

# LOK SABHA DEBATE

**Third Series**

**Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

*[May 26 to June 7, 1962/Jyaistha 5 to 17, 1884 (Saka)]*



**FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

*(Vol. III contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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9359

9360

LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 7, 1962/Jyaishtia 17,  
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain (Tumkur).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भूमि बन्धक बैंक

+

\*१३२८. { श्री स० चं० सामंत :  
श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज  
और सहकार मंत्रा यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमि बन्धक बैंकों  
को स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया  
है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौग क्या है ;

(ख) निकट भविष्य में कितने भूमि  
बन्धक बैंक कितने राज्यों में स्थापित  
करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) ये बैंक कृषकों को क्या क्या  
सुविधायें देंगे ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और  
संभाल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्यामसु-  
मित्र) : (क) जम्मू और काश्मीर को  
छोड़कर प्रत्येक राज्य में एक केन्द्रीय सहकारी  
भूमि बन्धक बैंक है। जिला अथवा तालुका  
339 (A) LSD—1

स्तर पर ४६१ प्राथमिक भूमि बन्धक बैंक  
और केन्द्रीय भूमि बन्धक बैंकों को कुल्लेक  
जावाएँ हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा तथा  
पाण्डिचेरी संघ क्षेत्रों में भी एक-एक केन्द्रीय  
भूमि-बन्धक बैंक है। जम्मू और काश्मीर में  
प्राथमिक भूमि बन्धक बैंकों के साथ-साथ  
एक केन्द्रीय भूमि बन्धक बैंक स्थापित करने के  
प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें १९६२-६३  
के लिए अस्थायी कार्यक्रम दिया गया है,  
सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट  
२, अतुबन्ध संख्या ६८]

(ग) ये बैंक विकास के लिए जमीन  
खरीदने, जमीन का सुधार करने, लघु-सिंचाई,  
काश्तकारी आदि के लिए सुधरे तरीके अपनाने  
और पट्टे के ऋणों को चुकाने के लिए  
निर्धनाने ऋण सुवन्ध करेंगे।

I shall also read the answer in  
English.

(a) There is a central cooperative  
land mortgage bank in every State  
except Jammu and Kashmir. At the  
district or taluka level, there are 461  
primary land mortgage banks and  
few branches of central land mortgage  
banks. There is also a central land  
mortgage bank in each of the Union  
territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tri-  
pura and Pondicherry. The question  
of setting up a central land mortgage  
bank along with primary land mort-  
gage banks in Jammu and Kashmir is  
under consideration.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table  
giving the tentative programme for  
1962-63. [See Appendix III, annexure  
No. 98].

(c) These banks will provide long term loans for purchase of land for development, land improvement, minor irrigation, for adoption of improved methods of cultivation etc., and for redemption of prior debts.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know the maximum number of primary mortgage banks to be established in each State?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** During the Third Plan period the target is 173 for the primary banks and 160 for branches. The maximum number is 80 and it will be in Gujarat.

**श्री बड़े :** मोटिंगेज बैंक्स को कितना पैसा रिजर्व बैंक से दिया गया है और क्या माध्यम में धन कम होने से सारे प्रदेश में बैंक्स खुल नहीं सकते ?

**श्री श्यामधर मिश्र :** मध्य प्रदेश में सन् १९६०-६१ तक २१ बैंक थे । थर्ड प्लान में ३२ बैंक और स्थापित किये जायेंगे । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ५ करोड़ रुपया देने की व्यवस्था है ।

**Shri Warior:** May I know whether the Government has any scheme to separate all the loans for cultivation purposes from the co-operative banks and direct them to the land mortgage banks. At present cultivators are getting loans from the co-operative banks also.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** There are three types of loans given to cultivators from the co-operative banks. One is the medium term; the second is the short term and the third is the long term. As regards the short term and the medium term loans, they are given through the central co-operative banks. As regards the long term loans, these will be given through the Central Co-operative banks. As regards land mortgage banks.

**Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that different pat-

terns are being adopted in different States regarding the fixation of the value of the land and, if so, whether the Government propose to bring out a uniform pattern for giving loans on hypothecation of the land?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** The quality of the land and the value of the land vary from State to State. Therefore, logically, the value of the land being different, the loans advanced will have to be different per acre.

**Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know the total amount of money given by the primary land mortgage banks during the year 1961-62 on a long term basis?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** In all, by the end of 1960-61, Rs. 37 crores were outstanding from the Central Land Mortgage banks and the primary land mortgage banks.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that the transactions in these banks take a lot of time and that a lot of red-tapism is prevailing in these banks?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** Obviously there is some difficulty. Therefore, during the third Plan, it is agreed that there will be land valuation officers to expedite the valuation of the lands and to expedite the loans.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know whether the annual patta land can be mortgaged or not? There are two types of patta lands.

**Mr. Speaker:** We should not go into details.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई इस के लिए अवधि निश्चित की है कि जिससे कि ग्रन्दर लैंड मोटिंगेज बैंक्स से किसानों को रुपया मिल सके ?  
पया मिलने के लिए कोई सीधा रास्ता हो  
अग्रे प्रोसिज्योर में जरा देरी लग जाती है ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इसलिए मैं ने कहा कि इन्हीं सब दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार लैंड मोंटेंगेज और प्राइमरी बैंक्स को भजबूत करने के लिए कुछ ऐडोशनल स्टफ दे रही है। उस स्टफ के लिए सबसिडीज और एसिस्टेंस दी जाती है। इसके अलावा लैंड वेलुएशन अ फिसर्स होंगे। यह दो योजनाएं और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरी तरह से हांजायेंगे तो जो समय ज्यादा लगता है वह जरूर कम होगा।

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** At present, this money which is given through the co-operative banks is given to the co-operatives and from co-operative societies that goes to the individual peasants. If any default is there in respect of a co-operator or a person, the whole lot of people suffer. So, I want to know whether any step is going to be taken in this respect, so as to see that for the failure of one person the whole lot of co-operatives will not suffer for getting further loans.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** All possible steps are being taken and will be taken, but it is difficult to say that there will not be any misuse. If any particular case of misuse is brought to our notice, that will be rectified.

**Mr. Speaker:** His question was this: in the co-operative societies, if there is a default by one person, the whole bank has to suffer and the others have to suffer. So, he wants to know whether this would be an individual responsibility or the same as in the case of co-operative societies.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** As regards long term loans, this will be the case of individual responsibility.

#### Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee

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\*1329. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
          { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

accepted the recommendation of the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee with regard to recognition of the services rendered by the staff to root out corruption;

(b) if so, whether any recognition has been given in such cases; and

(c) how many persons have been promoted on this ground?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee recommended that exceptional and outstanding work should receive special recognition by grant of honoraria, letters of appreciation and medals, honoraria being confined to non-gazetted railway employees. The recommendation which was not confined to cases of corruption only but was applicable to all work generally, was accepted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 15-for their services in helping the administration to root out corruption.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether the staff who are to serve in the vigilance department as inspectors and sub-inspectors are recruited directly or are taken from the different railways on a deputation basis and, if they are taken on a deputation basis, may I know the conditions in respect of the deputation?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** They are selected from among the serving railway employees. They are brought in for a certain period and at the end of that period they are sent back to the parent department.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** If the staff are recruited from the serving railway staff, may I know how many staff were recruited in the last three years, what are the outstanding works done by those staff and whether they had been given any recognition for their outstanding work?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** For the precise number, I shall require separate notice. But as I stated, it is the

policy of the Railway Ministry to recognise the outstanding work by award of honoraria and in some cases by accelerated promotions.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know whether the Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Corruption Enquiry Committee, including that of reorganisation, which is directly connected with the incentives for corruption, etc.?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** That is a very big question and I shall require separate notice for that.

**Shri R. Barua:** May I know whether there are huge losses in the North-East Railway and North-East Frontier Railway due to corruption and if so, what steps Government want to take to root out corruption in that area?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** May I know whether the services rendered by the staff to root out corruption are regarded as services rendered in the usual course of the discharge of duties or services rendered in extra capacity?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Certain cadres have been created specifically to check corruption on the railways, such as the vigilance organisation. The staff in that particular organisation have to deal with such cases as and when they come to their notice. Any work of outstanding merit receives recognition.

#### Diesel Locomotive Engines

- +
- \*1330. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
           **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
           **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
           **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
           **Shri Hem Barua:**  
           **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
           **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with ALCO of the U.S.A. has been signed

for the manufacture of Diesel Locomotive Engines in India;

(b) what technical collaboration is assured;

(c) what training arrangements for Indian personnel have been made; and

(d) when the Project report will be finalised?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ALCO will give technical know-how and assistance to develop the complete manufacture of diesel locomotives in India.

(c) Selected personnel are being sent for training to the U.S.A. and complete training facilities are also being set up in India.

(d) The Project report is expected to be finalised shortly.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know how much the ALCO Company will charge for their technical cooperation?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** For the design, they have got to be paid certain lump sum. There are also certain percentages by way of royalty for manufacture here. These are details which need not be disclosed at this stage.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The hon. Deputy Minister said that training arrangement in India will be made. May I know whether some experts from ALCO are also available?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** They will also come here.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know for how long this technical know-how will help for the manufacture of these locomotives?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The agreement is for 10 years and it can be extended if necessary.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is not a fact that this project is a joint venture with ALCO and if so, what is the Indian participation in this?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It is only a technical cooperation. It is our concern, a public sector project. It will be at a cost of Rs. 12.7 crores.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In order to judge the suitability or otherwise of these engines to suit Indian conditions, may I know whether Government is going to import some of these engines from U.S.A. before the manufacture of the same is taken up in India and if so, how many and at what cost?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** In the initial stages, they will come in knock-down condition. The programme is for 1963-64, 10 to 15 engines will be made, 35 engines for 1964-65 and 70 engines for 1965-66.

श्री रघूनाथ सिंह : यह फैक्ट्री कहाँ पर होगी ? बनारस में ही होगी न ?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Banaras.

**Shri Shankaraiya:** May I know whether the locomotive engines will be for broad gauge only or for metre gauge as well?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** To start with, it will be for broad gauge.

**Shri Heda:** Are we not manufacturing diesel locomotives at present and, if so, may I know in what respect these locomotives will be different from the one that we are manufacturing?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** No. We are manufacturing diesel engines only but not of that horse power. These engines are of 2000 to 3000 HP and locomotives of this sort will be made in this factory.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the site selected is at Banaras, may I know whether it is also a fact that ALCO is preparing a project report for the factory and everything else?



**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Yes, Sir; a detailed project report is being prepared covering all these points.

**Shri Hem Barua:** By ALCO?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us go to the next question.

#### Reorganising of Railway Zones

\*1331. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider the desirability of reorganising the concerned Railway zones comprising the State of Andhra Pradesh into one zone in view of the administrative inconvenience, and the difficulties experienced by the passengers, etc;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have renewed their previous proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 99]

**Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** It has been stated in the paper that has been laid on the Table that regrouping is done for reasons of efficiency, operational and organisational convenience. The experience of the passengers and trade and commerce is otherwise. Since this region is kept under different railway regions with the result that there is great inconvenience and bottle-necks are created, may I request the hon. Minister to see that a compact zone is created on regional lines at least to serve the needs of passengers and commerce and industry?

**Mr. Speaker:** Suggestions, arguments, inferences and all those things have been combined in one question. Has he any other question?

**Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether this Government is in receipt



of several complaints that have been made from time to time that great inconvenience is being caused and there is also lack of efficiency in attending to the needs of the public; if so, what Government proposes to do in the matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is only repeating his first question.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We have received complaints not from one railway but almost all the railways, and whenever any complaint is received it is looked into.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know whether it is a fact that the operational efficiency and the index figure fixed for the workload of the Southern Railway has passed its saturation point and it was also considered necessary to bifurcate the Southern Railway by adding on a portion of another railway and making it into two zones?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We do not think it has reached the saturation point. The workload on the Southern Railway as worked out in the 1961 workload studies comes to 180, and we think that this is manageable.

**Shri Heda:** Is it not a fact that the trains that run between Vijayawada and Waltair generally run a few hours late and the main reason for this is that it is a far-flung area in the southern zone?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** The main reason is that doubling and other works are in progress, and as soon as they are completed I am sure the trains will run more punctually.

#### **Central Water and Power Commission**

**\*1334. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present personnel constituting the Central Water and Power Commission indicating seniority and qualification of members; and

(b) how members are selected and appointed to the Commission?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III annexure No. 100].

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is it a fact that there has been resentment in this highest body, in this Board, resulting in the resignation of one of the members and also in the refusal of another member already selected for appointment on this Board? What exactly is the position?

**Shri Alagesan:** I do not know how the hon. Member says that there has been resentment. There has been no resignation. An engineer from Madras was selected as a member by the UPSC. His appointment is under correspondence with the Government of Madras. They are reluctant to release him and we are still corresponding with them.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know whether it is a fact that in the past generally it is only the members of the Board who have been put as Chairmen when they are selected as distinguished engineers with administrative experience. Do I take it that the present members of the Board have not got the requisite qualification for chairmanship?

**Shri Alagesan:** It was also explained earlier that a detailed procedure has been laid down. Rules have been made in this regard. The names of all those who are eligible for the post of Chairman are sent to the Union Public Service Commission and they make the recommendation. The names of members also are sent when recruitment is made for the post of Chairman, CWPC.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What are the qualifications required for the members and on the top of it what are the additional qualifications required for the Chairman?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be going into details.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** They must have prescribed some qualifications.

**Shri Alagesan:** If the House will bear with me, I can read out the rules that are made in this regard.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no need to read out the rules.

#### **Cochin Harbour**

\*1337. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a scarcity of fresh water in recent months in the Cochin Harbour;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ships bound for the Cochin Harbour are being diverted to other ports such as Colombo due to scarcity of fresh water supply;

(c) if so, the number of such ships diverted so far during 1962;

(d) details of the arrangements for fresh water supply at the Harbour at present; and

(e) what steps, if any, are being taken to ensure regular supply of fresh water at the Harbour?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III annexure No. 101].

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** In the statement it is said that two or three ships were diverted to Colombo owing to the scarcity of fresh water. May I know whether, apart from these two or three ships, there has been any general decrease in the average number of ships entering the Port due to scarcity of water?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I do not think that any decrease has taken place in shipping traffic to the Port of Cochin on account of that.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** It is further stated in the statement that work has

been undertaken by the Kerala Government for implementing a scheme costing Rs. 154 lakhs. May I know when this scheme was undertaken, whether it is proceeding according to schedule and whether it will be completed within/during the stipulated time?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We have got every expectation and hope that it will be completed within two or three years' time as has been indicated in the statement.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know whether out of these Rs. 154 lakhs allotted for this construction the Central Government is giving any amount to the State Government for the implementation of this scheme?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** So far as the contribution is concerned, that will be a matter for negotiation with the State Government and we shall definitely take that into account in fixing the rates etc. for the water supply.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** What is the scheme at present to fill the overhead and underground tanks because the present supply of water under the new scheme is not sufficient for the day-to-day use?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** There are three things. One is a long-term scheme costing Rs. 154 lakhs. There is another short-term scheme. A pipeline from Alwaye which, I think, is a 12-inch pipeline.....

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** My question is this. Two underground and one overhead tanks are being built. The present supply is only 5 lakh gallons per day. So, what is the method for filling these tanks to meet the imminent shortages which may accidentally occur?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It should be through the pipeline that has been freshly laid.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Reports have appeared in a section of the press in Kerala that due to the indifference of the authorities concerned the Port is going to suffer. May I know whether there is any truth in it?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I can assure that necessary steps have been taken, both long-term and short-term. In fact, the short-term step has been completed only as late as the 13th May, 1962 and since then the Port has been getting a supply of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 lakh gallons per day.

#### **Technical Personnel for Community Development**

\*1338, **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many States the community development work suffers much due to acute shortage of technical personnel;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation; and

(c) the names of the States facing this difficulty?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) and (c). The shortage of technical staff in some States has, no doubt, affected the C.D. Programme to some extent. A statement giving State-wise details of the total sanctioned strength and the shortages in each category of technical staff in C.D. Blocks is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 102].

(b) The State Governments are filling up the shortage progressively. They are also taking temporary measures to overcome the difficulty of shortage of staff by transfer from other departments and by taking officers on deputation from neighbouring States.

**Shri Jena:** May I know whether this shortage of technical personnel was

kept in view when the scheme was put into operation?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Of Course, Sir.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that work of a technical nature is being transferred to these units, by what time does Government intend to complete the supply of this technical staff?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** All steps are being taken to meet the shortage of technical officers. As far as the BDO's are concerned, all the States except Gujarat, Orissa, and Jammu and Kashmir have got the requisite number of BDO's.

As far as gram sevaks are concerned, the position is rather weak in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras and Mysore, and steps are being taken to recruit and train these officers as early as possible.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** What is the amount that has lapsed on account of the shortage of technical staff in Orissa, and is the amount which has already lapsed going to be restored?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Block grants are made for the recruitment, training and employment of these technical officers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** What is the amount that has lapsed?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have called Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** The technical staff that have been drafted from the parent departments have a tendency to go back to their original departments. In view of this, may I know whether Government propose to recruit separately technical staff for all these community development activities?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** As it is, it is not possible even to take on loan the technical officers from the parent depart-

ments. It will be much more difficult to recruit them from the outside market.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या यह सही है कि बी० डी० ओ० के मुकाबल में ओवरसीयर्स की ज्यादा कमी है जिससे उन कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट एरियाज में काम बन्द हो गया है ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I do not think that the hon. Member is correct in saying that the work has been completely stopped. The work is not going on as expected because of the shortage. As I have already stated, the State Governments are doing everything they could to see that technical officers are not only recruited and trained but are also posted as early as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri P. K. Deo.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ओवरसीयर्स के बारे में खाम तोर में पूछा है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have called Shri P. K. Deo.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** From the statement we find that there is an acute shortage of BDO's in Orissa and in NEFA, 24 in Orissa and 25 in NEFA. The hon. Deputy Minister has assured us that the State Government are taking steps not only to recruit but to train these persons. May I know what concrete steps are being taken in my State, namely Orissa, in this regard?

**Mr. Speaker:** Those are the concrete steps which have been taken.

**Shri Warior:** May I know how many new training institutions have been started to fill up these deficiencies in regard to technical staff, and whether any State can supply its surplus staff for this purpose, and if so, whether this possibility has been looked into by the Ministry?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The number of gram sevak training centres has been

increased from 100 to 120, and we are today having 10 orientation training centres.

**श्री बड़े :** क्योंकि बी० डी० ओ० की कमी है, इसलिए क्यों तहसीलदारों का बी० डी० ओ० नहीं बना दिया जाता है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion for action.

**Shri Bade:** It is a very important point.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** When I have not allowed the question, why should the hon. Minister be so willing to answer it?

**Shri Bade:** It is a very important question. The hon. Minister knows the importance of it.

**Mr. Speaker:** If I have already disagreed with the hon. Member, I have disagreed, and the hon. Member should accept that.

#### Underground and Overhead Railways in Delhi

- +
- +  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
\*1339. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Berwa:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Traffic Manager of Delhi Transport Undertaking has drawn up a scheme to provide underground railways 'medium strip system' and overhead railways to ensure free flow of traffic in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been submitted to Government for consideration; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

### Rise of Foodgrain Prices in Orissa

\*1340. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent rise in prices of foodgrains particularly of rice in Orissa and acute shortage of supply at some places;

(b) whether the Central Government have ascertained facts regarding this abnormal situation; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde):** (a) to (c). There has been some rise in prices of rice in Orissa and it has been ascertained from the State Government that in some parts of coastal districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Phulbani the market supplies have been somewhat short of the demand. The State Government are moving to these areas stocks of rice available with them in the surplus districts, and distribution of rice through retail shops in these areas of coastal districts is being liberalized.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is it not a fact that rice sells at Rs. 2 per seer in these areas, and this is due to the fact that most of the rice and paddy is exported to West Bengal on account of the food zone, resulting in shortage of supply and increase in prices?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):** There has been some rise in the price of rice, to the extent of about Rs. 4 per maund as compared to what was existing towards the beginning of this year. But this rise is, to a certain extent, a corrective, because after the formation of the Zone and after the bumper crop in West Bengal, there has been a fall to an extent which we did not really want. In fact, the State Government

is rushing stocks to areas where prices are high. It has got about 15,000 odd tons of rice in its possession. Fair price shops have been opened in these areas and distribution is made.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is it a fact that people want paddy but there is no stock of paddy with the State Government? If so, are the Government of India going to give them paddy?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is not correct. The stock of 15,423 tons includes paddy also.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** How much of it is paddy and how much rice and what is the shortage?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** A substantial quantity is in paddy.

### Cultivation of Sea-Island Cotton

\*1341. **Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abandon all schemes to encourage cultivation of Sea-Island cotton; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Warrior:** Is it a fact that the field staff engaged in Sea-Island cotton cultivation has been served with notice of discharge and the entire staff is now without job?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** No, it is not correct. In Kerala, the cultivation of Sea-Island cotton is not proving so successful. Therefore, it is planned to extend this scheme to other States where it can be successfully grown.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know whether Government have ascertained the

reasons for the failure of this cotton cultivation in Kerala alone?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It is because the people there are used to growing a particular kind of crop such as paddy etc, and they are not so conversant with cotton cultivation. Therefore, the desirability of extending Sea-Island cotton cultivation to other States is being examined, and it will be extended to other States.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** In the Third Five Year Plan for Kerala, Sea-Island cotton cultivation has been given a very prominent place. May I know whether any educational programme is carried on in the State for popularising and extending this cultivation?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The figures we have here indicate that despite the fact that it was given some prominence, the cultivation has not improved there. In 1960-61, the scheme was to produce this type of cotton in 30,000 acres, both in Kerala and Mysore. But it was actually grown only on 8,618 acres. This has been the case in other years also.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Is it proposed to conduct an educational campaign among cultivators so as to increase the area under cultivation?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, that was being examined, not only to increase the area under cultivation but to increase the quality of the crop. So far as quality of the crop is concerned, we are not proving so successful.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** May I know whether notices terminating the services of the staff in two places in Kerala have been given? If so, will they be sent to some other place? The Minister has said that as far as Sea-Island cotton production is concerned, the scheme has not been stopped. What is the position of this staff?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We will examine the desire of the hon. Member in regard to the service of

the workers. But it appears that he also feels that the cultivation of cotton there will not be so successful. Even then, we will try to see that the cultivation is not actually terminated and the workers also are not put to any difficulty.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Had the Andhra Pradesh Government formerly requested the implementation of this scheme in that State since climatic conditions in some places in the State compare with conditions in Kerala? If so, do Government propose to experiment the scheme in those areas.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes. We will do it not only in Andhra Pradesh, but also in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madras.

**Shri Paramasivan:** In view of shortage of cotton, may I know whether the Government has any proposal to increase the ceiling price of cotton so as to give encouragement cotton cultivation?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Actually, there is no shortage of cotton. Therefore, that question does not arise.

**Shri Bade:** Is the Government aware that there is shortage of cotton because the State Governments are forcing the cultivators to grow a particular seed in a particular area under the Cotton Control Order?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I want to disabuse the notion that there is shortage of cotton. There is no shortage of cotton in this country. We also export cotton.

**Some Hon. Members:** There is shortage.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will that deficiency be made good by argument here?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** There is no shortage. That thing will be examined.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruption*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear the point of order.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Very recently we have entered into a trade agreement with Pakistan and Pakistan proposes to supply us cotton because there is shortage of cotton in this country.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Actually, the difficulty with the hon. Member is that all the time, without knowing the facts he goes on questioning. He does not know that there is no shortage of cotton. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. First the point of order. The hon. Member only wanted just to assert that the answer given was not correct. Is that a point of order? I put it to him.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is for you to decide.

**Mr. Speaker:** The information that may be with the Minister, he gives that. If the hon. Member disputes that, either he might put some supplementary question or he might afterwards write to me that the answer that has been given is wrong. I will ask the explanation and the reply of the Minister as well. We can decide what is the correct answer to it or whether there was any mistake. How does the point of order arise?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Can a Minister say that the hon. Member goes on asking questions without knowing facts? Can he make a general remark? You must protect the Members. He cannot say that the Member goes on putting questions like this.

**An Hon. Member:** It is unparliamentary. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members will allow me also. It is not fair just at that moment, in the heat of the controversy to say these words. I think hon. Ministers also would exercise some restraint when they are making this observation.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit, Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said and I have answered it. Is there a point of order still?

**Shri Hem Barua:** No. My trouble is, whenever it strikes me that there is a point of order involved in a certain thing because of a wrong or mistaken statement of the Minister, I just want to draw the attention of the House and your attention also. It is always for you to judge whether a point of order is involved or not. It is farthest from my intention to raise a point of order....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have never imputed that intention to him. My difficulty is, if all the points of order that he has raised so far be put together, then perhaps, there would be dearth of any one being found in them. There would not be even one that was raised as a point of order. From that the conclusion is that he interferes and wants to put a supplementary but takes shelter under a point of order. That is the difficulty. Shri Warrior.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am misunderstood. My submission is....

**Mr. Speaker:** If he has been misunderstood, it is his conduct that is at fault.

**Shri Bade:** My difficulty is, he has not given a complete reply to my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given. He does not agree with the hon. Member.

**Shri Bade:** Whether the Governments in the different States have forced the cultivators to grow a particular seed in a particular area; that was my particular question.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is being done with a view to increasing production because that particular seed is found suitable for cultivation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question Shri P. C. Borooah.

**Shri Warrior:** I was called, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; then the intervention came.

### Jute Cultivation

\*1342. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute cultivation acreage is likely to fall this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to improve the situation?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh)**: (a) Some reduction in the acreage under jute in India may occur this year.

(b) In 1961-62 the area under jute was exceptionally high under the impetus of abnormally high prices which even caused the diversion of paddy land to the cultivation of jute in some States. In 1962-63 the area under jute may show some fall partly because of unfavourable weather conditions in some areas at the time of sowing and partly on account of decline in prices.

(c) It is planned to increase production of jute mainly through an increase in yield per acre and not through increase in acreage. Steps being taken in this direction are (i) use of improved seeds (ii) increased use of fertilisers (iii) improved cultural practices and (iv) plant protection measures.

**Shri P. C. Borooah**: May I know whether the State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps to increase jute production, and if so, what is the general response?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Actually, the production of jute, as I said in the main reply, has been abnormally high during the last season. The target that was fixed for the Third Plan has been achieved. We have produced already more than that.

**Shri P. C. Borooah**: May I know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have restricted the area of production of jute, and if so, to what extent?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Actually, without Government coming into the picture, the growers themselves decrease the acreage under jute or any other crop, and that they do according to the prices. Because this year the prices have come down, the acreage under jute cultivation will naturally be reduced to some extent.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जूट का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो गया है, इसलिए कीमत गिरने से जूट के उत्पादन के गिरने की आशंका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है कि जिससे जूट की कीमत न गिरे और उत्पादन घटे बड़े ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह** : जी तीसरी योजना का लक्ष्य है उसमें नीचे जूट का उत्पादन नहीं होने दिया जाएगा और यह भी देखा जाएगा कि जूट के उत्पादकों को कोई कठिनाई न होने पावे जिससे कीमत के चलते वे स्वयं जूट का उत्पादन घटा दें।

**Shri Mohammad Tahir**: What is the reason for the decline in the price of jute, and may I know whether the price of jute goods has also decreased accordingly?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: The main reason is that the production has been too much.

**Shri Tyagi**: Have Government fixed any basic price for jute, and if so, has the cost of production been taken into account?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil)**: We are considering that for all the agricultural commodities, the basic price—not the basic price, but what he means is the floor price or the minimum price—should be fixed. So far as jute is concerned, we did that without calling it a minimum price etc., by way of persuasion, but the time has come when this principle has got to be extended.

**Shri Tyagi**: What was that price?

**Shri S. K. Patil**: Rs. 30 per maund.



**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Minister of State mentioned that even during the first year of the Third Plan the target fixed for the Third Plan had been over-reached. May I know the basis for fixing these targets which have no meaning and which are reached even without the effort of the Government?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It is not due to the fact that it has no meaning. The target is fixed by the Planning Commission on the basis of our requirements, and we have produced a little more than our requirements, but the requirement may go up in course of time. So, we are not worried about that production.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Is there any proposal to fix a minimum price for jute in view of the importance of jute?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As my senior colleague said, though we have not statutorily fixed any minimum price, yet by persuasion this has been done.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** But that is not working.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, that is there. The buffer stock agency is operating and it is purchasing jute at Rs. 30 per maund, and in case the price goes down, that will be considered.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** May I know whether the production of jute last year was less than the requirements of the jute mill's, whether the price has gone down because of the manipulation of the jute magnates and whether the buffer stock arrangement will be made by the Government or the Jute Mill's Association?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That question is under constant consideration, and we will see that all the anomalies are removed.

#### 'Development Areas' in Delhi

\*1343. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to

state:

(a) the areas declared as 'Development Areas' in Delhi;

(b) how much of these areas is to be planned and developed in 1962-63 and the remaining years of the Third Five Year Plan by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(c) what is the proposal for developing villages or unauthorisedly constructed areas in these areas?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 103].

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** In reply to part (a), it has been said that 3,097 acres of land have been declared as 'Development Area'. In reply to part (b) it is said that the total area expected to be developed during the Third Five Year Plan is about 5,000 acres. What explains this difference?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** Originally it was expected to develop about 5,000 acres of the area. But, subsequently, about 1100 acres were handed over to the Municipal Corporation for slum clearance schemes and the area has fallen down. Subsequently, the DDA wanted to acquire and develop some more land so that the development area would be 5000 acres in the Third Five Year Plan.

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** It is not clear. According to the Third Five Year Plan proposals, about 3,000 acres of land are to be developed in Delhi and the slum clearance schemes are outside the purview of the development area. It is not clear as to what actually the Minister means?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** About 5000 acres in all will be developed during the Third Five Year Plan.

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** I want to know whether any proposal to declare more areas as development areas has been considered after the September

1957 notification. What is the progress of this proposal?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** It depends upon the progress that has been achieved.

**दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में पलंगों की कमी**

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\*१३४४. { श्री महेश्वर नायक :  
श्री राम सेवक यादव :  
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में पलंगों की कमी के कारण रोगियों को भर्ती नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नयर) :**

(क) अस्पतालों में प्रवेश चाहने वाले रोगियों की संख्या उपलब्ध पलंगों की संख्या से कहीं अधिक है। पलंगों की इस कमी के होते हुए भी नाजुक हालत के रोगियों अथवा आगत रोगियों को भर्ती करने से कमी इस्कार नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) यह समस्या सरकार के ध्यान में है और दिल्ली के बड़े सरकारी अस्पतालों में पलंगों की संख्या में यथा-सम्भव तीव्र गति से वृद्धि की जा रही है।

I shall also read the reply in English.

(a) The number of patients seeking admission is much in excess of the number of beds available. In spite of this shortage of beds, acute cases or emergency cases are never refused admission.

(b) The Government is already seized of the problem and the bed-strength in the big Government hospitals in Delhi is being increased as rapidly as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think all these questions were discussed in the Demands and every information was given then. **Shri Naik.**

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know whether it is a fact that even serious and emergency cases have been refused admission? In that connection I would also like to know what are the normal requirements of patients for beds and whether any extra beds for emergency cases are provided?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I have already stated that emergency cases are not refused admission. As to the optimum standard, it varies from country to country. In western countries, in America there is one bed for 1500 cases; in U.K. it is one for 2500 cases or something like that. In India, our overall bed strength in the country is 0.4 bed per thousand and in Delhi it is 2.4 beds per thousand.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know whether the hon. Minister has visited the hospitals and seen the long queues waiting for admission in them?

**Mr. Speaker:** There are long lists of patients waiting for admission in the hospitals.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Generally, the patients are divided into 3 categories. First comes those cases which are emergency cases and for whom delay will result in a good deal of harm, such cases are admitted immediately. There are those cases where operation, etc. can be done two or three months later and nothing serious would happen. Those cases are kept on the waiting list and there is, therefore, a waiting list.

**श्री भक्त वर्शन:** क्या माननीय मंत्री के पास इस तरह के आंकड़े हैं कि दिल्ली में इस समय कुल कितने पलंगों की व्यवस्था है, कितने लोगों को पिछले वर्ष दाखिले से इस्कार किया गया और अगले दो, तीन वर्षों में कितने पलंगों की और व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी उस दिन इस का जवाब दिया गया था।

**श्री भक्त वर्शन :** आंकड़े नहीं दिये गये थे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** क्या आंकड़े नहीं दिये गये थे ?

**डा० सुशीला नैयर :** जी, आंकड़े करीब करीब दे दिये गये थे । अब वह लम्बे आंकड़े हैं माननीय सदस्य यदि उनकी ना चाहते हों तो मेरे साथ बैठ जायें मैं उन सब आंकड़ों को उन्हें दे दूँगी ।

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या माननीय मंत्री का मालूम है कि इरविन अस्पताल में जो इमरजेंसी केमिज केबुल्टी में जाते हैं उनका देखभाल ठीक ठीक नहीं होती है ?

**डा० सुशीला नैयर :** केबुल्टी अपने देश में याइं कमज़ोर है । उनका दुस्सन करने की कोशिश हो रही है ।

#### Public Telephones Call Offices in Assam

\*1346. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of new lines and wire materials, public telephone call offices could not be installed in many places in Assam;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to meet the shortage; and

(c) how long will it take to meet the shortage?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) to (c). 13 Public Call Offices have been sanctioned and are pending installation. Some delay in the supply of materials to works is occurring as the demand is increasing rapidly and resources are limited. Orders have been placed for post and wire materials for these offices.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know the number of applications for telephones pending with the Government?

**Shri Bhagavati:** The number of applications pending is about 2200.

**Shri Basumatari:** Due to shortage of

newsprint telephone guides are not printed yet and the public are put to some difficulty. I want to know when they will be printed?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question was about shortage of new lines and wire materials. From that, he has gone to the shortage of newsprint now. That is a different question altogether. Next question.

**Shri Nambiar:** I request that along with 1347, the other question, No. 1349 may also be taken up and answered together as both relate to the same subject.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Minister has no objection, he may see.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** I have no objection.

#### Sea Erosion in Kerala

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\*1347. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
          { **Shri Koya:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious damage that is being caused in the coastal area near Calicut (Kerala) during the last two months, especially during the second fortnight of May, as a result of continuous and accelerated sea erosion;

(b) whether Central Government have received or asked for any reports from Government of Kerala on the extent of damage and the gravity of the danger; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to protect the port office, godowns and other installations, and the coastal area near Calicut?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 104].

### Sea Erosion in Trivandrum and Cochin Ports

✓\*1349. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the effect on import and export trade as a result of sea erosion in the ports of Trivandrum and Cochin;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that as a result of sea erosion, a steamer carrying 1000 bags of rice for Kerala had not been able to discharge the cargo in Trivandrum and had to proceed to Colombo; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) There is no sea-erosion in the ports of Trivandrum and Cochin.

(b) No, Sir. However, one steamer, which was discharging cargo at Trivandrum Port in May, 1962, proceeded to Colombo for bunkering with a part consignment of cargo on board and returned to Trivandrum with the cargo. Due to rough sea cargo could not be discharged at Trivandrum Port and the steamer had to proceed to Cochin for landing the balance cargo.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** May I know the extent of damage caused in these areas? That is, answer to part (b) of my question.

**Shri Alagesan:** Sea erosion occurred in April last and to the extent of about two furlongs in length and fifty yards in width was washed away causing damage to some buildings and disrupting telecommunications system partly and also upsetting the water supply system. The total loss has been estimated at Rs. 26,550.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** How much land has been lost during the Second Plan in Kerala as a result of sea erosion? 939 (Ai) LSD—2.

tion in that area and what arrangements had been made to prevent it?

**Shri Alagesan:** During the Second Plan they have executed several schemes and some more schemes are in progress. To be more accurate the Government of Kerala had reported in August, 1961 that 20 anti-sea erosion schemes such as constructing of sea walls, etc. have been completed by the end of the Second Plan. 24 such schemes are reported to be in progress.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** In view of the financial and other difficulties that the people and the Government of Kerala are facing because of the sea erosion annually, may I know what steps are being taken by the Central Government to help the State Government to construct groynes and sea-walls to protect the people?

**Shri Alagesan:** The Kerala Government has been taking steps. In the first Plan they spent about Rs. 9.48 lakhs. In the second Plan, over various schemes, they spent a total amount of nearly Rs. 183 lakhs. In the Third Plan also, provision has been made for Rs. 360 lakhs.

**Shri P. Kunhan:** In answer to my question the hon. Minister stated that Rs. 360 lakhs have been provided during the third Plan. May I know whether the Kerala Government asked the Central Government to provide 50 per cent. of the total amount as grant?

**Shri Alagesan:** The Kerala Government has been spending money for control of floods and for taking anti-sea erosion measures. There is no question of giving grants to the State Governments. They are the responsibility of the State Governments. There is a scheme of loan assistance on easy terms.

**Shri Warrior:** In view of the fact that there is this annual visitation of sea erosion in the monsoon times and all the ports—minor, medium or major—are affected by this, may I know if the Central Government will consider the

question of sending a team of experts from the Centre itself to study the problem and then take effective measures?

**Shri Alagesan:** This is under constant review.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** The Minister for PWD, Kerala, stated very recently at Tellicherry that the Kerala Government is not in a position to conduct this anti-erosion work throughicans because it is an unremunerative work, and that therefore they want some substantial aid from the Central Government. May I know whether the Central Government will reconsider the position and give aid to the Kerala Government?

**Shri Alagesan:** This is not a question of the Kerala Government alone. We are prepared to give loan assistance to the State Governments.

**Shri Warior:** It is an old question.

**Shri Alagesan:** It is not an old question. It is a current question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Sometimes the old position may be the correct position.

**Shri Alagesan:** As I said, we are prepared to advance loans and these have been provided for in the Plan, and they are being systematically given, as I said, on easy terms.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** May I know whether the Government of India is at all conscious of the seriousness of this problem and, if so, whether they are prepared to treat this problem on an emergency basis?

**Shri Alagesan:** I can assure the House that both the Central Government and the State Government concerned are already seized of the matter and are taking every possible step to relieve the suffering.

**दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में जानवरों की मृत्यु**

\*१३४८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या साहब सभा कृषि नंशं यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर के अनेक बहुमूल्य जानवर पिछले दिनों किसी न किसी कारण से मर गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को मुरधाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**साहब तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में हाल ही में हुई कुछ मृत्युओं के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [बेसिये परिशिष्ट २३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०५] ।

(ग) जैसा कि उत्तर के भाग (क) और (ख) में बतलाया गया है, इतने बड़े चिड़ियाघर में और विशेष रूप से विकास के प्रारम्भिक दौर में इस प्रकार की मीतें अवश्य-भावी हैं। पर्याप्त मात्रा में देखरेख करने वाले कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं और जानवरों की उचित देखभाल के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं जिनमें बीमारियों का शीघ्र उपचार और गर्मी के मौसम में आराम देना भी शामिल है ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमन्, इस विवरण के लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर डाक्टरों इलाज की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, क्या मंत्री जी उस से संतुष्ट हैं, क्योंकि जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, वहाँ पर केवल प्राथमिक चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था है और पूरे इलाज की वहाँ व्यवस्था नहीं है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** जो चिकित्सा की बात माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने अभी कही, वह कुछ हद तक सही है। वैसे एक डाक्टर को वहाँ पर बहाल करने का यत्न किया जा रहा है और यथाशीघ्र उन को वहाँ की जायेगी। वह बहानी यूनिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से होने वाली है और उसी से देर हो रही है ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीम, क्या माननीय

मंत्री जी मे मैं यह अनुरोध कर सकता हूँ कि वह स्वयं इस स्थान पर जा कर इस का निरीक्षण करें और कमियों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य महोदय की बहुत विचारणीय है और ऐसी कार्यवाही की जायेगी, लेकिन मैं एक और बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस चिड़िया-घर के बारे में कुछ समाचार हाल में प्रकाशित आये हैं। एक पत्र में एक टिप्पणी भी लिखी गई थी, लेकिन वह समाचार इतना सही नहीं था। मैं कांस्टेबल को भी और माननीय सदस्य को भी दावा दूंगा कि वे जब चाहे, चल कर देखें। वहाँ पर जो भी टिप्पणी होगी उस को हम पूरा करेंगे।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**सुजानगढ़ के पोस्ट मास्टर की हत्या**

\*१३३२. श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के चुरू जिले के सुजानगढ़ पोस्ट आफिस में कुछ बदमाशों ने पोस्ट मास्टर की हत्या कर दी थी और व धन चुरा कर ले गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी रकम चोरी गई ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुराग लगा है ?

**परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) ६०५.६३ रुपये नकद और ७८०० रुपये के कुल मूल्य के पांच बीमा पत्र।

(ग) ३१ मार्च, १९६२ को रुमाल में बंधा हुआ ७४६० रुपये के करेंसी नोटों का एक

पुलिया डाकघर के भंडार-कक्ष में पड़ा हुआ पाया गया था। पुलिस ने चार विभागीय कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया है, जिन पर यह शक है कि उन्होंने मृत व्यक्ति से दुश्मनी होने के कारण उसकी हत्या कर दी थी। पुलिस द्वारा आगे जांच की जा रही है

#### Gandak Project

\*1333. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary work started at Bha'nsaiotan in Nepal in connection with the Gandak Project has been slowed down owing to some epidemic among the workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Irrigation Facilities

\*1335. { **Shri K. N. Pande:**  
**Shri Mulchand Dube:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of existing irrigation facilities have been utilised;

(b) the steps Government are taking for fuller utilisation of irrigation facilities?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Utilisation of existing facilities in so far as Minor Irrigation works go is about 90 per cent. and in the case of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects about 76 per cent.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 106].

### **Tourist Publicity in Foreign Newspapers**

**\*1336. Shri Samnani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on tourist publicity in foreign newspapers and other publications during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) names of foreign advertising agencies in Britain and U.S.A. which are handling this publicity job.

(c) when are the contracts with these advertising agencies going to end;

(d) whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also came into the picture when these jobs were given to these agencies?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) 1960-61—Rs. 18 lakhs.

1961-62—Rs. 21 lakhs.

(b) In the U.K. M/s. James Sutherland Publicity Ltd. In U.S.A. M/s. James Seix and Co.

(c) The agreements with these firms are not for a fixed period but subject to review and termination, if necessary. The agreement with M/s. Sutherland Publicity Ltd, London, is likely to be terminated by the end of 1962. The arrangement with M/s. James Seix & Co. who are the advertising agents for us for several years, was reviewed last year and it is likely that a further review of their work will be done again this year.

(d) No, Sir.

### **Power-Generating Sets**

**\*1345. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to estab-

lish six medium-sized power-generating units in areas of shortage in the country as an emergency programme;

(b) if so, the places where these units will be established; and

(c) the details of the proposal?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) A proposal for importing six numbers of oil-fired gas turbine package plants, to meet the shortage of power in certain States, is under consideration.

(b) and (c). If foreign exchange for these units becomes available, two units of 10 MW each are proposed to be installed in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal-Bihar area. The cost of each unit is estimated to be Rs. 60.00 lakhs involving foreign exchange expenditure to the extent of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

### **Damodar Valley Corporation**

**\*1350. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have suggested that the Damodar Valley Corporation be wound up.

(b) if so, the reasons adduced by the Bihar Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the suggestion.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Package Programme**

**\*1351. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the package programme to groundnuts also;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A statement indicating brief details is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III annexure No. 107].

**कालीकट के निकट भारतीय मालवाही जहाज का डूब जाना**

\*१३५२. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २० मई, १९६२ को अरब सागर में कालीकट से लगभग ६० मील उत्तर में एक भारतीय मालवाही जहाज "रत्नागर सागर" डूब गया और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसके डूबने के कारणों, उसको बनाने के प्रयत्नों तथा उसमें हुई धन-जन की क्षति पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रखा जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख) 'रत्नागर सागर' नामक मालवाहक जहाज पोर्बन्दर में रजिस्टर किया गया था, १८-१-६२ को एल्जीमल्ट में पागलट में लगभग तीन मील दूर समुद्र में तूफानी मौसम की चपेट में आ गया था जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप इस जहाज को भारी हिचकोले लगे व इस में बाजू व नीच के तल से पानी भर गया और यह पूरे माल के साथ समुद्र में डूब गया था। इस के कर्मीदल ने अपनी जाली बोट द्वारा अपनी जानें बचायीं। कोई भी हाताहत नहीं हुआ।

**Electrification of Stations on N. Railway.**

**2706. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations electrified from 1st April, 1958 to 31st December, 1961 on the Northern Railway with particular reference to the area covered by the former Bikaner Railway;

(b) the names of the stations in the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway so electrified; and

(c) the names of stations proposed to be so electrified during 1962-63?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) 221 stations were electrified during this period which include 15 stations in the area covered by the former Bikaner State Railway.

(b). The following stations in the Bikaner Division were electrified of which the first 15 lie in the area of the former Bikaner State Railway.

1. Gaj Singhpur.
2. Hanumangarh Town.
3. Jetsar.
4. Kanina Khas.
5. Kesri Singhpur.
6. Mahendragarh.
7. Napasar.
8. Pili Bangan.
9. Rai Singh Nagar.
10. Sadul Shahr.
11. Sangaria.
12. Sri Vijey Nagar.
13. Shri Dungargarh.
14. Sri Karanpur.
15. Tehsil Bhadra.
16. Bariwala.
17. Garhi Harsaru.
18. Jakhod Khara.
19. Kosli.
20. Lakshewali.
21. Mandi Adampur.
22. Palam.
23. Pataudi Road.
24. Raman.
25. Sadar Bazar.
26. Satrod.



(c). Stations Dalpat Singhput and Kalanwali in the Bikaner Division are proposed to be electrified during 1962-63. Dalpat Singhput lies in the area covered by the former Bikaner State Railway.

#### Return Flight Service by I.A.C.

2707. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person travelling from Bombay to Delhi by Indian Airlines Viscount Flight No. 405 under return ticket No. 214213, duly endorsed by the IAC Official at Bombay for his return journey on the 20th instant, was stranded at the Palam Airport in the early hours of the day because of in-availability of a return flight seat; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent such inconvenience to the public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). A passenger holding ticket No. 214213 issued by a Travel Agent at Bombay, one of the IAC's agents, and endorsed by the Agent himself for return journey Delhi|Bombay by flight IC-405 on the 20th April, 1962, could not get accommodation on that flight as the endorsement was made on the ticket by the agent without confirming the seat from the Indian Airlines Corporation. The question of the unauthorised endorsement on the ticket was taken up by the Corporation with the agent who has regretted his mistake and also tendered his apologies to the passenger.

#### Tips to Hotel Waiters

2708. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to regulate payment of tips to hotel waiters;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). While there is no proposal as such to regulate payment of tips to hotel waiters, the Department of Tourism have under consideration a proposal regarding the disbursement of Service Charge collected by approved hotels with a view to ensuring that tourists are not pestered for tips;

(b) the main features of this proposal are indicated in the statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III annexure No. 108].

(c). The proposal has been communicated to the Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Associations of India. The views of the Federation which have since been received are under the consideration of Government.

#### Buckingham Canal

2709. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the development of the Buckingham and the West Coast Canals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made therein so far?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes.

(b) Madras

	Rs. lacs
(i) Terminal facilities on Buckingham Canal at Madras . . .	5.00
(iii) Improvements to Buckingham Canal and its two paths . . .	5.00

Andhra Pradesh . . .

(i) Improving road connection to Buckingham Canal . . .	5.00
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	Rs. lacs
(ii) Improvements to Buckingham Canal and its two paths .	5.00
<b>Kerala</b>	
(i) Badagara-Mahe Canal	27.00
(ii) Improvement to Canal from Cochin to Quilon .	10.00
(iii) Other Canals (Details to be finalised) .	63.00

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs also exists in the State Plan for the development of waterways in Kerala. The details of the schemes are yet to be finalised.

(c). The required information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### Pine-Apple in Kerala

**2710. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of yearly production of pine-apple in Kerala State;

(b) the quantity of annual export from the State and the value thereof;

(c) whether studies and experiments on pine-apple fruit have given any results;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken to improve and develop the cultivation of pine-apple in Kerala?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) 50,000 tons.

(b) 30,000 tons worth 60 lakhs of rupees.

(c). Studies for the botanical improvement of pine-apple as well as agronomic experiments have been initiated. Conclusive results are yet to be obtained.

(d). Does not arise.

(e). Yes. A research Station has been started during 1958 at Trichur with financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Research is being conducted on the comparative suitability of different varieties of pineapple with reference to their yield and canning qualities, cultural aspects, manurial requirements, pests and diseases affecting pineapple etc.

#### Nurses Training in Kerala

**2711. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted a scheme for training of 1000 candidates from Kerala as nurses;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken thereon?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) No.

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

#### Raising of Platform of Samudragarh Station

**2712. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 780 on the 8th May, 1962 and state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for raising the platform of the Samudragarh Station on the Eastern Railway;

(b) the amount of expenditure that has been incurred up till now out of the sanctioned amount;

(c) the progress of work and the fraction of the work that has been completed up till now;

(d) the agent employed for the construction—whether any private contractors' firm or the Railways themselves; and

(e) reasons for the undue delay in completing the work?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Rs. 46,159/-.

(b) Rs. 5,000/-.

(c) (i) Progress—10%.

(ii) Temporary rail level platform has been completed and brought into use.

(d) The work is being done through contractor.

(e) No undue delay has occurred. This work involves imposition of speed restrictions. As there are already a number of speed restrictions due to relaying, interlocking works and rebuilding of bridges etc. on the section this work has to be carried out in several stages in between the other works and the progress is necessarily slow.

#### Flood Control in U.P.

**2713. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any detailed scheme from Uttar Pradesh Government for flood control measures;

(b) if so, what was the reaction of Central Government; and

(c) the amount granted by Central Government during floods of 1961-62?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) & (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 109].

(c). Normally no grant is sanctioned by Centre to States for financing expenditure on flood control schemes. The pattern of Central financial assistance to States for such work is 100 per cent loan. A loan of Rs. 80.2 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62.

#### Railway Quarters at Varanasi Cantt.

**2714. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters (of each type) built for the railway staff during 1961-62 at Varanasi Cantonment railway station and at Maroo-wadih in U.P.; and

(b) the total number of the quarters (of each type) to be built during 1962-63 at these places?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) One unit type III and one unit type IV quarter were constructed at Varanasi during 1961-62. With regard to Maroo-wadih it is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring Manduadih station. No quarter was constructed at this station in 1961-62.

(b) Quarters as detailed below are proposed to be constructed at Varanasi, Manduadih and also between Varanasi and Manduadih stations for Railway staff including staff of Diesel Locomotive Works during 1962-63.

	At Varanasi	At Manduadih	Between Varanasi and Manduadih
Type I	67	107	80
Type II	38	306	24
Type III	13	27	4
Type IV	2		1
Type IV(a)		9	
Type V		6	
Type VI	..	3	..
TOTAL	120	458	109

#### Warehouses in U.P.

**2715. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of warehouses opened during 1961-62 and

those to be opened during 1962-63 in Uttar Pradesh?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):** The Central Warehousing Corporation has not opened any warehouse in Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62 but proposes to open two ware-houses during 1962-63.

#### **Irrigation and Power Schemes in U.P.**

**2716. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation and power schemes of Government of U.P. are pending at present with the Central Government for sanction (giving their details in terms of money involved and benefit expected); and

(b) how many such schemes have been rejected during the last one year?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 110].

(b) No scheme has been rejected.

#### **Passenger Sheds on N.E. Railway**

**2717. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on the North Eastern Railway which are not provided with passenger sheds;

(b) the number of passenger sheds to be built on that Railway during the current year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) 496 stations are not provided with covering over platforms but at most of these stations there are Waiting Halls.

(b) 27 stations.

(c) Approximately Rs. 6,82,000/-.

#### **Tobacco Cultivation in Orissa**

**2718. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area brought under tobacco cultivation in Orissa during 1961-62, District-wise;

(b) whether the acreage under tobacco crops in Orissa has shown any decline in comparison with total acreage in 1960-61; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) About 11000 acres were brought under tobacco cultivation in Orissa during 1961-62 according to preliminary estimates. District-wise figures and final estimates are not yet available.

(b) No decline has been noticed according to the preliminary estimates.

(c). Does not arise.

#### **National Highway No. 34**

**2719. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 782 on the 8th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have recommended that high priority be given to the completion of the Gazol Raiganj part of National Highway No. 34; and

(b) if so, the grounds for not accepting the recommendation of Government of West Bengal?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal recommended ten bridge works in this section of the National Highway for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan in addition to the three bridge works already included therein. Due to paucity of funds only two out of the

ten bridge works could be included in the Plan so far. Attempts will, however, be made to include in the current plan as many of the remaining bridges as possible when more funds become available for National Highway works. The road work for the entire section has however been included for completion during the current plan period.

### ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पंखे

२७२०. श्री मार्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ललितपुर स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर यात्रियों के प्रतीक्षालय व आफिस में बिजली के पंखे नहीं लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बिजली की स जाई के सम्बन्ध में म्युनिपैलिटी से बात चीत तय हो जाने पर पंखे लगाने का विचार है ।

### Cracks in Tatanagar Station Building

2721 { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new station building at Tatanagar S.E. Railway has cracked;

(b) when this crack came to the notice of the Railway authorities; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the Contractor who built it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There are no cracks in the main structure of the

building. A few hair cracks have appeared in the plaster at the junctions of encased steel work and filler brick work which are due to temperature effects and are not unexpected in such type of constructions. They do not in any way affect the safety of the structure. The question of taking action against the contractor does not arise.

### Postal Mails in Bihar

2722. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of carrying postal mails by air from the areas south of the River Ganga to those on the north side of it and vice versa, in the State of Bihar has been considered recently; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) This matter has not recently been considered but it is proposed to investigate it further.

(b) Does not arise.

### गुना-मक्खो रेलवे लाइन

२७२३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुना-मक्खी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में इस रेलवे लाइन के पूर्ण होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) इस पर कुल मिलाकर कितना अनुमानित व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी कुछ संभावना है कि भविष्य में इसे शिवपुरी तक मिला दिया जाय ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जमीन प्राप्त करने की

कारंवाई की जा चुकी है। आशा है १-१०-१९६२ से निर्माण-कार्य शुरू हो जायगा।

(ख) आशा है कि लाइन दिसम्बर, १९६५ तक यातायात के लिये खोल दी जायगी।

(ग) ६,६०,४६,३३३ रुपये।

(घ) जी नहीं।

**ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी तक रेलवे लाइन**

२७२४. श्री प्रकाशबरी शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को क्या कुछ ऐसे ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष भर में इस लाइन पर जो कुल मिलाकर व्यय होता है उस से आय का प्रतिशत कुछ अधिक है ;

(घ) क्या इस रेलवे लाइन में कुछ सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस मामले पर विचार किया गया है। इस समय इस छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में रेल-पथ में कुछ छोटे-मोटे सुधार करने का विचार है।

**पश्चिम रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा**

२७२५. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी १९६० से जून, १९६१ तक कई बारतें व अन्य पार्टियाँ टी० टी० ई० के सहयोग से पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़ी गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिना टिकट यात्रा कराने वाले ड्रैवलिंग टिकट एग्जामिनरों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न करके उनके मामलों को दवा दिया गया था ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) :** (क) और (ख). इस आशय की दो शिकायतें मिली थी कि इस अवधि में पश्चिम रेलवे में चल टिकट परीक्षकों द्वारा दो बारतें मुफ्त ले जायी गयीं, लेकिन ये आरोप निश्चितरूप से सिद्ध न हो सके।

**Ryots in Tripura**

2726. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sansit and certificates notices served in Tripura on the ryots for realisation of rent arrears during the last five years; and

(b) the reasons for accumulation of such arrears of rents?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

**Ryots of Tripura**

2727. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices have been served on a large section of ryots of Tripura for enhancement of revenue rates;

(b) the basis of such enhancement of revenue rates;

(c) whether representations have been made to the Chief Commissioner, Tripura for not making such enhancement; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating withdrawing these notices of enhancement and serving fresh notices declaring existing rates as New Table of revenue rates?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) A table of revenue rates has been published in draft form in respect of Kamalpur, Khowai Sub-divisions and Sidhai and Bishalgarh police stations in Sadar Sub-division.

(b) The existing rates are too low and need to be rationalised with the standards of revenue adopted elsewhere in the country.

(c) Yes.

(d) The objections raised will be considered on merit.

#### **Hindustan Teleprinters Factory, Madras**

2728. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land required for the Hindustan Teleprinters Factory at Guindy, Madras has been acquired;

(b) whether plans and estimates of the building have been prepared and approved by Government;

(c) whether any foreign consultant has been appointed for this; and

(d) if so, what is the consultation fee?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the plans and estimates of the building have been approved by the Company, the actual building work has been entrusted to the Government of Madras.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The advice of Messrs. Olivetti of Italy, with whose collaboration the Factory is being set up, has however been obtained in regard to the layout and design of the Factory. A consolidated sum of Rs. 22,546 approximately, equivalent of Lira 29,31,000.00 has to be paid to Messrs. Olivetti on account of cost of drawings, calculations and advice on workshop layout and equipment.

#### **रंगमहल और मिलीबैंग के बीच रेलवे लाइन**

२७२९. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर डिवीजन के रंगमहल और मिलीबैंग स्टेशनों के बीच की रेल पटरी को पूर्व के स्थान से हटाकर दूसरे स्थान पर बिछाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे बदलने का कारण क्या है ;

(ग) चक ३४ एम० टी० जी० के हरिजन कामगारों की कितने एकड़ भूमि रेल पटरी के नीचे आ गई है, जिसके कारण फसलों का क्षति पहुँची है ;

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय ने हरिजनों को उनकी फसलों की हानि के लिये कोई मुआवजा दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को कितना धन दिया गया ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में श्री उपमंत्री (से० वें० रामस्वामी) :** (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब रंगमहल और मिलीबैंग स्टेशनों के बीच के रेल-मार्ग से नहीं बल्कि रंगमहल और पीलीबंगा स्टेशनों के बीच के रेल-मार्ग से है। इन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच लगभग ३-२५ मील लम्बी लाइन नये एलाइन्मेंट पर बनायी जा रही है।

(ख) राजस्थान नहर की सूरतगढ़ शाखा के लिये रेलवे लाइन पर एक नया पुल बनाने की जरूरत है। चूँकि नये पुल पर

साइन की सतह को ८ फुट ऊंचा उठाना है, इसलिये यह तय किया गया है कि नया पुल एक नये एलाइन्मेंट पर बनाया जाये।

(ग) से (ङ). इस काम के लिये कम से कम ८५.६२ एकड़ जमीन की आवश्यकता थी जो राजस्थान नहर अधिकारियों द्वारा प्राप्त कर ली गयी है। चूंकि यह काम उन्हीं के खर्च से किया जा रहा है, इसलिये इसके लिये जो जमीन ली गयी है उसकी कुल क्षतिपूर्ति भी उनके द्वारा की जायेगी।

#### दिल्ली जेसलमेर राजपथ

२७३०. श्री प० ला० बाबूबालः क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर से होने हुए दिल्ली से सीधे जेसलमेर तक कोई राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने की योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं, हाल ही में केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का रास्ता आगरा-जयपुर से बीकानेर तक बढ़ाया गया है।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

#### P. & T. Employees of Bombay

2731. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of some of the employees in the P. & T. Department in Bombay Postal Circle had been dispensed with in 1961 under Central Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1949;

(b) if so, whether the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs had been followed in those cases; and

(c) whether Government have withdrawn those orders and reinstated the employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir. 15 officials were discharged from service during the year 1961.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of withdrawal does not arise. Under the Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1949, the Director-General is the competent authority to review the cases of officials discharged under rule 5 *ibid*. He has reviewed three cases. Four cases are under consideration. No representations against the orders issued have been received from the remaining eight officials.

#### Foreign Exchange for Andhra Pradesh

2732. { Shri Venkatasubbalah:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri Gauri Shanker:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Central Government for release of foreign exchange for purchase of gas turbines to tide over the power scarcity in the State which has resulted in serious dislocation of important industries; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the request favourably?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

#### T. B. Hospitals

2733. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planned number of clinics for treatment of tuberculosis



patients in the country during the Second Plan period has been set up; and

(b) if so, the number of such clinics?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will, when available, be placed on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Bus Accidents in Delhi**

**2734. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many people were injured or died due to bus accidents in Delhi from January, 1961 to April 1962 and the main causes of the accidents?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** 50 persons were killed and 442 received injuries in bus accidents in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. The main causes of these accidents were (i) rash and negligent driving; (ii) over-speeding; (iii) negligence on the part of pedestrians and cyclists; (iv) mechanical defects in motor vehicles; (v) defective road surface; and (vi) weather conditions like fog, dust storm and heavy rain-fall.

#### **Railway Lines in Dandakaranya Area**

**2735. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to put into operation the project of developing railway lines in the Dandakaranya area;

(b) whether the alignment via Jagadapur, Jeypore, and Koraput has been fixed in consideration of the convenience of the displaced persons settled in Dandakaranya;

(c) whether the displaced persons are given preference in employment in the development of the railway line; and

(d) if so, the number of persons so employed and their total earnings in 1961?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) A 270 mile long broad gauge line connecting Bailadilla with Kotavalasa which passes through Dandakaranya area is under construction.

(b) Although the primary object of the line is to transport iron ore from Bailadilla to Vizakhapatnam, in selecting the alignment due regard has been given to the needs of the existing important towns, those of the various multi-purpose projects planned for the development of the areas also of the Dandakaranya rehabilitation scheme.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Haldia Port**

**2736. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the port at Haldia has started;

(b) if so, the progress so far achieved;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the project;

(d) whether any financial and technical help is forthcoming from foreign countries; and

(e) if so, under what conditions?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No, Sir. The preliminary investigations for the construction of a new Dock system in the Haldia region are in progress.

(b) The progress so far made covers the preparation of a project Report, consultation with experts of the port of London Authority and the finalisation of a Master Plan.

(c) No amount has so far been sanctioned, but a provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made in the Third Plan.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to approach the World Bank in due course for a loan to meet the foreign exchange expenditure. The necessary technical help required for the construction of the Haldia Docks is being given by the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Consulting Engineers in the U.K., Messrs. Rendal, Palmer and Tritton.

#### T. B. cases in Tripura

2737. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. cases registered in various hospitals of Tripura from March, 1961 to March, 1962;

(b) in how many cases Government have given aid to the affected persons; and

(c) the amount given in each case?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) 650.

(b) 224.

(c) Upto Rs. 50 in each case as per scale laid down by the Government of India i.e., upto Rs. 20 p.m. per patient himself and upto Rs. 30 p.m. for the family).

#### Delhi Transport Undertaking

2738. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the buses of Delhi Transport Undertaking are very often left in the middle of road when they are out of order;

(b) whether such negligence by Delhi Transport Undertaking is creating great inconvenience to the general public; and

(c) whether D.T.U. are paying any attention to the matter when their pointed attention has been drawn to this?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The crew of the Delhi Transport Undertakings and the supervisory staff have special instructions that in the case of mechanical defect, the buses should be pushed to the side of the road either by getting volunteers or by utilizing jeeps of the Undertaking. However, sometimes owing to breakdowns and gradient of road, the buses cannot immediately be shifted from the actual position where the breakdowns take place and cause slight difficulty in the flow of traffic. The D.T.U. authorities pay special attention to such matters and immediate assistance of the radio telephonic communication system is taken for attending to such breakdowns.

#### Hotel Construction Corporation

2739. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a hotel construction corporation;

(b) if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the proposal has been finalised?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). No proposal to set up a Hotel Construction Corporation has been considered by the Government so far. However, the question of devising ways and means of increasing hotel accommodation has engaged the attention of Government from time to time.

### Staff working in Railway Dining Cars

2740. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that servers, cleaners and other staff of the Railway Dining Cars are working more than 300 hours a month on an average;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce their working hours;

(c) whether these employees are confirmed after 5 years of service;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether such employees whose Headquarters are in Delhi are provided with quarters and rest rooms at terminal stations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No, except those serving on 3 trains on the Central and 1 on the North Eastern Railway.

(b) Steps are being taken to roster their working hours in terms of Hours of Railway Servants (Hours of Employment): Rules 1961.

(c) and (d). No, departmental working of dining cars is on a temporary basis at present except on the South-Eastern Railway where most of the staff have been confirmed.

(e) Quarters are allotted according to priority of registration to these non-essential staff. They are not precluded from the use of rest rooms at the terminal stations.

### रासायनिक उर्वरक

२७४१. **स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रासायनिक खादों के उत्पादन पर सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितना धन व्यय किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि यह धन उन्नत पालन पर व्यय किया जाये तो इससे अधिक उन्नत खाद उत्पन्न हो सकेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में परीक्षण के तौर पर कोई प्रयत्न किये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राश्व-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप में कोई खर्च नहीं करती। कुछ रुपया लगाया गया है और कारखानों के उत्पादन को एक निजी कारखाने के उत्पादन की तरह ही बेचा जाता है। १९५६-५७ में लेकर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना और विस्तार में निम्न प्रकार पूँजी लगाई गई है :

वर्ष	अंश पूँजी में लगे रुपया (लाख रुपयों में)	दिये गये ऋण (लाख रुपयों में)
१९५६-५७	१७८.५४	१७२.००
१९५७-५८	२५६.००	१३२.००
१९५८-५९	४७५.००	१२४.००
१९५९-६०	६६०.००	११६.००
१९६०-६१	६९०.००	१२५.००
१९६१-६२		७८५.००

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). उर्वरक और गोबर की खाद के तुलनात्मक मूल्यांकन के अध्ययन के लिये परीक्षण किये गये हैं। परीक्षणों से पता चला है कि दोनों ही सम्पूर्ण हैं और समस्त भारत में विभिन्न प्रकार की भूमि, विभिन्न फसलों और विभिन्न जलवायु सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों, जल सम्भरण और भितव्ययिता की मौजूदगी में प्रयोग के लिये कोई

एक दूसरे का पूर्ण रूप से स्थान नहीं ले सकता। हालांकि गोबर की खाद देश की खाद सम्पत्ति का एक बड़ा भाग है, फिर भी केवल गोबर की खाद के लिये किसी पशुपालन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### **Idukky Project in Kerala**

2742. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families that were evicted from Idukky catchment area a year back;

(b) whether they were given any compensation; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes for their rehabilitation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). 1,772 families of encroachers into the reserve forests in the Idukky catchment area were evicted during May, 1961. Out of these, 533 families had other lands and houses of their own. The remaining families were landless. They were sent by the Government of Kerala to Amaravathy Reserve in Kumili for rehabilitation. Each family that was moved to Amaravathy was allotted one acre of land and also provided with the following amenities by the Government of Kerala:

(i) Lump-sum grant of Rs. 25;

(ii) Free medical aid and rations till date of rehabilitation; and

(iii) Free supply of fifteen bamboos for construction of huts.

#### **Marine Staff in Railways**

2743. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal and the re-  
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commendation of the Railway Board to bring the marine staff on North Eastern, Eastern and North East Frontier Railways under one control or authority for the purpose of regulating their service conditions and other facilities; and

(b) if so, when Government proposed to give effect to the decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A proposal to bring the marine staff of North Eastern, Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways under the control of Eastern Railway has been considered by the Ministry of Railways for the purpose of supervision and responsibility for maintenance and operation and not for regulating their service conditions. The service conditions and other facilities of the marine staff of the railways have always been governed by the orders of the Ministry of Railways issued from time to time.

(b) The Railways concerned were advised on 5-6-1961 for giving effect to the decision.

#### **Waiting Room at Tirukollur Railway Station**

2744. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) why there is no waiting room for the First Class Passengers and ladies at Tirukoilur Railway Station (S.I.R.) South Arcot District Madras State even when the people of that locality have represented to the authorities; and

(b) if so, when this amenity will be provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The number of upper class passengers dealt with at Tirukoilur railway station, does not justify the provision of a separate waiting room.

(b) Does not arise.

### National Highways in Orissa

**2745. Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the projects under the National Highway Scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan in the State of Orissa;

(b) the amount of money allotted for their execution and the amount spent on them;

(c) how many of them were completed during the Second Plan period and how many of them are still incomplete; and

(d) the overall percentage of the achievement in the State of Orissa in respect of National Highway development during the Second Plan period?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Ninetyfour National Highway Works, including fortythree works carried over from the First Five Year Plan, were included in the Second Five Year Plan for Orissa. Details of these works are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. III].

(b) A sum of Rs. 143.64 lakhs was allotted out of which a sum of Rs. 135.06 lakhs was utilised.

(c) Fortyfour works were completed during the Second Plan period and fortyseven works are still in progress. Three works were not sanctioned as detailed estimates were not received from the State Government.

(d) 94.4 per cent.

### Tikkarpara and Bhimkund Dams

**2746. Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether preliminary investigations are going on for construction of a dam on the Mahanadi River at Tikkarpara and another dam on the

Baitarani River at Bhimkund in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the investigations were taken up, and the approximate date by which the investigations would be completed?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) and (b).  
*Tikkarpara Dam Project—*

The investigations for the project have been given high priority by the Orissa Government and are in progress. Provision for the investigations was made in the State budget for 1961-62 and the budget for 1962-63 also carries provision for the same.

### Bhimkund Project

The Bhimkund project is also under investigation by the Government of Orissa. The investigations are expected to be completed by June 1963 except for the Reservoir Survey.

### Hadagarh-Dam Project in Orissa

**2747. Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the Hadagarh-Dam Project was taken up for construction on the River Salanadi in Orissa;

(b) the estimated amount earmarked for this project and the amount spent so far on it;

(c) the approximate date and the amount of money necessary from now onwards for the completion of the project; and

(d) the amount of land coming under irrigation and the amount of power to be produced by the project when completed?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Preliminary works on the Hadagarh Dam Project (Salandi Project) were started in the year 1959-60.

(b) The project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 465.60 lakhs as approved by the Planning Commission. The State Government of Orissa is understood to have revised the project to cost Rs. 510 lakhs. The revised project report has still to be received from the State Government.

An expenditure of Rs. 34.61 lakhs has been incurred up to the end of the Second Plan period.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by 1965-66 with an expenditure of Rs. 475.39 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

(d) On completion, 2.25 lakhs acres will receive irrigation benefits. This is an irrigation project and no power is proposed to be generated.

#### Agricultural Universities

2748. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agricultural Universities established so far;

(b) where they have been located; and

(c) whether there are any restrictions in admission on grounds of local residence qualification?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) One.

(b) Pantnagar, District Nainital, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The University is open to all persons and there is no restriction on grounds of local residence qualification. 25 per cent of the seats are, however, reserved for students from States other than Uttar Pradesh.

#### Price of Sugarcane

2749. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price per maund of sugarcane fixed

at rail head at the rate of Rs. 1.50 was not paid by the Jaora Sugar Mills; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):**

(a) and (b). Owing to difficulty of getting wagons the Jaora Sugar Mills is reported to have transported cane by road from Namli and Dodhar centres which had been reserved as rail centres by Madhya Pradesh Government and to have paid Rs. 1.44 nP per maund for this cane after making permissible deductions. On representations from cultivators the Madhya Pradesh Government has referred the matter to arbitration.

#### Pits in New Delhi Roads

2750. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a depression at the junction of Market Road with Reading Road, New Delhi poses a threat to vehicular traffic from Reading Road to Gole Market and Connaught Place for the last few days;

(b) whether it is a fact that such big pits on roads had posed traffic problems many a time in the past and no attention was paid to them for days; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter and to bring to book the persons responsible for negligence?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) No. There is no depression at the junction of the Market Road with Reading Road at present.

(b) The pits have sometimes been noticed on the roads but they were always attended to.

(c) Does not arise.

### Employees of Jodhpur Division of N. Railway

**2751. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees belonging to former Jodhpur State Medical Department and absorbed in Jodhpur Division of Northern Railway since 1st April, 1950 are still being governed by the Rajasthan Government scales of pay; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for application of Northern Railway pay scales to these members of the Medical Staff during the last twelve years?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been under constant correspondence between the Northern Railway and the Rajasthan Government to settle terms and conditions of service. It is hoped that the matter will be finalised shortly.

### Inland Letter Rates

**2752. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not introducing lower rates for inland letters and envelopes meant for local delivery as in the case of post cards; and

(b) whether any such revision of rates is under consideration?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Because it would result in heavy loss to the Department.

(b) No.

### Pay Scales of Train Examiners

**2753. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales recommended by Pay Commission have not

been implemented in the case of Train Examiners working in Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c). The pay scales recommended by the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission as accepted by the Government have been implemented in the case of Train Examiners on the Eastern Railway except in the case of certain staff in the lowest authorised scales and these will be completed very shortly.

### Road Accidents in Delhi

**2754. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents in Delhi and deaths due to them during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) whether it is a fact that of late the number of accidents have increased substantially; and

(c) the measures being taken to decrease the number of accidents?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The information required is given below:

Period	Total number of road accidents	Total number of deaths due to road accidents
1-4-1960 to 31-3-1961	4843	155
1-4-61 to 31-3-1962	6448	177

(b) Yes.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Delhi Administra-

tion to prevent road accidents in Delhi:—

(i) Three Magistrates have been deputed to check and deal with traffic violators on the spot in the Connaught Place area during the peak traffic hours.

(ii) One whole-time Mobile Court is functioning throughout the areas of New Delhi and Old Delhi.

(iii) Mobile traffic patrols are sent on motor-cycles to cover important busy roads during the peak hours to detect cases of traffic violation and help in removing traffic hold-ups.

(iv) Speed checks are carried out frequently on all 'accident-prone' roads.

(v) Traffic staff is posted at all important cinema houses to deal with the traffic obstruction caused on the public road by the operators of taxicabs, auto-rickshaws, motor-cycle rickshaws and tongas, at the end of the cinema shows.

(vi) Some of the narrow and congested roads have been closed to heavy transport vehicles.

(vii) Major roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals installed, wherever necessary Roundabouts have been built at various inter-sections. Separate tracks for cyclists have also been provided on some roads.

(viii) The Railway authorities have agreed to provide a cantilever bridge for pedestrians and cyclists on the existing Jamuna bridge. This will help in considerably reducing congestion on this rather busy bridge. The Railways are also understood to be considering the question of construction of an over-bridge on Rohtak Road and another such bridge near the Bengali Market to link old Delhi with New Delhi. This measure will reduce congestion in some of the busy areas and automatically reduce the number of accidents.

(ix) Slides, displaying road safety instructions, are shown in a number of cinema houses in Delhi and New Delhi. Cautionary sign boards have been permanently fixed at dangerous road intersections.

#### **Halt Station at Korai on S.E. Railway**

**2755. Shri Mallick:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal to convert the Korai-pass-Diva-Panvel-Uran Apta Broad Gauge Railway (Orissa) into a Flag Station; and

(b) if so, whether it will be implemented during the Third Five Year plan period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):**  
(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination.

#### **Small Hydel Schemes**

**2756.** { Shri R. G. Dubey:  
          { Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small hydel schemes taken up in different parts of the country with a view to harness smaller falls;

(b) whether Mysore State provided any such schemes; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the machinery required for the schemes can be manufactured in the workshop at Tungbhadra, saving thereby the foreign exchange?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) In all, fifteen schemes have been taken up. Out of these, two (one in Jammu and Kashmir, and one in Himachal Pradesh) have been completed. Work on the remaining schemes is in progress.



(b) No.

(c) The possibility of manufacturing turbines of 3 to 6 KW capacity at the Tungabhadra workshop is being examined.

#### Power Supply in Mysore State

2757. { Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri S. B. Patil;

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 674 on the 11th May, 1962 and state:

(a) the exact amount of power storage in Mysore State in terms of the contractual obligation on the part of Mysore Government;

(b) whether Mysore Government have submitted a package plant as a stand-by for the Bangalore City and also meet the pressing immediate needs of industries; and

(c) what are the details?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) At the end of the second Plan period, the assessed demand for power in the State was 184.3 MW against the available firm generating capacity of 151.4 MW. Thus, there was a shortage of 32.9 MW. Details of contractual obligations are not available.

(b) and (c). A proposal for the installation of two gas turbine package plants of 10 MW capacity each, at Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 crores has been received from the State Government and is under consideration.

#### Sugar Factory at Mudhol

2758. { Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri S. B. Patil;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up of a sugar factory at Mudhol in

Bijapur District of Mysore State; and

(b) in case there is no progress what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b) A draft licence was issued in June, 1960 for setting up a sugar factory at Mudhol. The same was cancelled in October, 1961 as the licensee failed to take effective steps to establish the proposed sugar factory.

#### Karnafuli Dam Project

2759. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya;

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some villages in Demagiri area in Assam have been flooded due to the construction of Kaptai Dam on the Karnafuli River in East Pakistan; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The dam was commissioned before the surveys were completed and before it could be filled to the proposed levels by the monsoon flow. It would be premature to assess the extent of flooding under the changing present conditions.

(b) The Government of Assam have been requested to take necessary action to rehabilitate the displaced persons, as a first step.

#### Diva-Panvel-Uran Apta Broad Gauge Line

2760. Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Diva Panvel-Uran Apta broad gauge line has commenced;

(b) whether the electrification of the above line is to be taken up side by side with its construction; and

(c) whether the said line is proposed to be taken up for construction as double (ab Initio)?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) No.

### बिहार के बाढ़ मुक्त क्षेत्र

२७६१. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार के बाढ़-मुक्त क्षेत्रों में (काशी से पूर्वी रक्षात्मक बांध से सटे) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गुपील स्टेशन से भपटियारी और राधोपुर तक) पुनः यातायात के सम्बन्ध बढ़ाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इसके सम्बन्ध में अपनी सिफारिशें भेजी हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन बाढ़-मुक्त क्षेत्रों (काशी अंचल में और बाहर) के रेलवे स्टेशन भवन, पुल, तार के खंभे, जमीन आदि भारत सरकार की रेल सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस का स्थौर क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार की ओर से कोई सिफारिश नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

### जयनगर और खजौली स्टेशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन

२७६२. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जयनगर और खजौली रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह किस स्थान पर बनाया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

### Government Hospitals in Delhi

2763. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conditions in the Government Hospitals in Delhi are most unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b) Although there is scope for improvement, the conditions in the Government Hospitals in Delhi are not most unsatisfactory. The question of improving the conditions of the Government Hospitals in Delhi is being constantly kept under review by the Hospital authorities. As there is over-crowding in the Hospitals and there is shortage of doctors and equipment and lack of accommodation, it has not been possible to run these hospitals on optimum conditions of efficiency.

### Drinking Water Supply in Gaya

2764. **Shrimati Shashank Manjari:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is scarcity of drinking water in the Gaya area of Bihar;

(b) if so, the aid given by the Centre in this regard; and

(c) in which of the other areas of Bihar such scarcity of water occurs?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes, there is some scarcity of water in Gaya town and

Nabinagar area of Aurangabad Sub-division.

(b) As the preparation of schemes for these areas is under consideration of the State Government at present, the question of giving any aid by the Centre in this regard does not arise at present.

(c) Scarcity of water has been reported in Gumla, Simdega, Khunti, Pakaur, Barharwa, Chatra, Jhumri-telaiya, Sheikhpura and adjoining villages, and Garhwa.

**फर्टीलाइसर्स के गलियारे वाले डिब्बों में परिचालक**

२७६५. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे फर्टीलाइसर्स के गलियारे वाले डिब्बों में परिचालकों की नियुक्ति विचारार्थ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी नियुक्ति कब तक हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) दो-तीन महीनों में ।

(ग) लगभग ८७७४ रुपये प्रति मास ।

#### Loading of Coal on Holidays

2766. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loading of coal on Sundays and Holidays has been protested to by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Federation

of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a letter addressed to the Railway Board has pointed out the difficulties in the way of loading on Sundays and Holidays. At the same time, the Federation has also pointed out that in the month of April '62, in the Bengal and Bihar Coalfields full loading has been done on Sundays and holidays, thus indirectly accepting that the difficulties mentioned in their letter are capable of being overcome.

(c) The Coal trade and industry are being persuaded to resort to coal loading on Sundays and Holidays on the same level as on week days. Other measures to achieve the same objective are also under consideration.

**मिलानी जंक्शन को फतेहगढ़ छावनी से मिलाना**

२७६७. श्री प्रेम कृष्ण खन्ना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिलानी जंक्शन को रेलवे लाइन द्वारा फतेहगढ़ छावनी से मिलाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

#### Farm Advisory Unit

2768. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete achievements of the Farm Advisory Unit of the Ministry during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the steps taken to popularise the results in the researches carried out by the Government to increase food production in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [See Appendix III annexure No. 112].

### **Protest Week by All India Railway-men's Federation**

2769. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Railway-men's Federation has given notice of their decision to observe a protest week beginning from 25th May, 1962;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan)**: (a) and (b). No notice was given by the Federation but a casual mention was made by the Federation in one of the references about their decision to observe "anti-Victimisation Week" from 25th May 1962. The allegation of victimisation against the Railway Administration is not correct as those against whom action had been taken as a result of July '60 strike have not been dealt with harshly.

(c) No particular steps were necessary and the Week has already passed. As already mentioned from time to time, cases specifically taken up by Members of Parliament would be looked into again.

### **Afforestation on Kumaun Hills**

2770. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the afforestation of the Kumaun Hills, Punjab Hills etc. as a measure of flood controls in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, if finalised; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh)**: (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the concerned States and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

### **Development of Agricultural Products**

2771. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the contributions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for the technique and development of Agricultural products in the country; and

(b) the details of the research work now being undertaken in the Institute for the betterment of agricultural products in the country?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas)**: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 113].

### **Booking of "E" Item Commodities in Baroda Division**

2772. { **Shri D. J. Naik**;  
          { **Shri C. M. Kedaria**;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable difficulties are being experienced in booking of "E" item commodities for the last 4 months in Baroda Division;

(b) the number of wagons asked for and allotted for "E" item commodities during the last four months, monthwise in Baroda Division; and

(c) the steps intended to be taken to relieve the situation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy)**: (a) Due to operational reasons loading of class "E" traffic in Baroda Division

sion was affected to some extent this year.

(b) Month	Loading (in terms of BG wagons)	Outstanding at the end of the month (in terms of BG wagons).
Feb. 1962 .	2097	787
March 1962	1897	709
April 1962	1198	1272
May 1962 .	1465	1306

(c) Endeavours are being made to step up loading of traffic in item 'E' in Baroda Division within the available wagon resources.

#### Medical Students from NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur

**2773. Shri Tombi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special arrangement to admit a good number of students from backward areas of NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur in medical colleges and post-graduate classes in the country to bring them up on par with others in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). Arrangements are made by the Government of India every year for the reservation of seats in medical colleges for admission of students belonging to the Union Territories (other than Delhi) including NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur, as there are no medical colleges in those Territories. All candidates belonging to Union Territories (other than Delhi) who applied to the Ministry of Health for admission against the reserved seats and had secured at least 45% of the aggregate marks at the Intermediate Science (Medical Group) or equivalent examination in the four compulsory subjects viz. English, Chemistry, Physics and Biology, were allotted seats in the medical colleges during 1961-62. Relaxation up to 5% in marks obtained was made in respect of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes provided seats

were available in the colleges accepting such students with lower percentage of marks.

Arrangements have been made for the reservation of seats in the following medical colleges for the admission of students (boys and girls) belonging to the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Nagaland, NEFA and Goa, for the academic years 1962-63:—

#### Sl. No. Name of the Medical College

1. Medical College, Warangal.
2. Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
3. Medical College, Kakinada.
4. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
5. Medical College, Gauhati.
6. Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai.
7. Lady Haridinge Medical College, New Delhi.
8. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
9. M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
10. Medical College, Jabalpur.
11. Medical College, Bhopal.
12. Medical College, Madras.
13. Medical College, Manipal.
14. Medical College, Amritsar.
15. Medical College, Patiala.
16. Medical College, Pondicherry.
17. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
18. Medical College, Agra.
19. Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.
20. Medical College, Calcutta.
21. Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta.
22. Medical College, Srinagar.

Every effort is being made to reserve seats for students belonging to Union Territories (other than Delhi) in these medical colleges. However

sufficient number of duly qualified candidates belonging to the Union Territories (other than Delhi) are not coming forward to utilise fully the reserved seats.

As regard post-graduate medical education there is no special reservation for students from NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur etc. Due consideration is always given by the Central Selection Committee of the Government of India to students applying from these areas.

### रिहंद जल-विद्युत् योजना

२७७४. श्री राम स्वरूप : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिहंद जन-विद्युत् योजना में विद्युत् उत्पादन व्यय क्या है ;

(ख) बिड़ला अल्फ़ा मोनियम फैक्टरी, मडधेवा को बिजली देने की दर प्रति यूनिट कितनी निश्चित की गई है ; और

(ग) जनसाधारण को प्रकाश तथा शक्ति प्रयोग के लिये प्रति यूनिट क्या दर निर्धारित की गई है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगशन) : (क) १६२ रुपये प्रति किलोवाट प्रति वर्ष ।

(ख) १६६ रुपये प्रति किलोवाट प्रति वर्ष ।

(ग) प्रकाश के लिए—३५ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट ।

शक्ति के लिए—१६ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट ।

### Air Fare of Night Service Planes

2775. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be any change in the fares in the proposed I.A.C. direct night service from Delhi to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and vice versa;

(b) if so, the nature of such change as compared to the present fares in the Nagpur based services; and

(c) whether the present starting time for night services at the above stations is going to be retained?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Corporation have no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question is under examination of the Corporation.

### Renovation of Drabeshwar Ghats in Agra District

2776. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government or the Water and Power Commission received a proposal from the U.P. Government for the renovation and reconstruction of the Drabeshwar Ghats in Agra District;

(b) whether the proposal was sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

### Health Minister's Discretionary Fund

2777. Shrimati Renuka Barkatuki: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants totalling Rs. 5,00,000 were sanctioned during 1961-62 to some voluntary organisations, institutions and certain individuals from the Health Minister's Discretionary Fund;

(b) if so, what are the criteria upon which these grants were made; and

(c) the nature and form of activity which qualify institutions and organisations for this kind of assistance?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A copy of the rules relating to the sanctioning of grants from the Health Minister's Discretionary Grants is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 114]

### Medical Education in India

**2778. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Hazra Committee as to reducing the high cost of Medical Education in the country;

(b) how many and which are the States which have implemented these recommendations; and

(c) the percentage of the reduction of expenditure resulting therefrom?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The main recommendations of the expert committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Col. B. N. Hajra are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 115].

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the expert committee, which were forwarded to all the State Governments and the Delhi Administration for guidance and necessary action, will be duly considered by them and economies effected wherever found feasible. As medical education is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the expert committee while considering the establishment/expansion of medical colleges during the Third Five Year Plan period.

### Medical Bills P. & T. Employees

**2779. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subordinate staff of Post Offices are not permitted to submit medical bills for reimbursement as per prescriptions of M.B.B.S. doctors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such bills submitted by the staff of Gauhati (Assam) Post Office have not been passed for payment; and

(c) whether there is any Government circular enjoining upon the lower staff to produce prescriptions from doctors below the M.B.B.S. standard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) If the reference is to private medical practitioners, the answer is in the affirmative. Medical bills of Government servants are only reimbursed if they undergo treatment from the authorised medical attendant who may or may not be an M.B.B.S.

(b) A complaint has been received from the staff at Gauhati which is being investigated.

(c) No.

**रेलवे याई झांसी में कार्य करने वाला अन्तराज्य गिरोह**

२७८०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी के रेलवे याई में एक अन्तराज्यीय गिरोह का पता लगा है, जो बैगनों के लेवल बदल कर उन्हें निर्दिष्ट स्थानों के बजाय अन्य स्टेशनों को भिजवाता है ;

(ख) क्या इस तरह की खबरें भारत के किसी अन्य स्टेशन से भी मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने व पूरी चौकसी रखने के बारे

में कौन सी विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि इस तरह के कुछ मामलों का पता चला है जिनमें माल-डिब्बों को उनके निर्दिष्ट स्थानों की बजाय दूसरे स्थानों को भेज दिया गया है, लेकिन किसी ऐसे अन्तर्राज्यीय गिरोह की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है जो रेलों में और खासकर भांसी गार्ड में सक्रिय हो।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के आदमी महत्वपूर्ण और बड़े यार्डों में तैनात हैं जो चौकीम घंटे इस बात की चौकसी रखते हैं कि यार्डों में कोई अनधिकृत काम या उठाई-गोरी न होने पाये। रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे के अपराध गुप्तचर्या कर्मचारी (crime intelligence staff) भी ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कड़ी निगरानी रखते हैं जहाँ अपराधों की आशंका रहती है।

#### Railway Crossings on Hubli-Sholapur Line

2781. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway crossings in Hubli-Sholapur line of Southern Railway;

(b) the number of over/under bridges constructed since beginning of the First Five Year Plan on the above-mentioned line;

(c) whether Government are aware of the hardships and difficulties caused to passengers by the frequent closing of the railway gates at (1) Annigeri (2) Hole-Alur (3) Badami (4) Mallapur (5) Bagallcot (6) Telagi and (7) Bijapur on Hubli-Sholapur line;

(d) whether Government have surveyed the cost of over or under bridges at the above places; and

(c) if so, when the work will be started?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):**

(a) 173 (excluding cattle-crossings).

(b) Nil.

(c) No representations have been received, except in regard to the level crossing near Bijapur where certain amount of detention to road traffic is unavoidable on consideration of safety and the need to pass rail traffic,

(d) and (e). The schemes for over/under-bridges in place of the level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways are always prepared to under-take the works wherever the State Governments recommend and provide funds in the State Plan towards their share of the cost of the works, under the extant rules.

The construction of a road over-bridge in place of the existing level crossing at mile 114/3-4 near Bijapur has been recommended by the Government of Mysore during 1962-63 and estimate for the work has been sanctioned. The work is being planned for execution in consultation with the State Government.

#### Telegraph Engineering Sub-Division at Bijapur

2782. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a pressing demand for creating a Telegraph Engineering Sub-Division at Bijapur in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to meet this demand?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) A proposal for formation of a Telegraph Engineering Sub-Division at Bijapur was received recently from the Postmaster-General, Mysore Circle.



(b) The proposal is under consideration.

### Post and Telegraph Facilities in Mysore State

**2783. Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages (District-wise) in Mysore State without Post Offices;

(b) the number of Talukas in Mysore State with and without Telephone facilities, District-wise; and

(c) programme for the Third Five Year Plan for extension of these facilities?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 116].

(c) It is proposed to open 2,700 post offices, 130 new long distance Public Call Offices and 115 new Telephone Exchanges.

### Shipping Loan

**2784. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1475 on the 17th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the assets pledged by M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwet and Company of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for obtaining shipping loan, are also covered by the loan taken by the firm from State Bank of India's Port Blair or Calcutta Branch; and

(b) what are the main conditions of the loan in general and mode of payment, periodicity of instalments and rate of interest in particular?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No, Sir. However, it may be clarified that the loan given by the Shipping Development Fund Committee is to R.

Akoojee Jadwet and Company (Private) Ltd., which is a Company formed in June, 1960 for carrying on shipping business. This company is distinct and separate from the partnership firm called R. Akoojee Jadwet and Company which deals with business other than shipping.

(b) A Statement showing the main terms and conditions of the loan of Rs. 9.20 lakhs advanced by the Shipping Development Fund Committee to the Company is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 117].

सफदरजंग मकबरे ऋनिफ्ट दि० ५० उ० बस  
दुर्घटना

२७-५- { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २२ मई १९६२ की शाम को एक डी० टी० यू० वम सफदरजंग मकबरे की दीवार के साथ टकरा गई जिसके फलस्वरूप ११ व्यक्ति घायल हुए जिनमें से चार की हालत बड़ी नाजुक बताई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना किन परिस्थितियों में हुई क्या इसका द्योग बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) मही कारणों की जांच करने के पश्चात् अपराधी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने और घायल व्यक्तियों को पतिकर देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में  
नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) यह सत्य है कि २२ मई, १९६२ की शाम को सफदरजंग मकबरे के पास दिल्ली परिवहन को एक बस दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गयी थी । इस बस का अगला हिस्सा हवाई अड्डे की चहारदीवारी के पास

नाली को पार कर दीवार से टकरा गया गया था।

इस दुर्घटना में ग्यारह आदमियों को चोटें आईं। इन में से सात आदमियों को सफदरजंग अस्पताल में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा दी गयी। केवल चार आदमी अस्पताल में रोके गये। इनमें से दो को दूसरे दिन और बाकी दो को २८ और २९ मई, १९६२ को अस्पताल से छोड़ा गया।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में अस्त ६७५ नं० की बस करवाला के पास जोरवाग बस स्टॉप से सवारियों को ले कर विनय नगर को तरफ जा रही थी। जब यह जोर बागे सड़क और महोली सड़क के चौराहे की तरफ जा रही थी तो कहा जाता है कि ड्यूटी पर खड़े पुलिस कांस्टेबल द्वारा इधर का ट्रैफिक बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि उसने महरोली सड़क पर का सीधा ट्रैफिक चालू कर रखा था। ड्राइवर का तयान है कि उसने बस में ब्रेक लगाये लेकिन उसने देखा कि ब्रेक ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं कर रहे थे जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उसके द्वारा बस नहीं रोकी जा सकी और यह महरोली सड़क को पार कर हवाई अड्डे की तरफ चली गयी। इस बस का अगला हिस्सा हवाट्ट अड्डे की चहारदीवारी के पास की नाली को पार कर गया और तत्पश्चात इस दीवार के एक भाग को गिरा कर बस रुक गई।

कहा गया है कि इसके बाद मोटर वैहिकल्स इंस्पेक्टर के द्वारा डिपुटी सुपरिण्डेंट आफ पुलिस (ट्रैफिक) और दिल्ली परिवहन के दो इंजिनियरों के सामने बस की जांच की गयी और बस के ब्रेकों को दुरुस्त पाया गया।

(ग) इस मामले में पुलिस तहकीकात कर रही है।

जहां तक म्यूआविजे का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को मोटर के वैहिकल्स एक्ट १९३९ के अन्तर्गत मोटर एक्सी-

डेंट्स क्लेम्स ट्रिब्यूनल, दिल्ली को इसके लिए निवेदन पत्र देना होता है।

### Dismantling of Railway Line at Kosi Project

2786. { Shri Priya Gupta:  
Shri Yogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to dismantle the present railway line constructed for the Kosi River Project after the completion of the Kosi Project; and

(b) what steps have been taken to provide alternative work to the workers thrown out of employment?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The Kosi Project Railways will be required for the construction work till 1964. The question of utilising the railway track thereafter by converting it from narrow to meter gauge is under examination of the Railway Board.

(b) Does not arise at present.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRE IN TOWN HALL, DELHI

12 hrs.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Thousands of Delhi Corporation files were destroyed by fire which broke out on Wednesday, June 6, 1962."

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Yesterday at about 6-10 P.M. two enclosures with wooden partitions and three wooden tables situated in the

[Shri Datar]

verandah of the first floor of the Town Hall building caught fire. The tables and the enclosures were used for accommodating part of the Municipal Accounts Office and the Engineering Department of the Corporation.

Fire Brigade received a call at about 6.15 P.M. and within two minutes of the receipt of the call the fire engines reached the place of occurrence. In all 7 fire engines were used in the fire fighting operations. By about 6.30 P.M. fire had been controlled although smoke continued coming out for a few minutes more. There was no loss of life or injury to any person.

A large number of files which were lying on the tables, in the almirahs and racks were affected by the fire. Action to sort out these files is being taken to ascertain the exact number of files which have been damaged.

The Deputy Commissioner of Corporation who was inside the Town Hall immediately reached the spot and soon after, the Mayor, Corporation Commissioner followed by the Chief Commissioner and other officers arrived. Police is still investigating the cause of the fire.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know from the Minister why is it that in this season, there is so much of occurrence of fire in Delhi and what measures Government are taking to prevent this sort of major incidents?

**Shri Datar:** I agree with the hon. Member that the number of fires is very large this time. We are trying to look into the matter and to see what are the exact causes that have necessitated so many fires this year.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Shri Datar has made the remark that they are investigating into the causes which have necessitated so many fires.

**Mr. Speaker:** That sentence is being objected to that the Government is

investigating into the causes that necessitated the fire.

**Shri Datar:** May I point out that though the fires have followed one after the other, the number is not large. The number was the same as last year. All the same, Government are trying to find out what is exactly responsible for this, whether it is negligence or something else.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad):** The objection is to the word "necessitated".

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should the word "necessitated" be used? It was incorrectly used; that ought not to have been there.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :**  
क्या यह सही है कि चूँकि फायर ब्रिगेड ठीक से काम नहीं करता, इसलिए समय पर आग नहीं बुझाई जा सकी ?

**श्री दातार :** यह बात सही नहीं है ।  
फायर ब्रिगेड फौरन वहाँ गया और जहाँ यह अग्नि कांड हुआ था, वहाँ पाँच मिनट के पहले इंजिन आ गए थे । (Interruptions.)

**श्री त्यागी (देहरादून)** क्या उनको आग का एडवांस नोटिस मिल गया था ?

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** आग बगने से पाँच मिनट पहले कैसे आ गए ?

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** How can fire engines reach five minutes ahead of the fire?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members should have patience.

मिनिस्टर साहब का मतलब आग लगने से पाँच मिनट पहले नहीं, टेलीफोन करने के पाँच मिनट बाद है ।

12.06 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 1949 International Convention on Road ratified by the Government of India. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-181/62].

## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee (1960-61). [Placed in Library, See No. LT-182/62].

## FERTILISER (CONTROL) FOURTH AMENDMENT ORDER

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 713 dated the 26th May, 1962 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-183/62].

12.07 hrs.

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on

Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 1963."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 1963."

*The motion was adopted.*

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 1963."

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 1963."

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** Sir, before you take the opinion of the House on this motion, may I know whether Government has come to any conclusion about appointing a Member of the Opposition as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee? About this, Sir, reference was also made in this House during the election of the Deputy-Speaker. I hope the Government will take an early decision on this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has drawn the attention of the Government to that. But this motion has nothing to do with that. That might be taken up on a different occasion. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 1963."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.09 hrs.

RE: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC  
UNDERTAKINGS

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of information and clarification. You are well aware that there was a proposal to constitute a committee of the House of both Houses on public undertakings. May I know whether any decision has been taken on that and whether the committee is going to be constituted? I was not in the last Parliament, I only heard about it, and you are better acquainted with the position than I.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he wants information from me he can come to me and I will give him all the information that I have.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The House wants the information.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not connected with the business that we have got. We are proceeding with the Order Paper. One item we have finished,

and another we are taking up. In between, quite a different thing is being brought up. That is not correct.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The three committees are related to each other.

**Mr. Speaker:** No; this has nothing to do with them.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: ASSOCIATION OF  
MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA  
WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
COMMITTEE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1963, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1963, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now we take up further discussion of the Demands for

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Out of six hours allotted, 2 hours and 45 minutes have already been taken and 3 hours and 15 minutes remain.

Shri Ghanshyam Lal Oza might continue his speech.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** Sir, the hon. Minister may take some time in the concluding stage also. So, to that extent at least time must be extended for hon. Members.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will see how the debate proceeds. Shri Oza,

**Shri Oza (Surendranagar):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was referring to the important role to be played by the trade unions and the employers in building up sound industrial relations. We all know that improvement in industrial relations cannot be brought about by Government alone through legislation or otherwise. In a free and democratic society it is primarily a matter for management and labour who are the parties immediately concerned. They are responsible for the development of mature labour relations. I said that the Government alone cannot bring about good and sound industrial relations, but it can provide a background against which these relations can be built up by sound trade unions, on the one hand, and good personnel management, on the other.

We are very happy to note that the Government has launched upon a programme for the workers' education. Let us hope that this programme will be implemented both extensively and intensively. We all know that at present the trade union movement in this country is conducted by persons who are not workers themselves, who are not going to the factory and who are not directly employed but those who are interested in the uplift and amelioration of labour. They are carrying

on the trade union activities. Now it is time that the workers themselves undertake this responsibility and run the trade union movement.

In the case of Gram Panchayats and co-operative societies, we have trained the personnel. We have trained the personnel for the Gram Panchayats turn by turn. For the Panches who have to shoulder the burden we have got training classes where they are trained in the work of Panchayats and how to run them. Also, in the co-operative movement we have got classes for training the Secretaries who have ultimately to run the co-operative societies. In the same way, if these trade unions are to be ultimately run by the workers themselves it is but proper and just that the workers are educated in the art of running the trade union movement.

We all know that today legislation has proceeded so far that unless workers know their rights under the legislation and also, to a certain extent, their obligations, they will not be able to reap the benefits which are meant to accrue to them. So, it is good that the Government has undertaken this programme of workers' education and we are sure that the Government, as I said in the beginning, will both extensively and intensively see that the courses run by them are properly taken advantage of by the workers and that they ultimately benefit them.

In this connection it was pointed out by the hon. Minister of Labour yesterday that for the socio-economic amelioration of the workers some other activities have also to be carried out. We have not to confine ourselves only to their rights within the factories. Their wages and all these questions are, of course, important. But these activities are not to be confined to these questions alone. We have to train the workers in welfare activities as also in movements, like, the co-operative movement.

[Shri Oza]

The other day I was reading a very useful study carried out by the Bihar Government for finding out the indebtedness of the industrial workers in Bihar. They have selected four or five important industrial centres. In these centres the wages on the whole are very high. We cannot say that they are very low as compared to the wages prevailing in other parts of the country. The wages in these four industrial centres are fairly high. I cannot say that they are very adequate or, as the hon. Minister pointed out, that they are need-based. They are not need-based, but still, as compared to the wages prevalent in other parts of the country, they are quite adequate. For example, the average income per family in that zone is Rs. 128.50. We cannot say that the wages are inadequate. Still, however, if we look at the condition of indebtedness in these industrial areas selected by the Bihar Government, for example, in Jamshedpur, 79 per cent of the industrial workers are indebted. In spite of the high average wage, 79 per cent of the industrial labour is indebted. In Sindhri, it is 76; Dalmianagar 71 per cent; Katihar 72 per cent. Such a high percentage of industrial labour is indebted even though the wage is fairly high. This requires that the Government, through welfare agencies, and also the trade union workers, should look into the socio-economic side of the whole thing, and go to the rescue of the industrial workers. As I said, it is not only wages, not only dearness allowances, not only working conditions, but outside the factory also, conditions have to be looked into if they have to function as good citizens and take their proper place in the community of this country.

The analysis further shows that out of this indebtedness, 74 per cent was for unproductive purposes. One can understand that a labour was indebted because he had to educate his son or he had to undertake some housing activity or something like

that. No. Seventy-four per cent of the indebtedness was because of unproductive expenses; waste of money or money that should have been channelised for useful work for himself and his family. The workers' education programme is on very healthy and sound lines. I urge on the Government to take to this work seriously, in which we find in a democracy the right solution to bring about allround amelioration of the working classes.

This brings me to the social security measures adopted from time to time by the Government. I am referring to the Employees State insurance scheme. I was fortunate in being associated with the Employees State insurance scheme for the last 5 years. I have had the advantage of looking at it very closely. On the whole, I would say that the activities of the Employees State insurance Corporation can be divided into two parts, as you know: cash benefits side and medical care side. So far as the cash benefits side is concerned, it is my experience that, on the whole, things are running smoothly. From time to time the Corporation through its various agencies takes care to see that the administration is streamlined and geared up and the labourers get whatever cash benefits they are entitled to right in time, without any delay, without any harassment. By and large, by surprise visits to the office it has been our experience that so far as cash benefits are concerned, though we cannot say that it has reached an ideal stage, all the same, we have made very good progress.

So far as the medical care side is concerned, I am very unhappy as generally other Members also are. The reason, according to me, is that the medical care side is to be taken care of by the States and not by the Corporation itself. Because of this dual responsibility, it has led to certain anomalies, because the State Governments through their departments are

not interested in extending medical care to the special sections who are making a special contribution to the extent to which they should. The result is, this side is neglected. It cannot be geared up in spite of all our efforts. Therefore, in my opinion, the ultimate remedy is this bifurcation or dyarchy system should be abolished and the Corporation itself should take up the responsibility of extending medical care to the employees. In Delhi administration, they have recently taken up this responsibility. Let us hope that with the experience that they gain, it will be possible to extend it to other centres also and the employees will get the benefits that they are supposed to get. The report of the Study group on social security, appointed by the Government in 1958 also has observed that owing to the division of responsibility between the Corporation and the State Government for cash and medical benefits respectively, there have been delays in implementation, in improving medical arrangements, particularly hospitalisation and inclusion of families for medical care. Further on also they observe that the division of responsibility between the Corporation and the State Governments in regard to medical care and treatment has brought about minor differences which took time to solve. This bifurcation of responsibility or this duality of responsibility has led to this trouble. I hope the corporation will urge Government to amend the law suitably so that they can take up medical care also.

In this connection, I have also to make one complaint which I have been making from all platforms, in all committees, and also wherever I get an opportunity to do so. The report of the Ministry says at page 34 that;

"By the end of March, 1961, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme had been extended to about 16.74 lakhs of industrial workers in 121 centres spread over all the States (except Gujarat) and the Union Territory of Delhi."

I do not know why this scheme has not been extended to Gujarat. There are so many industrial centres in Gujarat, where surveys have been carried out already and things are absolutely ripe for extending these facilities to the employees; but, still, for one reason or another, this scheme has not been extended to them. The Act came into force in 1948. We are now in the year 1962. Even after fourteen years since the coming into force of this Act, still, this scheme has not been extended to several working centres in Gujarat, where it could have been done very early. Surveys were carried out, and everything was ready; yet, for one reason or another, this scheme has not been extended for the benefit of the employees there. Therefore, I urge Government to take special care to see that this scheme is extended to Gujarat also.

In conclusion, I would refer to the employment aspect. During my last speech also, I said that the employment potential in this country had not increased according to our investment, both in the private and in the public sectors. The number of factories in 1956 was 37,162, and the number of employees finding employment in those factories was 34,10,599. In 1957 the number of factories was 39,138, and the number of employees finding gainful employment in those factories was 34,79,575, while in 1959, though the number of factories had gone up to 44,109, the number of employees has gone down as compared with the figure in 1957. This requires close scrutiny and examination. As was pointed out by several speakers, perhaps, clandestine or concealed scheme of rationalisation and retrenchment are going on. That is why instead of the employment potential going up with the increase in the number of factories, we find that the number of employees is going down. I wish that Government would take special care to see that the number does not go down but goes up.



**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): While taking part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, I would like, at the outset, to point out the occupational hazards. Since the installation of our various atomic plants and the working of our uranium and thorium mines, the pattern of employment has completely changed, and the labourers in those units are susceptible to radio-activity. So, all those diseases which come as a consequence of radio-activity should be included in the list of occupational hazards contained in the Schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act. I beg to submit that the list of occupational hazards should be amended in the context of our employing a larger number of the labour force in these installations.

A dispassionate appraisal of the labour situation in the country will lead to the conclusion that the gain in the real earning of a factory worker is much less than the real rise in the *per capita* income and in the consumption expenditure. In this connection, I beg to submit that there has been rise in the national income to the tune of about 42 per cent and a 20 per cent rise in the *per capita* income. But the rise in the actual earning of the factory worker has not been in proportion to the rise in *per capita* income and the rise in the national income. There are no two opinions that improvement in the wage level and in the standard of life go hand in hand with increase in efficiency and in production. The benefit of increased production and profit should be equally shared between capital, labour and the consumer. The trouble starts when the distribution of profits is not proportionate. As the previous speaker rightly pointed out, there is need for social security of workers; minimum and fair wages have to be fixed, reasonable hours of work have

to be laid down, conditions of employment should be bettered and living conditions, not only of industrial workers but of agricultural and office workers, should also be improved.

In this connection, I would draw the attention of the Ministry to the decisions and recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference. I am very sorry to remark that these have remained absolutely in cold storage and no attempt has been made to implement them. There is unanimity among all thinking men that strong and responsible trade unions are essential. They are an integral part of a democratic industrial order. The collective bargaining power of labour should be recognised and labour unions should be properly developed. But it is a pity, as pointed out by Shri Oza, that most of these labour unions are being managed by outsiders. They are play things in the hands of political parties who utilise them with ulterior motives. It is highly imperative that we must have independent labour organisations.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair** (Quilon): The Swantanra Party has no trade union.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is a pity that they are controlled and managed by outsiders. It is a pity that instead of directly dealing with labour, the managements as well as Governments recognise the political parties as their representatives; instead of direct dealings, they start dealing with their political proxies. I beg to submit that there should be an end to this kind of thing.

There are no two opinions that industrial peace is the stepping stone to all our progress. Strike by workers and lockout by employers are to be minimised. Mutual trust and co-operation should grow. Then only our country can progress. Those who believe in class struggle and those who specialise in fishing in troubled waters take this

opportunity to utilise our labour force for their political ends.

The fundamental problem that we have to solve in the Third Plan is that of unemployment. Though the Plan envisages that 14 million people would be employed, in the same breath it says that there will be new entrants to the labour force to the tune of 17 million. It is most important that more avenues of employment should be created so that this strain on the employment situation could be relieved. There has been a constant struggle between machine and human labour. I do not want to go into the ideological question as to which should predominate. But if time is not the essence, if the quality of our products does not deteriorate, everytime we should utilise human labour in place of machines.

Coming to agricultural labour, I beg to submit that the conditions are very deplorable. Even though much is said in this House that this country is making a rapid march towards industrialisation, that we are about to enter the take-off stage of self-generating economy in the field of industry, I think that it is not so throughout the country. The industrial gravity has been pinpointed only in the four corners of this country, that is, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, and in the other areas there has been the same old agricultural economy, and the standard of living of the people is very primitive. Though we have been told that the intention of the Government is that there should be dispersal of industries, we find that so far as the location of industries is concerned, the Government decision is always subject to various pulls and influences.

So far as my State is concerned, the pressure of population on land is all the more greater, and the condition of agricultural labour is very deplorable. Even though there are large tracts of culturable waste lands in my State, they are being utilised for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees in the Dandakaranya area instead of solving the acute problem in the State. I do not say that land should not be

given for that purpose, but even though the Dandakaranya scheme envisaged that 25 per cent of the culturable waste land should be earmarked for the settlement of the landless agriculturists, in my State only ten per cent has so far been utilised for this purpose. So, I submit that this culturable waste land should be properly reclaimed and sizable holdings with self-employed peasant proprietorship should be developed in this area.

My remarks will not be complete without a reference to the strike by the Central Government employees. They are still victimised, and there are still many who have not yet been re-employed. Even though there has been a demand from all sections that the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission should be treated as an award, it is not so treated. Rather, it has been modified even counter to the recommendations of the First Pay Commission and counter to the interests of the workers. This strike by the Central Government employees raises several fundamental issues. Firstly, the strike and its subsequent failure lead to the conclusion that the moorings of the Indian trade union movement are weak, that proper leadership has yet to grow. As I pointed out earlier, they have become the play things in the hands of political opportunists, and it should not be so. Secondly, it has unmasked the real intentions of the Government by the way they dealt with the situation. It is very deplorable that they are following the communist way. When they failed to deal with the situation, an Ordinance to prohibit the strike was clapped down upon the government servants. We feel that as the State sector grows more and more, the Indian worker will lose the right of collective bargaining.

We have the experience of Rourkela. Even though there are 6 workers' unions functioning, not a single one has been recognised by the management there. The contract system which is obnoxious and which is the subject of criticism is most rampant at Rourkela.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

The other day I was pointing out, in connection with the report of the Labour Commissioner on the evaluation of the implementation of the various labour laws in the State sector, how many startling revelations have been brought to our notice as to how the various labour laws are being flouted by the management there because they are in the State sector. It is a case of the employer and the government being combined in one person.

I am very sorry to remark that in the strike of the Central Government employees, no objective assessment has been made of the situation nor has any attempt been made to find out the real reasons for the strike. As I pointed out, an Ordinance was clamped down and no attempt has been made to find out what were the real grievances. Rather, it has revealed the incapacity of the Government to distinguish between two separate identities, the government and the employer. The accused and the judge are combined in one person. This is the difference between a government employer and a private employer. In the case of a private employer he has not got the capacity to deal with the strike situation in that way. While an employer in the private sector cannot have such facilities to stop a strike, the employer in the State sector, namely, the Government, uses with impunity all the authority it has as the Government to put down the strike. This distinction is most important and glaring.

In this regard I am very sorry about the remark made by our beloved Prime Minister. He remarked that strikes are outmoded. He added that strikes are an inevitable concomitant of the capitalist system and that in the socialist structure of society there is no room for such strikes in theory. He is most probably trying to copy the Russian type of approach to such questions.

We know that in the USSR there is complete lack of trade union movement. Rather, propaganda is often

made that no worker has got a cause to strike because if he does he would be striking against himself. This is the approach to labour welfare in the so-called socialist countries.

It may be that in certain sectors, like the important services, it may be imperative to withhold permission to strike. But if you withhold permission to strike, then, it must be compensated by a reference to arbitration; and the finding of the arbitrator should be binding both on the employer and on the employee. But, our Government does not agree to that. If we expect a code of conduct from our labour we should expect the same code of conduct from the employer also.

My remarks would not be complete without a reference to *shramdan*. Legislation at the State level has been enacted that every adult between the ages of 18 and 60 will have to work for 14 days—this varies from State to State and in my State it is 14 days—for the so called welfare of the community. It is nothing but forced labour. In 1922 when the League of Nations was formed there was a movement that the various *begars* and *Bethi* prevalent in the former Indian States should be stopped and in pursuance of that policy in Kalahandi this *Bethi* and *begar* system was stopped in 1922 and forced labour came to an end. It was the first Indian State in that regard then, a lot of compliments were paid to the administration. The introduction of *shramdan* now is nothing but forced labour being revived.

Regarding the participation of labour in management, in reply to a question yesterday we were told that in thirty enterprises—12 in the public sector and 18 in the private sector—there have been workers' participation. I would like to draw your attention to the Estimates Committee's report of 1959-60. In 1959-60, labour participation was in twenty undertakings. The Labour Minister pointed out that we have made very good progress in this

regard. The improvement has been from 20 to 30 in three years. The Estimates Committee remarked then that the slow progress of the scheme was attributable to lethargy on the part of the employers. The Committee was surprised to learn from the representative of the Ministry that the progress was unsatisfactory even in the public undertakings. I cannot understand what is standing in the way of our Government to introduce this scheme in the public sector. I think sufficient steps should be taken in this regard so that labour participation in management of the various undertakings becomes a success in this country.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Let me at the outset, Sir assure the hon. Labour Minister that whatever suggestions are made by us from anyside of the House, we are all united in our regard and esteem for the hon. Labour Minister and our faith in his sincerity for the cause of the workers. Hence these remarks should not be taken as personal.

The facts supplied to the House in the report are not fully correct. He has drawn all his inferences from these facts and so the conclusions are not correct. I pointed this out in the consultative committee also. Even the facts relating to the loss of man days is not correct. As to the conclusion that the wages of workers had gone up, I may say that the question of neutralisation of the cost of living index has never been tackled satisfactorily by any board. So much so, the real wages that accrue to the workers would be much lower than what they were in 1939.

Now, I come to the report. The report lacks lamentably in precision and clarity. Take, for instance, page 87. The number of man days lost is given in the abstract. In front of the State of Kerala, you will find there is a long line. Kerala is an ill-fated State. It is, wrongly, attributed to be a turbulent State. But, during the year 1961 it was really a turbulent State, not due to the fault of the workers.

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** The line is in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, not Kerala. Do not be unfair to your own State.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** I am sorry; the line might have gone wrong. Anyhow, even for a State like Mysore, there is statistics for ten months only. So far as Kerala is concerned, there is a summary report on page 14. What is given there falls far short of what has taken place in the State. The State Government could not have supplied these details. There is a Supreme Court Judgment which has come down in the history of the trade union movement and the history of our industrial relations. Very caustic remarks were passed by the Supreme Court last year on the Kerala Government. Government there interfered in Minimum Wages by referring it to adjudication as a result of which the Tribunal made a cut on minimum wage. The minimum wages board declared the minimum wage. Immediately after it was declared, they cut down the minimum wage. There was trouble and it went up to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court made very caustic remarks on the attitude of the Government and felt that the Government could have appointed a fresh committee to go into the question. So, that, once again led to innumerable disturbances especially in areas around Alwaye and Trichur. Nothing of these has been mentioned on page 14. The Kerala Government has appointed another minimum wages committee. But the workers naturally wanted the minimum wages already fixed. So, the trouble continues. I do not know how they have re-opened the factories without arriving at a settlement in Alwaye. Immediately when these opened in Alwaye the workers in Trichur went on strike and those factories are even now on strike. There was no settlement either in Alwaye or in Trichur.

On page 14 there is reference to another strike which is also very interesting:

"1835 out of 4960 workers in

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Thormala Valley belonging to some of the tea estates struck work from 19th June 1961 over the question of reinstatement of about 200 workers. The strike was called off on 9th July when the managements agreed to reinstate about 100 workers."

The information here is very inadequate. Why were 200 workers dismissed? People may think that those workers might have resorted to some sort of a violent action and in return the employer might have dismissed them. The company in question is the Malayalam Plantations controlled by Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield as managing agents and they wanted to introduce new workloads. Introducing changes in the existing conditions of service, as you know, is against section 9(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Further, they wanted to introduce Ladder-tapping which is supposed to be prevailing in other countries such as Malaya. But can anybody unilaterally enforce a new system of working without finalising and fixing the quantum of work, workload, etc.? The workers naturally objected. Then summarily 200 workers were dismissed. That was about 2½ years ago. But the other workers continued to struggle and finally went on strike. The State Government stood by without doing anything in the matter though there was a very definite provision in the existing law under which they could take action as it was breach of the existing law. Finally, after the loss of one lakh man-days, the Government and others met at a conference, and the management condescended to reinstate 100 workers. So, we called off or ended the strike. The workers went in, and then, immediately after that, during the conciliation proceeding, another batch of hundred workers was dismissed on the same ground of higher work-load which was being resisted. This is the state of affairs that is going on not only in Kerala but elsewhere also. These two incidents are only illustrative of what is going on throughout India.

I would only draw your attention to a State like Andhra Pradesh. At pages 11 and 12 of the report, mention is made of about six major strikes as having occurred in this State. One is in respect of retrenchment. The second is in respect of a large number of workers employed in the tobacco factories in Guntur, Mangalagiri and Tadikonda who staged a strike on 1st March, 1961, to protest against the State Government's orders modifying the minimum wages recommended by the Minimum Wage Committee. We are supposed to live in a State which has its goal a socialist pattern of society. Here, there is a statutory committee, a tripartite committee, which has sanctioned a certain level of wages for a certain section of the workers. The socialist Government steps in and cuts down the wage. The workers go on strike. What a sad plight we are in? After all, what is this attitude of the Government which professes to be socialist?

The third incident is this. More than 3,000 workers employed in the jute mills at Eluru and Bhajarang Jute Mills at Guntur went on a token strike for one day in April, 1961, to secure implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. There were the recommendations of the Wage Board. What is required to be implemented is only the unanimous recommendation of the Wage Board. That is what our great Labour Minister, in all his goodness, decided. It is also a fair attitude to a certain extent. When the employers, the Government and the workers agree to a certain wage then it must be enforced. When the decisions are unanimous, when it has been decided to give a certain wage with the complete consent of the parties, why should any Government or why should any particular employer refuse to comply with the decision? Why should any Government support the employer? That is what I cannot understand. Our Labour Minister is very soft. He can be soft only to the employers! He is not soft to the

workers. The moment the worker goes wrong, there is a standing order, and under it, he is cudgelled or guillotined and he is sent out. But when the employer goes wrong and breaks the laws, he is given a long rope.

**Shri Nanda:** To which particular industry is the hon. Member referring?

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** I am referring to every industry in which the recommendations of the Wage Board have not been implemented. The workers have to go on strike to get them implemented. It is not only the incidents referred to at pages 11 to 26 but I can give you scores of instances where the Government stood by helpless when the employers did not put into practice the wage board decisions, and secondly, when the employers went against the minimum wages fixed statutorily. These are cases where the law can step in and enforce the decisions in regard to the minimum wages. But it has not been done. I do not wish to go into the details. Many instances have been mentioned in the pages of the report where in the root cause has been the non-implementation of the minimum wages and the lack of enforcement of the decisions already reached. Most of the strikes mentioned in the report are due to this root cause.

Because reasonable wages are not being paid to the workers and because the minimum wages are not being enforced, naturally there is grave discontent among the workers. It would be wrong to say that the Central Government employees' strike in 1960 was an extraordinary incident. I would call it a phenomenal incident in the history of the Indian working class movement because the shy, coy middle-class people who are normally afraid of taking a decision came forward to fight their cause. They came to the end of the tether. So, they came forward, and we had the strike staged. It was suppressed and crushed by the Government which was all-powerful.

But the causes which led to the strike are still there. The grievances of the workers have not been redressed and many of the honest people who were in the front of it, who were honest enough to declare that they were in the front—not those people who were pulling wires—were dismissed.

Dr. Melkote made a very fervent plea that those people who were dismissed must be reinstated. I join hands with him entirely and I request the Labour Minister to exercise his influence with the departments of the Government concerned—whether it is the Auditor-General's department or other departments of Government—to see that the people are reinstated and the penalty imposed on them is removed.

Then, regarding the method in which strikes are settled, there is no mention in the report. The reasons for the stoppage of work or the solutions arrived at are not given. There has been a strike for 20 days by 5,000 workers, and the strike was finally called off. How and when it was settled, the reasons for the strike, etc., are not mentioned. This House would require those details. Those details should be supplied so that we may understand how and why industrial disputes develop and what are the measures which have been adopted by the various governments to settle them. That information is not found here. I hope the Government will, from next year at least, supply precise information to this House so that we may understand what the overall labour position in the country is.

I referred to the question of workers' right and the workers' possibility of fighting against the employer. It is always a delicate point. If it is an individual worker, the standing orders are there which are really applied. If a worker is dismissed at random, his position becomes very difficult. After the decision of the Supreme Court in the Punjab National Bank case, no worker is safe. Any dismissal by an employer, pro-



[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

vided he just fills up the external forms of an enquiry, becomes final. The Supreme Court has decided, not only in respect of the Punjab National Bank case but in scores of other cases, that the workers have no right and the employer has every right where he can dismiss anyone at random provided there is a facsimile or a show of an enquiry! This has got to be changed. The question of dismissals has got to be tackled on two lines.

First of all, the definition of an industrial dispute as given in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, must be clarified so that the individual dismissals also come under it, because the Supreme Court says it does not. Secondly, there is another aspect. It is the question of going into the merits of dismissal. The fairness and justifiability of dismissals must be enforced by law, because the Supreme Court says that this aspect is not there. We have to bring in an amendment to the existing legislation to see that if an official or any other investigator goes into the question as a judicial officer, he must have the right to go into the fairness and decide the case only on that basis and not on any other basis.

The question is also complicated. It may be that this matter may be considered to be trivial. But then such matters go into the very heart and root of the matter and they go into the very heart of the worker; these go into the very root of the trade union organisation. Under section 33, an employer seeks permission before a court for dismissal of a worker. Then the officer will say: "This is only a casual enquiry. A separate reference may be made to go into the merits of the case" and so on. If we get a reference separately, the Supreme Court's ruling comes in, and we do not get justice. So, from the time of the enquiry under section 33 up to the stage of an independent judicial enquiry, at every phase of it, the fairness and fairness alone should be the criterion for considering the dismissal

of a worker. Otherwise, this would not be fair and would not be giving justice to the ordinary workers.

13 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should conclude now.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** I may be given some more time. I am also representing a central trade union organisation and I am the only spokesman from my party.

The hon. Labour Minister is very anxious about popularising arbitration under section 10A. But the department is throwing all sorts of impediments in the path. There is one arbitration in which I am personally involved, which has to tackle 12 trade unions and three employers including the Central Government and the State Governments of Kerala and Madras. In this arbitration, for the last two years, towards the expenses not a pie has been granted. Not a peon has been appointed and there is no place or building to hold the sittings. Moreover, the employers are not cooperating. The employers include three Governments, led by the Department of Atomic Energy. If the Department of Atomic Energy and the State Government of Kerala would cooperate and put up their managers to be examined by the arbitrator, the case would be finished. But they would not cooperate. That is an industry which has suffered a lot. About 4000 workers have been thrown out by the closure of a major factory.

In another factory run by the Government of Kerala, the Mining Department has been completely closed because the export of ilmenite has been cut short. For years from the first Parliament, I have been submitting before the House and to the Prime Minister that the ban on monazite production and export should be lifted. Had it been done, some relief would have been obtained. There is an order pending for a lakh

tons of ilemenite. If the agreement is not renewed within three months, the entire industry will collapse throwing out another 5000 workers out of employment and we will lose Rs. 1 crore by way of foreign exchange. I will request the Minister of Labour, who is also Minister of Planning, to see that if it is impossible to lift the ban on the export of monazite, at least new channels for ilemanite may be found through the Prime Minister or the Atomic Energy Department.

Coming to the question of arbitration and its legal status, during the pendency of arbitration, any employer can do anything with the workers, because the *status quo ante* provision is not there. It is not included in the provisions of section 33. So, the arbitration will proceed, but the employers will start all sorts of troubles for the workers and there will be no remedy. So, the question of arbitration being given the protection of *status quo ante* under section 33 has also to be considered very seriously by Government.

Coming to employment exchanges, the Minister has got very high hopes and he thinks very highly of it. I also would like to think very highly of this department, but its constitution is such that it cannot be very effective. The employers, whether in the private sector or public sector, do not care about it. I can give certain instances. In our State, in the State sector, a textile mill has been opened some five months back. From the list submitted by the employment exchange, the tallest officers of the Government have made the selection for recruitment. But because some of the powers that could not send their nominees to be included in the first list, the entire list is held up. No recruitment has been actually effected, in spite of the fact that the selection has been made four months ago the entire machinery is rotting due to want of hands. This is the approach of the employers in the public sector; not to speak of the private sector. The

mere legislation to notify vacancies, which has been brought into force recently is no good, because the notification of vacancies does not help, unless you enforce that those vacancies are properly filled up by the employers from the list submitted by the employment exchange.

**The Minister of Labour, in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I should like to express my gratitude to hon. Members who took part in the discussion yesterday and today and for the generous support they gave to the labour policy of the Government of India. In a way, this support which the labour policy gets from all the sections of the House is mainly because the labour policy is evolved by a process of consultations and deliberations on a tripartite basis. Almost all important questions are being discussed in a tripartite body and it is after these mature deliberations and consultations that policies are being evolved.

So far as the implementation of the policies laid down and the functioning of the Ministry are concerned, there has been general appreciation of the work of the Ministry. I am thankful to those Members for expressing all these kind words. But as my senior colleague, the Minister of Labour, said in the beginning of his speech, we do not claim perfection. There might be drawbacks and defects and the suggestions and observations which hon. Members make with regard to the drawbacks or defects or not proper implementation, would be taken into consideration and we would see that all constructive suggestions that are made are duly considered and possibly also implemented. It is this approach which the Ministry has taken always and I would, therefore, like to assure hon. Members that whatever suggestions and observations they have made will be given the fullest consideration by Government. If it is not possible to deal with all those observations or suggestions now, as is



[Shri Hathi]

the practice of this Ministry, we shall circulate the clarifications or replies to hon. Members. I shall, however endeavour to deal with the points raised by various Members here.

Shri K. N. Pande made a suggestion that the conciliation officers should also be given the powers of adjudication. These officers are not judicial officers. The duties of a conciliation officer as the House knows are different and it would not be practicable and even proper that they are given the power to adjudicate. In some States, this practice was in vogue, but ultimately even in his own State, that has been abandoned.

Then, he referred to the conditions of service of the employees in the shops and establishments. The point made by him was that although the Act has been applied, there is no protection given to the employees; they could be dismissed and they have no remedy. The position in law is not correct. There is under section 30, a provision under which they cannot be wrongfully dismissed. Notice has to be given, and if they are dismissed they can raise an industrial dispute. So this is covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and, therefore, there is no need to further amend the Act or have any legislation so far that is concerned.

The other point that he raised was arising out of the Sugar Wage Board's recommendations, and he wanted a tripartite committee to be established to deal with these questions that would arise. In some States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and Punjab, such committees have already been formed. In Maharashtra, of course, the disputes are being referred to the Wage Board for sugar industry and it is not, therefore, necessary to have such a tripartite body here at the Centre to seek clarification.

Another point that the hon. Member raised was with regard to the rates of compensation to be paid in case of fatal accidents. I think I am in agreement with what he said, that the rates provided for are rather on the low side considering the present cost of living and other things. Therefore, I think we will be considering the question of raising the limits of the amount of compensation in fatal cases.

Then I come to the points raised by Shri Prabhat Kar. Of course, in the very beginning of his speech he said that with the way in which the policy has been expounded by the Labour Minister he wondered whether he had anything to say. He thought as if he had nothing to say so far as the policy was concerned. But so far as the implementation was concerned, naturally, he had something to say—I am sorry he is not here. He mentioned about the strike by the hotel workers in Delhi. I would not refer to that question as the strike has been called off today.

He mentioned about adjudication and said that in one case we allow it and in another case we do not allow it, there are no principles laid down and it is decided at the whim or discretion of the officer concerned in the Ministry. That is not the correct position. The position is that we have laid down certain principles, and whether a case has to be referred to adjudication or not is not a question of anybody's will. It has to be decided according to the principles laid down. For the information of the House I may read them. They are:

"Disputes may not, however, be ordinarily referred for adjudication:—

- (i) Unless efforts at conciliation have failed and there is no further scope for conciliation and the parties are not agreeable to arbitration;

- (ii) If there is a strike or lockout declared illegal by a court or a strike or lockout resorted to without seeking settlement by means provided by law and without proper notice or in breach of the Code of Discipline as determined by the Machinery set up for the purpose unless such strike (or direct action) or lockout, as the case may be is called off;
- (iii) If the issues involved are such as have been the subject matter of recent judicial decisions or in respect of which unduly long time has elapsed since the origin of the cause of action; and
- (iv) If in respect of demands other legal remedies are available i.e., matters covered by the Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc."

These are the principles. Naturally, we are governed by these principles. So it is not as if it is a question of one's own whim or discretion. Of course, there may be some discretion, but that discretion has to be exercised on the basis of the principles laid down.

He then referred to a case from Andhra. He said that some Member of Parliament accompanied some representative of the bank management and saw somebody in the Ministry and that the matter was not referred to adjudication because of this pressure from the bank management. He did not name the Member who accompanied the representative of the bank management. I have made enquiries in the case. I find that no Member of Parliament or any representative of the bank has seen any officer of the Ministry. The Conciliation Officer made a report on 29th March, 1962. The Chief Labour Commissioner recommended on 2nd April, 1962 that adjudication was not necessary. These were the recommenda-

tions, and the two officers and the Ministry agreed with the Chief Labour Commissioner and the Conciliation Officer on 12th April, 1962. Subsequently, the employees requested on 24th April, 1962 that the case may be reconsidered. The representatives of the employees met the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary on 4th May, 1962. They raised three issues; that the adverse comments were not communicated to them, that there was a violation of the agreement by the management and they also raised the question of the appointment of apprentice officers. These facts were newly raised by them. They are being considered. Therefore, the whole case is being considered by the Ministry. But I would say that no member of Parliament or any representative of the bank management had ever seen any officer. The information that Shri Prabhat Kar got was, therefore, perhaps not correct. This is what I want to bring to his notice.

He made out another suggestion and that was with regard to the benefits to be given to non-coal mine workers. We are looking into this question and pursuing the matter.

So far as bonus to other non-coal mine workers is concerned, it would be appreciated, if the bonus scheme is to be applied it is necessary to collect certain data regarding production, capacity of the industry to pay etc. We will undertake a survey and collect all that data in order that we can proceed and take a decision.

He also referred to the question of minimum wages. He said that during the last decade no revision of the minimum wages has been done. Under Section 3(1) (b) of the Act, the appropriate government is required to review the minimum rates of wages fixed and revise the same if necessary at such intervals as they may deem proper. According to this, I find that the Central Government and all the State Governments have taken steps to revise the minimum wages. In seven cases—the Central Government and six States Governments—

[Shri Hathi]

they have also revised the agricultural wages and wages for other industries. In some case they have appointed a committee and in some cases they have revised. I would refer him to the publication *Minimum Wages*, 1959 issued by the Labour Bureau, page 26, where the position with regard to each State and each industry is given.

Then another hon. Member referred to the question of the loan not being given for the purpose of illness. He also made certain suggestions. So far as this giving of loans is concerned, this benefit or advantage is also available under the Employees' State Insurance Fund. So far as the Provident Fund is concerned, generally the main intention of the Provident Fund for industrial workers is to make a provision for their old age when the workers are not fit for gainful employment. Even then the loan was being advanced, but it was found that this was not being used properly. As the figures will show, in 1956-57 there were 8 applications and the amount advanced was Rs. 1,445/-; in 1957-58 there were 337 applications and the amount advanced was Rs. 52,800/-; in 1958-59 there were 6,855 applications and the amount advanced was Rs. 12.65 lakhs; in 1959-60 the number of applications was Rs. 66,119 and the amount advanced was Rs. 1.05 crores and in 1960-61 there were 83,400 applications and a sum of Rs. 1.23 crores was asked for as loan. Therefore, although they have another way in which they can get cash benefit, we thought that this was not being properly used and was not being used for the purpose the Provident Fund Act aims at. Therefore it has been discontinued.

**Shri Prabhat Kar** rose—

**Shri Hathi:** He made another point that the treatment for the diseases of the eyes and the teeth is not being given in the hospitals. That is being given for the insured persons and their families also where the families are covered.

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): Does he mean to say that in Madhya Pradesh it is given in Indore textile mills?

**Shri Hathi:** It is given wherever the families are covered; otherwise, the insured persons are given this.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Where doctors are also available!

**Shri Hathi:** I may say that the Corporation has taken a further decision. That decision is that not only treatment for the eyes and the teeth shall be given but if the loss of teeth has resulted because of any injury received during employment even free dentures will be given and if the loss of eyesight or vision is because of the nature of work which a worker does even free spectacles will be given.

Further, he made a complaint that Ayurvedic treatment is not being given to workers if they want it. I think the question of treatment is more or less a question of faith. If a worker has faith in Ayurveda, he should be given opportunity for that treatment. Therefore, I may say here that wherever Ayurvedic treatment facilities and medicines are available, if the workers so desire this facility will also be extended to them. After all, it is a question of one's faith in a particular system of medicine and I do not think we would come in the way. It all depends, however, on whether the facilities are available for Ayurvedic treatment or not. But if they are available, they will be extended to them.

**Shri Prabhat Kar** (Khargone): Regarding this loan from the Provident Fund in the case of employees who are not covered by the ESI scheme as in West Bengal where 75 per cent of the workers are not covered by this, what is the way out for the workers at the time of ailment? So far as the ESI scheme also is concerned, for occupational diseases is specialist treatment being given to them?

**Shri Hathi:** I am coming to that question. As another hon. Member, Shri Oza, has pointed out, this is rather an important question and I am coming to the whole of this question. Here, as the hon. Member knows, the position is that the responsibility is of the State. We are out to help them. We reserve some beds in the hospitals. But that is not sufficient. Therefore we have now taken a decision that it would not be quite proper and sufficient for the workers to have the benefit of the facilities if they have to go to hospitals which are State hospitals or other hospitals where certain beds are reserved and where medicines may or may not be available. Therefore it is really a case where we have to consider the whole question from a different point of view. From that point of view we have thought that wherever possible, we shall have our own hospitals, that is, the Employees' State Insurance hospitals so that this question would not arise then. I may say that for the first time in the history of the Corporation it has been possible to afford indoor treatment in its hospitals and we have now four hospitals—one at Bombay with 300 beds; another at Bangalore with 170 beds; a third at Madras with 175 beds and a fourth at Kanpur with 112 beds. In addition to this we are also having extension of these hospitals currently. Bangalore hospital has 170 beds but the sanction accorded will enable the State Government to expand it further during the current financial year so as to provide a total of 300 beds.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Similarly, in Kanpur the present number of beds in the ESI hospital itself is 112 and the Corporation has also sanctioned plans and estimates for expanding the hospital further so as to provide an addition of 100 beds. Similarly, in Madras the hospital now houses 175 indoor patients and the Corporation has sanctioned further sums for expanding the hospital to provide 363 beds.

939 (Ai) LSD—5.

Now the point raised by the hon. Member was as to what happens in Bengal where it is not there. The other point raised was by hon. Member, Shri Oza, about Gujarat. There the position is that the workers themselves say that unless they have hospitals they would not like to be covered by the scheme. We sanctioned eleven hospitals in West Bengal. Out of these, two are already under construction and, I think, will be ready soon. Four more have been sanctioned. The implementation of the scheme in 24 Parganas and Hooghly Districts of West Bengal could not be started for want of sufficient number of hospitals beds in independent Employees' State Insurance hospitals in those areas as the representatives of the employees are not in favour of reservation of beds. Naturally, they will not be in favour of it because they do not get the benefits as they like. Therefore steps have been taken for the construction of eleven Employees' State Insurance hospitals in the Greater Calcutta area. Construction work on two hospitals of 100 beds each is progressing. Approval of plans and estimates for another five hospitals has also been accorded. The purchase of the building of the National Museum, Calcutta, for the use of hospital under the scheme is also under consideration. With this now that difficulty will be solved.

I fully appreciate the point, namely, where this is not there what happens to the workers in case of ailment. But we have to see the other point also. The other point is that this Fund should not be misused in the sense that though the ailment may not be so serious, he wants the money for some other purpose, takes it under this and squanders it away. Then at the time of real need in old age when he wants it will not be there. It may be that we may think why we should be the trustees of the interests of labour; whether they are not capable or educated enough to look to their own interests. That may be a point. We have to consider both the things. We will be

[Shri Hathi]

covering almost the whole industrial area of West Bengal under this scheme. Therefore, that difficulty would not arise. Between the two, we have to choose. We have chosen this. The other point has force, I admit. It can be argued that way. Even then, we think, let this money not be squandered away or wasted under the pretext of loans. We have got cases where this money had not been used for this purpose, but used for some other purpose. That is why we have discontinued this. Though there may be force in that argument, this is the reason which I have in mind.

Shri Oza referred to another important subject. He said that workers' education is an important programme which should be implemented. He said that if there has been less loss of man-days, it is not because of the co-operation of the employers and employees, but it is because of the weakness of the unions. It is true that we should take steps to develop stronger and more effective trade unions through better trained officials and more enlightened members. That is true. Unless you have stronger trade unions which have bargaining power, as Shri Oza suggested, the results are bound to accrue as he envisaged. Therefore, we have undertaken the programme of workers' education which aims to build up stronger and more effective unions, to develop leadership from the rank and file and promote the growth of democratic processes and traditions in trade unions and organisations and administration, to equip and organise labour to take its place in a democratic society and fulfil effectively its social and economic functions and responsibilities and to promote among the workers a greater understanding of the problems of economy and environments and their privileges and obligations as union members, officials and citizens. Unless the workers themselves know their responsibilities and their duties, it cannot be expected of them to work with the same spirit with which we want them to work. Unless they are edu-

cated, the relations between employers and employees will never be harmonious. What we want today is harmonious relations between employers and employees, industrial peace, as you say. We want co-operation, mutual trust, mutual confidence between the two, and this can only be if the workers, and educated, if they know what they are, what they stand for and what is their role in society. It is not now an age when a worker gets one rupee or two rupees or three rupees or five rupees and works only for the sake of his bread. That is not the spirit. He works for a much higher and for a much nobler object. This is not only for the workers. The same thing we have to tell the employers also that it is not a question of economic condition of the worker, but they should work as a team. Both the employers and employees should work as a team, not for self-aggrandisement or for pure profit or personal motive, that it is a profit, it is a gain for society as a whole, for the nation as a whole. We are interested in that. Today, the whole labour policy is aimed at what? We aim at productivity, greater production. But how do we have greater production? Do we have greater production by keeping labour discontented, by keeping their wages low, by allowing the employers to get as much money as they can and not given a decent return to labour? No society can develop in that way. We cannot expect that if we do not keep the labour contented and happy. At the same time, we have to see to the resources, how far the industry can bear. We have to see that the wages are what the industries can bear and whatever profits are derived; profit not in the sense of making of money, but profit in the sense of productivity, profit in the sense of gain to the nation as a whole. That is what we aim at. We want the trade union men not merely to claim their rights and privileges, but also side by side say, to know our responsibilities and our duties and we stand as people who know our responsibilities and who can tell others

that this is your duty, this is your responsibility also. If that is possible, then and then only, with all the steps that we have taken and the co-operation and support that the House has given to the labour policy, we will be able to realise the goal.

I think I have dealt with almost all the points which have been raised during the course of today and yesterday. Thank you.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will sit till 6.30 today to allow opportunity to speak to as many Members as possible.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapura):** Has the time been extended for this?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This will go on till 3.30.

**श्री ह० च० सौय (सिंहभूम):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के पूर्वी हिस्से में जहां बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश हैं, हम एक तरह से भाग्यशाली हैं इस माने में कि उस इलाके में औद्योगिकरण का काम काफी बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। इसलिए हम ऐसा समझते हैं कि उस इलाके में लोगों की रोजी, रोटी का सवाल और अधिक अच्छी तरह से हल होना चाहिए। मगर वास्तविक हालत को जब आज हम देखते हैं तो हम लोगों को उतना संतोष नहीं होता जनता कि होना चाहिये था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से यह चाहते थे और यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां जो अतिरिक्त जनशक्ति है और जिन्हें रोजी, रोटी का मौका नहीं मिलता है उन्हें और अधिक मिले। उस इलाके में स्थिति ऐसी है कि पहले से ही जो खेती पर लोग काम करते थे और करते हैं उन में बहुत अधिक

ऐसे हैं जिन्हें हम बेजमीन मजदूर कहते हैं। बेजमीन मजदूर उस इलाके में दूसरे इलाकों से बहुत अधिक हैं। इन सारी योजनाओं को लागू करने में और यह बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को लागू करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा जमीन जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ली जा रही है उस से भी बहुत काफी आदमी उस जमीन से हटाये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें तो हटना ही पड़ेगा। अब इस से होता क्या है? पहले से जिन्हें रोजी रोटी चाहिये वे और उन जमीनों से हटाये जाने के कारण जो लोग हैं, दानों को मिला कर बहुत काफी आदमी ऐसे हो गये हैं जिन्हें रोजी, रोटी चाहिये। इसका हिसाब कर के देखा गया है कि जो जमीन से हटाये गये हैं उन में से कितने लोगों को हम फिर से बसा सके हैं। हमारे पास डेवर कमिशन के जमीन से हटाये जाने वालों के कुछ आंकड़े हैं और उनको देखने से एक संकेत मिलता है कि कितने लोगों को हम बसा सके हैं और कितने लोग ऐसे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। हिसाब कर के देखा गया है कि मेथन डेम, मयूराखी डेम इत्यादि जितनी भी योजनाएँ उस इलाके में हैं, उन के अन्तर्गत चौदह हजार कुटुम्बों को उन की जमीनों से हटा दिया गया, जिन में से सिर्फ तीन हजार कुटुम्बों को अभी तक बसाया गया है। बहुत से ऐसे कुटुम्ब पड़े हुए हैं, जिन को बसाया नहीं जा सका है। पहले हम उम्मीद करते थे कि हमारे यहां के बेकार और बेजमीन लोगों को इन बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में काम मिल जायेगा लेकिन हमारा चतर्जुबा है कि हातिया का हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज का उद्योग हो, राउरकेला का स्टील प्लांट हो या डी० बी० सो० की योजना हो, जितने लोगों को वहां से हटाया गया, जो पहले से रोजी-रोटी चाहते हैं, उन लोगों को हम काम में नहीं लगा सके हैं। हमारे देश के दूसरे इलाकों के लोग एक तरह से हम से एन्वी करते हैं कि उस इलाके में बड़े बड़े उद्योग स्थापित पित हो रहे हैं और इसलिए वहां के लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर रोजी-रोटी मिलेगी, लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि हमारा सवाल हल नहीं हो पाया है। इस कारण हम लोगों में काफी असन्तोष है।

[ श्री ह० च० सोय ]

उस इलाके में आजादी से पहले भी लेबर का काफी रेकूटमेंट होता था और अब भी होता है। उस रेकूटमेंट में बहुत तरह की धांधलियां चलती हैं। जो व्यक्ति लेबर रेकूटमेंट करते हैं, वे लोगों को ऊंची ऊंची बेजिज देने और काम करने की अच्छी कंडीशन्स उपलब्ध करने के बहाने से दूसरे इलाकों में ले जाते हैं। लेकिन जब वे लोग कलकत्ता और राउरकेला आदि दूर स्थित जगहों में जाते हैं, तो हकीकत में उन को वे बेजिज नहीं मिलते हैं। उन को सिर्फ जीने भर के लिए कुछ मजदूरी मिलती है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि वे अपने स्थानों को लौट भी नहीं सकते हैं। जिन जगहों में उन को ले जाया जाता है, मजदूरी कम मिलने के कारण या किसी दूसरे कारण अगर वह जगह उन को पसन्द न हो और वे वहां से लौटना चाहें, तो वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनको मजदूरी बहुत कम मिलती है और उन के पास लौटने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं होता है। और उनका बुरी तरह से शोषण किया जाता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या लेबर एक्सचेंजिज के साथ ऐसा प्रवन्ध नहीं किया जा सकता है कि जब उन लोगों को रेकूटमेंट के मामले में दूसरे इलाकों में ले लाया जाये, तो लेबर रेकूटमेंट करने वाले मजदूरी का हिसाब बतायें कि वे उन इलाकों में क्या देंगे और वहां पर काम की मिनिमम कंडीशन्ज क्या हैं। हो सकता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रूल्ज वगैरह हों, लेकिन हमारे यहां वे रूल्ज बिल्कुल काम में नहीं आते हैं।

हमारे इलाके में प्रकृति का धन प्रचुरता से पाया जाता है और वहां उद्योग-धंधे भी चलते हैं, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि हकीकत में प्रकृति के धन से परिपूर्ण होते हुए भी उस इलाके के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के सब से ज्यादा गरीब लोगों में हैं। यह ठीक है कि देश के जिस किसी इलाके में हम बड़े उद्योग-धंधे खड़े करें, वहां देश के सभी इलाकों के लोगों को रोजी-रोटी मिलने का हक होना चाहिए, लेकिन मेरा

संज्ञाव है कि यह व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिए कि ऐन उद्योग-धंधों के स्थानों पर जिन लोगों को जमीन चली जाती है और जो उन उद्योग धंधों के पास रहते हैं, उन को काम मिलने का उचित इन्तजाम होना चाहिए।

करीब दो साल पहले जब हतिया में हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के कारखाने का काम शुरू किया जा रहा था, तो उस वक्त माननीय मंत्री, श्री मनुभाई शाह, ने अपने उद्घाटन-भाषण में कहा था कि सरकार को और से इस बात की कोशिश की जायेगी कि इन कारखानों में कम से कम पांच सी हफ्त तक की नौकरियां स्थानीय लोगों को दी जायें। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उस इलाके में जो टेक्निकल क्वालिफिकेशन के लोग हैं, जो नौकरी में जाते हैं, उन का उचित हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। मेरा मुझाव है कि इस तरह के बड़े उद्योग-धंधों में पर्सनल डिपार्टमेंट में कोई ऐसा स्थानीय आरमी हो, जिस का एक खास स्टेटा हो, और वह हमेशा इस बात को देख-भाल करे कि स्थानीय लोगों का उनका क्वालिफिकेशन के मुताबिक नौकरी मिले। मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं से मेरा तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे इलाकों के लोगों का काम बिल्कुल न मिले।

उस इलाके के लोगों के दिमाग में एक और बात यह है कि जिस इलाके में हम बड़े उद्योग-धंधे खोल रहे हैं, वह हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक एक खास तरह का एरिया है, जिस के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्थानीय गवर्नमेंट की खास जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि वह इलाका खास तौर पर शिड्यूल्ड एरिया है। जब हम ऐसे इलाकों में बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन लेते हैं और उन सब लोगों को बसाने का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते तथा उन को रोजी-रोटी देने का पूरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकते, तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सरकार इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट या लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा एक

स्पेशल रिसर्च कराए, इस बात को जांच कराए कि जिस इलाके में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रही है उस इलाके के लिए उन उद्योग-धंधों और इंडस्ट्रिय में कहां तक खास करें, उन के सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन पर उस का क्या असर हुआ है और किस तरह से उद्योग धंधों के उठाने के साथ साथ उन लोगों को भी प्रगति को जांचे और उन को आर्थिक स्थिति का ऊंचा उठाने का कांशिश को जांचे।

इस तरह का मुझसे डेवर कमिशन ने भी दिया है। उसने जो माननीय गृह मंत्री जो भी इस बात का इशारा कर रहे थे कि डेवर कमिशन को जो भी सिफारिशें हैं, सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है और उन पर अमल होगा। मैं इस बात का इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे देश का सब से बड़ा प्रोड्यूसिंग का इलाका वह है, जिसके बारे में मैंने अभी जिक्र किया है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देगी और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी कार्यवाही करेगी।

हम देखते हैं कि कई स्टेट प्रॉडक्टिंग में भी, अधिक से अधिक मजदूरों का टेम्पोरेरी रखे को मनोवृत्ति पाई जाती है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताऊँ कि रेलवे में हजारों ऐसे मजदूर हैं, जो कहने को तो टेम्पोरेरी कहे जाते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग जानते हैं कि वे पिछले दस बरसों से काम कर रहे हैं। मंत्रालय कमिशन ने इस बात को सिफारिश की थी कि इस बात को जांच जल्दी हानो चाहिए कि वास्तव में वे टेम्पोरेरी हैं या नहीं।

उसी तरह से प्राइवेट प्रॉडक्टिंग में भी यही मनोवृत्ति देखी जाती है। निहभूम डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो शोकापानी की एसोसिएटिड सोमेट फैक्ट्री है, वहां हजारों ऐसे मजदूर हैं, जिन के बारे में वह कम्पनी कहती है कि वे कंट्रैक्टर के जिम्मे हैं। लेकिन कंट्रैक्टर न तो उन मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ा सकता है, न उन को निकाल सकता है और न वह उन को बोनस

दे सकता है। कम्पनी ने एक दफा उन को बोनस भी दिया। हम चाहते हैं कि उन मजदूरों को टेम्पोरेरी रख कर फर्निटोर पर रखना चाहिए। इस बात का प्रारंभ जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member must conclude now.

**Shri S. C. Soy:** I have taken only 10 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has taken 15 minutes.

**Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:** There are 7 hon. Members wishing to speak. So each hon. Member will take 10 minutes.

**श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी** (जम्पू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि डेवर मिनिस्टर साहब मुबारिकबाद के मुद्दाहिक हैं कि उनको वजह से हर साल मजदूरों का हालत में कुछ न कुछ बेहतर हो रही है। डेवर वेक्टर प्रॉडक्ट फंड और जो दूसरी स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं, हर साल उनमें तरक्की हो रही है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान एक पिछड़ा हुआ मुल्क है और सब कुछ डिपेंडेंस का राज है जिन का वजह से जो कुछ भा हो पाया है, उनको उसका प्रभाव भी नहीं कहा जा सकता जो कि किया जाना बाकी है।

इन्होंने ज्वायंट मैनेजमेंट कार्टिसिलज की स्कीम बनाई है, वेज बोर्ड बनाये हैं। यह सब कुछ हुआ है। लेकिन कौन कह सकता है कि ज्वायंट मैनेजमेंट कार्टिसिलज पूरी तरह से कामयाब हुई है या तमाम फैक्ट्री में वे बन सकी है या वेज बोर्ड तमाम फैक्ट्री के लिए तमाम इंडस्ट्री के लिए बन सके हैं। अभी इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। यह कहते हुए मुझे खेद होता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी जिसके पीछे एक खास उद्देश्य काम करता है, जिसका ध्येय केवल नफा कमाना नहीं होता है बल्कि देश-हित होता है, वहां पर भी ज्वायंट मैनेजमेंट कार्टिसिलज नहीं बन सकी है। सिर्फ



## [ श्री गोपाल दत्त मंत्री ]

११ ऐसे यूनिट स हैं जिन में ऐसी कार्जसिलज बन सकी हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी तथा उनके दूसरे साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कायम हुई इंडस्ट्रीज को किस तरह से परसुएड कर सकेंगे, उन पर किस तरह से जोर डाल सकेंगे, कि वे अपने यहां ज्वायंट मैनेजमेंट कार्जसिलज बनायें जबकि सरकार अपने यहां, अपनी फैक्ट्रीज में ज्वायंट मैनेजमेंट कार्जसिलज नहीं बना सकी है। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस फाइनेंशल यीअर के अन्दर अन्दर, इस फाइनेंशल यीअर के ख़ात्मे से पहले पहले तमाम पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जो यूनिट्स हैं, वहां पर ज्वायंट मैनेजमेंट कार्जसिलज बना दी जायें। अगर हम यह नहीं कर पाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशलिज्म को धक्का लगेगा। खुशकिस्मती से जो हमारे लेबर के वजीर हैं उनके सोशलिस्ट होने में किसी को शक नहीं है, किसी को सुबहा नहीं है, चाहे वह अपोजीशन का माननीय सदस्य हो चाहे वह अपोजीशन पार्टी को बिलांग करता हो या पार्टी इन पावर को बिलांग करता हो। सभी को उनके सोशलिस्ट होने में यक़ीन है। सभी को माननीय मंत्री से जड़ी बड़ी, तबकान है, बड़ी बड़ी उम्मीदें हैं।

लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से कुछ ऐसा महसूस होता है कि बहुत दफा माननीय मंत्री जी अपने आप को बेबस महसूस करते हैं। लेकिन सोशलिज्म को आगे ले जाने का जो तहैया, जो प्रोग्राम नैशनल कांग्रेस ने बनाया है, उसको सामने रखते हुए भायूसी की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, बेबसी की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, हमें आगे बढ़ना है और आगे बढ़ कर सोशलिज्म को मजबूत लाइज पर यहां कायम करना है।

जहां तक लेबर का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक मजदूर का ताल्लुक है, हर कदम पर वह हमारे साथ कोआपरेशन करता है। वेज बोर्ड बनें, ज्वायंट मैनेजमेंट कार्जसिलज बनें। माननीय

मंत्री जी ने खुद अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि उनके मन ने से एफिशेंसी बढ़ी है, क्वालिटी बढ़ी है और इसके साथ साथ जो स्ट्राइक्स होती थीं, उनमें कमी हुई है, प्राइवशन बढ़ा नहै, नैशनल वेल्थ बढ़ी है। ऐसी हालत में जब मजदूर अपना फर्ज पूरा करता है तो उसे क्या अपना हक मांगने का अख्तियार नहीं होना चाहिये ? यह कहा जाता है और मैं ने इसको बचपन में पढ़ा था कि राइट्स आल्वेज फालों ड्यूटीज। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूरों के मुतालिक जब सोचा जाता है तो ऐसा नहीं होता है। मजदूर अपना फर्ज पूरा करता है, वह देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाता है, नैशनल वेल्थ बढ़ाता है, स्ट्राइक्स का कम सहारा लेता है। क्या इस सब के बाद भी उसको अपना हक मांगने का अख्तियार नहीं है। यह हक उसे नहीं मिला है, यह स्वीकृत है। जब प्राइवशन बढ़ा है, जब नैशनल वेल्थ बढ़ी है, तो यह ठीक है कि उसके मुताबिक उसकी वैजिज न बढ़ती, उसकी आमदनी न बढ़ती, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ तो बढ़ती, मुनासिब मिक्दार में बढ़ती। क्या कोई कह सकता है कि उगी मिक्दार में उसकी आमदनी बढ़ी है। मैं कहूंगा कि सोशलिज्म का नारा तो हम लगाते हैं और यह भी ठीक है कि कांग्रेस जो कि पार्टी इन पावर है, वह सोशलिज्म के असूल को अपनाये हुए हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूर बहुत कमजोर है। इंडस्ट्री में दो पार्टीज होती हैं, एक कैपीटल, एक लेबर, एक एम्पलायर, एक एम्पलायी। हकीकत यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कैपीटल मजबूत है, हिन्दुस्तान में एम्पलायर बहुत शक्तिशाली है, बहुत प्रभावशाली है और उसके मुकाबले में लेबर जो है, जो एम्पलायी है, वह मजबूत नहीं है, वह शक्तिशाली नहीं है, वह प्रभावशाली नहीं है सब से बड़ी दुःख की बात यह है कि वह यूनाइटेड नहीं है, लेबर इकट्ठी नहीं है। जैसे मेरे मित्रो ने मुझ से पहले कहा है यहां जो ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट है, वह पूरी तरह से आर्गनाइज नहीं हुई है,

मजबूत नहीं हुई है। हिन्दुस्तान में तीन बड़ी पार्टीज हैं, कांग्रेस, पी० एस० पी० और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी। ये तीनों मजदूरों की बेहतरी का, मजदूरों की भ्रमम्बरदार होने का दावा करती हैं। इन तीनों का आखिर एक खास स्टेज तक तो कामन प्रोग्राम है, एक खास स्टेज तक ये तीनों मजदूरों को इकट्ठा ले जाना चाहती हैं। जहां तक ये मजदूरों को ले जाना चाहती हैं और जहां तक इनका कामन प्रोग्राम है, वहां तक भी क्या बजह है कि उस कामन प्रोग्राम की मौजूदगी में जो मजदूर हैं, वे वैसी तरक्की नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, वैसे आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं, जैसे बढ़ना चाहिये और जैसे तरक्की करनी चाहिये। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर इन पार्टीज को मजदूरों में प्यार है, मजदूरों के काज से प्रेम है, तो इनको ट्रेड यूनियन मवमेंट को मजबूत करना चाहिये, और पार्टी लेवल से ऊपर उठ कर जहां मजदूरों का बवैश्चयन हो, वहां इकट्ठे हो कर काम करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रीज और फेक्ट्रीज ज्यादा खोल देने के बावजूद भी, इनके ज्यादा खुल जाने के बावजूद भी हम अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर नहीं कर पाये हैं। सरकार ने इसके लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सर्जेंजिज खोले हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वे बेअसर हो कर रह गए हैं। जो एम्प्लायर क्लास है, वह उनका फायदा नहीं उठाती है और वह नित नए बहाने पेश करके अपने ही फेवरिट्स को, अपने ही आदमियों को इंडस्ट्रीज में लगा लेती है और लगाना चाहती है। इसके लिए मैं एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता है कि हर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज जो उसके पास दरखवास्तें जायें, उनको देने वालों का वह बाकायदा इन्तहान ले, एक खास किस्म का टैस्ट मुकर्रर हो और उसके नतीजे के आधार पर वह देखे कि जिस जिस कैटेगरी में जो जो लोग आना चाहते हैं, उनकी एफिशेंसी क्या है

और उसके मुताबिक वह अपनी फेहरिस्तें तैयार रखे? अब कोई एम्प्लायर अपनी जरूरतों के लिये स्टाफ मांगे तो जिस एफिशिएन्सी का आदमी वह चाहता है उसी क्लास का आदमी वह उस को पेश करे। चूँकि उस ने खास टेस्ट दिया होगा, खास इन्तहान पास किया होगा इस लिये वह एम्प्लायर नहीं कह सकेगा कि वह मेअर का आदमी नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायर के लिये यह अबिलेगेटरी होना चाहिये, उसे मजबूर किया जाना चाहिये, कि जिस एफिशिएन्सी का आदमी वह चाहता है वैसा आदमी दिये जाने पर वह उस को रखे। हमारे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेंज तभी एफेक्टिव हो सकते हैं, कामयाब हो सकते हैं, जब इस तरह से काम हो।

14 hrs.

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जहां फेक्ट्री बालों को, एम्प्लायमेंट को आदमियों की जरूरत हो, वह उन को मुहैया किये जा चाहियें। हमारी प्लैन्ड एकानमी है, हमें पता है कि कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज में क्या काम होना है। हमारे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज को भी इस का पता होता है। वह क्लासेज कायम करें। क्लासेज चला कर के लेबर को वे ट्रेन कर सकते हैं ताकि वक्त आने पर वह लोग इंडस्ट्री में काम करने के काबिल बन सकें। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज को कामयाब बनाने के लिये जरूरी है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय।

**Shri David Munzni (Lohardaga):** There are pressing reasons why I rise to speak Sir, firstly the growing danger of further unemployment in the country, and secondly the effect that the policy of the Labour Ministry is having on the tribal economy of the country.

We are advancing in a socialistic pattern of society, and at this stage we must consider whether all the peo-

[Shri David Munzni]

ple of the country are coming on the march together. I wish to speak mainly about the tribals in this country, and particularly about those in the area of north Orissa, South Bihar and east Madhya Pradesh, where there is a great problem facing us today.

We have been advocating in this House and outside that we need industrialisation, that we must have bigger factories, heavy machinery industries, mining industry and so on and so forth, but have we ever considered, when we require lands for factories, when we require lands for railway construction, for dams and so on and so forth, what the condition of those people would be who have been in occupation of these lands? They have been simply evicted, displaced, with little consideration. The people who have been displaced have much the same right as ourselves, they have got the right to live, but thus far they have been neglected. There have been instruction from Government and even Prime Minister Nehru had to intervene in at least one matter that I am in the know of, in the case of displacement of persons for the steel factories in Rourkela the Prime Minister had to intervene personally; there have been policies dictated, yet the implementation that we find today is sorrowful. I know that hundreds of people are still under the trees. They have got small huts even today. There has been discrimination even in the small children of those displaced persons going to the schools and getting admitted in the hospitals. I have been relating the wider aspect of it.

We know that certain forest laws have been framed in this House and also simultaneously passed in the State legislature, and on account of the implementation of those laws, the tribals cannot enter the forests. Those people who lived on forest produce like leaves, flowers, fruits, roots etc., cannot go there. History tells us how the land that was with the tribals has been snatched away from them, and even today we find in Orissa the specific

case of the *gutti* system still existing, under which the tribals and the backward class people are still under the yoke of the zamindars and *mahantis* as we call them. The conditions of those people are just like the conditions of semi-slavery and nothing else. As for the people who have given their lands for the construction of railways, factories, dams etc. The other day we saw in the papers that the construction work had to be stopped only because there was a dispute about the rate of compensation. I think the Government should have been fair and considered their right to live, and given them more compensation.

Coming to the specific case of the sisal plantations in the district of Sambalpur, the Central Government cannot look to them because it is not a Union subject, and the State Government cannot see to them because it has not been notified in the Orissa Gazette. There are sisal plantations in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and it should be taken up by the Union Government which is the co-ordinating body. There may be sisal plantations in other States also, I do not know, but I am stressing the conditions of labour in the plantations in the area known to me. Have they got any right under the law? Have they got any right to live under the Central Government? Have they got an labour laws protecting them and their rights?

Coming to mining and mining labour, straightaway my thoughts go to the labourers working in Birmitrapur Mines, because the management there wish to elbow out the local workers of the area and bring in contract labour from Gorakhpur. The condition of the Gorakhpur contract labourers is worse than slavery. I have been in that area; I have talked to those people; and I have seen their working conditions; and I have seen the conditions they are put under. They cannot get out of that and they must work as slaves. They might be put to work any time

of the day; it matters little what difficulties they are undergoing.

The local people who get work in the mines are being pushed out by this contract system of labour. On the other hand, machinery is employed to put an end to the right of those local people to work. I have seen in the Musabani mines, the local people, who are the real workers and who know the job, have been elbowed out by imported labour from outside. The reasons are best known only to the management. This is the fate of the tribals who should have work in the fields, who should have work in the jungle and who should have work to live.

Now, new factories are coming up all over the places in the particular areas I have indicated; and they have got no scope even there. The workers of the local area are much more efficient than imported labour; but there are particular reasons because of which they cannot get work and they have no work. I do not know where the socialist pattern will lead this section of the population suffering for years and years. There will now be two classes of people in this country; as it seems to me.

At the moment I think of America where even today, in the South of United States where there are Negroes, they still find the colour bar. I do not know what type of colour bar is being introduced in India.

I have taken much of our time and I thank you very much, Sir.

**Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions, in this House or outside, that we have the right man for the right job, as the head of this Ministry. It is also a matter of satisfaction that our friends who usually find fault with either the Congress or its policies do not have any grievance as regards the policy of this Ministry. They, of course, say something about the implementation or enforcement

of the policy, but the policy as such, they do not have any kind of grievance against.

The Labour Minister, while speaking yesterday, mentioned about the loss of man-days. He said that the loss of man-days is very huge. He mentioned that it is about 42 lakhs and it means a loss of production of about Rs. 16 crores.

We also find one thing. In the public sector there is growing discontent. And not only everybody in this House, but even the Labour Minister is very much worried about this discontent in the public sector. It is time for us to find out why there is discontent in the public sector enterprises. I smell a thing. It might be conspiracy on the part of those who do not desire or who do not want that the public sector undertakings should function effectively or successfully. If it is some kind of deliberate action or sabotage on the part of those who are interested in sabotaging the efficiency and good and successful working of the public sector undertakings; then, it is high time for Government to look into the matter and curb all those tendencies.

It might also be for another reason; that it may be a conspiracy on the part of those who want to gain power, political or otherwise, by creating discontent among labour. Therefore, we should look into this from both these points of view. We must devise ways and means so that there is no discontent of any sort in the public sector enterprises; and we should see that these enterprises function effectively and in a successful way. Because, on the successful functioning of the public sector enterprises lies the success of the socialist pattern of society as much.

I come from a constituency in which there is the biri industry. About 2 lakhs of workers are engaged in that industry. I have been representing to the Labour Minister for the last 5 years about the wages of the

[Shri David Munzni]

biri workers. I have been saying that there is no uniformity in the wages of biri workers in the various States of this country. If you take Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and U.P. or any other State, you will find that there is a big disparity in the wages that are prevalent there. In some places they are paid only 12 annas per thousands biris in some places they are paid Re. 1/8 and in still other places they are paid even Rs. 3/- per thousand. We find that when there is no difference in the cost of living or in the cost of production there is so much difference in the wages. Why should there be such difference; while in some places they are paid only 12 annas, they are paid in other places Re. 1/8 and even Rs. 3/- and more, say Rs. 3/4/-? I cannot understand this. I have been mentioning this to the Labour Minister in the Consultative Committees and I have been writing to him also. I think it was about more than 2 years ago that the Labour Minister wrote to me that he was taking the matter with State Governments. He had also said that except for one or two State Governments, all the State Governments are agreeable to have uniformity of wages. But even after two years I do not find that any decision to bring uniformity in the wages of biri workers has been taken.

If it is a State subject then it is a difficult matter. The Government of India can well say that this is a State matter in which they cannot much interfere and that they cannot force the State Governments to do these things. But, if this State matter comes in the way of uniformity of wages, I would request the Labour Minister to do something like the appointment of a Wage Board for the biri industry. It is a big problem of lakhs and lakhs of workers engaged in this industry all over India. There is a big disparity in the wages; and, therefore, it is time to appoint a Wage Board for this industry.

He has been good enough to appoint wage boards in many other industries where there were a large number of workers. I would also request him to kindly see whether a wage board could be appointed for the biri workers also. By the appointment of this wage board, uniform wages for the biri workers could also be brought about.

Shri Warior: Have the cigar workers also...

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Yes I have nothing more to add.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वगहा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक अधिकतर वक्ताओं ने इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के बारे में कहा है चाहे वह किसी पार्टी के हों आमतौर पर वक्ताओं ने इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के बारे में ही कहा है। लेजिस्लेटिव भी हम देखते हैं कि ज्यादातर इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्स के लिए बनते हैं। इसी तरह से कल अपनी ओपनिंग स्पोच में मिनिस्टर साहब ने ज्यादातर इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के बारे में ही कहा है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और इस हाउस का ध्यान एग्रीकलचरल लेबर की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है।

अभी भी इस देश के करीब ८२ प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं और वह खेती के ऊपर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। रिपोर्ट में जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उनको देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि दस वर्ष के अंदर केवल आधा परसेंट लोग ही शहरों में गये हैं। सन् १९५१ में देहातों में खेती के ऊपर निर्भर करने वाले अनएम्प्लाइड और अंडरएम्प्लाइड लेबरर्स की तादाद ८२.६२ परसेंट थी और सन् १९६१ में ८२.१६ परसेंट रही। इस तरीके से आधा परसेंट लोग ही शहरों में गये। एग्रीकलचरल लेबरर्स की तादाद ७, कुछ है जबकि इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्स की तादाद

बहुत कम है। इस के सम्बन्ध में इंटरनेशनल लेबर रेव्यू में यह लिखा है :—

"This shows that to tackle the problem of unemployment and under employment we have to concentrate our attention on agriculture that is the dominant occupation for our country's millions."

इंटरनेशनल लेबर रेव्यू के फरवरी शब्द ६२ के इश्यू में पेज १४६ में यह लिखा है :

"The most significant fact about the labour force in India is 'the steady growth in the number of persons solely dependent on agriculture for a living. Consequently the expansion of the industrial sector over years has not resulted in the siphoning off of the man-Power from agricultural pursuits with the result that the pressure on land is continually increasing."

इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर का एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के एम्प्लायमेंट के सवाल से किसी तरह कम नहीं है। इसलिये मैं इस अवसर पर माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। श्री डेवर भाई ने जो अभी रिपोर्ट पब्लिश की है उसको पढ़ने से मालूम हो जायेगा कि इनकी क्या हालत है। इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर को तो पूरा साल काम मिलता है और उनकी बेजोब बगैरह को भी सरकार देखती रहती है और रेगुलेट करती रहती है लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर की हालत खराब रहती है और उनकी दशा सुधारने की ओर कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है।

श्री डेवर की शैड्यूल्ड रेरियाज एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज १६०-१६१ में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"The existing low potential of agriculture coupled with the present low level of supplementary employment is in no small mea-

sure the cause of destitution in the tribal areas. This destitution is not confined to any particular part of the country, but in some months in a year it is widespread. Those who have neither land nor any other occupation are the worst affected. The last ten years have made a change in the conditions of the opening of development projects in the areas. These development projects have however not yet spread out to the farthest corners, nor does the work in the projects last for the whole year. Tribals who have been accustomed to move and shift go out to earn a living. Those who remain behind or who cannot move out, lead a difficult existence. This is not visible if one goes immediately before or after the harvesting season. But in the one crop area, as the summer months advance, the struggle for existence commence becoming more and more difficult as the monsoon sets in. Those who have some land do preserve something for the hard days. Those who are without land have to depend partly upon flowers, roots and the wild fruits that the forests yield. There are certain parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra where the struggle lasts for nearly two months. In certain parts of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, the struggle lasts a little longer. It is very difficult to estimate the proportion of the tribals that have to undergo privation for lack of foodgrains, but in our opinion not less than 10 to 15 per cent of foodgrains, but in our opinion not less than 10 straits for a couple of months in a year.

A Deputy Development Commissioner and a Collector in Maharashtra gave us to understand that about 25 to 30 per cent of the people live on roots and leaves. They hardly get anything to eat for two to three months and for the rest of the year, most of the time throughout the mon-

[ श्री क० ना० तिवारी ]

soon, they eat roots, **Kandmu** as they call it. They are forced to live under conditions which are more or less akin to primitive state."

एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर की यह हालत है। वालों, करोड़ों गरीब लोग जिनकी कि कोई ज़माना नहीं है उनकी ऐसी पस्त हालत हो रहा है। इनके अलावा वह लोग जिनके कि पास कम ज़माना है और पूरे परिवार का उस पर गुज़ारा मुश्किल है तो उनके लड़के जो पढ़े लिखे हैं उनको और घर की औरतों को भी एम्प्लायमेंट देन का एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय देश के सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल और सबसे बड़ी समस्या एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के अनएम्प्लायमेंट का है। इससे बढ़ कर दूसरा कोई सवाल नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इसा समस्या की ओर दिलाता हूँ दो, चार मुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूँ और मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि अगर इन का और आपका ध्यान जायेगा तो बहुत कुछ उनका भना हो सकेगा।

मेरा मुझाव है कि स्टेट एम्प्लॉयज मेडिकल इन्शोरेंस एक्ट को एक्मटेड करके खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये मेडिकल फ़ैसिलिटोज़ की व्यवस्था करना चाहिए। इसके लिए एक मेडिकल सेस लगा दिया जाये, जो कि पंचायतों के जरिये इकट्ठा किया जाये।

चूँकि समय नहीं है, इसलिये मैं हर एक प्वाइंट को टच करता चला जाता हूँ।

दो तरह के लेबर हैं—पर्मनेंट एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर और कैंजुअल लेबर। पर्मनेंट एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर का किसी न किसी बड़े गृहस्थ के साथ सम्बन्ध होता है। जब वे बीमार पड़ जाते हैं, या किसी और डिफ़ीकल्टी में पड़ जाते हैं तो उनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं रहता है। इस लिए जब वे बीमार पड़ें, तो उनको मजदूरी के साथ छुट्टी दी जाये,

जैसे कि इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर को दी जाती है। इसी तरह ताँ और पर्व पर भी उनको छुट्टी दी जाये।

खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए सरकार ने मिनिमम वेजिज ठाक किये हैं। वह इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के सम्बन्ध तो उन वेजिज को इन्फोर्स करा देती है, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के सम्बन्ध में उन को इन्फोर्स नहीं कराया जा सकता है। अब तो सब जगह ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, इस लिए उनके जरिये मिनिमम वेजिज इन्फोर्स कराई जा सकती है।

जितने लेबरर हैं, खास कर बड़े बड़े गृहस्थों से जिनका सम्बन्ध है, उनके लिये लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस की व्यवस्था हानी चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि उन में से अगर कोई व्यक्ति मरता है, तो उन के बाद उसके परिवार की क्या दशा होता है। मैं अभी रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ा है कि उनका साल में दो तान बार महान पेड़ का ढ़ंड खाना पड़ता है। इससे आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि उन लोगों का क्या हालत है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके लिए ईजा प्राभियम्स का व्यवस्था कर के लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए।

**Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South):** Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Labour and Employment I wish to make some observations. Sir, I feel that this is a very important Ministry. Labour always plays a very important part in the national development. Especially when India is forging ahead with her Five Year Plans, labour has an important role to play. In a developing country like ours where projects are coming up, huge factories are built up, the person who is behind all these developmental activities and production is usually forgotten. That person is none else than the labourer. If we are to build up our country, if we are to increase our national income, we have to keep

labour satisfied always. There cannot be two opinions about this matter. The Labour Minister while opening the discussion on the Demands, spoke with sincerity for doing his best to labour and I am sure that under his administration the labourer will be always happy.

Sir, in his speech he has given some statistics about national income. He has stated that national income had increased by 7 per cent in the last year of the Second Plan, and that it was likely to increase further by 4.5 per cent during 1961-62. It must have come to that point now. Increase in agricultural production was 8 per cent in 1960-61. Within that increase in foodgrain production was 6.1 per cent. The record was reached in the output of cotton and sugarcane. Surely this is an achievement.

In the industrial field also, in the year 1961 production increased by 7 to 8 per cent over 60. So all these go to show that labour has been putting its effort very well and most of the credit goes to labour, and to a certain extent also to the management. Government wants to promote co-operation between labour and management. That is how Government is thinking of gearing up production. This is a very good idea. Rather than being contented by preventing of bad relationship between the workers and the management, Government should always think of positive methods of creating an atmosphere of constructive cooperation. For this there should be a mutually accepted code of discipline and conduct. This has been introduced and accepted by both labour and management. This will go a long way in solving the problems that would arise between labour and management and promote better industrial relations between them.

The second good step that Government has taken in the workers' participation in management. This will play an important part in bring-

ing good understanding between labour and the management. As long as the workers have, no share in the management, they will not be happy and the industry will not develop. Workers will work with energy and sincerity only when they have a share in the management. But I am sorry to note that Government has not done much in this direction. Only about 18 private sector industries and 12 public sector industries have adopted the scheme. This is meagre achievement in that direction. Even after three years of experiment in this line we have not achieved as much as we ought to have achieved. I can understand the difficulty in the private sector because the question of management's agreement would arise. But I cannot understand the difficulty that would arise in the public sector. Why should they not adopt this scheme? The labour unions will always accept participation in management. If the Ministry cannot persuade the private sector industries accept this, they should be made to accept it by legislation. We have waited for three years and if the scheme is not acceptable to many of the people then it should be done by legislation.

Sir, to a question that was put some two days back the hon. Deputy Minister told the House that the workers' representatives who are represented in the Joint Management Councils were appointed by nomination. This is not a happy state of affairs. Many a time we find that the workers who are represented in the Joint Management Councils, are not the real representatives of the workers, with the result that they might sometimes be playing in the hands of the management. They will be playing second fiddle to the persons in the management. That will not solve the problems, if such men are brought in in the Joint Management Councils. The person who represents labour should be a real representative and should be an elected man. I hope the Ministry will consider this and bring this about.



[Shri Mohsin]

The third thing which I would like the House to appreciate is the educative programmes. We have got the workers' education scheme. While in the second Plan only Rs. 48 lakhs were provided for this, I am very happy to see that in the third Plan Rs. 200 lakhs have been provided for it. It is a very good idea. As many as 134 teacher-administrators have already been trained. Many centres are training these worker-teachers also. It is better that before they are admitted to participate in the management they should be properly trained in that way.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Mohsin:** I shall finish in five minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should finish within one or two minutes.

**Shri Mohsin:** Another factor is that many of the industrial units were closed for certain days, and I was very surprised to see that textile mills in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were closed for the reason of non-availability of coal. It is very surprising. We are exporting coal to the neighbouring country but we cannot supply coal to our own factories! This is a very strange position. The lacuna should be found out and a remedy should be evolved. No factory should be closed due to non-availability of coal and such other raw materials.

My hon. friend Shri K. N. Tiwary has emphasised the need for raising the standard of agricultural labour. Of course, ours is an agricultural country and the standard of living of the agricultural labour should be raised and the measures thereto must be pushed through.

Then I would only sum up my speech with some points which are concerned with my State in two sentences.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please resume your seat.

**Shri Mohsin:** I shall finish with two more sentences. Usually the industries that are located in particular States are interested in importing labour from other States. That should be stopped. For example, there is the West Coast Paper Mills in our area which draws some officers from some other State neglecting the local area. That will always create dissatisfaction and when the communists enter there will be more dissatisfaction there. So, we will have to be particular about this.

Moreover, the salary or the pay-structure that they adopt is not also uniform. Sometimes their own relatives are brought in and thousands of rupees are poured into the pockets of their own persons who are designated as managers or as officers, etc. The real workers who work there are very ill-paid. Such things should be regulated and there should be some approved scheme for the salaries and security of employment of the employees there.

**श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है ।

हमारे देश की उन्नति बहुत कुछ लेबर पर निर्भर करती है । लेबर अगर सन्तुष्ट रहती है, तो हमारा हर एक काम आगे बढ़ सकता है और अगर वह सन्तुष्ट नहीं रहती है, वह सैटिसफाइड नहीं रहती है तो हमारा काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है । दुर्भाग्य से आज जो वातावरण है वह चारों ओर स्ट्राइक्स का है और यह फैल रहा है । अभी दिल्ली में ही होटल एम्प्लॉयज की स्ट्राइक हुई थी और आज ही अखबारों में निकला है कि वह खत्म हो गई है । यह जो वातावरण है यह कैसे बन्द हो, इस पर इस सदन को तथा सरकार को ठंडे दिल से विचार करना चाहिये ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह वातावरण तभी बन्द होगा जब कि लेबर में सन्तोष की भावना होगी, उनके वेतन उनको ठीक प्रकार से और समय पर मिलेंगे और जहाँ तक उनकी सर्विस का ताल्लुक है, उनको यह डर नहीं होगा कि अब मासिक चाहें, उनको निकाल सकते हैं। मुझे फैंडल रिपब्लिक आफ वैस्ट जर्मनी के बारे में मालूम है। वहाँ पर एक सिस्टम निकाला गया है जिसे मूनात्रिक वहाँ जिनको भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके अन्दर एम्पलायर और एम्पलायी के बीच एक एग्रीमेंट होता है और उस एग्रीमेंट के आधार पर वहाँ पर प्राडक्शन होता है, बढ़ता है और हर तीन महीने के बाद उस एग्रीमेंट को समालोचना होती है और देखा जाता है कि उस एग्रीमेंट का पालन किस तरह से हो रहा है और अगर ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है तो उसके फलस्वरूप वह ठीक तरह से होने लग जाता है और स्ट्राइक की नीबत ही नहीं आती है। उस एग्रीमेंट में यह होता है कि जो प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगा वह कैसे बढ़ेगा। उस सिस्टम को अधिकांशतः अगर हम अपने यहां लागू करें यहां भी उसकी शुरूआत करें तो बहुत अंशों में हमारे यहां भी प्राडक्शन में बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है, और जो एम्पलायर और एम्पलायी का झगड़ा है वह बन्द हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस तरफ ध्यान दें।

कल उन्होंने एक घोषणा की है कि वह इनाम देना चाहते हैं। यह अच्छी चीज है और इससे लेबर को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इनाम के साथ साथ जो कार्य प्रणाली हमारे यहां है उसको भी बदलने की जरूरत है। अगर यहां पर पीस वर्क हो तो मजदूर ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं। आज हालत यह है कि वेतन निश्चित है और काम को नहीं देखा जाता है। अगर वेतन काम पर आधारित हो और उससे अधिक जितना भी कोई काम करे उसका उसको

अधिक वेतन मिले तो शायद उस सूरत में काम ठीक से चलेगा, प्राडक्शन भी बढ़ेगा और काम में हर्जा भी नहीं होगी। जहाँ-जहाँ पर लेबर के वेतन निश्चित हैं, वहाँ वहाँ वह काम नहीं करती है और बेकार बैठी रहती है। आफिसों में ज्यादातर चाय इत्यादि पीने में ही समय गुजारा जाता है। उनके लिये कोई काम की मिकदार निश्चित नहीं है कि इतने कागज या इतने काम तुमको निश्चित तौर पर करना होगा। आज फाइलें चली जाती हैं लेकिन कुछ होता नहीं है। फाइलें तो चलती ही रहती हैं। इसके लिये भी पीस वर्क सिस्टम दफ्तरों में से लेकर मशीन के काम तक अगर हो जाए तो शायद हमारे झगड़े भी बहुत हद तक कम हो सकते हैं और काम भी बढ़ सकता है और अच्छा हो सकता है

मेरा यह भी निश्चित मत है कि एम्पलाय-मेंट एक्सचेंजिज जो आपने खोल रखे हैं, उनमें सुधार होने की जरूरत है। आज होता यह है कि एक व्यक्ति उस में जाता है और जाकर अपना नाम रजिस्टर करा कर आ जाता है और हर तीसरे महीने जाकर उसको अपने नाम को रिन्यू कराना पड़ता है। किसी को व्यवसाय मिल भी जाता है लेकिन अधिकांश को नहीं मिलता है। चूँकि उसको कुछ सुविधायें यहां नहीं होती हैं, इस वास्ते वह व्यवसाय पाने की अन्यत्र खोज करता रहता है। यह भी देखने में आया है कि जो एम्पलाइंग अथॉरिटी होती है वह एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज को लिख कर भेज देती है कि फलां का नाम भेज देना हम उसको ले लेंगे। एक तरह से सिफारिश का यह दूसरा रास्ता खुल गया है। एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज का फायदा इस तरह से भी हो सकता है कि जो रजिस्टर्ड अनएम्पलायड होते हैं, उनको अमरीका में तथा कुछ और मुल्कों में, राहत पहुंचाई जाती है, वैसे ही राहत यहां भी पहुंचाई जाए। लेकिन जब कि वहां पर बोनास दिया जाता है, प्रेच्युअटी दी जाती है,

## [श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हमारे यहां कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है। यहां पर जब नाम रजिस्टर कर लिये जाते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि दो लाख या दस लाख या बांस लाख लोग अन्वैष्णव हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे भी होते हैं जो बैटर एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये अपने नाम दर्ज कराते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी आदमी रखे जायें वे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से मंगार कर रखे जायें, उसके थ्रू लिस्टें मंगा कर रखे जायें। अगर इसके लिये कोई टैस्ट बगैरह की जरूरत हो तो वह भी लिया जा सकता है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एन० ई० रेलवे में एक बार हमने जनरल मैनेजर से मिल कर यह तय कर दिया कि क्लास ३ की जितनी भी एम्प्लॉयमेंट्स हों उनको करने के लिये एक आदमी तो आपका हो, एक डाक्टर हो और तीसरा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का आदमी हो और ये तीनों बैठ कर चुनाव कर लें और लोगों को रख लें। यह चीज थोड़े दिन तो चली और इसमें लोगों को काफी राहत मिली लेकिन बाद में नहीं चल सकी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के वर्किंग की तरफ आप विशेष तौर से ध्यान दें।

अब मैं कैजुअल लेबर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे में खास तौर से कैजुअल लेबर वर्क सिस्टम चलता है। कैजुअल वर्क के लिये कैजुअल वर्कर मुकदर कर लिये जाते हैं। रेलवे पर और दूसरी जगहों पर भी यह रूल है कि जो छः महीने लगातार कैजुअल वर्कर के तौर पर काम कर ले उसको परमानेंट कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मगर होता यह है कि तीन महीने काम कर करने के बाद उसको अलग कर दिया जाता है, उसको एक महीना या पन्द्रह दिन घर बिठा दिया जाता है और फिर काम पर लगा लिया जाता है। इस तरह से वर्षों तक उसको कैजुअल लेबर के तौर पर काम करना पड़ता है और मुस्तकिल नहीं किया जाता है।

लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को यह देखना चाहिये कि कैजुअल लेबर एक बार अगर भर्ती हो जाये तो उस डिपार्टमेंट में काम खत्म होते ही, दूसरे विभाग में उसको काम पर लगा लिया जाए बजाय इसके कि उसको घर बिठा दिया जाए और वह मारी मारी फिरती रहे। कैजुअल लेबर में भी जो कुछ पैसा खर्च कर सकता है, उसको तो शायद तुरन्त काम मिल जाता है और जो दूसरे बहुत से लोग हैं पैसे नहीं खर्च कर पाते हैं उनको काम नहीं मिलता है। एक चीज हम खास तौर पर महसूस करते हैं। कैजुअल लेबर को परेशान नहीं किया जाना चाहिये और कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि कैजुअल लेबर रहता हुआ भी उनको बेकार न रहना पड़े। देखा गया है कि अगर कोई महकमा बन्द होता है और कल किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट में दूसरा काम शुरू होता है तो दूसरी कैजुअल लेबर को भरती कर लिया जाता है और पहली को नहीं रखा जाता है। ऐसा करने से कैजुअल लेबर को दिक्कत होती है। मेरा ख्याल है कि कैजुअल लेबर तो आपको परेशानी में नहीं डालना चाहिये वे ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को आप ४५ रु० देते हैं यानी १॥ ६० रोज। उस को मिनिमम वेज भी नहीं मिलती है। उस को आप ४५ रु० देते हैं और रोजाना की हाजिरी है। थोड़े दिन बैठ जाने के बाद अगर शहर जाता है तो वहां उसे काम नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह से उस के अन्दर असन्तोष की भावना फैलती है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैजुअल लेबर के वास्ते खास व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

दूसरे लेबर के मकानात के बारे में हाउसिंग स्कीम है। गवर्नमेंट से काफी रुपया मिलता है। नन्दा जी को कृपा से लेबर एन्ववायरी कमेटी के सिलसिले में मुझे गोरखपुर जा कर कुछ कोलिअरीज देखने का मौका मिला। वहां पर हम ने देखा कि एक

एक कमरे में १५, १५, १६, १६ लेबर से भरे हैं उस को देख कर बड़ी तकलीफ हुई। एक जगह पर लेबरर्स ने हूँ घेर लिया और कहा कि हम दिन भर काम करने के बाद शाम को घर जाने का मौका पाते हैं लेकिन हम को बैठने की भी जगह नहीं मिलती है, पानी पीने का भी स्थान नहीं है। जो जगह मिली वह बड़ी गन्दी है। कोलियरों में देखा कि इतनी मक्खियाँ हैं जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। हम लोग वहाँ पर गये थे इन लिये शायद फिनायल आदि डाला गया था। फिनायल डालने पर जब यह हाल था तो फिनायल जब नहीं पड़ता होगा तब क्या हालत होती होगी ? १६ १६, आदमी एक जगह पर रहते हैं। आखिर वे भी आदमी हैं, उनके बाल बच्चे हैं, आप गवर्नमेंट में कंपिटलिस्टों को लेबर के मकान बनवाने के लिये स्तुति देते हैं, लेकिन वे बनवाने नहीं है। ऐसा प्रयत्न चाहिये कि कम से कम एक एक कमरा तो एक एक आदमी को मिले। जब यह भी नहीं किया जाता तो क्या लेबर में अमनोप नहीं होगा ? इस की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान होना चाहिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Daji: He will take five minutes.

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया जाय।

No. lady Member has spoken on this subject.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. She should resume her seat; Shrimati Yasoda Reddy is a respected Member of this House. She has spoken.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** I crave your indulgence for some more time, because the hon. Minister has already taken one hour to start with.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have to close this debate by 3.30 P.M. He can have five minutes or so.

**Shri Daji:** Ten minutes. I rise to speak on this debate with great sympathy for the Minister. I have sympathy for the Minister because this is a Ministry which no one seems to need and no one seems to heed. I am reminded of Rabindranath Tagore's description of a boy of 14 as neither ornamental nor useful. That is the position of this Ministry. I do not want to talk as to how much the employer needs him. I do not also want to speak or discuss as to how much the employees heed him. The most important point is that his own colleagues in the Cabinet do not heed him. The public sector undertakings are the worst culprits in the matter in industrial relations. I was present in the Madras Indian Labour Conference, when we discussed the application of the code of discipline to the railways, the defence undertakings and other public sector undertakings. I travelled a long road and came to Parliament more than three years afterwards and I was told here by the Deputy Minister that the matter is still under consideration.

There is a code which the Government expects both the employees and employers to obey. But the Labour Ministry cannot get the Railway Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the P. & T. Department and the Iron and Steel Ministry to enforce in their own undertakings. This is the sorry state of affairs. This is the authority commanded by the Labour Ministry. If the writ of the Labour Ministry does not run even the other Ministries in the Cabinet, certainly the Labour Ministry shall have no moral authority to impose its decisions on others. That is why I said—I am speaking with sympathy, the position is that much has been said of the Minister and his good intentions. But his is a case of good intentions self-defeated. He has been teaching us patience and he is a believer in slow process. But there are limits to patience and to slowness. With great respect, I submit that if labour relations are to progress at this speed, the patience of the

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workers will have run out at a particular state and then, it shall not be a good state of affairs.

Let us examine the question of industrial relations, which is the core of the matter of labour policy. The entire system of laws is ineffective. They are all weighed against the employees and in favour of the employers. You have got the code of discipline, the pet child of the Labour Ministry. The worker is forced to observe the code. If the employee does not observe the code, he can be dismissed. But if the employer does not observe it, what is the sanction?

Then, there is the question of speedy and fair machinery for settlement of grievances and disputes. Does it exist? We have got umpteen number of cases where we have had to go on hunger strike merely for getting adjudication. This simple right of getting adjudication—what does it actually mean? It means only this that the worker says, "I have a grievance. Give me an impartial tribunal or an impartial arbitrator to settle my grievance." He does not assert his position, but he only says "Give me an impartial tribunal". Even for getting adjudication, we have had to resort to hunger strikes umpteen number of times.

There was the most deplorable and long drawn-out strike of 27 days in HAL, because the workers raised a dispute and made 53 demands, out of which only 13 were referred to arbitration. The rest were not referred to arbitration. That was against the Madras Convention read out just now by the Minister of State. That was addressed to the Labour Minister; that was addressed to every authority in India. When only 13 demands are referred and the others are not referred, the workers cannot go on a legal strike, because it is pending adjudication. Workers cannot ventilate their grievances in the court. What are they supposed to do? Have you created a machinery, not a machinery depending on your discretion

and on your alms, but a machinery which allows automatic self-adjustment of the grievance procedure, automatic ventilation, fairly, freely and speedily? Unless you are able to do that, whatever platitudes you may say, industrial relations in this country will not improve.

Bhilai steel plant was planned and has been built. Steel production has reached targeted capacity. But the standing orders are yet pending with the Standing Labour Commissioner. So, it took lesser time to build the Bhilai plant and produce steel than for the Standing Labour Commissioner to frame the standing orders, which will regulate the relations between the employees and employers. Whatever excuses you may give, I want to put the question straight to the hon. Minister in the absence of the standing orders, the workers can be dismissed without showing any cause. Now, the standing orders come in 1962 or 1963. What justice shall you do to those employees who have been dismissed in the past in the absence of standing orders? I put it straight to the hon. Minister.

There was a strike notice in the Rajhara iron mine. One of the demands was drinking water. There is a steep incline in the mine and the workers are not provided with drinking water. The Deputy Minister admitted in reply to a question that "Yes; water facilities are being planned." Can there be a plan for water facilities? Can we wait for drinking water facilities? You can plan a mine; you can plan the mechanisation of the mines. But before you do that, can't you plan the provision of drinking water for the workers who would be taken there? For this reason, the workers have to give strike notice! I am surprised that despite the assurance of the Minister here, there was no settlement in conciliation. What is the settlement? I am surprised; I am receiving telegrams. That means, the Bhilai steel plant authorities say, "We cannot provide you with

water; you have still to work." Can you ever imagine anything more shocking than this? You do not want to provide drinking water; you do not want to put this matter to adjudication. What could an adjudicator do in such a matter? Where is the question of arbitration in such a matter? Drinking water, living hutments, etc. are such elementary necessities. You plan all these things without providing any of these elementary facilities and then if the workers strike, some of the wisacres come and advise us that it is motivated by political considerations.

15 hrs.

Then, Sir, there is a very important point and that is about industrial housing. These two voluminous reports, I do not know why, are conspicuously silent on the question of industrial housing. Whatever we had planned for industrial housing has failed miserably. Figures show that the employers just carried out their obligation only to the extent of one per cent. during the First Plan period and the Second Plan period in the matter of industrial housing. There has been only one per cent. execution. You give subsidy, you give loans to the employers, and even then they do not build houses. What have you to say about it? Keep silent? Your report keeps silent. Therefore, I demand that you should place no more trust on the employers in the matter of building houses. We must legislate and lay down a cess for industrial housing, a cess on the total turn over of industrial undertakings to be collected by the Government. Then the Government itself should go forward and build industrial housing to remove the slums that are rising, to ease the housing problem.

There is the question of unions. The Labour Minister rightly said that the only attraction in the code when the trade unions accepted the code was that they will get recognition of trade unions. I would like to put it straight to the hon. Minister. Could

he give the figures of the trade unions recognised under the code of discipline for the last three years. If he wants I can give him the figures where applications are pending for more than some years for recognition. The whole procedure has become so long drawn out that nothing tangible comes out.

Let us see further. The hon. Minister amended the Industrial Disputes Act and made it illegal for an employer to change the working conditions unilaterally without giving notice of the change. Sir, having made it illegal did your amendment provide any sanction? What is the sanction, if the employers introduce an illegal change, that would come to the employees' aid? The Supreme Court laid down that whether the order of an employer is legal or illegal, whether it is just or unjust, whether it is right or wrong, an employee has got to first obey it and later on proceed with whatever procedure is open to him. Therefore, technically, even if a change is illegal the employee cannot do anything. Your amendment is silent on that point. There is no sanction in the hands of the employee to stop that illegal change by the employer. Yet you want the worker to go on and you call it socialism.

Therefore, Sir, the whole industrial relations machinery is built in a way that it binds down the worker, ties him down hand and foot and allows the maximum freedom to the employers. The whole freedom that existed for decades is still maintained and only a little gilding, a little colouring here and there is sought to be made. But that will not solve the problem.

I have got one or two more points. There are many more points. Accidents are rising because of speed up in industrialisation. But the most important point is the question of unemployment. I am not talking on the general question that in the Plan you

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are not going to meet the total volume of unemployment. But what is more disconcerting is this that the census of the manufacturers has disclosed that in all organised industries employing more than 25 workers over a period of the last one decade the actual employment has decreased by ten per cent. This is a very disturbing thing. On the one hand you are planning for increased employment whereas, on the other hand, in the organised sector of industries there is actually a drop by ten per cent. in actual employment. This simply means more speed up, more workload on the workers, and this will also frustrate all your plans of meeting unemployment. Even your last report of the Director of Employment Exchange shows that in the last quarter employment dropped by 1.95 lakhs in the private sector. So many reasons are given. One reason given is that it is seasonal. What is seasonal in a textile mill, I do not know. There is something seasonal in a spinning factory, but in a textile mill or a cement factory there is nothing like seasonal according to whatever little experience I have got. This shows that retrenchment is going on apace, and unless you bring forward a legislation to stop it all your schemes about this are going to fail.

Sir, we have recently liberated Goa and Goa is a part of India. We are all proud of it. They have been demanding again and again extension of your simple trade union laws to Goa. Why should there be delay, I personally do not understand. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to immediately extend it.

Lastly, I want to say one thing. With all the sympathies for labour that the Minister has got, I want to put forward one demand. Please evolve a code for non-interference in labour disputes by police. Wherever the workers raise a dispute, even if it be peaceful, even if it be mere slogan shouting, there are always more policemen than picketeers at the gate. I want to ask the hon. Minister, can

he give me an instance where even one employer was prosecuted for defaulting payment of provident fund? In my own State there are five big mills which have defaulted payment of provident fund and have misappropriated money collected from the workers. Can he give me one instance where an employer was prosecuted for illegal lockout? Can he give me one instance where an employer was prosecuted for illegal change of service conditions? In this report he has shown 300 cases of wrongful employment of immigrant labour. No prosecution was launched. Why? Why is your State machinery funky when the employers violate the law? Why do they come with an iron hand when the workers fight for their legitimate grievances? Therefore, one more code has to be evolved; not the code of efficiency which the hon. Minister is having up his sleeves,—it will not work if the industrial relations are not set right—but a code of police behaviour in labour disputes. Why do you want police as long as there is no violence, as long as there is no attack on property or life? If the workers fight for legitimate grievances and picket or even go on peaceful strike, why should the police always intervene? In many cases they worsen matters by their intervention. Sir, in a democratic State police interference in labour agitations, labour movement is most obnoxious. In other civilised countries—I am not talking of socialist countries, but even in England—it is rarely resorted to. Here, even when nine hotels are picketed in Connaught Place police come. For ten picketeers there were twenty policemen. There were two truck loads of policemen standing. For what? For intimidating the workers? At the same time, the police force, the whole machinery for law and order gets completely paralysed when an employer violates the code, when an employer violates the law.

Therefore, Sir, unless this whole bias of the policy is changed more positively, merely advising will not do. As

some hon. Members have said, come forward with legislations for participation in management, industrial housing, recognition of trade unions etc. If more than two trade unions apply, take a ballot and recognise one of them. Give that right to the trade unions, give that status to the workers. Give the status of equality, the status of equal protection before the employers, and then only your labour can play its full role.

**Shri Nanda:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad the debate has been enlivened by the speech of the hon. Member. Whether it has any other merit or not, at least it has created some liveliness in the House. It may not have the merit of sticking very nearly to the truth about matters, it may have the demerit of very great exaggeration. But just before the hon. Member spoke I thought I had very little to say. Even now there is nothing very much to be said because no real issue has been raised. But, somehow, I have to meet some of the points which the hon. Member has made.

Before that, I would like to address myself to some more substantial task of dealing with certain matters which arose in the speeches of other hon. Members. I would like, in the first instance, to give some bits of information to make up the gaps in the information possessed by hon. Members regarding some aspects of labour activities and some of the things which are of interest to them.

Hon. Member, I believe, Shri Prabhā Kar asked about the prosecutions. He wanted to know how many of the prosecutions were against the employers and how many were against the workers.

I mentioned the figure 2,299 for the year as against the figure of 188 in 1960. The question was as to how much of it was about the employers and how much about the workers. The answer is very simple. I need not

make any distinction in these figures because these are all against the employers. There were 2,299 cases of prosecution against the employers and not one against the workers.

About some other information also, the hon. Member possibly has some misconceptions about the way in which we reckon the figures about the increase in the labour force. He was, of course, concerned about the staggering increase in population but he asked: what has it to do with the aggravation of the problem of unemployment because the people who are children and who were born during the last ten years are not job-seekers and therefore how does the increase in the rate of population affect the problem of unemployment? That was his question. If the hon. Member has still got some kind of a doubt about it, I will answer it; but if he has by this time learnt that there is an answer to it, I need not do that. The answer is very simple, again. It is that the increase in the labour force does not arise with the increase in the birth rate but with the decrease in the death rate. That decrease applies to all ages, that is, the expectation of life at birth and the expectation of life for the different age groups. That is the explanation. While the birth rate has declined somewhat, the death rate has declined very much more.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration is that these figures are drawn from statistics thrown up by the National Sample Survey from year to year and from round to round. The basis adopted is that the calculation of the labour force is made with reference to the proportion of men and women in the age group 15-59 years who are gainfully employed or are seeking employment. Therefore that factor, namely, how many seek employment, is to be taken into account. More women seek employment these days than before. Therefore their participation in the labour force goes on increasing. There may



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be others also. At any stage how many persons and what proportion of the population in that age group seeking employment are gainfully employed has to be taken into account. I hope the hon. Member is now satisfied that there is no jugglery about the figures regarding the increase in the labour force and we have a very real problem in that connection.

There are some other points of information which arose. The hon. Member has raised a question about the cost of living index. It is a very legitimate question. The cost of living index has been built long ago. Meanwhile, changes have occurred in the family budget structure and therefore the weights which are being adopted for the purpose of calculation of the changes in the cost of living index, naturally, are not the same as they would be now. Therefore it was very proper and necessary that we should have a new series. The information which the hon. Member possibly himself has is that field enquiry in respect of family budget surveys for the 50 new centres was commenced in August 1958 and was completed in September, 1959. The Indian Statistical Institute was entrusted with the tabulation of the data. However, there has been some delay in tabulation and hence for some of the centres we have not yet received full information. But what we have already done is that the work of construction of a new series of index numbers is in progress. So far index numbers for 29 centres have been compiled and they are being checked. As soon as this process is completed, the consumer price index numbers on the basis of the new series will be published not only for the 50 centres but also for the whole of India. This, we believe, could be done by the end of September this year.

Hon. Member—I am speaking of the first hon. Member who spoke and am dealing with his questions in the first instance—also had some doubt about the effect of rationalisation on employment. This question has recurred and

has been raised by other hon. Members also, incidentally, by the last speaker also. There may be occasional fluctuations, seasonal and otherwise, but the trend is important in spite of the fact that on account of modernisation and technological improvement a certain shrinkage in employment would accrue. But the question is: How far expansion in employment opportunities is occurring side by side? We cannot stop technological progress. If we do that, we might maintain employment for a few who are in employment but there are millions of others who seek employment. For them employment has to be provided. Therefore we cannot just stop progress there. The position is this. I have got the figures with me. In cotton mills of which mention was made here, the employment was 6,85,000 in 1951 and 7,90,000 in 1960. In silk mills it has risen from 54,000 to 71,000; in sugar mills from 95,000 to 1,23,000 between 1951 and 1960. In cement industry there is not much change. In paper mills there is an increase of 7,000. Like that, in glass industry there is some increase. Most of the industries have shown some increase. In the case of some it is more, in the case of others the rate of increase is not the same. So, it may be that in a certain unit the number of workers is reduced because of the process of rationalisation, but I may also point out that rationalisation is subject to certain safeguards. There is an agreement reached about rationalisation as a result of consultations and understanding among the parties in the Indian Labour Conference and one of the conditions is that there will be no rationalisation if that entails unemployment in respect of the existing labour force. Nobody can be sent out. There may be exceptional conditions for which special action may have to be taken, but this is the rule and, I believe, by and large this is how things are happening. Anything contrary to it would be a breach of those agreements and there are ways for remedying those contraventions.

In connection with employment another question was raised, namely, notification of vacancies. It was said: What is the use of simply compelling employers to notify vacancies if we are not at the same time able to tell them that they must employ persons whose names are submitted by the Exchanges? Sir, this was considered in this House and this point was made then, even regarding compulsion. There was a great deal of apprehension in the minds of the employers but we persisted in that. There is nowhere in the world any kind of compulsion on the employers to employ someone. The actual consequence of the application of this Act is that the number of placements has increased. Of course, the number of vacancies notified has increased. Last time I submitted to the House that we would watch. It is not that we may need any legal compulsion but we can certainly try more persuasion and see that they do not simply set aside the names of people who are otherwise good and have their own way arbitrarily in this matter. Some way can be found about that.

There was a question about Wage Boards. Of course, the idea is attractive. It has been accepted. Popularity of wage boards has increased. There is demand for more and more of them. Whatever, so far, has emerged from this new method of wage determination has been fairly satisfactory. The question is, why don't we have more of them. There was an original list of demands from the workers' side—I think it was three years ago—and for all the industries which were then put forward, we have appointed wage boards—for all except three: engineering, chemical and perhaps non-coal mines or something like that, as far as I remember. Now, demand is being made for bidi industry also and cigars possibly. Somebody was interested in cigars.

**Shri Warrior:** They go together.

**Shri Nanda:** I submit, when I was asked about the time that I would

require, at that stage there was less material to deal with. Possibly, I might need a few minutes more than I had imagined because I should like adequately to respond to the gesture made by the hon. Member who spoke last.

We have difficulties. It is not a question of simply your issuing an order and there is a wage board. Suitable persons have to be found. We do not find suitable persons for our tribunals. After all, there is no plethora of people who will be fit for this kind of responsibility. We need a person capable, competent, independent. That is for the Chairman. There are others also. What they decide, what they recommend is going to affect thousands and thousands of workers and industrial units in a large number of cases. That is one difficulty. Then, when the thing comes, we have to implement it. If we do not get implementation, every day questions arise, how far you have implemented. Implementation means machinery for implementation. We have to go on sending people here and there, because there is no legal compulsion. This is a voluntary matter. You will say, why voluntary, why don't you have compulsion. This question was asked. In the case of the cotton textile industry, 96 per cent implementation is there. Why not 4 per cent? The House will remember that we had introduced a Bill here. Then, we did not proceed with it. Why? Because, we felt that that is not going to lead to better results. Even in the case of Tribunal awards, a few people may not be able to carry out. It may not be possible to do better there. The moment we bring in legislation, then, we bring in the courts. We bring in all kinds of delay. The outcome will not be as good as it is now. I think we should persist in the course which we have adopted, So far.

**Shri Daji:** There was a suggestion for a tripartite body for bidis by you. We can have that system.

**Shri Nanda:** Regarding the bidi industry, there has been difficulty about disparities in the rates between States and that creates complications. Also migration of the industry from one area to another. I believe the information that has been given to me now is that we have made sufficient progress in this. One State after another concerned has agreed and has carried out its obligations to bring the wages in line. I won't take up the time of the House in giving all the details. If hon. Member wants, I shall provide the information. This is progressing.

About industrial relations, one or two points arose. A question was asked, why should not arbitration proceedings get the same protection as adjudication proceedings. I agree with the point. But, the legal position, I would like to look into. There should certainly be no disadvantage, no handicap in the case of workers who go for arbitration rather than for adjudication. Then, arbitration should be final. Certainly. The idea is that it should not have to go through a number of stages except where the courts are concerned, even in the case of arbitration awards in some matters and for some purposes, they felt helpless.

There was a point about tribal economy and about agricultural labour. I entirely agree with the hon. Member who brought up the question of tribal economy and agricultural labour in rural areas. I do not think that we have to take that circumscribed view of our responsibility towards labour that it is confined to a few lakhs of workers in industrial areas. I think it does extend to a much larger number of persons who are engaged in agriculture and tribal areas. Practical difficulties may be there. We have the Minimum Wages Act which applies to agricultural labour. It has been extended to and applied in practically all the States: in some States fully, in some States in part of the areas. The point was about imple-

mentation. Here, because of the very large size of the number of persons concerned, scattered nature of the problem, the difficulties are there. As the hon. Member pointed out with the new set up in the rural areas, panchayat samitis and panchayats, we will certainly consider whether there is a better way of getting implementation. The real difficulty is, agricultural labourer is a poor man. Very often, his employer also is a poor man. It is the economic forces which work there and place the agricultural labourer in a position of disadvantage. Certainly, there is the answer: improve agricultural productivity and raise the prosperity of the rural areas.

So far as the tribal people are concerned, in my own constituency, a very large proportion are these gentlemen. I know about their problems. I know what difficulties are being created for them, the amenities of which they have been deprived which they were drawing from the forest, the various changes that are occurring and the displacement which is occurring when we have new irrigation projects or industrial projects. I have every sympathy for them. I have personally sponsored their case for a better deal and fuller compensation so that they are placed in a position in which they can function better than before. Their claim for employment and training is there. I am informed that in the case of projects which have been set up by the Central Government and also I believe by the States, this is being taken into consideration, and the people who are displaced—they and their children—are given preference in training and employment.

Most of the points which arose barring those that came in the end, I have dealt with. Public sector undertakings also have figured in the discussion. There is some kind of a misunderstanding still persisting in the minds of some people about labour policy: whether there is one labour policy for the public sector and another policy for the private sector.

It is not so. This has been made clear in our Five Year Plans also and a number of times in this House. Still, certain questions remain to be answered. There was, in this House, a few days ago, a statement made by the hon. Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries and some questions were raised about that also that there is no policy for the public sector. It means just this. There is a policy which has been applied progressively to the public sector. There were certain deficiencies at a certain stage. For example, when the code of discipline came in, in the public sector undertakings, automatically they did not take it. I had a special conference. They all agreed. It is applicable to all those industrial undertakings in the public sector.

Then, I had two conferences with the Ministers here, that is, my colleagues here, who have responsibilities for the various employing Ministries as they are called. There, we cleared two things. One was about the Code of Discipline and the other was about the joint management councils. And it was settled that they would try to do their best to see that every public undertaking which had reached a stage which should be considered suitable for the purpose of the introduction of joint management council will do that. A special cell has been created for this purpose, to pursue this matter, and also, of course, to pursue this matter further in the private sector too. The difficulty is that the public sector has big projects. They attract notice. Something happening there becomes a matter within the cognizance of everybody, and it is played up. There is also a newness and a bigness about it, which give it some special importance. There is newness about it because the people who are coming into these projects on the side of management also are new to their jobs, (or at least some of them), and in the matter of labour relations also. And so, some difficulties were created.

In the early stages of construction, there was some complaint that the laws were not being applied. That was true in some cases. We took the matter up, and, I believe that it may be that the public sector might, possibly in some cases, at an earlier stage have overlooked something which had to be done, but once they have become aware of their obligations,—and that is what has happened—they are carrying them out more scrupulously than the private sector. This is the position now, and I can say that from the reports which are received from all over.

Then, the case was brought up about the HEL and Bhilai. I think what happened earlier in Bhilai and Rourkela and later in Bhopal is not good. I think possibly it could have been avoided; it could have been avoided by a better approach from the management, and it could also have been avoided by a greater sense of responsibility on the part of those who created the trouble. I think 50 demands were made. In this new concern, 50 demands were made at once.

**Shri Daji:** The number 53 was only technically 53, because different sections of the workers had put forward different demands.

**Shri Nanda:** That may be so technically. But it is the attitude to which I am referring. Here is a new concern which is trying to plant itself, and here are people going on hunger strike for 50 or 53 demands, and continuously, the trainees, the people in the security service etc. going on strike after strike, day after day, going on hunger strike and this and that, as if no other way was available. I am prepared to meet my hon. friend and go through every detail of it. I have got information with me, and it shows..

**Shri Daji:** I thank the hon. Minister very much; I shall discuss with him.

**Shri Nanda:** Then, I do not pursue this matter further. But from the

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information that we have, I judge that we could have spared this new venture in the public sector from all these travails which it has had to face.

Why should there have been a hunger strike at all? There was the question of a hunger strike somewhere in Sonapat or some other place also. I think the hon. Member who raised this point is not here, and, therefore, I shall not take up the time of the other hon. Members in trying to deal with it. But the fact here is that the union came but a few days ago, and it wants recognition today, and it goes on hunger strike because recognition is not given; it makes so many demands. What is all this except just trying to force themselves on the attention of the people and forcing their way to recognition? That is not possible. I think, as for hunger strikes, we have to put them down. Well, I cannot say if a strike is better than a hunger strike. If you have come to a position where you feel that justice is not being done, and there is no way out, there is nothing wrong and dishonourable about a strike. But this hunger strike business is something which is, I do not want to say what it is.

**Shri Umanath (Pulukkottai):** If there is a lock-out, and there is no prosecution from Government, where is the question of strike?

**Shri Nanda:** We are now talking of strikes. I do not know of any employers who have gone on hunger strike. This is a case of lock-out.

**An Hon. Member:** Illegal lock-out.

**Shri Nanda:** If it is an illegal lock-out; there are remedies for that, and they should be applied.

**Shri Daji:** What are the remedies? The employees cannot do anything. Government alone can take the remedy and apply it. If Government do not move, then what is to be done?

**Shri Nanda:** I have been a labour worker for more years than my hon. friend opposite, and I know the difficulties and the handicaps of the workers. I know that sometimes they are in a state of despair and they take to desperate days. It is quite possible. But then, there are ways open which have to be exhausted first. I shall not blame anybody if he could show that the workers have followed all the courses which were open to them to avoid that situation.

There is the Central implementation machinery, which is, of course, only for the Centre, but it also takes interest in what is happening in the States, and gets information about that also, which has been made possible by the Code of Discipline. Ordinarily, what is happening in the States, in the matter of the administration of the laws is not a matter which can be dealt with here. And that is my difficulty. Some of the things which are mentioned here actually fall within the sphere of the States, and yet I do not take that restricted view of my responsibilities. I often meet my colleagues in the States; I meet them; we meet also in the Indian Labour Conference, and I certainly am always prepared to exercise my good offices to see that the things improve in the states also.

**Shri Warior:** So far the workers also have resounded. It is only when the implementation machinery is failing that the workers resort to these things.

**Shri Nanda:** I do not agree at all; the implementation machinery at the Centre is not failing. I entirely disagree with the whole assumption. The assumption is incorrect. Things have improved. How else could the number of man-days lost have come down and how could they be steadily going down? Of course, it is not because of what I have done; it is not because of what Government have done only. It is because the gentle-

men there, or those with whom they may, of course, be acquainted, the representatives of the Central trade union organisations, such as the AITUC, the INTUC, the HMS, the UTUC etc. were all co-operating. I want to acknowledge that co-operation. The hon. Member opposite wants to say that nothing is right. I say that everything is right, and things are improving.

**Shri Warrior:** That was what exactly I said.

**Shri Daji:** That was what my hon. friend said exactly.

**Shri Nanda:** But that is not what my hon. friend Shri Daji said.

Things are improving, and they have improved year after year in every respect.

Then, there was the question of speed of disposal of cases. I would say—this about the delays that occur. As for Supreme Court appeals I cannot take any responsibility for them, and I am too small a person to say anything about them. But even regarding the Supreme Court cases, the position is that in 1959, the number of pending cases in the beginning was 186; number filed during the year was 117 and the number of disposals was 81. In 1960, 222 cases were pending and were carried over from the previous year, and there were 125 new cases, and the disposal was 249 cases. In 1961, it has gone down somewhat, but the pending number is 112 now. Therefore, there is an improvement there.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Is the hon. Minister aware that a reference which was made in the year 1951 is still pending before the Supreme Court even in the year 1962?

**Shri Nanda:** I have got an analysis of the cases, regarding the period from which they have come down. There are some such cases. I do not know; perhaps there may be cases even older

than that. But I am saying this about the majority of cases; the speed of disposal has improved very much.

Regarding what happens here in the Government after the failure of conciliation and cases where we are dealing with the matters here, the information is that about 78 per cent. of the cases are finally disposed of here within two months, in so far as coal mines are concerned.

In regard to conciliation and mediation also, the situation has improved very much, and very remarkably too. I am talking of the position at the Centre. In 1960, 71 per cent. of the cases brought to conciliation machinery were disposed of within two months. In 1961, 95 per cent. of the cases have been disposed of in two months. That is the position about adjudication also. This is a matter for judicial persons, or for adjudicators. There also, the position is improving. There, of course, the period is not two months but it is six months, because naturally it takes time for the courts to deal with matters. In 1960 it was 54.3 per cent. cases settled within six months; in 1961, the figure was 67.3 per cent. cases. This is how the machinery has been working. The machinery of industrial relations has consistently shown improvement and although I do not claim that it is perfect now—there is scope for improvement—I am quite clear in my mind that whatever the maximum improvement that can possibly be effected will be there without much delay.

I was saying something about the public sector. I had given information about the various steps that have been taken and the improvement that has occurred in the administration of the laws etc. But there is just one thing more. I have to explain what my hon. colleague said. It is possible to ask for some kind of a special approach where special conditions exist. In plantations, we have modified the code of discipline for certain purposes re-

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lating to that sphere of industry. Similarly, my hon. colleague, the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries can say that conditions in the public sector required some emphasis on some aspects. We can certainly consider that.

Then there is the question about the distance, gulf, between intentions and action. If I have not been able to satisfy the hon. Members by the whole of my initial observations showing all the things that have been done, and if the hon. Member, because he has to say something, says something different from what everybody else said, that might be an explanation. Practically all the others agreed with the exposition of the situation in labour matters that I gave. They agreed with it; they had nothing more to say about it. But they point out that in implementation it was not complete, it was not good enough for them. They agree that my diagnosis is correct, but they want to emphasise that I am not employing all the remedies which could be employed. They are right to an extent, in the sense that I cannot claim that everything has been done completely to solve all the problems completely. In that sense, the hon. Member is right. But the test is whether we have done whatever was open to us to do, whatever measures could be adopted, whatever action could be taken; the test is whether every possible endeavour has been made and whether reasonable success has been achieved or not, whether there were other courses open to us which we have not evolved which could have produced better results. On that test I am prepared to stand and I believe that we will meet that test fully.

I again point out that there is a leeway to be made in every direction. But vigorous efforts are now being made to that end. I cannot recount against what I have stated in my earlier speech. But in every direction, we have made very considerable progress. Take the question of industrial

relations. I have already pointed out how much speeding up has been done in the matter of conciliation, adjudication etc. This Government has assumed responsibility for intervention. Implementation machinery has been set up. It is functioning with the co-operation of all the parties concerned.

The hon. Member wanted to create an impression as if there was a complete state of disorder in the country, police were taking hold of anybody, liberties of workers were jeopardised or rendered extinct and so on.

**Shri Bade:** In the Indore Textile Mills it is so.

**Shri Nanda:** Possibly a greater danger to liberties arises from disorderly action promoted, encouraged and instigated. I am entirely for the rights of the workers. If there is anywhere any police excesses, I would be with the workers in seeing to it that they are avoided and action is taken against those who may be responsible for that. But very often it arises—I cannot say about every single case—because conditions are created for that. There is a hunger strike. The man is there on the pavement. I have seen this somewhere near here also. Then people come. There is curiosity. A crowd collects. Whether it is a fake strike, a hunger strike or a genuine strike, there is a feeling created that the man will die. Sentiments are aroused and there is a law and order problem before us. That is how the police comes into the picture.

Regarding the question of improvement in the standard of living of the workers, I have given full information about how much material gain has been made. We have not been able to satisfy the aspirations of the workers fully. The Fair Wages Committee's Report has been accepted by Government. It has been recommended to all the Wage Boards. I think the constitution of the Wage

Boards is a very fine distinct development in the matter of wage determination anywhere. As regards social security, a good deal has been done. I think we can feel proud; I do not think we have to feel ashamed. If we compare ourselves with any country where the situation is comparable and see what has been done for the workers here in the matter of social security, employees' State insurance, provident fund, compensation for lay-off, terminal benefits—all kinds of things. More should be done from their angle. They should be given greater security. But it is not as if we have done nothing at all.

Why not more? That is the question. I will answer it. There are three reasons why we are restricted in our achievements. First, I acknowledge that we have got our limitations that is, of myself, my colleagues and my co-workers in the Ministry. But we are trying to see that our competence grows and we are coping with the task better and better.

**Shri Bade:** That is the charge that the hon. Member made, that you are very sympathetic, but the other Cabinet Ministers are not co-operating with you.

**Shri Nanda:** I straightway reject this aspersion. I gave the example of the fact that I had several meetings of my colleagues and in every case they agreed with the action that had to be taken, and the way was paved for the application of the code of discipline, for the introduction of the joint council.....

**Shri Daji:** Your Report admits it. It was decided in Madras that works committees should be set up. But not one has been set up in U.P.

**Shri Nanda:** There may be a stray case here and there.

**Shri Daji:** Not one case, but in the entire U.P.

**Shri Nanda:** May be there are bad officers like bad trade unionists; as

there are bad Ministers. But the question simply is what is the general situation. (*Interruptions*). You may count me as one of the bad Ministers, if you want to do it.

**Shri Daji:** You are a good Minister.

**Shri Nanda:** I should like to state this as one limitation. But what have I done in the initial observations? I made promises. I bound myself, my colleagues and officers. Several obligations are taken upon by us. We want to see that pledges are made and there is no escape clause in them. We want to carry out those things. I have done several things about arbitration, about action to be taken in order to prevent recurrence of disputes. Certain action I have taken. We are trying to overcome the limitations. We want to transcend those limitations.

The second limitation is not on our side, but on the side of those whose co-operation is indispensable for the success of our work. It is not just something which is laid down in the rules and put out in the country all over. There are employees everywhere, employers everywhere, lakhs and lakhs on the one side and thousands and thousands on the other. How do we get results unless we get their full co-operation? I now throw the ball in that court. Can it be said that the workers representatives, in every case where there has been a breach of the code of discipline, have been able to avoid it firstly, and secondly, something having occurred and brought home to them, to apply the sanctions which they are expected to? Maybe the employers have also done the same thing. That is the limitation. It is not the Government's strength alone that is going to do all the things. We need the organised strength of the workers. That is very important, not the laws and the force of the State only. And I am here to say that we want to help the workers in increasing their organised strength and using it properly not only for themselves, but for the good of the whole community. It is not so now.



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The third limitation is the present stage of the economy of the country. If we are asked to do this and that, to increase wages, increase security, raise provident fund—we have raised it also from 6½ to 8 per cent—the question is: how far can we go, and how much can the economy bear? We have got plans. We have to see today that the future is better than the immediate present as soon as possible. That means there is harder work, more restraint, some restraints on consumption. Everybody's claims have got to be considered. A few thousands and a few lakh workers asking for everything—that is not the answer to the problem. It is not that a few lakhs may get all that they ask for, but we have to think of the much larger number for whom we have to give facilities and opportunities for employment and the expansion of the economy of the country. Therefore, there is that limit. We cannot do everything. That must be borne in mind.

That is the answer to many questions, for instance housing. Crores of rupees have been spent on industrial housing, on subsidies, but how many more crores can be spent? I wish more is spent, I hope something more will be done for housing through the employers, but it costs sometimes more to build a house for the worker than to put in the investment to give him employment. That is the problem.

I would not like to take much more time, but still, let me complete this idea. They will say: why not take away from the employers' profits and give it to the workers? I have made some calculations of the dividends that are distributed. You cannot take it away altogether. Suppose you reduce it by half, it will not give the workers more than seven to eight per cent, or maybe nine per cent only. That is, having exhausted that, do we think that eight per cent of more wages will finish the matter? Then

you have got very limited aspirations for the workers. We want them to have double their wages. When I say that their wages are low, I want them to be doubled. The way to double it is not to take away the dividend. No, Sir. It will be by more productivity, reducing waste and greater co-operation. It is all these things to which attention has been directed, and not making numerous demands all at once and placing industry in a position where you have a strike. What can come out of that? Nothing will come out of the strike when the industry cannot afford to give more. Therefore, the wage boards, our various new lines of action and policy, the code of efficiency and welfare, councils of management, all these things are a part of that process.

I finish now. I am very grateful to the House for the great indulgence it shows to me always in listening to me, and I have always tried to conceal nothing, to give everything to the House, all that has not been done and all that is being done, and I can only promise that regarding these matters, regarding accidents also I am not satisfied with the situation; we will take vigorous measures to see that much improvement occurs in the current and the next one or two years than has happened before. Thank you.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Should I put all the cut motions together? I put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 69 to 72 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]*

**DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 70—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

**DEMAND No. 71—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,40,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Time allotted is eight hours. Hon. Members who want to move cut motions may send chits within 15 minutes.

**DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,69,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services 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, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20, 75, 45,000 including the sum already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND No. 3—SALT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Salt'."

**DEMAND No. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

**DEMAND No. 5—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,22,23,000 including the sums

already voted on account for the relevant services 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, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur):** Some progress has been made in industries during the Second Plan. Special emphasis is being laid on the development of heavy and basic industries. There is some increase in industrial production also during 1961, but the rate of increase is smaller than in the preceding two years.

The index of industrial production had risen by 1.7 per cent. in 1958, 8.7 per cent in 1959, 12.1 per cent in 1960 and 7 to 8 per cent in 1961. That means there is less increase than in the preceding two years. It is four to five per cent lesser than in 1960 and 0.7 to 1.7 per cent lesser than in 1959. This is not a small thing to be left alone, because in the Third Plan our investment in industries is more, and naturally we expect more production on greater investments, that the rate of increase must be higher, but actually it is less than in the previous years.

Also, shortage of power, transport and raw materials has led to shortfall in industrial production during 1961-62. There is a shortfall of steel production, and the gap between supply and demand is widening. Apart from this, there are shortfalls in industries like cement, fertilisers and machine tools. The installed capacity of cement in 1961-62 was 9.48 million tons, while the production was only 82 millions tons. There is shortfall in fertilisers also. The progress of the Plan in industries in the first year of the Third Plan is not thus very happy.

The Ministry in their Report have tried to avoid all these figures, and

they have only given the increase that has been attained in the particular year. They have not compared the targets of production in the particular industry and the achievement in that particular year or industry. The Ministry has conveniently avoided giving that information.

During the second year of the Third Plan we are facing a very serious crisis as far as industrial development is concerned. I would like to remind the House that during the Second Plan there was a serious crisis in foreign exchange earnings, and our Planning Commission tried their best to keep the Plan in tact, or at least the core of the plan, or at least the hard core of the plan. We are going to face the same difficulty now due to foreign exchange shortage.

There are three important reasons for this. One is balance of payments position, foreign export crisis and Britain's joining the European Common Market. The second is uncertainty as to the amount of financial help that we can get from the Aid India Club due to the postponement of the decision on aid, and also the crash in the New York Stock Exchange. The third is shortage of power, coal and transport facilities that our industries are now facing in the country. Our import requirements in the Third Plan have been estimated at Rs. 3800 crores. The failure to reach the export target of Rs. 3700 crores over the five year period will lead to a dangerous position. The need for maintaining our exports at Rs. 740 crores per year is imperative.

16 hrs.

Over the past decade the whole of India's export position has been stagnant. Our trade balance is adverse. If we see the figures, we will find that for 1958-59, it was 452.7, 1959-60,—301.3, 1960-61,—450.1 and 1961-62, April to September,—171.7. All this incrores of rupees.

939 (Ai) LS—7.

This is the trade balance that we are now facing. Also, over the decade while the total exports of all other countries in the world doubled, India's share declined from 2.1 per cent. in 1950 to 1.1 per cent in 1960.

Besides this, when Britain joins the ECM, our position becomes more acute. Already Britain proposes to abolish duty free entry for Indian textiles in the British market. This will lead to a reduction of Indian exports to Britain whose purchase provided 18 per cent of our India's foreign exchange earnings.

In the case of the U.K. joining the ECM, certain advantages would be abolished. As the note prepared by our Research Department here shows, there would be loss on two counts. There would be loss because of the abolition of the preferences and there will be loss because of the creation of new preferences in favour of the existing common market countries. On a rough estimate, 7 per cent or Rs. 10 crores reduction in exports can be feared as the direct consequence of the abolition of the preferences. Another Rs. 10 crores may be lost because of the creation of preferences in favour of the ECM countries.

To come out of this serious export crisis, our Government tries the same old methods, that is priority for transport of those goods meant for export, and also giving all sorts of tax concessions etc. The hon. Minister was telling us that he is going to levy some cess on other goods to subsidise export promotion. This is the way our Government tries to boost our exports, which they have failed all these years. The Government have failed to understand the basic reasons why our export position has not improved, in spite of our efforts all these 10 years. They have also failed to learn any lesson from the past experience; and they now try the same old methods of giving concessions for export.

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

~ If this policy is pursued it will lead to only exports for the sake of exports. This would not help the other industries or economy. We are giving all concessions to the foreign markets. For instance, our exported goods are bought in America for 20 per cent less than American goods of equivalent type. With all this loss, we have to export our commodities to the imperialist markets and the western markets. Because of this, our Government now tries, day after day, giving concessions to promote our exports, mainly depending on the imperialistic countries and the western countries. This would not solve the problem. The real problem behind the crisis is not at all thought of by Government; and Government are not at all prepared to tackle the problem at its very root.

Apart from all this, the success of the export plan depends on the success of the production plan. For imports of raw material and component parts of capital goods are required to increase our production. Thus a vicious circle is created. Much larger imports become necessary for enlarging exports. The vicious circle cannot be broken by the methods which Government is now pursuing. Only a radical and progressive policy of increasing production and an export policy on equal footing with other countries can solve this crisis.

If we see our export trade with other countries, all these years, it has always been in an adverse condition—either with the U.K. or the U.S.A. From 1955 to 1961, our balance of trade is minus with the United Kingdom as also with the United States of America. Only in our trade with Soviet Russia or other socialist countries, there has been some parity or equality. There is some understanding of our difficulties from the other side. While the imperialist countries try to get as much profit as possible by creating more difficulties

and trying to snatch away more concessions from our export policies, it has not been so with the social countries.

Another difficulty we have to face now is due to the postponement of the decision of the Aid India Club regarding the amount of aid to India. There is apprehension and panic among Government circles. We have got experience of this in the past. For instance, when the Aid India Club was to pass assistance for us, a despatch from Delhi to the *London Observer* of 17th April, 1961 said that Shri B. K. Nehru was reliably understood to have urged Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister and Shri K. D. Malaviya to make some concessions to the foreign oil companies before the then coming meeting of the Aid India Club group of western nations which was to discuss the foreign currency envisaged in the aid. Further, the oil company diplomats had gone to work in America. The Aid India Club had politely suggested to Mr. B. K. Nehru that it was hardly its job to make good the foreign exchange deficits which could be avoided by a different policy. This is the way how they try to blackmail our Government and try to snatch more concessions. Naturally, because of this, our Government have given some concessions in the past as far as this oil agreement is concerned.

For example, when Burmah Shell and the other foreign oil companies refused to refine crude oil imported from the Soviet Union, the Government submitted to blackmail, and mainly to appease these British and American tycoons of oil, Government imported only 70,000 to 80,000 tons of oil instead of 475,000 tons under the agreement. Soviet oil is cheaper by 18 per cent than the Anglo-American oil. Because of the failure to implement this, our Government lost about Rs. 225 million.

Therefore, it is known from past experience that the Aid India Club always tries to get some pressure put on the Government to snatch some concessions for the imperialistic capital reaching even into the public sector or to get some profit. This is not a new thing for us.

The foreign exchange difficulties are there. The Aid India Club have not taken any decision regarding the quantum of aid that is going to be offered to our Government; and the crash in the American Stock Exchange has also its own bearing on our Indian economy. All these are there. This is due to the policy of our Government of always trying to appease the imperialists and the capitalists, to give scope for the growth of monopoly capital inside the country from foreign countries as well as by Indian capitalists. Those people have once seen that pressure politics yields high profits. That is why they are trying the same tactics time and again and they are putting pressure.

Because of this pressure there are so many violations, as far as the policies of the Third Plan are concerned. There have been violations in several cases of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. You can see there are so many deviations. Petroleum exploration and exploitation, aluminium, expansion of coal and fertiliser industries have been allowed in the private sector and pressure was being exercised to admit private capital even in the public sector. In the form of export capital coming to India the imperialists are getting so many concessions day by day. If you see the Industrial Policy resolution of 1956 for instance, the maximum foreign capital that can be allowed is only 49.5 per cent. But more than 50 per cent foreign capital participation was sanctioned in the case of 23 companies are allowed 100 per cent capital investments. This is how the Government are giving time and again concessions to the Indian

as well as foreign monopolists. Unless radical steps are taken this Government cannot come out of the crisis of foreign exchange shortage and cut in foreign aid. Even after two Plans and one year of the Third Plan, we are now importing foodgrains under PL 480. This can be avoided if you can pursue progressive policy regarding land reforms.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): What is that progressive policy?

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Give land to the tiller.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That policy is already there.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not concerned with land policy now.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Because the hon. Member raised that point, I can give an example from my State. A family of five members can have in my State land which will yield a gross sum of Rs. 70,000. That is the sort of land reform that the Government has been implementing. Unless radical view is taken and our internal production increases, this difficulty cannot be faced at all. There should be total stoppage of direct financial aid to big business and monopolies. I need not tell the details because so many times in this House those details have been given. There should be nationalisation of the industry and business owned and controlled by the foreign monopolists. Pending such nationalisation drastic curbs must be put on the foreign monopolists profits. Only by taking these radical steps, can our Government come out of the difficulties. I can give illustrations of foreign countries taking such steps. Indonesia nationalised 70 per cent of its foreign monopoly capital. Egypt nationalised Suez canal and a number

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

of foreign companies. Cuba has nationalised all the U.S. monopoly concerns. My hon. friend was saying something about the foreign exchange difficulty. Cuba's deficits in the balance of payments in the decade 1959-60 amounted to 1000 million dollars as a result of American exploitation. But after the revolution and after nationalisation, these foreign exchange reserves stood at 196 million dollars in June 1960. Therefore, only by pursuing such policies we can come out of the difficulties of foreign exchange or of resources and then alone we can develop our industries in the way that the country needs today.

Coming to my State, the State of Andhra Pradesh has been neglected for all those 12 years as far as industries are concerned. You know recently there was a power cut of 40 per cent and because of that the industries in Andhra Pradesh are facing a very serious crisis, and there may come a position where the industries may have to close down if this difficulty is not overcome. So, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the people of that State have requested the Central Government, at least immediately to come out of this difficulty, to sanction foreign exchange worth about Rs. 8 crores to have a gas turbo plant there.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has mentioned that in the debate on the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and he is repeating it.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** No, Sir, Already our industries are facing a power cut. Many times our Government have made a request for the sanction of foreign exchange to see that our industries are not closed down at all in Andhra Pradesh.

About the synthetic drugs factory, I do not know whether the Government have signed the agreement with the Soviet Union or not. Recently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh printed invitation cards, but they have stopped the inauguration of the project. We do not know why that project has been stopped. We see from the press that there have been agreements signed for almost all other projects but as far as this synthetic drugs factory in Andhra Pradesh is concerned no agreement has yet been signed at all. I want to know what the position is with regard to this project.

In regard to Heavy Electricals, some work is being done, and I would request the Government to see that the foreign exchange difficulties do not have any bearing on that project and that the project goes ahead. It is the only project for heavy electricals that we are hearing of after two Plans.

The Andhra Government have been requesting the Central Government since the past ten years that a marine diesel engine factory may be established in Visakhapatnam where there is a shipyard. If I remember aright, the Central Government have promised it in the past. Therefore, I request the Government to expedite this matter and see that a marine diesel engine factory is established at Visakhapatnam.

Coming to coal, the Andhra Pradesh Government have been requesting the Central Government to give some aid or loan for expanding the coal industry there.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are now dealing with the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Coal and heavy industries are over. He need not repeat those arguments.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** The report has referred to that subject.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Steel and coal are necessary for industries.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Land is also necessary for industries.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** The Central Government are putting a stipulation that the management should go over the Central Government. Without going into the details, I would only request the Government to give some aid to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Coming to the question of the backwardness of industries in my State, I may point out that, as seen from the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the number of licences issued up to 1-3-1961 by the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the manufacture of industrial machinery and equipment and also electrical machinery was about 867. Out of this, Andhra State got only six. So, I have seen today that with all the interests that the Government are supposed to take in this regard, only six licences have been issued to Andhra Pradesh and all the others have gone to particular States, a very small number of States. Therefore, hereafter, I am sure that the Government will take into consideration the backwardness of the States and see that the regional imbalances are reduced by giving special priority for all backward regions for the establishment of these industries.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Shri Chandak —not here; Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan —not here. Shri Mantri.

**श्री मंत्री (भीर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री का जो डिपार्टमेंट है, उस पर बहुत सी चीजों का दारोमदार है। हमारा विदेशी व्यापार इसी पर निर्भर है। हमारे देश के जो लोग हैं, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम किस तरह से मिल सकता है। यह इसी डिपार्टमेंट पर निर्भर करता है। इसी

डिपार्टमेंट को नैशनल इनकम बढ़ाने में, जिसके बारे में हमने कहा है कि तीसरे फाइव यीयर प्लान में हम चाहते हैं कि कम से कम पांच परसेंट हमारी नैशनल इनकम बढ़नी चाहिये, यह डिपार्टमेंट महत्वपूर्ण योगदान कर सकता है और इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने में महत्व का अंगर किसी डिपार्टमेंट को काम करना है, तो वह इसी डिपार्टमेंट को करना है। विदेशों से व्यापार करने के सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे मंडल बाहर के देशों में जा सकते हैं या बाहर के देशों के मंडल यहां आ सकते हैं, वे इसी डिपार्टमेंट की मार्फत आ जा सकते हैं। इन सब दृष्टियों से अगर देखा जाए तो कहना पड़ता है कि जो मांगें इस वर्ष के लिये इस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से पेश की गई हैं, वे मंजूर कर दी जानी चाहियें। उनकी क्या अहमियत है यह भी देखना हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूं कि वे बहुत ही उपयुक्त मांगें हैं, बहुत ही सही मांगें हैं, और मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

16.21 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे भाई ने अभी बताया है कि भारत का फारेन एक्सचेंज पोजीशन जो है वह बहुत जटिल बन चुकी है। फारेन एक्सचेंज पोजीशन जाटिल बनने का मतलब यह है कि हमारा जो आर्थिक विकास है, हमारा जो प्लानिंग है, हमारी जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, जो कि इस फारेन एक्सचेंज से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन पर इसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसका क्या परिणाम हो सकता है, यह देखना हमारे लिये बहुत जरूरी है। आज हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज के मामले में पोजीशन यह है कि इन पांच महीनों में हम कम से कम तीस परसेंट अपने फारेन एक्सचेंज का खर्च कर चुके हैं और इस समय लगभग १०३ करोड़ हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज में है। ऐसी हालत में अगर हमारा ध्यान जा सकता है



[श्री मंत्री]

तो इसको और कम करने की तरफ नहीं बल्कि इसको बढ़ाने की तरफ ही जा सकता है। हमें देखना होगा कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज किस तरह से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, किस तरह से हासिल कर सकते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि अमरीका एंड इंडिया क्लब ने अपनी बैठक को बिना कोई मुद्दा बताये हुए स्थगित कर दिया है। उसकी हाल ही में एक बैठक हुई थी जिसमें यह निर्णय लिया गया था। इस लिहाज से देखा जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार पर एक चैलेंज आया है कि वह स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो कर देश का विकास खुद अपने प्रयत्नों से कर ले। हमारे प्रधान ने कुछ समय पहले हमें यह कहा था कि हमें बाहर के राष्ट्रों पर, बाहर के देशों पर अपना आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए निर्भर नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर अपना आर्थिक विकास करना चाहिये और इसको हमें करके दिखा देना चाहिये। अब मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अच्छा अवसर और एक अच्छा समय उपस्थित हो गया है जबकि हम यह बता सकते हैं कि दूसरे राष्ट्रों की मदद से नहीं बल्कि स्वयं अपनी ताकत से, अपने प्रयत्नों से अपने प्लान को कामयाब कर सकते हैं। यह जो चैलेंज उपस्थित हुआ है, इसका मुकाबला हमारे मंत्री महोदय सफलता पूर्वक करके दिखा सकेंगे ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

जहां तक फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने का प्रश्न है, ब्रिटेन जो कि यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट में शरीक होने जा रहा है, उसका हम पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, इसे भी हमें देखना चाहिये। अखबारों में यह निकला है कि ब्रिटेन के सेक्रेटरी इसी मास यहां आ रहे हैं और यहां पर वह हमारी सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ बात-चीत करेंगे। ब्रिटेन के उस में शरीक होने से क्या असर हम पर हो सकता है और क्या प्रभाव फारेन एक्सचेंज पर पड़ सकता है,

क्या प्रभाव हमारी एक्सपोर्ट्स पर पड़ सकता है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी के देखने की चीज है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस का बहुत बड़ा असर हम पर होगा वाला है, इसका असर हमारी एक्सपोर्ट्स पर बहुत ज्यादा होने वाला है। इस बाबत इसने फजस्वरूप जो नुकसान होने वाला है एक्सपोर्ट्स का, उसको भी हमें पुरा करना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस नुकसान की पूर्ति हम और ज्यादा अपनी एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ा कर ही कर सकते हैं। इस और आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह सब कुछ हांतों हुए भी मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हमारी सरकार फारेन एक्सचेंज के प्रश्न को अच्छी तरह से हल कर लेगी और जो कुछ भी संकट आया हमें दिखाई दे रहा है, उसमें से बड़ी अच्छी तरह से निकल सकेंगी। इस चैलेंज को हमें स्वीकार करना ही होगा और जो मार्केट है, उसको बढ़ाना होगा और नई नई मार्केट्स की खोज करनी होगी। यदि ऐसा करने में हम सफल हो गए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आयात जो संकट हमें दिखाई दे रहा है, उसको हम दूर करने में सफल हो जाएंगे।

एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ कमिशन हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने दिए हैं। रेल भाड़े में कुछ कमिशन दिया गया है, समुद्री फ्रेट में कुछ कमिशन दिया गया है और इसी प्रकार से रोड में माल का जो परिवहन होता है, उसमें भी कुछ कमी की गई है। यह जो किया गया है, ठीक किया गया है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ कुछ और भी बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। बाहर के मुल्कों में प्रदर्शनियां जो होती हैं या जो उनका आयोजन किया जाता है उनके सम्बन्ध में अक्सर लोगों को यह शिकायत रहती है और अक्सर लोगों का यह कहना है और हमारे पत्रों से भी ऐसा प्रतीत होता है और हमारे जो एक्सपर्ट लोग हैं, उन्होंने भी यही बताया है कि इन प्रदर्शनियों के सिलसिले में जिन भारतीयों को नियुक्त किया जाता है, उनको अपने महकमों का और

जो जो चीजें इन प्रदर्शनियों में प्रदर्शित की जाती हैं, उनकी पूरी पूरी जानकारी नहीं रहती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि इन प्रदर्शनियों का जो असर बाहर वालों पर होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाता है। यही हाल हमारे शो रूमज का है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उप-युक्त असर इन शो रूमज का और इन प्रदर्शनियों का कैसे हो सकता है और जिन मकसदों से इनका आयोजन किया जाता है या इनमें भाग लिया जाता है, वे मकसद पूरे होते हैं या नहीं, इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। वे आदमी इनमें रखे जाने चाहियें जो उन चीजों के बारे में जो कि वहाँ प्रदर्शित की जाती हैं, अच्छा ज्ञान रखते हों और जो भी जानकारी विदेशी लोग लेना चाहें, दे सकें हों।

वजट में हमने देखा है कि चाय, कपड़ा इत्यादि चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट करके हम काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में कमाने हैं। हमने यह भी देखा है कि सरकार ने एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी कम की है ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा माल वह बाहर भेजा जा सके। लेकिन फारेन एक्सचेंज की वर्तमान स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें और जो चीजें एक्सपोर्ट की जा सकती हैं, उनको एक्सपोर्ट करने का भी प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और इसके लिये अगर आवश्यकता हो तो कमिशन देने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। जो भी कमिशन देने की आवश्यकता हो, वे दे दिये जाने चाहियें। चाय के सम्बन्ध में हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछले दो सालों से या पिछले पांच सालों से चाय से हमारी आमदनी कम हो रही है और इसका कारण यह है कि सीलोन और अफ्रीका जैसे राष्ट्र भी आज हमारे कम्पीटीशन में आ खड़े हुए हैं। उनके कम्पीटीशन का किस तरह से जवाब दिया जा सकता है और किस तरह से हम उनके मुकाबले में खड़े हो सकते हैं, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। चाय के रेट को कम करके या चाय की परत को अच्छा बना कर, किसी भी तरह हो, उनका मुकाबला किया जाना चाहिये और

चाय के अपने एक्सपोर्ट को न केवल हमें कायम रखना चाहिये, बल्कि उसको और अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये।

ज्यूट भी फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने का बहुत अच्छा साधन रहा है। अब पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ कम्पीटीशन में आ गया है और इसका असर हमारी एक्सपोर्ट पर पड़ रहा है। इसी प्रकार से कपड़े के मामले में चीन और जापान हमारे साथ कम्पीट कर रहे हैं। इन कारणों से जूट और कपड़े की एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में जो शंकाएँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, उनका निराकरण किया जाना चाहिये। इन सब वस्तुओं का एक्सपोर्ट कैसे बढ़ सकता है, क्या इन पर ड्यूटी जो लगी हुई है उसको कम करके बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस पर विचार होना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन सब बातों पर आपका ध्यान जाएगा।

एक्सपोर्ट्स के बारे में एक मुदालियर कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ चुकी है। उस रिपोर्ट को हमारी सरकार ने किस हद तक स्वीकार किया है, यह सामने नहीं आया है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि उसकी सिफारिशों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस दृष्टि से स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा ताकि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ सकें और हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज का प्रश्न हल हो सके।

पिछली बार ज्वायंट कमेटी आफ पालिमेंट टू वर्क, सुपरबाइज एण्ड लुक इण्टू वि मेटर आफ एक्सपोर्ट्स की नियुक्ति का मुझाब आया था। उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह की कमेटी की इमलिये भी आवश्यकता महसूस होती है कि जो कुछ त्रुटियाँ हमारी रह जायगी या जो कमियाँ रह जाएंगी यह जो कमेटी बनेगी वह उन त्रुटियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करेगी ताकि उन त्रुटियों को दूर किया जा सके। यह जो प्रोपोजन था, इसका क्या बना है,

## [श्री मंत्री]

इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी रोशनी डालें। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह की की कमेटी बने तो अच्छा होगा और एक्सपोर्ट की जो कुछ चीजें हैं, उनमें उन्नति हो सकेगी।

इसी के साथ प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिये भी अभी यह कहा गया कि १९५६ का जो इण्डस्ट्रियल ऐक्ट था उसके सम्बन्ध में हम पब्लिक सेक्टर से हट कर प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। इसमें शंका नहीं कि इस समय हम पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ कुछ कम जा रहे हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। आज की जो हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था है उसको देखते हुए अगर हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मौका दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम इस में कोई बुरी चीज नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र बर्मा और सोलोन हैं। उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि इण्डस्ट्रीज पूरी तरह से नैशनलाइज हो जायेंगी। लेकिन आठ साल बाद ऐसा समय आ गया है जब उनको अपनी पालिसी को, जो उन्होंने बनाई थी, रिकसिडर करने की आवश्यकता हुई है, और वे इस तरह से घोषित कर रहे हैं कि वे अपने यहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मौका देने की बात सोच रहे हैं। इस तरह से हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को न बनने दें। और आज की परिस्थिति में वह पीछे पड़ा रहे, ऐसा ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है और न वह प्रैक्टिकली मुमकिन है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जब हम पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ देखते हैं तो कई शिकायतें सामने आती हैं कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर पूरी तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है। जो भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं उनमें से ५० फी सदी में ऐसी शिकायतें हैं कि वहां तत्काल काम नहीं होता है। वहां पर एफिशिएंसी नहीं है या वहां पर कम खर्च में काम नहीं होता है, या वहां पर इंट्रिटी नहीं है। इस तरीके से आज अलग

अलग शिकायतें पब्लिक सेक्टर की हो रही हैं। यह शिकायतें आज के समय में दुरुस्त होंनी आवश्यक हैं। साथ ही जो हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर का उत्पादन है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में और कम से कम कीमत में हो, इस की तरफ हमें अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर का माल कीमती बनेगा तो उसका नैचुरल परिणाम यह होगा कि ऊपर से जनता पर एडोशनल टैक्सेशन लगेगा या दूसरी चीज यह होगी कि उस कारखाने की क्वालिटी का स्टैंडर्ड घट जायेगा, या जो स्टैंडर्ड आना चाहिये वह नहीं आयेगा। इस लिये पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर जो माल बने वह अच्छा बने, यह भी हमारे ध्यान में रहना आवश्यक है।

इसके बाद एक चीज और मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ जो कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में है। स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का विकास जिस तरह से होना चाहिये, हम देख रहे हैं कि बैसे नहीं हो रहा है। खास खास एरियाज में उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंसेंट्रेशन हो रहा है। माहाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा ऐसा एरिया है जहां स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज करीब करीब निल के बराबर हैं। हम दस, बारस सालों से इसके बारे में सोच रहे हैं, लेकिन वहां पर स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला है। मैं मराठवाड़ा का जिक्र इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि वहां पर लैण्ड रिफार्म होने के बाद २४,००० लोगों को जमीन की मिल्कियत मिली है। किसी के पास बैसिक होल्डिंग है और किसी के पास फॅमिली होल्डिंग है। मतलब यह है कि कम जमीन है और कम जमीन पर वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन करें तो भी उनका काम ठीक से नहीं चलता है। अपनी फॅमिली का निर्वाह करने के लिये वहां के लोगों को ऐग्री इण्डस्ट्रीज की मदद लेनी पड़ती है। जब तक ऐग्री इण्डस्ट्रीज का सहारा नहीं लेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मराठ-

वाड़ा में, जो कि एक बैंकवर्ड एरिया है, विकास के लिहाज से ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जायें और उसकी उन्नति की जाय ।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि माण्डवाड़ा में तीन चार इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट्स शुरू करने की घोषणा की गई थी । मगर वहाँ पर एक भी इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट काम करने के लायक नहीं बनी है । इस प्रकार से जिन इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट्स की सिर्फ घोषणा की जाती रही है, उनको लिये देखा भी जाना चाहिये कि वे दरअसल काम कर रही हैं या नहीं । इस के लिये हम चाहते हैं कि आप जिस पालिसी को घोषित कर रहे हैं उस का एग्जिक्यूशन भी करें और मण्डवाड़ा जो कि बैंकवर्ड एरिया है वहाँ पर स्माल स्कोल इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज चलाने की तरफ ध्यान भी दें ।

**श्री राम सिंह (बहराइच) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह सदन व्यापार और उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करने जा रहा है । आधुनिक युग में संसार के सभी देशों में इस मंत्रालय का कितना महत्व है यह सदन के किसी सदस्य से छिपा नहीं है । देश की समृद्धि उसके वाणिज्य और उद्योग पर ही निर्भर रहती है । हमारे देश में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के बाद उद्योगों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये तथा देश के आर्थिक विकास तथा सर्वांगीण उन्नति के लिये पांच वर्षीय योजनाओं का निर्माण किया गया । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मुख्य ध्येय देश का औद्योगीकरण करना था । हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने प्रायः दुनिया के सभी अमीर देशों से कर्ज ले कर बहुत बड़े बड़े कारखानों का निर्माण कर दिया । उस में से कुछ कारखानों में उत्पादन भी प्रारम्भ हो गया है । परन्तु पूरे देश का औद्योगीकरण तो दूर की बात है, यह कारखाने कुछ बड़े बड़े शहरों में सरकार की अपनी

संपत्ति तथा सरकारी अफसरों के हुक्मत करने की चीज बन कर रह गये हैं । इस से देश के उन करोड़ों गरीब आदिमियों को क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ पहुँचा और उन के रहन सहन के स्तर में क्या उत्थान हुआ यह बतलाना अत्यन्त दुष्कर कार्य होगा । विदेशी सहायता ले कर हम बहुत बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोल सकते हैं . . .

**श्री वे . शि . पाटिल (यवतमाल) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण पढ़ सकते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बिल्कुल तो नहीं पढ़ सकते । पार्लियामेंट का प्रोमिजर तो यह है कि स्पीचेज पढ़ी नहीं चाहिये । मगर चूँकि इस दफा पहली बार चुन कर नये मेम्बर आये हैं, मैंने इस पर इतनी सख्ती से अमल नहीं किया । यह अफसोसनाक है क्योंकि यह डिबेट नहीं रहता । अगर बिल्कुल लिखा हुआ होगा तो इस का भी हवाला नहीं दिया जा सकता जो दूसरे मेम्बर साहब बोले हैं । पार्लियामेंट में तकरी पढ़ी नहीं जाती । मगर चूँकि मैंने कई आदिमियों को इजाजत दे दी है इस लिये मैं इन माननीय सदस्य से भी कुछ नहीं कह सकता । मगर आइन्दा के लिये मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ मेम्बर साहबान से कि ऐसी इजाजत नहीं हाँगी । जब उनको स्मोच करनी हाँगी तो बिना पढ़े हुये ही करनी हाँगी, इस के लिये वे तैयार रहें । इस वक्त तो मैं उन को इजाजत दे देता हूँ ।

**श्री राम सिंह :** विदेशी सहायता लेकर हम बहुत बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोल सकते हैं तथा विदेशों से आने वाले यात्रियों को वह कारखाने दिखा कर उन पर देश की झूठी उन्नति की शान की छाप छोड़ सकते हैं । परन्तु न मृदुली भर बड़े शहरों में बने हुए बहुत बड़े बड़े कारखानों में हम देश के लाख गाँवों का का उद्धार नहीं कर सकते । यही कारण था कि महात्मा गांधी ने सदा छोटे छोटे कल कारखाने तथा छोटी छोटी मिलें बनाने की राय

[श्री राम सिंह]

वी थी। वह यह जानते थे कि देश में सर्व-तो मुंबी उन्नति तभी हो सकती है जब देश के हर कोने में छिरी हुई ताकतों का, प्राकृतिक साधन वह जन बल का पूर्ण सदुपयोग होगा। हमारी योजनाओं में इसी बात की कमी है कि वह बहुत बड़े बड़े कारखाने तो खोल चुकी हैं पर ऐसी जगह जहाँ पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है और वहाँ की गरीब जनता को प्रत्यक्ष रूप में लाभ पहुँचाया जा सकता है, उन में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मिसाल के तौर पर हम पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का लेते हैं। देश के सबसे गरीब स्थानों में से वह एक है। परन्तु कोई ऐसी योजना अभी तक नहीं बनाई गई जिस में वहाँ के प्राकृतिक साधनों तथा जन बल का पूरा सदुपयोग किया जाय, और वहाँ की जनता को गरीबी में मुक्त किया जाय। मेरे जिले बहराइच का ही, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के एक तराई का जिला है, उदाहरण लीजिये। वह प्राकृतिक साधनों में भरपूर है परन्तु इसका किसी भी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई उल्लेख भी नहीं आया। यह मुन कर सदन का आश्चर्य होगा कि इस एक जिले में ही इतने प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिये प्राकृतिक साधन उपलब्ध है। मैं उन की सूची आप के सामने रखता हूँ। वहाँ पर जंगलों का इफरात है। वहाँ पर पहाड़ों के नजदीक होने के कारण जड़ी बूटियाँ बहुत हैं।

जड़ी बूटियों का अगर निर्यात हो तो उससे अच्छा काम हो सकता है। चूँकि वहाँ जड़ी बूटी पैदा होती है, इस लिये अगर औषधि निर्माण का काम भी वहाँ किया जाय तो अच्छे तरीके से हो सकता है।

वहाँ लाख की पैदावार भी होती है जो कि पक्के रंगों और दवाओं के निर्माण के काम में आती है। इस लिये अगर लाख उद्योग की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो यह

भी लाभकर हो सकता है। लाख की भाज चपड़ा उद्योग के लिये भी चारों तरफ जरूरत है और चपड़ा की बहुत बड़ी मांग है। लाख वहाँ काफी तादाद में होता है और अगर वहाँ लोगों को उत्साह दिलाया जाय तो इसमें बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है।

बहराइच जिले में एक छोटे से स्थान पर एक चीनी की मिल है। समूचे जिले के अन्दर चीनी मिलों के लिये बहुत बड़ा स्थान है लेकिन और कोई मिल नहीं है। तो वहाँ चीनी का उद्योग भी किया जा सकता है।

इधर कुछ सालों से वहाँ जूट का कारोबार भी बढ़ रहा है और कई हजार टन की जूट की पैदावार होती है। अगर वहाँ जूट मिल खोली जाय तो बोरे, टाट आदि चीजें बनायी जा सकती है।

वहाँ जंगलों के अन्दर रेशम के लिये भी जरिया है। वहाँ रेशम के कीड़े पालने के लिये शहतूत के जंगल लगाये गये हैं और इस काम के लिये गवर्नमेंट के बड़े बड़े फारेस्ट मौजूद हैं। अगर वहाँ रेशम का उद्योग किया जाय तो वह भी बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है।

चूँकि वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट के बड़े बड़े फारेस्ट हैं, इस लिये वहाँ फरनीचर का काम भी अच्छी तरह से चलाया जा सकता है जैसा कि बरेली आदि जगहों में चल रहा है। प्लाई वुड और हार्ड बोर्ड आदि चीजें भी वहाँ अच्छे तरीके से बनायी जा सकती है।

लकड़ी की वहाँ काफी इफरात है। इस लिये कृषि औजारी को बनाने का काम भी वहाँ अच्छे तरीके से चलाया जा सकता है।

वहां दियामलाई में काम आने वाली लकड़ी, सेमल, के बड़े बड़े जंगल हैं और लोग उस लकड़ी को बाहर भेजते हैं। यदि वहां दियामलाई का उद्योग किया जाय तो वह उद्योग भी अच्छे तरीके से चल सकता है।

वहां जंगल के अन्दर कत्था भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो सकता है और कत्था वहां कुछ होता भी है। देश के अन्दर कत्थे की बड़ी मांग है। अगर इस उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय तो वहां बहुत बड़ी उत्पाद में कत्था निकाला जा सकता है।

वहां पर जंगल है। इस लिये कुछ लोगों ने छोटे छोटे डेयरी फार्म कायम कर रखे हैं। लेकिन ये छोटे हैं और उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। अगर इस काम को थोड़ा सा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये तो जैसे अलीगढ़, आगरा आदि की तरफ बड़े बड़े डेयरी फार्म हैं ऐसे वहां भी स्थापित किये जा सकत हैं और दूध उद्योग वहां अच्छे पैमाने पर किया जा सकता है।

जंगल के अन्दर उधर एक तरह की लता होती है जिससे रस्सा बनाया जा सकता है और एक घास होती है उसमें भी लोग रस्सा बनाते हैं। इस लिये वहां पर रस्सा उद्योग को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकता है।

बैंत वहां बहुत ज्यादा लगता है। अगर सारे बैंत के जंगल को मिलाया जाय तो दम पंद्रह मील का एरिया बैंत का होगा। आज बैंत की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर कोशिश की जाय तो इसका उद्योग भी वहां चालू किया जा सकता है।

वहां झीलें बहुत हैं जिनमें नरकुल पंदा होता है। उसमें चटाईयां और परदे बनाये जा सकत हैं। इसका भी वहां अच्छा काम हो सकता है।

उधर झीलों के अन्दर गोंद होता है। उससे शीतलपाटी बनाई जाती। शीतलपाटी की बहुत मांग है। शीतलपाटी का उद्योग वहां चालू किया जा सकता है। उसको भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये।

उधर कागज बनाने के लिये लुगदी भी मिल सकती है। इस लिये अगर कोशिश की जाये तो वहां पेपर मिल कायम करने की भी गुंजाइश है।

जिस प्रकार कानपुर में चमड़े का उद्योग है वैसे वहां भी स्थापित किया जा सकता है। वहां नेपाल गंज में कुछ वर्षों से यह काम हो भी रहा है। हमारे जिले में बबूल की छाल बहुत मिल सकती है जो कि चमड़ा उद्योग में काम आती है। अगर वहां चमड़ा उद्योग शुरू किया जाये तो अच्छी तरह चल सकता है।

शहद की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। वहां शहद बहुत ज्यादा होता है जो उपयोग तक में नहीं आता। अगर इकट्ठा किया जाये तो हमारा अनुमान है कि वहां हजारों मन शहद मिल सकता है जिसका अपने देश के अन्दर इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है और उसको बाहर भी भेजा जा सकता है।

**श्री बड़े :** सर्वोदय को भोजना चाहिये।

**श्री राम सिंह :** उधर झीलों में मछलियां बहुत पायी जाती हैं। तो वहां मत्स्य पालन उद्योग भी किया जा सकता है।

पशुपालन का काम करके ऊन वगैरह का काम भी वहां अच्छी तरह चल सकता है। वहां लोग एक तरह का नमदा बनाते हैं जो बिछाने के काम आता है। उसका लोग जाड़ों में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उधर उसकी मांग है, श्वर मांग नहीं है। कोशिश की जाये तो वह काम भी वहां अच्छा चल सकता है।

बरतनों की मांग बहुत है और वहां पर कई जगह इसका काम होता है लेकिन छोटे

[श्री राम सिंह]

पैमाने पर होता है। अगर उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये तो वह काम भी वहां बड़े पैमाने पर चल सकता है।

चूंकि वह जंगल के किनारे का तराई का इलाका है इसलिए वहां पर सरसों बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में पैदा होती है और उसको बाहर भेजा जाता है। अगर कोशिश की जाये तो वहां पर अच्छे पैमाने पर तेल उद्योग चलाया जा सकता है।

उधर पत्थर वगैरह काफी तादाद में पाये जाते हैं जोकि सफेदी बनाने के काम में आ सकता है। सफेदी की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। वहां पर लकड़ी की मुविधा है इसलिए इस काम को भी वहां अच्छे तरीके से चलाया जा सकता है। वहां पर इमली और तेंदू के पेड़ काफी तादाद में हैं और उनकी लकड़ी ऐसी है जो विस्फोटक पदार्थ बनाने के काम में आ सकती है। उनके सूखे बक्कलों से विस्फोटक पदार्थ तैयार किये जा सकते हैं और यह उद्योग वहां पर कायम किया जा सकता है।

वहां पर सीमेंट के लिए एक तरह की मिट्टी पाई गई थी। वहां के उद्योगपतियों ने उस के लिए पहले कोशिश की थी और इसलिए वहां सीमेंट उद्योग भी चलाया जा सकता है।

उधर यह तेल और इत्र वगैरह का भी थोड़ा काम होता है लेकिन यह काम अभी बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं चल रहा है। इसको अगर प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय तो इसका भी उद्योग वहां पर स्थापित किया जा सकता है।

अब एक ऐसी जगह जहां पर कि इतने प्रकार के उद्योग हों और जिन से कि देश को काफी लाभ पहुंच सकता है, उद्योग मंत्री महोदय को उधर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनको चलाने के लिए वहां पर प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। ऐसा करके वे अवश्य देश को लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं और उसको समृद्ध बना सकते हैं। बस मैं इस से ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):**  
The most immediate problem before the country today, especially before the industrial world, is the shortage of foreign exchange. The Aid India Club has created a very critical situation for us.

You Sir, were very kind to entertain some of us yesterday in the Constitution Club. While speaking there, Shri Dhebarbhai described the meaning of the Club as to get together, and also as a *danda* to hit. The members of the Aid India Club are experts and excel in both. Whatever may be their attitude, we are still very grateful to them for all the help and assistance that they have given. I am also grateful to them for having created this critical situation for our country, because it will make us rise to a man, and I think the challenge must be accepted by one and all in the country, and especially by the industrial people, those who are concerned with it, both in their own interests in the long run and also in the interests of the country.

I am very happy that the Government has created a new Ministry of International Trade and put it in the charge of a dynamic personality. Although young, he is quite experienced, and has tremendous force and drive. I will refer to a simile from the *Maha Bharata* if you will permit me. The *Pandavas* were in difficulty and the *Kauravas* had organised the *chakra vyuha*. International or global trade today is so complicated and difficult that it is something like a *Chakra vyuha*, especially for a new nation which is just coming up and wants to trade in the international market. It is something like going through the *chakra vyuha*. When in the absence of *Arjuna*, *Yudhishtira*, *Bhima* and all the other great warriors found it very difficult to get in, they had to rely on *Abhimanyu*, and when *Abhimanyu* was going ahead,

all the others put together gave him assistance, although that assistance was not of much avail, and the result was not very good, for, Abhimanyu was unfortunately killed. Similarly, the situation here is not less difficult, and the Government has found an Abhimanyu, but I hope he will not be left alone. Although I have given this simile, I am in right earnest when I feel that all the Ministries concerned must put their resources and their intelligence together to give assistance to this Ministry so that our export is promoted. Because, after all, what are we exporting? Our total national gross produce is Rs. 11,000 crores; and we are exporting something about Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 crores a year. It is hardly 5 to 6 per cent of the total production in the country. Other nations which have much larger production in the world, are exporting out of their production 10 to 12 per cent or even more. If we want to get through our difficulty, even if there is an annual increase of Rs. 100 crores in exports, that would be only sufficient for the present. Although our capacity should be increasing more and more every year, Rs. 100 crores is not much. It is just 1 per cent of the total production that we are having in the country, both agricultural and industrial. The only thing is whether we can properly organise and co-ordinate our efforts both in Government and in industry and agriculture. If proper co-ordination is done and full efforts are made, I have no doubt that this can very well be achieved.

Apart from earning foreign exchange by export, I think we will rise as a nation and earn the prestige all over the world that we mean business. Otherwise, the situation is such that we will be humiliated, and unless we get the aid from the Aid India Club and other foreign countries without any strings or without humiliation, we must not

accept that. I say this not because of national pride. It is not only applicable to our own country but we must not create a precedent by which other smaller nations who are also going to get and are getting aid from other countries will lose their self-respect. We can preserve that by setting an example which would be creditable to our nation. In the international situation today we must also be able to create that sort of atmosphere.

For that reason I would appeal also to the industrial people all over the country that they should put together all their efforts. Whatever reasonable and minimum assistance that they should have must be given by Government. The Government should also look into their genuine difficulties and give them all the assistance which they genuinely require. If that is so, there would be no difficulty. I do not see any difficulty then that we should not be able to export the quantity of materials that is desired by us.

For exporting, we have necessarily to produce more in our country, in industries as well as in agriculture. In the agricultural field we have not much land available now because most of the land which is cultivable is already under cultivation. But intensive cultivation can be resorted to. The Agriculture and Food Ministry has taken many steps; but the results are not very encouraging. All the steps that are being taken do not properly reach the kisans, the agricultural labour and the land owners in the villages. There is red-tapism in between. Taccavis and other things are not properly given to them in suitable times and a lot of misuse is made in between. If all this red-tapism can be removed and if taccavi and other assistance is properly given to them at the proper time it will be good. Even the manure sometimes does not go to them in time. They get it after the monsoon is over and the crop is finished. What can they



[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

do? If these things are properly co-ordinated, it will do good.

17 hrs.

I will give a story which I read in an American magazine. A small school boy was coming from the school. He had taken some money from his mother to get a pair of new socks because he had torn his socks. He forgot and came home. He asked his sister whether she would mend his socks for him. She said, 'No'. He asked his mother and she also gave some excuse and the aunt also did the same. The poor boy was left in a worry as to how he will have socks before he went to school the next day. Later on, the mother felt some sympathy for the boy. So, when the boy slept she mended the socks and cut it slightly. Then the aunt did the same thing and the sisters did the same thing. With the result the socks were hardly there and when the boy got up in the morning he found that there was almost nothing and he could not wear them. Co-operation was there but co-ordination was not. If proper planning, proper co-ordination and co-operation were there, the difficulties would not be there. This co-ordination is lacking in our management and because of that many difficulties are arising. The industrialists have to face many genuine difficulties. When they approach the Government officers even for their genuine difficulties they find, not always but often, as if the Government officers are obliging them. They forget that people are contributing by their industrial development and they are also striving and sacrificing and doing all that the labour does or the Government or the country requires of them. In that if the Government officers assist them properly and promptly things can be very much improved. If these protections are given to the industrial world and if a challenge is made to them on a patriotic cause, I do not think the industrial world will be

lacking in coming forward to show the size of exports which will be the pride of the country.

**श्री अचल सिंह (भागरा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्री और कामर्स हमारे देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। वगैर इंडस्ट्री के कोई भी देश उन्नति या तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। दूसरी लड़ाई के पेश्तर हमारे भारतवर्ष में उद्योगों या इंडस्ट्रीज का बहुत अभाव था, यहां तक कि मुई या दीया-सलाई तक बाहर से आती थी, क्योंकि अंग्रेजों की यह पालिसी थी कि हर एक चीज बाहर से मंगाई जाये और हिन्दुस्तानियों को यहां पर इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने का कोई मौका न दिया जाये। दुर्भाग्य या मौभाग्य से दूसरी लड़ाई शुरू हुई। उस वकत तमाम चीजों का अभाव हो गया और भारतवर्ष में इस बात की आवश्यकता हुई कि यहां इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू की जाये और तब इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन मिला। खुशकिस्मती से हम १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को आजाद हुए और देश की सन्ना हमारे हाथ में आई। शुरू के तीन चार वर्ष काफी गड़बड़ और बहुत ही परेशानी के थे, लेकिन हमारे तज्ज्कार नेताओं ने, हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने उस स्थिति को काबू में किया और फ्रस्ट फ्राइव-यीअर प्लान को चलाया, जिस के बाद सैंकड और थर्ड फ्राइव-यीअर प्लान्ज भी चलाये गये।

शुरू में हमारी इंडस्ट्री बहुत पीछे थी, लेकिन फ्रस्ट फ्राइव-यीअर प्लान में, जो कि २२०० करोड़ रुपये की थी, कई सौ करोड़ रुपया लाज-स्केल, मीडियम स्केल और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए रखा गया। इस के साथ ही दस्तकारियों, हाथ की इंडस्ट्रीज—जैसे खादी का काम और हैंडलूम का काम है—को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया गया, ताकि बड़ी और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज साथ साथ चलें और तरक्की करें।

भारतवर्ष इतना बड़ा देश है कि इस में इंडस्ट्री का पनपाना कोई मामूली काम नहीं है।

इस के अतिरिक्त यह एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है। यहां के अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग खेती करते हैं, जब कि दूसरे देशों में—इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया और पोलैंड आदि में—मुश्किल से पंद्रह बीस परसेंट आदमी खेती का काम करते हैं और अस्सी परसेंट आदमी इंडस्ट्रीज में लगे हुए हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज के जरिये ही कोई देश खुशहाल हो सकता है। हमारे देश की गरीबी का कारण खास तौर पर यही है कि हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्री की प्रगति और विकास का मौका नहीं मिला है और कृषि भी कम दर्जे पर है और अविकसित है। यहां पर आठ-साल बाढ़ें आती हैं और फ़मल अच्छी नहीं होती है, जिस के कारण लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया जाता है। इस तरीके से लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलता है कि वे अपनी इंडस्ट्री को पनपा सकें।

खुशी की बात है कि फ़र्ट और सैकंड फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लानज के बाद अब थर्ड फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान का प्रथम वर्ष लग गया है और हम इंडस्ट्री की प्रगति की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। इस वक्त हमारी इंडस्ट्री दो सौ गुना, बल्कि ढाई सौ, तीन सौ गुना हो गई है। सिलाई की मशीनों का उत्पादन कई सौ गुना हो गया है। पहले साइकलें यहां पर बाहर से आती थीं, लेकिन अब दस बारह लाख साइकलें इस देश में बनती हैं। साइकलों का उत्पादन भी कई सौ गुना हो गया है। इसी तरह बिजली के पंखे और दूसरी मशीनें बनती हैं। इन के अलावा केमिकलज, फ़र्टिलाइजर और लोहे के बड़े बड़े कारखाने कायम किये गये हैं। पहले पचास लाख टन लोहा बाहर से आता था अब वह आना बन्द हो गया है और हम ने यहां पर लोहे के बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोल दिये हैं, जिस से वे करोड़ों रुपये बचा लिये गये हैं, जो कि लोहे के लिए विदेशों में जाते थे और उन से हम अपने देश की इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की दे रहे हैं।

फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का भी सवाल है। अगर हम कच्चा माल बाहर भेजें और पक्का माल

न भेज, तो फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का नुक़सान होता है। बाहर से तरह तरह की मशीनों को मंगाने के लिए फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च किया जाता है। एक समय था कि कई सौ करोड़ रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज में था, लेकिन आज मुश्किल से सौ, सवा सौ करोड़ रुपया रह गया है, क्योंकि इस वक्त हम अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज इस वक्त काफी तरक्की कर रही हैं। जो कोई विदेशी लोग यहां आते हैं और हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को देखते हैं, तो वे हैरत में आ जाते हैं, क्योंकि पिछले दस वर्षों में भारत ने खास तौर पर इंडस्ट्री में जो तरक्की की है, वह कल्पना के बाहर की बात है।

इसी तरह मे चाय, काटन और रबर उद्योग में भी काफी तरक्की की गई है और जूट उद्योग का भी बहुत विकास हुआ है। हर तरह से इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि हम मैल्फ-सपोटिंग हो जाय। मुझे विश्वास है कि हम चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में मैल्फ-सपोटिंग हो जायंगे। इस वक्त संसार में मुकाबले की दौड़ लगी हुई है। हर देश इस बात की कोशिश में है कि हम अपनी जरूरत अपने आप पूरी करें, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ही ऐसा मुल्क है, जिस को करोड़ों रुपये का माल बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि इस में भी कमी हो गई है और अब हम बहुत सा माल बाहर भेजते हैं। एक समय था कि हम को करोड़ों रुपये का कपड़ा विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता था। आज हमारी टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री ने इतनी तरक्की की है कि देख कर संतोष होता है। करोड़ों गज कपड़ा विदेशों में भेजा जाता है। पहले लंकाशायर, मैनचेस्टर और अमरीका से यहां कपड़ा आता था, लेकिन आज करोड़ों रुपये का कपड़ा वहां जाता है। यह बड़े संतोष का विषय है। हम आशा करते हैं कि यह मिनिस्ट्री जो प्रयत्न कर रही है, उस से हमारा देश बहुत जल्दी मैल्फ-सपोटिंग हो जायगा।

[श्री अचल सिंह]

नुमायशें काफी लाभदायक होती हैं। नुमायशें इस लिए की जाती हैं कि सब देशों की कम्पैरेटिव तरक्की मालूम हो जाये—यह मालूम हो जाये कि हमारे देश ने और अन्य देशों ने क्या प्रगति की है। हाल ही में दिल्ली में दो बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल फ़ेयर हो चुके हैं, जिन में हमारे देश की और संसार के अन्य देशों की इंडस्ट्रीज ने भाग लिया। उन से लोगों ने महसूस किया कि अन्य देशों ने और अपने देश ने इंडस्ट्री में कितनी उन्नति की है और हमारे यहां क्या कमियां हैं और किस तरह उनको पूरा किया जा सकता है।

मुझे आगरा डिविजन इंडस्ट्रियल एग्जिहिबिशन के साथ सम्बद्ध होने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था, जिस का उद्घाटन माननीय मंत्री, श्री मनुभाई शाह, ने किया था। उन की इच्छा थी कि वह आगरा की इंडस्ट्रीज को देखें। एग्जिहिबिशन में उन इंडस्ट्रीज को देख कर उन को संतोष और खुशी हुई। आगरा की डिविजन की १०५ इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर मौजूद थीं। लेकिन छोटी इंडस्ट्री वालों ने शिकायत कि हम को रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिलता है। वे बड़े हेन्डीकैप्ड रहते हैं और उन को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। वे मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे आगरे से बहुत गा माल अफ्रीका आदि को जाता है। खास तौर से मोटर पार्ट्स जाने हैं, वहां पर शू इंडस्ट्री बहुत बड़ी है, लाखों जाड़े विदेशों, खास तौर से रशिया, जर्मनी और जेल्ड, को जाते हैं। उस के वास्ते भी रा मैटीरियल की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह से बैंगल इंडस्ट्री है, जिस के लिये फिरोजाबाद बहुत मशहूर है। वहां पर बैंगल्स बनती हैं, काच का सामान बनता है, जो कि तीन या चार करोड़ रुपये का होता है और विदेशों को, खास तौर से ईस्ट सशिया को, जाता है। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि इस ओर हमारे मंत्री महोदय पूरा ध्यान दें। जो रा मैटीरियल

की कमी है उस को पूरा करें, तभी हमारी दिक्कतें ठीक हो उकती हैं। हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, जैसे कि फर्टिलाइजर के हैं, पेनसिलीन के हैं, बेबल के हैं। भोपाल में बड़ा कारखाना खुल रहा है। इसी तरीके से बहुत कारखाने और भी खुल रहे हैं। कुछ खुल रहे हैं और कुछ खुल गये हैं, और कुछ में काम शुरू हो गया है या शुरू होने वाला है। इन में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आने वाले पांच सालों में हमारा देश सेल्फ सपॉर्ग हो जायेगा और जो हमारे ८० फी सदी आदमी खेतों में लगे हुए हैं उन में से कम से कम १५ या २० फी सदी आदमी इंडस्ट्रीज में लग जायेंगे और हमारा देश खुशहाल हो सकेगा। आज हम चाहते हैं कि भविष्य में हमारी पर कॅपिटल इनकम बढ़े। वह तभी बढ़ेगी जब हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ेगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस तरह पूरा ध्यान दें और रा मैटीरियल गैरवाई करने का पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे।

जो डिमान्ड्स गम्बी गई हैं, मैं उन का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री बड़े :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री, वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग की जो डिमान्ड्स हैं उन पर मुझे थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालना है, लेकिन मैं उन का थोड़ा सा विोध करता हूँ। उस का कारण यह है कि वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग के अन्दर जो प्लैनिंग की गई है वह प्लैनिंग बहुत अच्छी है परन्तु जो उस का एग्जिक्यूशन है वह बहुत खराब है।

Hardly has said in Test of Duber-villes:

"Ill-judged execution of the well-judged plan and the call seldom produces the comer."

इसी तरह से प्लैनिंग बेल जज्ड है, हम ३४ करोड़ पया खादी उद्योग के लिये खर्च

करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उस का एग्जिक्यूशन इल जज्ड है। जब हम खादी उद्योग को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश में और सारे भारत में जितना रुखा हम खादी पर खर्च करते हैं वह दरअसल खादी उद्योग में जो बुनकर हैं उन के काम में नहीं आता है। मैं ने देखा है कि सन् १९५३ के पहले खादी उद्योग बोर्ड या आल इंडिया खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रिज बोर्ड तैयार हुआ। उस के बाद सन् १९५६ में वह आल इंडिया खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रिज कमिशन हो गया लेकिन उस में परिवर्तन केवल नाम का हुआ। जिस बोर्ड को मैंने देखा है वह बोर्ड एक अनायालय जैसा हो गया है। लेकिन अनायालय किस के लिये ? देश में तीन तरह के लोग हैं : धीरे, काले और निकाले। चील जो लोग हैं उन के वास्ते तो वह है ही, लेकिन जो डिस्प्रन्टल्ड एलिमेंट्स कांग्रेस के हैं, जिन के लिये कोई उद्योग नहीं रहा, जो संसद में पद यात्रा करते करते और दही खाते खाते थक गये हैं, उन के लिये खादी बोर्ड तैयार हो गया है, जो मध्य प्रदेश में है। वहां उन्हें पेंशन मिलता है। अगर कार्य करने के वास्ते रुखा दिया जाता है तो वहां कार्य तो कुछ होता नहीं। मैं ने देखा है कि खादी का पहला उद्देश्य यह था कि ग्रामों में प्रत्येक आदमी का काम मिले। प्रत्येक बुनकर अपनी उदरपूर्ति करे। काश्तकार भी कुछ समय अनएम्प्लायड रहता है। जब उस के पास खाना समय हो तो वह कुछ कार्य करे। लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि बुनकरों को कोई उद्योग नहीं मिलता है। बुनकर अपने उद्योग को छोड़ कर शहरों में आ गये। तेल का धन्धा भी डूब गया। तेली भी शहर में आ गये और खादी उद्योग बोर्ड की मार्फत तेल घानी उद्योग निकला, तेल कुटीर उद्योग निकला, और उस में सब कांग्रेस भक्त, जो खादी की पीपी पहनने वाले हैं, रख लिये गये। अब एक तरफ तेल घानी उद्योग चलने लगा और दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहां एक्स्प्लोर

को भी परवानगी मिल गई। चार चार जिनिंग फैक्ट्रियां थी, उन की जगह चार आयल मिल्स चलती हैं। चार चार आयल मिल्स खुलने से घानी उद्योग का जो तेल होता है उसे कोई खरीदता नहीं। उस के लिये सप्लाइ रक्खी है १ रु० १ आ० लेकिन उस का कोई उपयोग नहीं करता क्योंकि जो आयल मिल का तेल होता है वह सस्ता पड़ता है।

अब हमें देखना है कि दरअसल कामर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट की पालिसी क्या होनी चाहिये। ग्रामों में यदि ग्रामोद्योग चलाना है, यदि वहां खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन देना है तो वहां पर कारखानों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिये। लेकिन वह तो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की बात हमेशा कहते हैं। जिस तरह से गायत्री मंत्र का जप होता है उसी तरह से वे सब जगह से सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की बात करते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते क्या हैं कि कैपिटलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी बढ़ रही है। जहां पर हम मुनते हैं कि सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी करना है वहां हम देखते हैं कि कैपिटलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी है जितने भी कैपिटलिस्ट हैं वह मंत्री के पास जाते हैं और अपने कारखाने के लिये परवानगी ले आते हैं। फोरन आयल मिल तैयार हो जाती है। यदि आज देखा जाय तो बुनकर उद्योग, खादी उद्योग, धान कुटीर उद्योग, हाथ से बुटे चावल का उद्योग, यह सब खत्म कर दिये गये हैं और जो डिस्प्रन्टल्ड लोग कांग्रेस के हैं, जो एक तरह से लेजी या आइडल लोग हैं, उन को वहां पर पाला जा रहा है। उस का जो उपयोग होना चाहिये वह दरअसल इस प्रकार होना चाहिये। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जैसे हमारी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटियां हैं, खादी का निर्माण करने वाली सोसायटियां हैं उन को पैसा दे कर उन से बुनकरों का काम लेना

[श्री अचल सिंह]

चाहिये। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि वहाँ पर भी बड़ी रड़बड़ी होती है। वहाँ उनके हिसाब में घोटाला है। बराबर आडिट उन का होता नहीं है। इस के बाद मैं ने देखा कि वे दूसरे लोगों को मजदूर रखते हैं। बुनकरों को अलग रख कर दूसरे मजदूरों से काम करा कर खादी तैयार कराई जाती है। खादी आ गई तो कोई खादी का स्टोक लेता नहीं है। वह पड़ा का पड़ा रह जाता है। अब उस स्टोक को क्या करना चाहिये? बड़ा विचार हुआ। तब हमारे शासन ने ठहराया कि जो बेचारे गरीब फॉय क्लास के कर्मचारी हैं उन की वरदियाँ खादी की कर दी जायें। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के शासन ने दस लाख वरदियों के लिये खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन से खादी खरीद लिया। अब बेचारे चपरासियों को जो अच्छा कपड़ा मिलता था मिलों में उस की जगह पर उन को खादी उद्योग की वरदियों को पहनना पड़ा। और वह खादी भी ऐसी कि तीन तीन चार चार महान में फट जाती है और बेचारे चपरासी कांग्रेस के नाम से चिल्ला रहे हैं। दस लाख वरदियों के लिये जो हमारे इन्दौर काटन टेक्स्टाइल मिल में कपड़ा खरीदा जाता था वह बन्द हो गया। मिल्स का इतना नुकसान हुआ। इधर खादी के लिये सबीसडी देने थे। खादी की वरदियाँ तैयार हुई, यूनिफॉर्म तैयार हो गई। चपरासी मजान उड़ाने लगे, जिस को मुन कर मुझे दुःख होता है। वह कहने लगे कि देखा, अब तो खादी की टोपी पहनने को मिल गई है, लाइसेंस मिल गया है भूटाचार करने का। डाई आने की टोपी काढक्कन सिर पर आ गया। इस तरह की बातों से शासन के बारे में जनता में काफी असन्तोष पैदा हो गया, और वह भी खादी उद्योग की वजह से।

अगर इस काम को ठीक से चलाना है तो हमारे कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट को इस पर विचार करना होगा कि इस

में किस तरह से सुधार किया जा सकता है। इस में जो डिफेक्ट हो उनको दूर करना चाहिये। इस के बारे में मैं पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी की राय बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्टॉक्स ये वह किस प्रकार खर्च किये गये। इस के बारे में पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी की राय है कि जो भी स्टॉक्स थे उन के सम्बन्ध में काफी घोटाला हुआ है खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में। मेरी विनती है कि अगर खादी ग्रामोद्योग को बढाना है, ग्राम की इकाई का निर्माण करना है और महात्मा जी ने जो उद्देश्य रक्खा था ग्रामों को स्वावलम्बी बनाने का, अगर दरअसल इस डिपार्टमेंट को उसे स्वावलम्बी बनाना है तो इस पर ठीक से विचार करना चाहिये। यदि वह स्वावलम्बी नहीं बनता तो इसमें क्या खराबी है इसका आपको विचार करना चाहिए, लेकिन इसका कोई विचार नहीं करता।

हमने देखा है कि प्रत्येक कारखाने में जहाँ जहाँ सबसिडी और ग्रांट दी जाती है, उसका हिसाब नहीं लिया जाता और उसमें घोटाला होता है। इसीलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रत्येक बुनकर, प्रत्येक चमार और प्रत्येक तेली को सबसिडी देकर उनके काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए और ग्राम को इकाई मान कर इस काम को चलाया जाए। ऐसा होगा तभी ग्राम स्वावलम्बी हो सकेगा।

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :** ऐसी ही योजना शुरू हुई है।

**श्री बड़े :** योजना है लेकिन हम तैयार करने लगे थे गणपति को और बना दिया बन्दर। ऐसी स्थिति है। आपका कहना ठीक है कि योजना है लेकिन उसके अनुसार काम नहीं हो रहा है योजना का एग्जीक्यूशन ठीक से नहीं होता।

अब मैं काटन और टेक्स्टाइल को तरफ़ आता हूँ। मेरा एरिया काटन और ग्राउण्ड नट

प्रोड्यूसिंग एरिया है। खानदेश में भी यही स्थिति है। लेकिन हमारे काम में गवर्नमेंट का बड़ा हस्तक्षेप होता है। शासन का हस्तक्षेप बहुत ज्यादा है और हर तरफ कण्ट्रोल लगा हुआ है जिससे काम करने में कठिनाई होती है।

पहले जब किसान काटन बोने जाता है, तो उसके लिये एक आर्डर है काटन कण्ट्रोल आर्डर कि अमुक स्थान में अमुक प्रकार का बीज बोया जाए और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो १००० रुपया फाइन या ६ महीने की सजा हो जाएगी। किसान घबरा जाता है कि हमको तो बोना है पर हमको सोड सरकार से लेना होगा और उसके आर्डर के अनुसार बोना होगा। तो सबसे पहले तो यह बड़ी जबरदस्ती है। इसके बाद जब काटन तैयार करके जिनिंग फैक्टरी में डाला जाता है, तो वहां उसकी मीलिंग और फ्लोर प्राइम मुकरर की जाती है, ४०० रुपया लॉअर और ६०० रुपया मीलिंग प्राइम फिक्स् की जाती है। ४०० प्राइम उन वक्त तक रहती है जब तक कि कार्तकार अपनी पैदावार को मार्केट में नहीं लाता। उसके बाद जब कौरीटलिस्ट उसको खरीद लेते हैं तो उसकी कीमत ६०० हो जाती है।

अगर छोटे छोटे माहूकारों ने काटन को खरीद लिया तो फिर सरकार का हस्तक्षेप होता है। इस काम के लिये सरकार ने रिविज-जेशन आफ काटन बेल्स एक्ट तैयार कर लिया है। उसका अर्थ यह है कि इतने बेल अमुक मिल को देने होंगे और इतने बेल दूसरे मिल को देने होंगे। इस प्रकार के कण्ट्रोल में लोग तंग आ गए हैं। मैं देखना हूँ कि जितना जितना ज्यादा कानून बनाया जाता है और अकपूर रखे जाते हैं उतना ही अप्टाचार और रेडटे-पिज्म बढ़ता है।

रिविजेशन होने के बाद काटन यार्न तैयार होता है। उस पर भी कण्ट्रोल है। जो बुनकरों को यार्न दिया जाता है उस पर कण्ट्रोल है और उसकी प्राइम बंधी हुई है। जो

काटन मिल में जाता है और उससे जो कपड़ा बनता है उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी हुई है। उसका प्राइस कण्ट्रोल है। तो इस तरह से काटन बोने से लेकर और कपड़ा बनाने तक उस पर तरह तरह का कण्ट्रोल रहता है। और इस काम के लिये तरह तरह की कमेटियां और दूसरी संस्थाएं हैं जैसे इण्डस्ट्रीज (डेवेलप-मेंट एण्ड रेग्यूलेशन ऐक्ट), इण्डियन काटन मिल्स फीडरेशन, टैरिफ कमीशन काटन टैक्स-टाइल फण्ड कमेटी, १९६१, फैक्टरी इन्स्पेक्शन स्कीम और बहुत सी हैं। इसके अलावा स्टेट का कानून, काटन टैक्सटाइल आर्डर, है और उसके अन्तर्गत स्टेट हस्तक्षेप करती है। इन सब बातों से लोग काफी तंग आ गए हैं। और उन्होंने काटन एरिया के अन्दर मूंगफनी बोना शुरू कर दिया है। और बहुत से एरिया में हमारे यहां और खानदेश में जहां पहले काटन होता था अब ग्राउण्ड नट होता है। अगर सरकार तीन चार साल पहले के फिगर देखे और उनकी आजकल के फिगर में तुलना करे तो उसको मालूम होगा कि काटन का एरिया कितना कम हो गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपने काटन टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री को पूरी तरह मेंट्रलाइज करके रखा है और काटन बोने से लेकर आब्वर तक इस काम में आपका बड़ा हस्तक्षेप होता है इसी से आज देश में काटन की कमी पड़ रही है।

जब लोगों ने काटन की जगह ग्राउण्ड नट पैदा करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया तो काटन जिनिंग फैक्टरीज की जगह ग्राउण्ड नट आइल मिल्स शुरू हो गयीं। उन पर सरकार ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी और जो चार चार पांच पांच एक्सपैरिज वाले कारखाने थे उन पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बड़े कौरीटलिस्टों ने बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोल दिये और छोटे लोग मारे गए।

अब मैं हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री की तरफ घाना चाहता हूँ। हैडलूम के बारे में सरकार को यह नीति हुई कि इसको पावर में चलाया जाए। इस पर जितनी कपड़ा मिलें हैं उन्होंने शिकायत

[श्री बड़े]

का कि अगर हैंडलूम का पावर से चलाया जाएगा तो हमारे काम का धक्का पहुँचेगा। इसलिये उन्होंने जिनने पावर लूम से पहले उनका माल करने की कोशिश की लेकिन तब देखा कि ऐसा करने से कांग्रेस का वोट नहीं मिलेगा। तब कहा गया कि पावर लूम का रजिस्टर करवा लिया जाए और ५०० रुपये रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस रखो। और इस कार ३० हजार पावर लूम का रजिस्टर कर दिया। आपके फिगर है कि देश में ६४ हजार पावर लूम है लेकिन आपने केवल तीन हजार का ही रजिस्टर किया और बाका के लिये कह दिया कि फिगर बराबर नहीं थे। ये फिगर कमर्स और इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट के फिगर है और मेरी दृष्टि में ये स्टैटिस्टिक्स सही होने चाहियें लेकिन इस अन्तर का देखने से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि किसी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि :

Statistics is like a lady's dress.  
It exhibits a little but hides much.

तो इस प्रकार की चीज हमारे सामने आती है कि आपके फिगर है ६४ हजार के और आप केवल ३० हजार पावर लूम पर टैक्स लगाने हैं। तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि टैक्स-टाइन इण्डस्ट्री में इतना हस्तक्षेप सरकार की ओर से किया जाता है कि लोग बस्त हो गए हैं। इसलिये मेरा मुजाब है कि जो इतना ज्यादा कंट्रोल लगा हुआ है उसको कम किया जाए। इस टैक्स के कारण हैंडलूम बन्द हो गए हैं और लोग सोचने हैं कि इस काम को छोड़ दें। इसलिये सरकार को यह कंट्रोल कम करना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे देश में दस लाख काटन बेल्स की कमी है। सरकार ने १५० हजार बेल लॉग स्टेपिल काटन अमरीका से मंगायी है। लेकिन यह केवल फाइन कपड़ा बनाने के लिये है, हमारी ज्यादातर मिलें तो कोर्स कपड़ा बनाती हैं लेकिन यह काटन टाटा बिड़ला के लिये मंगायी गयी है जिनकी मिलें फाइन कपड़ा

बनाती हैं। आज हमारी सरकार टाटा, बिड़ला और बाटा के चक्कर में है। इसलिये जब तक हम इन तीनों टाटा को टाटा नहीं कहेंगे तब तक देश की जो कैरीटलिस्टिक सोसाइटी है यह सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की तरफ नहीं आएगी। यही जनता का इम्प्रेशन है जो कि आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ।

इस के बाद दूसरा धंधा बरतन बनाने का है लेकिन इस धंधे के वास्ते जो रा मैटीरियल चाहिए उस पर भी कंट्रोल है और मजदूरों की पोटल का पत्रा नहीं मिलता। इस कारण वह घर बैठे हुए हैं। तो आज इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है। आपने इंडस्ट्रीज को मॉनोलाइज कर रखा है। इनको डिमॉनोलाइज करके गांव गांव में फैलाया जाए तभी गांव स्वावलम्बी बनेंगे। और यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो ३४ करोड़ रुपये आपने तीसरी योजना में खादी के लिए रखा है वह व्यर्थ ही जाएगा। मेरी विनती है कि खादी को जो सब-मिडी दी जा रही है उसको बन्द करके देखना चाहिए कि इसमें कितना लाभ है। आप कब तक इस प्रकार जनता की गाँड़ी कमाई के पैंगे को खादी पर खर्च करते रहेंगे। आज खादी महात्मा गांधी का नाम चलाने के लिये चनायी जा रही है। क्योंकि यह शासन गांधी जो के नाम पर चलता है इसलिये खादी उद्योग को चलाया जा रहा है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि प्रत्येक कांग्रेस सदस्य और प्रत्येक भारतवासी एक घंटे अपने घर में चरखा चला कर सूत निकाले। लेकिन वह नहीं होता। आज तो एक गांधी रिलीजन हो गया है और जैसे हम साल में एक बार श्रावण के महीने में श्रावणी करते हैं और—सर्व पापक्षयानार्थ—जनेऊ पहन लेते हैं और गौमूत्र पी लेते हैं, उसी प्रकार २६ जनवरी को और २५ अगस्त को राजघाट पर जाकर लोग—श्वैक मारकेट पापक्षयानार्थ खादी धारणाम्यहम्—कह कर खादी पहनते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या यह भी काममें और इण्डस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट को जिम्मेवारा है कि कौन खादी पहनता है और कौन नहीं पहनता ।

**श्री बड़े :** मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि सूत निकाल कर, उसका कपड़ा बना कर और गांव को इकाई मान कर इस काम को चलाना चाहिए । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो खादी उद्योग है **डेट इज ए सबसिडी इज्ड इंडस्ट्री** । इसकी वेलम शीट देखने में पता चलता है कि जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का कितना पैसा इस लूरी लंगड़ी इण्डस्ट्री में लग कर खत्म होता है और बर्बाद होता है । **आइवर इण्डस्ट्रियाइज** की कंट्री और पूरे देश का यन्त्रीकरण कर डालिये । लेकिन अगर यन्त्रीकरण नहीं करना है और महात्मा जो का नाम चलाना है तो कम से कम इतना तो कोजिये कि विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को आप अपनायें और उनको प्रोत्साहन दें । छोटे छोटे ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग चलाइये और उनको बढ़ावा दीजिये । वस इतना ही मुझे कहना है ।

**Shri Deshpande (Nasik):** I rise to express my views on the working of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. There cannot be any doubt that during the last fifteen years, ever since we have achieved freedom, we have made considerable progress, so far as industrialisation of the country is concerned. Place before us the picture of the country as it was twenty years before, and let us see how the things are today. There is tremendous difference. And every Indian ought to be satisfied that in spite of several difficulties, we have made considerable progress.

My predecessor does not see anything good in this Government and in this country. I think he was much happier under the British.....

**Shri Bade:** No, not at all.

**Shri Deshpande:**.....for, today, he does not think that we are making any progress.

The khadi industry has worked wonderfully, and even today he will realise that khadi is an industry which gives many people employment as yet, and it gives employment to millions and millions of people who do not get any alternative. I would ask the hon. Member who preceded me and who criticised the khadi industry what he has done to give employment to those persons. Is there any alternative with him? If he provides the khadi workers with any other alternative, and if they go there, I shall thank him and the workers. It is easy to criticise those who are working in difficult conditions, who are working in the villages, where they haveno alternative employment. If my hon. friend would go to a khadi centre and will try to live there for a year or so, he will realise how difficult it is.

**Shri Bade:** I have gone.

**Shri Deshpande:** I have been wearing khadi for the last forty-two years, and I have tried to conduct a few khadi centres also. So, I do not want to take lessons on it from my predecessor. It is very difficult.

I would like to repeat here that amongst the khadi workers, there are the noblest men of this country. There are people who are imbued with the best of motives, who served the country throughout their lives, who have remained in the villages, and who have never had any idea regarding publicity. If anybody wants to criticise them, he is welcome to do so, but I do not think that he can go anywhere near the poor khadi worker so far as the ideology is concerned. They might have committed certain mistakes. I know that when a thing expands, some evils enter into it. I have gone through very carefully the criticism that was levelled on the khadi board and the khadi workers by the Estimates Committee. I hope that the khadi workers themselves will benefit by that thing.

There are great people in the khadi industry. Can you have a better man



[Shri Deshpande]

than Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta? Do you know his life? Do you know how pious he is? He is at the head of this organisation. If you have read the criticism of the Estimates Committee, you will find....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member might address the Chair.

**Shri Deshpande:** My hon. friend has not cared to read the reply given by the khadi workers. The khadi industry is spreading. Even today, if my hon. friend takes some interest he will see how khadi is being developed at many centres and how the villagers are getting employment.

I have seen in Hyderabad with my own eyes two thousand Muslim lady workers spinning on charka. I went and made enquiries, and I found out that at least six hundred of them had been getting Rs. 2 per day continuously for one year. I think it is not a small achievement. In a country like India, we must be more interested in man-absorbing industries and not man-saving industries. I am not against basic heavy industries. In a modern age, they are necessary and we must have them. At the same time, with the huge population that India has, unless and until we take more and more interest in small scale industries, we cannot solve the problem of poverty.

Today there is an enormous increase in the population. Unless and until we spread small scale industries everywhere, in every corner of the country, the country cannot have any hope.

**Shri Bade:** That is what I said.

**Shri Deshpande:** Yes. But the hon. Member wants to criticise those who are doing something.

He said that there are several restrictions. This is a welfare state. Those days when we used to say that that government is the best which governs the least are gone. It is a

welfare state. We are living in a planned economy. We want to get certain results and they cannot be had without any controls. He said that so far as the sowing of cotton is concerned, restrictions are there. If he will go to East Khandesh, he will find that people have been benefited. They have improved the quality of cotton, they are getting good prices and their economic condition is much better than what it was four years ago. These results have been achieved during the last three or four years. But it is only due to the controls applied by Government. Nothing could have been achieved without controls, in a free economy. We are moving in a different age. As I have said, we have made considerable progress in industrialisation. Several difficulties were there and there are, no doubt, difficulties even today. But on the whole, we are making good progress.

So far as my State is concerned, very little development has taken place during all these 15 years. In the Marathi-speaking areas, the land is mostly dry and inferior.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):** National integration!

**Shri Deshpande:** Unless we have industrialisation there—small scale industry, medium scale industry and big industry—the question of poverty cannot be solved. No doubt, this is true of all India. But Maharashtra, comparatively, is a backward State. Leave aside Bombay City, and you will find there are no industries worth the name.

I am sorry the hon Minister is not here, but through you I would like to tell him this....

**An Hon. Member:** He is here.

**Shri Deshpande:**...that in my State the general impression is that the Industries department here has not treated the State and those who came here for help and co-operation with

sympathy. They are under the impression that the authorities here are rather unsympathetic. I know of a few people who came over here for help and co-operation. But they went back disappointed. I am sorry for this condition. I hope that this position will be considered by people in office, people who are concerned. The Government of India officers also were not very sympathetic. This is not a very good situation. I hope it will be improved.

So far as my district is concerned, there is not even one single industrial estate. There are about 15,000 powerlooms in Malegaon. They are working very nicely. If my hon. friend who proceeded me, who criticises everything, goes to Malegaon, he will find that that industry there is thriving. They are mostly small units, and they are worked by Muslims. They are doing well.

**Shri Bade:** Powerlooms are taxed.

**Shri Deshpande:** Yes. But in spite of the tax, they are working very well.

Their great difficulty is in getting yarn for their powerlooms. If the Government of India would extend their hand of powerloom owners in establishing a spinning mill there, that will be a very good thing for developing that industry.

**Shri Bade:** Exactly.

**Shri Deshpande:** So far as the small scale industry and cottage industry are concerned, there is great hope in them. But among these workers there is a section which is very orthodox, extremely orthodox. Times have changed and they must also take into consideration the modern times. Handloom industry does not mean now that everything must be made by hand, and that it should be as rough as possible. Those old days are gone. We must take to better implements. We must have more and easy production. We must have good finished articles. And this can be done by modern tools and by the use of

power wherever possible. To this, those interested in khadi and village industries must not take any objection.

For instance, I have found in my district that the yield of paddy is on the increase. The area under paddy is increasing, and the yield per acre is also increasing. And they want easy processing of their products, but some people say that hand-pounding must be resorted to; they have not started one hand-pounding centre, but in the name of hand-pounding they want to refuse licences for rice milling haulers. The agriculturists are suffering considerably because they produce paddy and it is beneficial to get the paddy converted into rice and then go to the market. There are a few mills at big centres. One has to leave one's village, take one's stuff in a bullock cart, one has to go for miles together and then find out when he can get his turn in the big mill, because he has to wait there. Thus, unnecessarily he is put to difficulty. If he can have a rice mill hauler in his own village, it will help him, and I cannot understand why that should be denied. Let it be on a co-operative basis or even for individuals who want to have it, because if processing facilities are there, the agriculturist saves time, it is more economical. Hand-pounding centres are not started, and then after a couple of years they say that they tried their best to organise a centre but they could not. Then, what happens is that they simply act as agencies, unknowingly of course, of the big millowners who are making huge profits. So, these things should be taken into consideration by those who are interested in small industries.

In my district we have organised on a co-operative basis a very good centre of hand-pounding, and that centre is working simply because the Government is co-operating with us and are giving orders to the centre for supplying rice to jails and hospitals in the State. That is why that centre is working. It is working

[Shri Deshpande]

on a co-operative basis and in a somewhat satisfactory manner. But nowhere else is there any hand-pounding centre, and in the name of hand-pounding to refuse people rice milling haulers is a thing which we cannot tolerate.

There are many other things which can be said about small-scale industry. Small-scale industries must be spread over in the villages and they must be organised on modern lines, and wherever possible, power should be used, and with better tools and implements we must try this experiment. In that alone lies our hope.

So far as industrialisation of the country is concerned, as I have said, we have made considerable progress, but more stress, in my opinion, ought to be laid on the public sector. It is only by laying all stress on the public sector that we can make rapid progress to our cherished goal. I think that the public sector was neglected to some extent. If it had been developed with more care and caution, we could have got better results. Today the picture is rather disappointing, and I hope those concerned will take note of it.

When we say that considerable progress has been made, it does not mean that there is no room for further improvement. There is room, no doubt. Fifteen years before when we had just attained freedom, we were in a very bad position. We had nothing, there were no people who knew the know-how-of things. Now we are in a better position, we have got technicians, we have got some raw material, better experience. I do think that with the experience that we have, we can make better progress in the coming future.

**Shri Firodia** (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. At the outset I must congratulate the Ministry for

supplying us with exhaustive notes which really give exhaustive information even to the new Members of Parliament.

During the last few months we heard a whispering campaign against the Commerce Ministry that the Ministry has gone beyond its means and issued licences to the private sector which were not utilised or which were at least 30 per cent more than the targets fixed. If this is really correct, I will congratulate the Ministry that it has done so. The other Ministries should emulate the example of this Ministry by giving more licences for achieving the targets fixed.

We have seen that in the Commerce Ministry in the Second Five Year Plan, though we had given more licences we have only reached the target. Due care should be taken, at the same time, that people of big business, that the interested people do not exhaust the licences they do not exhaust the capacity with the intention of selling the licences with some good-will after some time. The department should now take action to revoke the licences if nothing has been done so far during the last 2 or 3 years and issue the same to the new entrepreneurs who want to do that kind of thing in different States.

In this report, no information has been given about the scheme which Government had made known to the country about engineer entrepreneurs. Government had said that if an engineer wants to start an industry, it will give 90 per cent of capital and he will be asked to start the same. But I would ask the Government to give us the figures as to how many licences were issued like this and how many persons were refused permission. What was the total result during the last 1, 2 or 3 years?

Many times it so happens that when a man goes in for a licence he is

given a licence to get machinery from a country from which he does not want. He has corresponded with some country for some machinery and then he finds that he is given the licence not to that country but to some other country and Government wants him to take machinery from some other country. He is discouraged by that. After all, the amount will not be much; it may be a few lakhs. The man is a small man. Therefore, I would urge on the Ministry that at least in the case of the engineer entrepreneur the licence should be given to import from the country from which he wants to import and also that kind of machinery which he asks for.

Then, as regards exports, I would say that as my friend Shri Bajaj said, that requires the close attention of Government. We are really fortunate in having Shri Manubhai Shah as the Minister for the purpose. Unless we export more, I do not think we can ever reach our target of industrialisation. The foreign exchange position is becoming difficult every day. Though we have decided to export things to the tune of about Rs. 720 crores this year, I think that figure also will fall short of our requirements. We will have to raise that figure to at least Rs. 800 or Rs. 850 crores and find out ways and means to achieve that figure.

It may be that we will have to suffer some privations. It may be that our consumers will have to wait for some time for buying things. It does not have any effect if we reduce our cloth consumption by one yard per head for the next 2 or 3 years and export the cloth to other countries. In fact, I would suggest that we may request the industrialists and the people to suffer these privations to export things during the next one, two or three years. By doing so we may earn important foreign exchange.

If required, Government may even force the industries to export a certain percentage of their products even if

it be at a loss. If required, Government may even levy half a per cent or one per cent tax on the industries which do not export anything out of India and use that money for subsidising the industries which really export goods from this country. This might even create some shortages in this country and might give a little rise in the price also. But if we take care of the price rise in foodstuff, I think we should not mind a little rise on certain other commodities, if we export things to the foreign countries. We should also try to make economy in the foreign exchange and keep a very strict watch on the endorsements which we make on the import licences and make sure that the deletion programme is followed strictly by the industry. Sometimes an attempt is made by using the endorsement to overcome the difficulties of deletion programme and they bring goods from other countries and use the same here in India.

Rural industries are required to be set up for giving employment and adding wealth to the rural population and help in raising the standard of living of the socially backward sections that make up the rural population. Rural industrialisation should not be confused with the setting up of a few industries or the setting up of agricultural processing industries only. There should be a variety of industries established in rural areas with a view to creating an industrial society. A well-planned approach might create rural, industrial and commercial approach that would be co-operative and would be predominantly socialistic in character.

There are a few industries started in urban areas by urban people. We have not reached the rural economy or the rural population. On account of the difficulties of electricity and water people do not want to start these industries in rural areas. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, as my predecessor has said, if we ignore Bombay there are very few industries

[Shri Firodia.]

which are started in the rural areas. We grow long-staple cotton of 1" and we can grow cotton with a staple of 1 and 5/16". If spinning mills are started in Maharashtra area, we can very well have good earnings out of that cotton which we grow in that area.

It has been shown in the report that 75,000 spindles were allotted to Maharashtra. They have been given to eight units for substantial expansion. But the revoked capacity is 1,14,000 spindles and the same is not allotted. I would urge the Government to allot it to co-operative mills which can be started in rural areas or semi urban areas. We are growing long staple cotton and that can be utilised by these mills for producing good yarn and for giving it to the powerlooms and the handlooms.

17.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I would say something about the public undertakings. Under the company law we have got to adopt a resolution by the board of directors if certain relations are employed in companies we have got to take the permission. In the public undertakings in the boards of directors, there are persons from the Government or from the public. Even in respect of public undertakings, if relations of Ministers of the State or Central Government, Members of Parliament or Assemblies or of Government servants drawing more than Rs 400 or Rs. 500 are to be employed, permission of the board should be taken so that the charge of favouritism, etc. which is made in respect of public undertakings would not be there. In such cases, a special resolution may be adopted or the details may be made public. That will reduce the charge of favouritism.

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

(Shri Kanungo): Shri Firodia means the 'relation of Government'.

**Shri Firodia:** No. Suppose my relative is being appointed in a public undertaking. The company has got to pass a resolution and place it before the public that a certain person related to a Member of Parliament is being appointed in such and such capacity. If he is a relation of a Minister here or of a State Government or a relation of a Government servant who is drawing about Rs. 400 or 500 as salary, permission should be obtained.

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunnu):** It is there for the public limited companies.

**Shri Firodia:** That is there for the public limited companies. But I am talking about the public enterprises which are owned by the Government, and everybody, whether he is a Member of Parliament or anybody else, when he is the owner of that public enterprise, should also be considered as a director and permission should be taken. We must restrict it to some extent, and therefore, I am suggesting that this sort of restriction must be there.

Then in the report it has been mentioned that we are trying to export molasses. We had enough molasses which we could export last year. I think if we try to prepare from molasses other commodities such as power alcohol, etc., it will be easy for us to export them and send them to other countries or use them in our own country; instead of exporting the molasses, we should export the other things which we can get from the by-products of sugarcane.

As regards bagasse, there is a lot of bagasse which is being wasted in the sugar factories. I would urge on the Government to start small paper units in different parts of the country so that the bagasse could be very easily used and those units could be started in the private or the co-operative sector. It is said that

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licences are being given for large paper factories. The small people like the agriculturist who may be a member of a co-operative sugar factory cannot take part if the paper factory is very large or if it requires large capital. This factor must also be taken into consideration.

I would then refer to the raw materials position. Sometimes the people say that the position is very easy. It was said that pig iron, for example, was available in plenty but if we take the small industries into account, we find that pig iron is not available to these industries in time. Quotas are allotted, and even if steel quotas are allotted, for about one or two years the quota is not received sometimes. The quality or category which the small industries require is not given to them and some other thing is offered. I think we must give priority to the small-scale industries in the matter of giving licences for raw materials, because, we find that in the matter of big industries, there are people in Delhi who have got offices in Delhi and they can contact the Government officials and get the raw materials which they require. But for the small-scale industries, there is difficulty, and so the Government must decide that priority should be given to them. If there are hundred wagons available, say, at the Bhilai plant, some quota should be given to the small industries and some quota may be restricted for consumption by big industries. If that is done, I think the small industries can thrive and come up.

With these words I resume my seat.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. RESULT OF  
DIVISION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have to inform the House that there was an error in the announcement of the result of the Division held on June 6, 1962, on cut motion No. 324 on Demand No. 48 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The House has already taken a decision and his error has

absolutely no effect on it. However, I consider that the correct position should be on record.

On a check-up of the photograph and the proceedings, it now transpires that the correct result should be 'Noes' 121 and not 120 as announced on June 6, 1962.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—*contd.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are some selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible.

*Concessions to foreign private capital*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced to Re. 1." (82).

*Failure to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced to Re. 1." (83).

*Mechanising of coir industry without providing proper avenues for employing the workers who will be thrown out of employment.*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced to Re. 1." (84).

*Policy of not allowing State Governments to start industries in State Sector.*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and

Industry be reduced to Re. 1." (85).

*Policy regarding export and import of agricultural commodities*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

*State Trading Corporation's policy towards big and small scale industries.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100." (7).

*Need to reduce the export of iron ore and manganese for the protection of steel industry.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

*Need for research in small machinery for weaving purposes*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

*Unsatisfactory situation in handloom industry due to shortage of raw material.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (23).

*Need to set up textile industries in Tungabhadra project areas of Raichur and Bellary districts of Mysore State.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (24).

*Crisis in handloom industry*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

*Need for reservation of market for handloom industry in certain varieties of production like dhoties and sarees.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (26).

*Need to supply adequate quantity of good quality yarn at low price to the handloom industry.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

*Need for liberal policy in issuing licences and permits to conduct trade within the four walls of the planning policy.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (28).

*Failure to bring the cottage industries under the Khadi and Village Industries Board, in Kerala State.*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (64).

*Non-utilisation of funds under the Khadi and Village Industries Boards*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (65).

*Failure to organise and implement programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in rural areas.*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (66).

*Need for development of handloom industries in South*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (67).

*Need to expedite work on establishment of Phyto-chemical Plant at Neriamangalam*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (68).

*Need to arrange import of raw cashew-nuts to ensure stability of prices and equitable distribution of the raw material among manufacturing units*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (69).

*Need to carry out technical improvements in the handloom industry.*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (70).

*Need for making a matching contribution by Government to the Contributory Thrift Funds set up by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (71).

*Need to make available all qualities of yarn at fixed prices*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (72).

*Need to organise and develop markets for handloom goods within the country and abroad*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (73).

*Need to remove regional imbalance in industrial development of the country.*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (74).

*Need to take immediate steps for the industrialisation of Kerala*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (75).

*Need to set up Central Sector industries in the State of Kerala*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (76).



*Need to take steps to bring down the cost of production of newsprint in Nepa Mills*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (77).

*Overall working of Nepa Mills*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (78).

*Need to set up factories to manufacture starch and glucose out of tapioca*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (79).

*Need to reduce the weightage given to manufacturers and dealers in the Coir Board*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (80).

*Need to take effective steps to increase export of coir goods*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (81).

*Need for setting up a Coir Trading Corporation*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (108).

*Need for consumption of more coir goods by the Government Departments, Corporations, etc.*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (109).

*Failure to utilise the allotment for coir industry fully*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (110).

*Need for starting alternate industries in those areas where coir industry is in crisis*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (111).

*Need for promoting export of coir goods*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (112).

*Need for reducing the freight rates for export of coir goods*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (113).

*Need for extending the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to the manufacturing sector of Coir Industry*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (114).

*Need of supplying coir yarn to manufacturing sector at reasonable prices*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (115).

*Need for developing co-operative movement in coir industry at a faster rate*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (116).

*Need of improving the work of the Coir Board*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (117).

*Need for starting new industries in industrially backward regions*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (118).

*Need for restarting work for the Phyto-Chemical plant at Neriya-mangalam*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (119).

*Need for starting new industries in industrially backward regions like Kerala*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (120).

*Need for helping the cashewnut industry to get out of its difficulties*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100." (121).

*Need for decentralisation of the salt industry*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Salt be reduced by Rs. 100." (33).

*Need to collect the exact prices of various commodities in other countries*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Commercial Intelligence and Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100." (34).

*Functioning of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100." (122).

*Failure to ensure that the Central Government Rules are fully implemented by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100." (123).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These cut motions are now before the House.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the debate for a pretty long time. In our country which is an under-developed one, the Commerce and Industry department is the most important department. We have decided after the attainment of freedom to change the pattern of society. We have also decided that there should be an industrially advanced and progressive society. At present, what are our problems of industrialisation? Our industrial policy has been laid down. We have completed two Five Year Plans and we are passing through the third Plan. At this juncture, we would like to pause and consider where we stand.

18 hrs.

What are the problems before the country? My predecessors have spoken about foreign exchange and other things. How is the Government going to face these problems? There are so many other impediments also in this industrial development. The major impediments to continuous and economic production in a number of industrial units in the country at present are the shortage of power, inadequate transport and shortage of raw materials and fuel.

The supply position of coal and hard coke is indeed very serious. The production of coal has not been increasing satisfactorily. There are signs of slowing down of production of coal, following large stocks at pit-heads. This is a serious matter which requires immediate attention. Non-availability of coal in adequate quantity presents a serious threat to continuous industrial development in many regions. In Gujarat State, the Gujarat Manufacturers' Organisation have given a notice that due to shortage of coal, they have decided to close the industries. We are passing through a critical stage at this moment. We have taken a programme, as my predecessor said, in this programme, there is no coordina-

tion. If there is no coordination, you cannot go ahead. There is no coordination between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Railway Ministry, the Transport Ministry and other Ministries. If there is proper coordination, we can tide over these difficulties and go ahead.

We have seen this in so many things. I will be able to give few examples. But first of all, I would like to say something about the department. Government have decided to industrialise this country and the right policy has been laid down, what are the factors which come in the way of the implementation of the policy? The main problem is the problem of implementation. In this Commerce and Industry Ministry, work has increased; procedure has increased. But if we look at the result, sometimes we find that we are at a sorry state. Some dynamic change should be introduced from above to expedite the papers and to solve the problem of delay.

A word may be mentioned about certain aspects of licensing, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. In view of the increasing tempo of industrialisation, the industrial licensing machinery has to handle a larger number of applications. The time-lag between the submission of the applications and their final disposal is widening and consequently the implementation of the projects gets delayed. Simplification of procedure to make the disposal of applications quicker is necessary. The Ministry should look into the problem and find out ways and means so that delay in passing of papers may be avoided.

I would also like to touch upon the problem which my hon. predecessor also posed before the House. I look at it from a different angle. In India there are two India, one is modern India and the other is rural India. What is our approach to this problem? How are we going to break the wider gap between the rural area and the in-

dustrial area. The problem of urbanisation is also there before us. On the one side we say that pressure on land is increasing and there is a great queue of people wanting to go to the cities. Again, there is the problem of the cities.

We have to take stock of the situation in time. If you look at the past 14 years, the total effect upon the country side after 14 years of industrial development after swaraj and 10 years of planning has been insufficient both from the point of view of creating employment opportunities and adding to the wealth of the rural people and also from the point of view of raising the standard of living of the people particularly of the economically and socially backward sections of the society.

In our society, if you look at it, 82 per cent of the people are living in rural areas. How are we going to break these barriers. I shall, first of all, deal with rural industries. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Handloom Board, the Handicrafts Board and many other bodies which come under the purview of this Ministry are tackling the problem of rural industrialisation in the piecemeal way. As we have the Ministry for Heavy Industries, we should have a ministry for small-scale and rural industries. As a matter of fact, the problem of rural industrialisation is more important because 82 per cent of the population live in village. We are never tired of quoting Gandhiji, that India lives in the villages. But has the Government and the planning Commission done justice to these villages?

We have spent Rs. 10,000 crores during the two Plans. But what was the allocation for village industries? It was only about Rs. 400 crores. That means, the urban population consisting hardly of 18 per cent gets the lion's share. See the utter indolence! It has also been admitted by government spokesmen that the rich become

richer under our two Plans and this is not the way towards a socialist pattern of society. There is no balanced development. I would like to urge that rural industrialisation scheme should be allotted 50 per cent of our Plan allocations from other sections of industry, if not 80 per cent.

I understand that the Planning Commission has also got a committee for this purpose. I would like to appeal to them to treat this problem as an urgent one and think in the direction of a balanced development. Because the pressure on land is increasing, unemployment in rural area is more and under-employment is also there, the neglected villages should be given top priority.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which is the pioneer body in this field, has been criticised for its mistakes of commissions and omissions, by the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee has pointed out certain anomalies and shortcomings in the performance of this Commission.

I know myself that the Ambar Charkha programme of the Commission has not been successful. Nearly 60 or 70 per cent of the Ambar Charkhas are lying idle. Secondly, the rates of wages paid to the workers engaged in Khadi and village industries are comparatively low. Nevertheless, this Commission has advised the Board that they are not preparing the village industries.

I do not agree with my hon. friend that these village industries are not providing employment to people. Of course, I am not subscribing to the view point of those persons who are sitting in the Khadi and Village Industries Board that they are not prepared to accept the modern technique, power and other things to give a minimum and an economic wage and raise the standard of workers working in the village industries.

**An hon Member:** You mean the powerlooms.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** I subscribe to the view that the Khadi and Village Industries Board people should also adopt modern techniques and equip them with that so that those workers who are employed in those industries get a living-standard wage.

While we look at this if we look at the total employment in the industrial sector, what is it that we find? In the industrial sector, I find, after 14 years of industrialisation employment has gone down. If you look at the statistics of the last three years, you will realise that we have been able to give employment only to something like 40 lakhs of people in industry. So, in comparison with this, this also is a means to get employment.

But I would like to state something more. This Khadi Commission is also criticised for Government's subsidy by certain sectors. I will like to ask some questions. Is there any industry in this country which is not subsidised or which is not supported by the Government? If you look at the sugar industry, you will find that if there is no protection given to the sugar industry the industry cannot stand in competition with other countries. In this way, this is an indirect subvention and this indirect subvention has to be viewed from the viewpoint that 14 lakhs of people get employment through these Khadi and village industries.

We have to protect these village industries and have to change our conception of rural industries. If we want to go in for industrialisation, this rural industries' problem should also be tackled in a different way. In the Third Five Year Plan the Government is thinking to have 200 industrial estates. My suggestion to the Government is this. On the one side we are making a hue and cry that urbanisation is increasing, on the other, the allotment of industrial

estates is always to the cities. Why is Government not setting up industrial estates in the backward rural areas so that you can remove the backwardness, give employment and also industrialise the area? If we look at the allotment of industrial estates in the Second Five Year Plan, we will find that most of the industrial estates have been located in cities, like, Ahmedabad, Madras and Bombay. No industrial estate has been allotted to the rural areas, if we genuinely mean to industrialise and break the backwardness of these backward tracts, industrial estates should be allocated to the backward areas.

Even in this allotment of industrial estates, there is power pulling. Where to allocate them and where to set up these estates also is a problem. So, a uniform policy should be laid down for the allocation of industries all over the country so that provincialism may not rise. Day in and out we hear that this State has been neglected or that that State has been neglected. Everybody is justified in saying that, because in one State you will find that there are two or three, or more public sector industries while in another State you will not find a single public sector industry. So people have a legitimate grievance and they ask the Government as to what is the policy of the Government? And, what the criteria are on which these public sector industries have been allotted? That should also be decided. If such criteria or principles are laid down, there will not be any grievance from any State. When I went to Ahmedabad, people were saying that Gujarat has not been given any public sector industry in the last 15 years. They asked why is that so. I said that I did not know the policy of the Government. The same is the case in some other States also. Other people are also saying that they have not got public sector industries. There should be some policy laid down by the Government on this point.

The most important problem in industrial development is electrification. I would like to plead on behalf of Gujarat. We are suffering and our industries are held up due to shortage of electricity. We would like to know what is the programme of the Government in completing the atomic power station at Tarapore which is going to supply power to Maharashtra and Gujarat. Why has progress been delayed? What are the reasons? Where does the matter stand? If this is clarified in the House, we would be able to know when the atomic power station will give power to Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The Government should try to reduce the cost of production in the industrial sector. If you want to encourage foreign trade, cost of production must be reduced. In that direction also some effective measures should be taken. Price parity should be established between agricultural production and industrial production. This is the most important problem. We would like to know how the Government looks at it and what steps the Government proposes to take in establishing parity between industrial goods and agricultural goods, so that there may not be imbalance.

The last point that I would like to state is about the management of the Company law Administration. There are some cases in the Company law Administration. In the report also some cases have been stated. About a year ago, when there was a debate on amendment of the law, Shri Asoka Mehta also referred to some cases and the Government, at that time, assured that some enquiries were going on. I would like to know the result. When the Company Law Administration blacklisted some companies, the Government are not publishing the names of the companies. Why the Government are not publishing the names? They should be published so that the people may know who are the law-breakers. The Company Law

Administration has taken action in so many cases and some cases were handed over to the police. We would like to know from the Government which are the companies which have been under enquiry, what are the names of the companies.

**Shri Kappen (Mavattupuzha):** Sir, "produce or perish" must be our slogan. If we want to salvage our country from penury, poverty, backwardness and mass unemployment, our industries must be able to produce more. It is true that we have achieved a great deal during the last one decade. But when we consider that we have to leap over centuries and that our people are getting impatient, what we have achieved dwindles into significance.

A survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research estimates that by 1970-71, the number of unemployed persons in Kerala alone will be 24 lakhs. This is a tremendous problem. How are we going to solve this problem? 24 lakhs of unemployed people, most of them educated, are really a danger to the safety, peace and ordered life of the country. The Planning Commission has laid down that the fundamental objective of any planning is to give the people a better life, to improve their standard of living and to give them a fuller and varied life. The Third Five Year Plan lays down its objectives, and two important objectives are mentioned there. The first is to increase the national income by five per cent; the second is to increase the employment potentialities and to absorb the man-power of the State.

If we turn our eyes from the objectives which are noble and laudable, and come down to the achievements, what is it that we see? If we just go through the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 1961-62, what we find is that our progress is being impeded by dearth of foreign exchange. This is admitted. And what are we doing to

[Shri Kappen]

earn this foreign exchange? It is repeatedly said in the report that it is only by increasing our exports that we can bridge this gap of foreign exchange.

Now, let us examine whether our exports are increasing. First, I turn to the plantation industry for two main reasons, firstly because the plantation industry is the one industry which gives the major items of our export, and secondly because I come from a constituency which is the very seat of plantation industry in Kerala. Now, when we examine, what we find is that for the three years commencing from 1958 and ending with 1961, the exports are decreasing. Let us take tea, for example. We find that the export is steadily decreasing for the last three years, from 1958 to 1961. I have got the figures here with me. The export earnings are going down. The quantity of export also is being reduced.

Then, again, if we examine the other aspect of the question, we find that the United Kingdom is the biggest consumer of Indian tea. But if we examine the import by the United Kingdom we find that the import of Indian tea is going down while that of Indonesia, the African countries, Japan and other countries is steadily increasing. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has pointed out in its report that by 1965-66 there will be 100 million lbs excess of production over consumption. That means that the price of tea must necessarily go down. If the price goes down, it has to be examined whether we will be able to compete in the open market. When we find that our exports to UK, Canada and the USA are going down, it can easily be seen that if the price also goes down, we will not be able to compete with other countries in the open market and our tea industry will be facing a great crisis. When we consider that the annual wage bill of the Indian tea industry

is Rs. 43 crores, any harm to the industry will be a tremendous blow to this country.

Therefore, I call upon the Government and the Ministry to take note of the warning, to rise from its lethargy and come to the help of the industry. How to do it? The first thing that we have to do is to reduce the cost of production of Indian tea so that it may be able to compete in the open market. Secondly, we should go to the aid of the industry by giving fertilisers, implements and other things. Thirdly, increase the internal consumption of tea so that the Indian tea producer may not be compelled to sell his tea at less than cost price.

Now, I turn to another industry, cardamom. It is practically the monopoly of Kerala, nay India. 80 per cent of the world output of cardamom is produced by India and it is a purely export commodity. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 2.5 crores is earned by this industry. What is the position of the industry today? Cardamom is produced by the middle class and lower middle class agriculturists. Because of the low prices obtaining and because of pests and diseases afflicting the plant, the poor agriculturist is not able to continue with the industry; it is practically dying out. Are Government prepared to go to the help of the industry? I would request them to give long-term credit to the poor agriculturists. They only ask for a loan for 10 years, to be paid back with interest. If you give them long-term credit, that industry will be saved. But when we ask the Reserve Bank of long-term credit to the co-operative societies, they cannot understand why long-term credit is necessary for agriculture. That is our experience. Except short-term loans, other loans are denied. It is because those people in the Reserve Bank and in the Ministry here do not understand the real problem of the industry there and agriculture there.

Take, for instance, rubber. It takes 8 years to yield. To produce rubber, the agriculturist has to invest money on an 8-year basis. What is the use of giving him short-term loan for ten months? If you want to save the industry, give him long-term loans. That is what is asked for.

It is mentioned in the Report that the policy of Government in starting industries is to energise the industrially backward regions. I really doubt the sincerity of that statement because during the last two Five Year Plans, the amount invested by

the Government, the Central contribution, so far as Kerala is concerned, was only Rs. 0.79 crores.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** He must be given much more time.

18.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 8, 1962|Jyaistha 18, 1884 (Saka).*

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[Thursday, June 7, 1962 / Jyaishta 17, 1884 (Saka)]

MEMBER SWORN		COLUMNS 9359	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		9359—95	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
S.Q. No.	Subject				
1328	Land Mortgage Banks	9359—63	2706	Electrification of stations on N. Railway	9399—9401
1329	Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee	9363—65	2707	Return flight service by I.A.C.	9401
1330	Diesel Locomotive Engines	9365—68	2708	Tips to hotel waiters	9401-02
1331	Reorganising of Railway Zones	9368—69	2709	Buchirgham canal	9402-03
1334	Central Water and Power Commission	9369—71	2710	Pine-apple in Kerala	9403-04
1337	Cochin harbour	9371—73	2711	Nurses training in Kerala	9404
1338	Technical personnel for community development	9373—76	2712	Raising of platform of Samudragarh station	9404-05
1339	Underground and overhead railways in Delhi	9376—77	2713	Flood control in U.P.	9405
1340	Rise of foodgrain prices in Orissa	9377—78	2714	Railway quarters at Varanasi Cantt.	9406
1341	Cultivation of Sea-Island cotton	9378—82	2715	Warehouses in U.P.	9406-07
1342	Jute cultivation	9383—85	2716	Irrigation and Power Schemes in U.P.	9407
1343	'Development Areas' in Delhi	9385—87	2717	Passenger sheds on N.E. Railway	9407-08
1344	Shortage of beds in Delhi hospitals	9387—89	2718	Tobacco cultivation in Orissa	9408
1346	Public telephone call offices in Assam	9389—90	2719	National Highway No. 34	9408-09
1347	Sea erosion in Kerala	9390	2720	Fans at Lalitpur Railway Station	9409
1349	Sea erosion in Trivandrum and Cochin ports	9391—93	2721	Cracks in Tatanagar Station building	9409-10
1348	Death of Animals in Delhi Zoo	9393—95	2722	Postal mails in Bihar	9410
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		9395—9452	2723	Guna-Maksi Railway line	9410-11
S.Q. No.			2724	Railway line from Gwalior to Shivpuri	9411
1332	Murder of Post Master, Sujangarh	9395-96	2725	Ticketless travel on Western Railway	9412
1333	Gandak Project	9396	2726	Ryots in Tripura	9412
1335	Irrigation facilities	9396	2727	Ryots of Tripura	9412-13
1336	Tourist publicity in foreign countries	9397	2728	Hindustan Teleprinters Factory, Madras	9413-14
1345	Power-generating sets	9395-98	2729	Railway line between Rangmahal and Milibeg	9414-15
1350	Damodar Valley Corporation	9398	2730	Delhi-Jaisalmer Highway	9415
1351	Package programme	9398-99	2731	P. & T. employees of Bombay	9415-16
1352	Sinking of Indian Cargo ship near Calicut	9399	2732	Foreign exchange for Andhra Pradesh	9416
			2733	T.B. hospitals	9416-17
			2734	Bus accidents in Delhi	9417
			2735	Railway lines in Dandakaranya area	9417-18
			2736	Haldia port	9418-19
			2737	T. B. cases in Tripura	9419
			2738	Delhi Transport Undertaking	9419-20

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2739	Hotel Construction Corporation . . . .	9421
2740	Staff working in Railway Dining Cars . . . .	9421
2741	Chemical fertilizers . . . .	9421—23
2742	Idukky Project in Kerala . . . .	9423
2743	Marine staff in Railways . . . .	9423-24
2744	Waiting room at Tirukoilur Railway Station . . . .	9424
2745	National Highways in Orissa . . . .	9425
2746	Tikkirpara and Bhimkund Dams . . . .	9425-26
2747	Halagarh-Dam Project in Orissa . . . .	9426-27
2748	Agricultural Universities . . . .	9427
2749	Price of sugarcane . . . .	9427-28
2750	Pits in New Delhi roads . . . .	9428
2751	Employees of Jodhpur division of N. Railway . . . .	9429
2752	Inland letter rates . . . .	9429
2753	Pay scales of Train Examiners . . . .	9429-30
2754	Road accidents in Delhi . . . .	9430—32
2755	Halt station at Korai on S. E. Railway . . . .	9432
2756	Small Hydel Schemes . . . .	9432-33
2757	Power supply in Mysore State . . . .	9433
2758	Sugar factory at Mudhol . . . .	9433-34
2759	Karnafuli Dam Project . . . .	9434
2760	Diva-Panvel-Uran Apta Broad gauge line . . . .	9434-35
2761	Flood ridden areas of Bihar . . . .	9435
2762	Halt station between Jainagar and Khajauli stations . . . .	9435-36
2763	Government hospitals in Delhi . . . .	9436
2764	Drinking water supply in Gaya . . . .	9436-37
2765	Attendants in I class corridor bogies . . . .	9437
2766	Loading of coal on Holidays . . . .	9437-38
2767	Linking of Mailani Junction with Fatehgarh Cantt. . . .	9438
2768	Farm Advisory Unit . . . .	9438-39
2769	Protest week by All India Railwaymen's Federation . . . .	9439

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2770	Afforestation on Kumaun hills . . . .	9439-40
2771	Development of agricultural products . . . .	9440
2772	Booking of 'E' item commodities in Baroda division . . . .	9440-41
2773	Medical students from NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur . . . .	9441—43
2774	Rihand Hydro-electric Scheme . . . .	9443
2775	Air fare of night service planes . . . .	9443-44
2776	Renovation of Drabeshwar Ghats in Agra district . . . .	9444
2777	Health Minister's discretionary Fund . . . .	9444-45
2778	Medical education in India . . . .	9445
2779	Medical bills of P. & T. employees . . . .	9446
2780	Inter-State Gang operating in Railway Yard, Jhansi . . . .	9446-47
2781	Railway crossings on Hubli-Sholapur line . . . .	9447-48
2782	Telegraph Engineering-sub-division at Bijapur . . . .	9448-49
2783	Post and Telegraph facilities in Mysore State . . . .	9449
2784	Shipping loan . . . .	9449-50
2785	D.T.U. bus accident near Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi . . . .	9450—52
2786	Dismantling of Railway line at Kosi Project . . . .	9452
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . .		9452-54
Shri Warior called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the outbreak of fire in the Town Hall, Delhi on the 6th June, 1962.		
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement in regard thereto.		
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . .		9455
(1) A copy of the 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic ratified by the Government of India.		

## COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—contd.

- (2) A copy of Report of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee (1960-61).
- (3) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 713 dated the 26th May, 1962 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 9455—57

- (i) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) moved for election of thirty Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Committee on Estimates. The motion was adopted.
- (ii) Shri Satya Narayan Sinha also moved for election of fifteen Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Committee on Public Accounts. The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: ASSOCIATION  
OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA  
SABHA WITH THE PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE 9458

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) moved the motion recommending to Rajya Sabha to agree to appoint

## COLUMNS

MOTION RE: ASSOCIATION OF  
MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA  
WITH THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
COMMITTEE—contd.

seven Members from that House to associate with the Public Accounts Committee. The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 9458-9603,  
9604—24

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment concluded; and the Demands were voted in full.
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: RE-  
SULT OF DIVISION

9603-04

The Speaker made an announcement correcting the figures of the result of the division on cut motion No. 324 on Demand No. 48 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs, held on the 6th June, 1962 "Noes 121" instead of "Noes 120".

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,  
JUNE, 8, 1962/JYAISTHA  
18, 1884(SAKA)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and consideration of the Private Members Bills.