion. So, I am not going to take much time of the House in dealing with the various points.

Shri P. K. Deo emphasised the aspect that the only long-term remedy is increased production of sugar. That is realised. With regard to his point that in Orissa and other parts of the country, the installed capacity should be increased, the Government is alive to the situation and it has been tentatively fixed that during the course of the third Five Year Plan, the installed capacity should be increased to about 30 lakh tons. At the same time, I might say that the additional capacity that would be installed would not ensure increased production, because it depends on various other factors. Even with the installed capacity of 17.3 lakh tons, we were able to produce 20,29,000 tons of sugar in 1956-57. But at the same time, with 20 lakh tons installed capacity last year, we were able to produce only a little over 19 lakh tons. So, it depends not only on the manufacturing capacity, but also on the availability of sugarcane to the mills.

With regard to the rise in prices, it has been explained that the production this year has been only about 19 lakh tons and the consumption for a particular year would be about 21 lakh tons. With a carry-over of 3 lakh tons last year, we had been able to manage this year and it is hoped that with the incentives that have been given, there will be larger production and we will be able to carry on for the next year also.

Regarding the criticism levelled against the tender system and also the sugarcane price by Shri Braj Raj Singh, this tender system was started in August, 1958 and for two or three months it was functioning quite satisfactorily. We were able to satisfy all the persons who had tendered. But later on, seeing that this was a profitable transaction, very many

people tendered and the Ministry could not cope with it. So, we adopted the procedure that allotments would be given on the basis of first come, first served. So, naturally the people who were disappointed had some grievance and perhaps based on the grievances of those persons, some hon. Members have been voicing this criticism here. Not only in this House, but openly outside also, we have said, if any specific allegations are brought to our notice, we will enquire into them. But no hon. Member has chosen to bring any specific allegation before me or my Ministry, into which we could have enquired and satisfied hon. Members.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I am raising objection against the tender system as such.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** He has again repeated the old allegations.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Do you think....

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members had their turns. When they spoke the hon. Minister did not interrupt. Now it is his turn.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This is a complaint.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the hon. Minister go on. This kind of cross-examination cannot go on. If hon. Members have any points, they will note them down and at the end I will allow one or two questions.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The majority of the applicants were disappointed but we could not help it. My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, approached me on behalf of the Kanpur Sugar Merchants' Association. Evidently, I could not help him, or accede to the demand of the Kanpur Sugar Merchants' Association, because according to the procedure that the Ministry has adopted on the basis of "first come first served", only those persons

whose applications were received first will be given priority.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli):** I never knew that he was representing the merchants' association.

**Mr. Speaker:** He will hold himself in patience for some more time.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The majority of persons who were disappointed came out with grievances and that could not be helped.

Since 27th July, 1959 the Central Government has taken over the entire stocks of sugar factories in the controlled regions of Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and Punjab for direct allotment. Monthly quotas have been fixed for each State and allotments are made according to district-wise break up given by the State Governments and to the nominees of the collectors except in the case of Delhi and Calcutta, where sugar is allotted to licensed dealers up to the quotas fixed for these areas. All States have also been separately cordoned off in order to ensure that sugar allotted to a State is available for consumption therein. The method of distribution in each State and the control or supervision exercised by district officers are matters within the field of the State responsibility. All State Governments, however, have made arrangements for distribution of allotted sugar under the supervision of the district officers and at wholesale prices fixed by them under the powers delegated by the Central Government. This is the scheme with regard to the present state of distribution.

With regard to the rise in price in Orissa, it has been given a quota of 3,000 tons per month, based on its previous consumption figures. If that quantity is distributed properly, there is the possibility of making available reasonable quantity of sugar to the people. As I have already said in the beginning, the remedy is

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

increased production, and Government's attention is now directed towards that end.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** Ours is a very modest demand and the speeches were not very critical. Even then, I think I would avail myself of this opportunity to clear some doubts. Shri Panigrahi has tabled a cut motion regarding the failure to implement the new co-operation policy. I am afraid, Shri Panigrahi is not correct in saying that there is any failure, as far as the implementation of the co-operative programme is concerned. For his information, I would like to state that in November 1958, the National Development Council, for the first time, initiated its policy on co-operatives. Government appointed a working group, and the working group, after taking all facts into consideration, submitted their report in

January, 1959. This report of the working group was again processed at the governmental level, in consultation with the representatives of the State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and prominent non-officials in the co-operative field.

Afterwards, when these discussions were over....

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** Again there is no quorum. The bell should be rung.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I have counted the hon. Members present. It is less than 40.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Just now we had counted. But if there is no quorum I shall have to adjourn the House.

16.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till **Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 11th December, 1959 | Agra-hayana 20, 1881 (Saka).**

[Thursday, December 10, 1959/Agrahayana 19, 1881 (Saka)]

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QUESTIONS—contd.

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1280. Dental Chairs		4422-23
1281. Amenities in Class IV Employees Quarters in Delhi		4423-24
1282. Broadcast of Garhwali Programme		4424-25

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

4425

(1) A copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2603 dated the 25th November, 1959, under Section 134 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(2) A copy of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :

(i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Plastic (Phenol Formaldehyde Moulding Power and Buttons) Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 27(2)-T.R./59, dated the 8th December, 1959.

(iii) Report (1958) of the Tariff commission on the Fair Selling Prices of Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid and Bleaching Powder.

(iv) Government Resolution No. CH(I)-31(36)/58, dated the 27th October, 1959.

(v) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (iii) and (iv) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

**CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE** . 4426—29

Shri M. Ayyakkannu called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the dislocation of railway traffic due to the breaches on the chord line between Villupuram and Tiruchchirappalli as well as between Tiruchchirappalli and Madurai on the 29th November, 1959.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S.V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER** 4429—35

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement regarding certain matters arising out of the speeches of Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri S. M. Baigjee during the discussion on Chinkakuri Mine disaster on the 2nd April, 1959.

**BILL PASSED** . . . . 4435 -4501

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Mines (Amendment) Bill continued. One amendment for reference of the

**BILL PASSED—contd.**

Bill to a Joint Committee and another for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee were withdrawn. One amendment for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee was negatived. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS** . . . 4501—54

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1959-60 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,  
DECEMBER 11, 1959  
AGRAHAYANA 20, 1881  
(SAKA)—**

Further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1959-60, consideration on motion for reference the Tripura Land Revenue and Reforms Bill and consideration and passing of Private Members' Bills.