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Bhadra 8, 1882 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 30, 1960 | Bhadra 8,
1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Regulation of Textile Prices

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*870-A. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether Government have taken
note of the decision by Textile Indus-
try to regulate Textile prices;

(b) what is Government's reaction
to it;

(c) whether this will not regularise
high prices and keep these at a high
level; and

(d) why the prices cannot be re-
verted to normal?

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

(b) to (d). Government is not
satisfied with the price reductions an-
nounced by the Indian Cotton Mills
Federation. Discussions have been held
with representatives of the federation
which has now called an urgent meet-
ing of the federations Committee.
Further action will depend on the
final conclusions of the federation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What
is the nature and quantum of the re-
duction which the hon. Minister had
proposed, and to what extent is the
industry prepared to meet it?

952(Ai) LS—1.

Shri Kanungo: We did not propose
anything. The Federation issued a
communique in August, 1960, and, as
the hon. Minister mentioned, we were
not satisfied with the quantum of
reduction announced in that commu-
nique.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know the reduction actually effected
by the mills, and the extent to which
it has been reflected in the retail
prices?

Shri Kanungo: Contracts have been
entered into at a reduction of ten per
cent average over the prices prevail-
ing in October, 1959, and we have no
reports yet about the prices currently
prevailing in the retail markets.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know whether Government is in a
position to assure the House that the
Diwali and Dusserah sales will be at
reasonable prices and there will be
no exploitation; if so, what steps are
being taken, and what are the rates
that will be enforced by that time?

Shri Kanungo: As we have said, we
expect there will be a lowering of
prices by Dusserah and Diwali. At
the present moment, the trend of in-
crease in prices at the retail level
has been stopped. What the exact
prices will be I am not in a position
to say now, but I believe there will
be some reduction between now and
Dusserah.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In
view of the fact that the prices had
already risen fairly high in October,
1959, has Government accepted that a
ten per cent reduction on those prices
will really bring about a reduction
which will be of benefit to the con-
sumer?

Shri Kanungo: There will still be a
certain rise, but what I mentioned

was that it was a reduction on current prices, not on July, 1960 prices. There is justification for a rise in prices between August, 1959 and July, 1960. The quantum of increase is rather difficult to assess. Normally, we are prepared for a rise upto 25 per cent maximum.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that not only the price of cotton goods has not gone down and Puja is already approaching, but the cheap woollen blankets which are used in winter have been exempted from even this price concession which has been announced, with the result that poor people will be directly hit?

Shri Kanungo: The quality referred to by the hon. Member is popularly known as cotton blanket. The Federation do not want to reduce the price of that quality. The prices will be on the basis of October, 1959. But the sale of winter clothing will be somewhere about November, and by that time the prices are expected to come down because there will be plenty of supply of cotton.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it not a fact that the Standing Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation which met in Bombay yesterday came to the conclusion that they could reduce prices by two to three per cent. more, and they communicated their decisions to the Textile Commissioner; if so, are Government satisfied with this further reduction of three per cent. over the ten per cent. already offered by the Federation?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information about what the Federation have thought and what they have communicated. They have not communicated anything to the Government.

Shri Heda: An offer of reduction in prices was made and Government have not accepted it. Why did not Government study the problem and fix the prices themselves?

Shri Kanungo: The Government are not thinking of going in for whole-

sale control from production to distribution, because we expect that by November, by the normal process of supply and demand, prices will be reduced.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: By then Diwali and Puja will be over.

Shri A. C. Guha: By whatever percentage the prices may be reduced, will it be possible for the Government to make this industry surrender the extra profit they might have earned during these few months which, according to Government calculation, would be unfair profit?

Shri Kanungo: That taxation will take care of.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether Government have tried to persuade the Federation to reduce the prices of both wearable and non-wearable goods and to accept the June-July delivery prices as the basis instead of the October prices because in October prices usually rule high due to Puja and Diwali?

Shri Kanungo: We have already mentioned that we are not satisfied with the declaration that the Federation has made in August, 1960. We are awaiting their reactions. Failing satisfactory reactions, we are prepared to take such steps as are feasible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are only three weeks left for the Puja. By when will Government take steps to see that the prices of Puja cloth come down?

Shri Kanungo: I have said price increase has stopped already, in the last ten days. I am hoping that the reduction in the contract prices will be reflected in a lowering of prices in the market when the goods flow in. But I am expecting some more reduction by various steps. If it does not happen, we will be taking steps by the end of the next week.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: About a fortnight ago the hon. Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, gave a very definite assurance, and I remember it dis-

tinctly, that prices would come down as far as Diwali and Puja markets were concerned. The Puja market is almost over. May I know why this discrepancy has taken place, and what is going to be done by Government about it?

Shri Kanungo: I have mentioned that the current prices are not higher than the prices ruling three weeks ago. In fact, in certain categories they might have come down. I have no definite information about the retail market. I am sure the prices will come down for the Puja markets.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Last time the hon. Minister stated in the House that the millowners would not be able to go against the wishes of Government. What exactly are the wishes of the Government? Do they want to reduce the price by 20 or 25 per cent., or do they want to bring down the prices to the levels from which they rose?

Shri Kanungo: As I mentioned earlier, the communique of the Federation issued in August, 1960 gives a certain amount of reduction on the October, 1959 prices with which Government are not satisfied. Therefore, we are hoping that there will be a further reduction by certain other forces apart from the volition of the Federation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My question has not been answered. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had said the other day that the millowners would not be able to go against the wishes of the Government. I want to know what the wishes of the Government are, how much reduction they want in the present prices.

Mr. Speaker: Have Government indicated what, according to them, should be the reduction in the prices?

Shri Kanungo: No. We have not indicated that at least to the Federation, because we want that they should decide it for themselves and to our satisfaction. We do not bargain. We would only judge. If their voluntary reductions are not satisfactory,

then we shall have to take other steps, legal steps, to enforce it.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government have the assistance of some of their own experts, who would be advising them from day to day as to the reasonable level of prices that can be allowed to prevail, so far as these various types of cloth are concerned, and if so, whether they are asking these experts to be in touch with the federation and the mill-owners and make them aware of the fact that Government have got the necessary knowledge about things?

Shri Kanungo: This knowledge is known to everybody, not only to Government experts but to everybody who is concerned in the industry.

Shri Ranga: Then, why do they not come down?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister has been pleased to indicate that there is an ambit of their satisfaction, but he refuses to disclose a definite figure. What will satisfy Government? Let us know that.

Shri Kanungo: I am not prepared to bargain with any industry or trade at the moment.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: In view of the abnormal rise in price of cloth, may I know whether any steps are contemplated to levy some duty to mop up their extra profit?

Shri Kanungo: No.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has said in fact that the textile industry cannot go against the wishes of Government; and at the same time, very recently, the hon. Minister has also said that the co-operation of the textile industry towards the regulation of the prices of textiles is not adequate. If that is so, may I know what steps Government propose to take so that the co-operation might be adequate?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, if the reduction in prices is not to our satisfaction, then we shall have to take steps according to law.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission? The hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry has said that the co-operation in the matter of reduction is not adequate. Yet, the Minister of Commerce says, 'If it is not adequate...' and so on. What is this? The Minister of Commerce and Industry says that it is not adequate, definitely, but the Minister of Commerce is in doubt.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is clear, and the answer also is clear. Hon. Members want Government to commit themselves today, here and now, as to what price they are expecting, and what reduction they are expecting. On the other hand, the hon. Minister does not want to take that step or to disclose it to the House or even to the textile industry, but he wants to leave it to them; Government have got their own norms, and they have certainly got some idea as to how far they should go. If the textile industry people go to that extent, then Government do not want to make them feel as if they have been compelled but allow them to decide it for themselves; but if they do not do it to the satisfaction of Government, then Government will interfere. The answer is clear. I am not going to allow any more suggestions regarding this matter. The matter is clear.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that the control of prices by Government would actually amount to a wholesale control. In view of the fact that the prices have risen in the past, may I know whether Government will compel the mill-owners to stamp the prices on the cloth? This is a very feasible suggestion.

Shri Kanungo: That is one of the steps. We do not want to take it in isolation. If we resort to statutory controls, then we shall have to think and act in conjunction with various other steps.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reports in the Calcutta

press that the contracted textile goods are not being withdrawn from the railway sidings, thereby creating an artificial famine of textiles on the eve of the Puja?

Shri Kanungo: No. There was some hesitation about three weeks back about lifting of the stocks, but stocks in movement and stocks in trade are moving.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि १९५८ में कपड़े के जो भाव थे और उसके बाद काटन के जो भाव बढ़ गया वह उस परिमाण में कपड़े के भाव रखने के लिये तत्पर है ?

श्री कानूनगो : १९५८ की अवस्था बिल्कुल अलग थी । अब हम सोचते हैं कि जुलाई, १९५९ में नार्मल कन्डीशंस थीं और उसी बेसिस पर हम चलते हैं ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मेरा निवेदन है कि बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि रा-मैटी-रियल का, काटन का, भाव बढ़ जाने के कारण कपड़े के भाव बढ़ेंगे । १९५८ में कपड़े के जो भाव थे और उसके बाद जो काटन के भाव बढ़ें, उस परिमाण में ही कपड़े के भाव रखे जायें, क्या शासन का यह विचार है ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने कहा है कि काटन की प्राइस एक चीज नहीं है, बहुत सी चीजें हैं, ऐबेलेविलिटी की चीजें हैं । हम जुलाई, अगस्त, १९५९ की प्राइस को बेस समझते हैं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that even the Chamber of Commerce of Bihar has passed a resolution that in the absence of a decision from Government, the prices of cloth will range high during the Puja period, because no purchase can be made now, and if any purchases are made they will be at the prevailing higher rates, and so the reduction will not be reflected during the Puja and Diwali periods? What are Government doing about it?

Shri Kanungo: In fact, the contracts are 10 per cent lower than the October prices, and the stocks are moving.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Raghunath Singh: 17 minutes have been spent on one question only.

Mr. Speaker: Now, next question. We have already spent about 17 minutes on this question.

Recommendations of Wage Boards

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Shri A. M. Tariq:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Shri Jadhav:

Shri Pahadia:

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Shri Muhammed Elias:

Shri Tridib Kumar

*871. **Chaudhuri:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Narayanankutty

Menon:

Shri Parulekar:

Dr. Samantsinhar:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Rajendra Singh:

Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Shri Palaniyandy:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1783 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received progress reports regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards for Textile and Cement Industries in individual factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage is the proposal to set up a Tribunal to decide the disputes arising in the course of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards?

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

(b) A large number of cotton textile mills have agreed to implement the recommendations. The cement factories are also taking necessary action in the matter in consultation with labour unions.

(c) The need for setting up a Tribunal has not arisen. If any disputes arise in the course of implementation it will be for the Governments concerned to deal with it appropriately.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that some factories in the Punjab have been exempted, and if so, on what grounds, and what special procedure is being adopted in their case?

Shri Abid Ali: No special procedure is being adopted in this matter. Such of the mills as were closed were taken care of in this respect by the wage board report itself, and, therefore, there will not be any difficulty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the textile mill-owners in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have not yet implemented the recommendations in any of the mills, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this behalf, and what specific objections have been put forward by the mill-owners to the implementation of the recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: Some of the mills in Andhra Pradesh have agreed to pay, and the Government of West Bengal are taking necessary steps in regard to the mills situated in their area.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in UP, at the tripartite conference, only the mills in Kanpur, Saharanpur and Modinagar have agreed to implement this report, and if so, what steps have been taken to get it implemented in other areas of UP?

Shri Abid Ali: The UP Government are doing the needful.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister has stated that in West Bengal, no mill has up till now implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board. May I know how much more time will be given to the employers to take a decision about the implementation of the recommendations, and if they fail, what steps are going to be taken?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Very recently, I placed myself in touch with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and reminded him that he had undertaken to invite the representatives of the parties and to bring about a settlement on this matter and to secure the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. He held a conference, and he thought that this would be carried out, and the implementation would start. But it has taken some time. So, again, two days ago, I consulted him, and he said that he had hoped that this would have gone on. He is again going to make enquiries and ask the people concerned to see that it is expedited. I hope it will be done; if it is not implemented for a considerable time, we shall take further steps.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it a fact that the implementation of the recommendations of the Cement Wage Board has been delayed because Government authorities have referred the matter for clarification to the Ministry of Labour here, and if so, how far the matter has gone, and what steps are being taken to see that the recommendations are implemented?

Shri Abid Ali: About cement, we had a tripartite conference of this particular industry recently, and, there, agreements were reached in consultation with the union representatives and accordingly, action is being taken.

Shri Damani: May I know the State-wise percentages of increase in the wage bill due to implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: That is in the Report of the Wage Board. The hon. Member can find out from there.

Shri Damani: I wanted to know the percentage of increase in the wage bill consequent on the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: The figures have not been issued. For calculation purposes, I have referred the hon. Member to the Report.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : गवर्नमेंट नोटिफिकेशन के अनुसार कुछ टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के बारे में, जिन के ऊपर जांच कमेटियां बैठी हुई थीं, वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर धमल करना विचारधीन रखा गया था। इस प्रकार के कारखाने ब्रोक चालू हैं और जिन में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का वेतन वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार अभी तक नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, उनके बारे में शासन क्या कर रहा है ?

श्री आबिद अली : जो कारखाने बन्द हैं या जिन के बारे में चौकसी हो रही है, वहां तो इसको बढ़ाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि वहां सब से पहला सवाल तो यह है कि जो बन्द हैं वे खुलें और जो चल रहे हैं लेकिन ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल रहे हैं, वे ठीक तरीके से चलें और इन कारखानों के बारे में आज हालत यह है कि उनके मजदूरों को पूरी तनख्वाह ही नहीं मिल रही है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Bengal Mill-owners' Association has demanded of Government that there should be no implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations towards a rise in wage and dearness allowance until there is implementation simultaneously of the recommendations towards rationalisation of the industry? If so, what is the reaction of Government to this attitude?

Shri Nanda: This is not a question which has arisen only in that area. It arose in other States also and it has been settled. It is not that the whole programme of rationalisation has to be carried out, but some kind of understanding has to be reached and it was not very difficult to bring that about in other places. It should not be difficult there also.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government are setting up separate Wage Boards for tea, coffee and rubber or are they setting up one Wage Board for all the plantation crops?

Shri Abid Ali: According to the decision taken in the conference in consultation with the employers and employees' representatives, there would be separate Wage Boards for these, one for tea, one for coffee and one for rubber.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : मेरा सवाल बन्द कारखानों के बारे में नहीं था । मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो कारखाने चालू हैं और जिन के ऊपर इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई गई थी, जिनके बारे में जांच चालू थी, गवर्नमेंट नोटिफिकेशन के मुताबिक उनके बारे में वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार अमल करना विचाराधीन रखा गया था लेकिन आज वे कारखाने कमा रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को इन कारखानों में अमल में नहीं लाया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री नन्दा : अगर ऐसी हालत पैदा हो गई है, अगर फायदा हो रहा है, तो वहां पर भी जरूर सरकार इसको अमल में लाने की कोशिश करेगी ।

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether the representative of the Government cement factory in UP had participated in the tripartite conference? If so, had he assured that it would be prepared to implement the recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, the UP Government representative was also present when the decision was taken. However, he did not raise any objection so far as this decision was concerned. During the discussion, he placed the UP Government's point of view.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the numbers respectively of the cement and textile factories which have not

implemented the recommendation and the number of employees involved in each case?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of 480 mills, about 50 are under investigation. Out of the remaining, I think 300 have agreed to implement it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that if the millowners did not implement it within a reasonable time, further steps would be taken. I want to know what actually is the denition of 'reasonable time' and what further steps will be taken if they do not implement it, and whether those steps will also be legal.

Shri Nanda: The position is that it is not simply making the mills pay the increase in wages and dearness allowance through some process or another. But there are other recommendations of the Wage Board which cannot be made a subject-matter of legislation. Therefore, the effort is to see that the parties come to an understanding regarding those matters, rationalisation etc. They are trying to secure that. That hope is progressively being realised in one or two places. I hope that will also be done. Then will remain the question of a residual number of concerns where for one reason or other they are not making the payments now. We will try to persuade them. If we fail in that, then such action as may create the necessary sanction will be taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether in case the millowners of South India, West Bengal and some millowners in UP also fail to be convinced of the arguments of Government, as they seem to be, the Government propose to promulgate an Ordinance to enforce the Wage Board's decision?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: I have answered that.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 872, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Question No. 903 may also be taken up with it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: They are separate. I think they should not be clubbed together.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It refers to the same matter.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member any objection to answering them together?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): No objection.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: One is about the bad working of tractors and the other is about the good working of tractors.

Mr. Speaker: What is his difficulty, if the Minister is prepared to answer them together? We will assume that we have reached question No. 903. Does he not want to put the question?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to put question No. 872. The other question is not to be put.

Mr. Speaker: All right. It will not be answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can he do so?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot force an hon. Member to put a question.

Shri Hem Barua: The question has been put down in the list of questions. Now it cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised that after so many years of presence in Parliament, the hon. Member does not understand this. If an hon. Member does not get up to put his question, am I to put the question? It is open to a Member who has tabled a question to keep quiet. Then he won't be called. I will consider, when he is present here and does not put question, whether the printed answer should be published or not. I will score out that also. I would not allow him the advantage of having his name published elsewhere in the newspapers when he is physically present here and refuses to put the question. The printed answer would not be published.

Tractors at Dandakaranya Project

***872. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the D 80 class Japanese tractors of Dandakaranya Project which went out of order, have been put back to service;

(b) what is the total expense incurred in making them serviceable; and

(c) what part of this expenditure will be borne by the seller of the machines?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Seven, out of the eight D-80 tractors, that went out of order were repaired and put back into service.

(b) The repairs were carried out by the Director General of Ordnance Factories, who supplied the tractors.

(c) The expenditure is to be borne by the supplier.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The answer to part (b) concerning the total expenditure in making them serviceable, has not been given.

Shri P. S. Naskar: As I said, the expenditure is borne by the supplier, the DGOF. We have no information as to how much expenditure they have incurred.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know for what time these tractors which were out of order were immobilised?

Shri P. S. Naskar: They were immobilised for a certain number of days. They were required on the site. They were not taken out of the site. I presume not much time was taken for the repairs.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What exactly are the defects in these tractors?

Shri P. S. Naskar: A little bit of mechanical defects, consumption of air cleaner oil and consumption of engine oil, more than usual etc.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सही है कि ये ट्रैक्टर और दूसरे ट्रैक्टर भी वर्षों तक मुरम्मत में आ जाने के कारण पड़े रहते हैं और इसका कारण क्या यह नहीं है कि हमारे यहां इनके अतिरिक्त हिस्से नहीं बनते हैं और दूसरी जगहों से भी नहीं मिल सकते हैं ? क्या इसकी वजह से बहुत सा रुपया फिजूल लगा नहीं रहता है और उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-समर्थन मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : हमारे पास दो किस्म के ट्रैक्टर हैं, एक तो पुराने सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन के हैं जो कि मेरी तरह से बहुत बूढ़े हो चुके हैं, उनकी मुरम्मत करनी पड़ती है और वहीं कर लेते हैं। ये ट्रैक्टर नये आये हैं जोकि जापान से आये हैं और पहली बार ही आये हैं। कुछ थोड़ा सा उनमें नुक्स निकला है जोकि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता रफा हो रहा है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि बुड़्डे होने के कारण नहीं, जब वह जवान थे तब भी बेकार रहे क्योंकि उनके अतिरिक्त हिस्से नहीं मिले या वे नहीं मंगाये गये ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जवानी में वह थे मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर के पास और बुढापे में वे मेरे पास आ गये।

Shri P. K. Deo: Some time back we were told that some of the tractors supplied by the Defence Ministry to the Dandakaranya Project also went out of order. May I know if the repair charges for these were borne by the Defence Ministry?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have made a detailed statement in this House in regard to these tractors where I have put the entire position before the House. We have bought these tractors—a very large number of them. They cost us about a crore of rupees. Some of them did go out of order and are being repaired. We are getting, I won't say very satisfactory

performance; but that is not unsatisfactory either.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister said that he did not have the information, about the repairs. Will the hon. Minister collect the information and lay it on the Table of the House?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will only collect information about what I have to pay. If it is being paid by the DGOI I am not concerned with it.

Synthetic Drug Plant at Sanatnagar

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*873. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2821 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a final decision in regard to the setting up of the Synthetic Drug Plant at Sanatnagar in Andhra Pradesh has since been taken;

(b) when the plant is likely to be set up;

(c) whether any preliminary steps have been taken for the setting up of the plant; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A contract has since been placed with Messrs Technoexport of Moscow for the preparation of the detailed project report for establishing the Synthetic drugs projects at Sanatnagar in Andhra Pradesh. The detailed project report is expected to be received by June 1961.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it will be in the public sector or the private sector and what is the estimated amount?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the public sector. The investment will be about Rs. 12 crores.

Shri N. B. Muniswamy: May I know the target of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The target of production is 850 tons of synthetic drugs which will include a number of vitamins, a number of synthetic drugs like analgesis and sulpha drugs.

Shri Nanjappa: I want to know what are the synthetic drugs—which are now imported—which will be produced at the initial stages?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said the synthetic drugs will be those belonging to the family of vitamins, thizols and analgesis. Their annual import, at the present moment, would not be more than Rs. 2 to 3 crores; and, as the Public Health services in the country are expanding we are planning for our future requirements also.

Agartala Displaced Persons Demands

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 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 *874. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:**
 { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

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

(a) whether the displaced persons in Agartala (Tripura) placed some demands before the Government of India;

(b) what were the demands;

(c) Government's reaction to those demands; and

(d) whether any refugee leader died as a result of hunger strike?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the demands by displaced persons in Tripura leading to the hunger strike in April/May, 1960. A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 28.]

(d) One of the hunger strikers expired in the V. M. Hospital, Agartala,

on the 20th May, 1960. It may be added that he had given up the hunger strike on the previous day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it was a fact that it was known to the authorities that the hunger strike was going to be withdrawn; and despite that the police people dragged this gentleman, Mr. Bishambar Namodar to the police custody where he actually died? May I know whether it is also a fact that no enquiry was instituted into this case?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): This is a law and order question concerning the Tripura Administration. The Ministry of Rehabilitation is not concerned with it.

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Minister categorically said that this gentleman died in hospital, I wish to say that there is another side to the picture. He did not die in the hospital; he died in the police station in police custody.

Mr. Speaker: Did he die in the police station or police custody?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As we were informed by the Tripura Administration, he died in hospital.

Mr. Speaker: There is a contradiction.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is this. This gentleman was on hunger strike and was dragged by the police, taken to police custody where he died.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right; the Minister does not admit it.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that the party which sponsored the hunger strike and to which the deceased belonged, did allow one private doctor to attend them but did not allow the government doctor to attend them though

the condition of some of the hunger-strikers was very serious?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no information. My Ministry is not concerned with this internal matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Among the demands of these persons was one for the inclusion of certain categories of persons among the displaced persons; and the statement says that the Ministry has not found it possible to include them amongst displaced persons. Will the hon. Minister say why it has not been found possible to include them according to the demands of the people?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have a definition of 'displaced person', as one who comes from East Pakistan or West Pakistan either on account of disturbances or the fear of disturbances after a particular date. Now, a large number of people have been in Tripura all this time and those who were displaced persons have been classified as such; and they have been given rehabilitation assistance. Now, if a man comes after 8 or 10 years and says that he is a displaced person and his name has not been taken, I am not prepared to consider that position.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the statement it is said that one of the main demands was a certain proposal for the development of the area. According to the survey report of 1957, with most of the agriculturists who have been given land, irrigation is one of the main problems and the land cannot still be cultivated. May I know whether Government in its residuary problem has allocated money for the irrigation of the areas where these agriculturists have been put and are not able to eke out an existence? If so, what is the allocation of money?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In Tripura there are two kinds of lands, the *lunga* lands and the *tila* lands. The *lunga* land is not available because it is already under cultivation. It is the *tila* land that we are trying

to bring under cultivation through terrace cultivation. Whenever a scheme is received which is complete in all respects, that is sanctioned by the Government of India. I may add for the information of the hon. lady Member and the House that the refugee problem in Tripura has been examined in consultation with the Tripura Administration; and whatever demands there are, they are being considered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was specific. I wanted to know what was the amount that has been allocated for the irrigation of the lands which have been given to the displaced persons and how many irrigation schemes have been sanctioned.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not answer off-hand. If a separate question is put I shall be glad to answer it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is said that as regards the question of remission of loans, Government cannot agree to wholesale remission; but recovery of loans are, however, not pressed in cases where such proceedings would cause acute hardship to the loanees concerned. I want to know whether any assessment has been made and what is the number of those loanees in whose cases the recovery would result in acute hardship, as ascertained by this assessment. Has he ascertained the number?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The total amount of loan advanced in the eastern region is roundabout Rs. 48 crores. The amount due today is over Rs. 21 crores; and the amount realised is only Rs. 68 lakhs. That is less than 3 per cent. (*Interruptions*). Let me finish my answer. That will show that as against a demand of Rs. 21 crores we have only realised Rs. 68 lakhs—that is less than 3 per cent. That will show that we are avoiding any kind of hardship.

श्री बिभति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो डिस्पेंसर्ड

पर्सन्स हैं उनको भड़काने के लिये कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं जो उनका सही सही काम नहीं करते, वे जहां भी जाते हैं, उन्हें भड़काया करते हैं, सरकार इसका क्या इंतजाम कर रही है कि रिफ्यूजी लोग उनसे बचे रहें ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता । जो मेरे मोमज्जित दोस्त सामने बैठे हैं, दे दूँगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे जिले में भी रिफ्यूजी थे, जिनको वहां पर वेस्ट लैंड दी गई है । बाहर के लोग वहां आकर उनको भड़काया करते हैं । सरकार से जितना हो सकता है वह करती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिफ्यूजी लोगों को उनसे गार्ड करने के लिये, ताकि बाहर के एलिमेंट वहां आकर उनको भड़काया न करें, गवर्नमेंट क्या उपाय सोचती है ।

Shri Bangshi Thakur: On a point of order? How is it that our Minister is not furnished with proper answer? He died in hospital and a private doctor attended upon the party. The party allowed the Government doctor to attend on him at the last moment. How is it that he does not know that?

Mr. Speaker: Very well. If he does not know it, how is it a point of order? There is no point of order.

श्रीखला में मजदूरों के लिए क्वार्टर

*८७६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की श्रीखला औद्योगिक बस्ती में मजदूरों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) :
(क) जो हां ।

(ख) योजना है कि श्रीखला में दिल्ली प्रशासन की तरफ से दो कमरे वाले ४०० दुमजलें मकान आर्थिक मदद मकान निर्माण योजना के अधीन तैयार किये जायें ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो आर्थिक योजना के अन्तर्गत किराये तै किये जाते हैं उनसे मजदूर लोग सहमत हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : हर एक कोशिश करता है कि कम से कम किराया दे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हासिल करे ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब ये मकान बन जायेंगे तो इनके एलाटमेंट का क्या तरीका होगा ?

श्री आबिद अली : इसके लिये नियम बना दिये गये हैं और उनके अनुसार यह होता है । माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं उनको वह नियम दे दूँगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बता सकेंगे कि ये मकान कम तक बन जायेंगे ?

श्री आबिद अली : २४ एकड़ जमीन हासिल की जा रही है । उसका डेवेलपमेंट करना होगा । उसके बाद मकान बनना शुरू होगा ।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the scheme will be extended to other places where these industrial estates are established?

Shri Abid Ali: That is the intention.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: How much is the Government going to spend on these quarters and what rent will be charged from the labourers?

Shri Abid Ali: Co-operative societies will be given 25 per cent. subsidy and 65 per cent. loan and the State

Governments 50 per cent. loan and 50 per cent. subsidy. So far as the employees are concerned they will be given 25 per cent. subsidy and 50 per cent. loan. The amount of course is big.

Mr. Speaker: What is the rent?

Shri Abid Ali: The rent has not been fixed yet.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : ये जो मकान शासन की तरफ से बनाये जा रहे हैं इनका जमीन सहित खर्च का कुल कितना एस्टीमेट होगा ?

श्री आबिद अली : जमीन की कीमत और वहां पर जो माल लगता है उसकी कीमत मिलाकर इनकी कीमत निश्चित की जायेगी। उनके लिये टेंडर दिये गये हैं। उनके मंजूर होने पर कीमत निश्चित की जा सकती है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा: ये जो मकान किसी योजना के अन्तर्गत शहरों में या देहात में बनाये जाते हैं इनकी कीमत कूत ली जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो मकान ओखला में बनाये जाने वाले हैं इनकी जमीन सहित क्या कीमत कूती गयी है ?

श्री आबिद अली : करीब ढाई हजार से आठ हजार तक होगी।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : उनका किराया क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किराया नहीं जानते।

Co-operation between India and Indonesian Armies

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*877. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for co-operation of Indian and Indonesian armies was signed on the 3rd June, 1960 at Djakarta; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). An agreement between India and Indonesia was signed on the 3rd June, 1960. The substance of this agreement was given in a press-note issued that day. A copy of this press-note is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 29].

The scope of assistance and co-operation in the agreement excludes activities in the operational field.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the agreement has been implemented or not?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is an agreement which has partly been implemented. In fact the agreement was a recognition of the fact that something to that effect was being done. Our officers were training their Air Force people or Army people. That has been done.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many Indians and Indonesian officers have been attached to each wing of our Forces at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. It is a question of training. I do not think there is any large-scale attachment.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement we find that the agreement provides for the attachment of officers and training of selected Army personnel of one country with the Army of the other country. May I know how many Indonesian officers are actually being trained in this country and how many vice versa.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is the same question.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will a copy of the agreement be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Raghunath Singh: That has already been placed.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any organisation would be set up for efficient implementation of the agreement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot understand this question. It is a very simple matter. Some of their soldiers and airmen come here and they are attached for six months or a year and they go back after some training or sometimes they go to military academies. It is a very normal thing which is done even without an agreement.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Jaipal Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him on some other question. I have called the next question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to put a supplementary on this question, Sir. I tried to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: So many caught my eye.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I was unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. If it is such an important question which has not been asked, he may put it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We have agreement in regard to all the three Arms. Obviously, it is of financial benefit to us. Is the hon. Prime Minister in a position to tell us what the financial benefit is as far as we are concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no financial benefit to us in this.

Jha Committee

*878. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jha Committee recommended to the Government a reduction of Rs. 500 in the price of the cars manufactured in India;

(b) if so, whether there has been any actual reduction in the price of cars;

(c) whether the manufacturers of the 'Fiat' car announced a reduction of Rs. 200 in the selling price of 'Fiat' car; and

(d) whether the manufacturers of 'Hindustan' car and 'Standard' car have shown any gesture in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 30.]

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement we find that the manufacturers of Fiat and Standard cars had already reduced their prices. What is standing in the way of the Hindustan motors reducing their prices? Four months have already elapsed.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This reduction, as could be seen from the statement is not related to the recommendations of the committee. The committee had specified certain prerequisites which have not yet been fulfilled. We do hope that when these are fulfilled the price reduction will take place.

Shri P. K. Deo: What are the conditions to be fulfilled?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are given in column 3. Plants and machinery required for the full capacity production have got to be imported and the foreign exchange required for that to be granted.

Shri P. K. Deo: The same condition applied to Fiat also. Even though Fiat and Standard have reduced their prices, Hindustan has not reduced its price.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As indicated, it was a voluntary cut accepted by them and we hope that everybody who could afford to reduce the price would reduce the price. But it has nothing to do with the committee's recommendations.

Shri Mohammed Imam: In fixing the price of various cars manufactured by various manufacturers, what is the margin of profit allowed to each manufacturer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a case of reduction—not of increase and about the margin of profit, it is well known that many of the factories have not been declaring any dividend. The industry is only now turning the corner.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Since the reduction by Fiat and Standard shows that there is scope for reduction irrespective of the recommendations made, have the Government made an effort to persuade the Hindustan also to follow suit with at least a small reduction, pending the implementation of the recommendations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has already been pointed out in my answer that this reduction took place independently of the Committee's examination. When we implement the committee's recommendations both from the side of the industry and of the Government, I am quite sure that the price will be reduced.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The committee has recommended that there should be free competition rather than have these fixed prices? What steps are being taken to see that there is free competition?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The committee had made no such recommendation. At every stage the price control of the cars must continue.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Sir, I may be allowed to put one supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member rose late. I have already called the next question. I would like to give one general suggestion to all hon. Members. Whoever wants to catch my eye with respect to supplementaries, as soon as the main question is answered all of them will rise in their

seats. I will note all who have risen and give them an opportunity. After I come to the last name among them if some other hon. Member wants to put a supplementary then, I will pass on to the next question.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, let them have cards like this showing their division numbers. It is enough that you call them by their numbers.

Shri Ranga: Sir, how will you be able to remember all of them, all those who get up? How will you remember which of us got up and which of us did not get up?

Mr. Speaker: We will see. Shri Sinhasan Singh—

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What has happened about the manufacture of small cars. The Jha Committee was appointed specifically to go into the question of production of small cars. May I know what has happened to its report? May I know what steps the Government are taking to implement the suggestions contained therein? May I also know whether the Government have given any contract to any firm for the manufacture of small cars or the Government themselves are going to undertake this job?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I answered this question last week, you will remember, saying that I expect to lay the decisions of the Government on the full recommendations contained in the report within this week or early next week.

Inspection Cell in Japan

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

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

(a) whether Government have examined the question of establishing a permanent Inspection Cell of DGS & D in Japan; and

(b) how many officers were deputed to Japan for inspecting the articles.

purchased such as, Railway Tyres, Tin-plates, Steel for wagons etc. during the last year?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. Government orders sanctioning the setting up of a permanent Inspection Cell in Japan have already issued.

(b) No officer was sent to Japan from India last year to reinforce the personnel already stationed there.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know what are the main considerations for establishing an Inspection Cell in Japan?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Considerable purchases are being made in Japan for Government requirements. For instance, recently we have entered into a contract for the purchase of 63,500 tons of rails costing Rs. 3 crores. There are outstanding orders worth about Rs. 60 lakhs from the Iron and Steel Controller's Department.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Government is considering the question of attaching similar Inspection Cells in other countries from where we are importing huge quantities of different items?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: At the moment there is no other proposal before Government for opening new inspection cells.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will it not be better to ask some Japanese to work together with us in doing this work? Will it not be better to associate some Japanese with the inspection party?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The officers of the Cell would be India-based—that is, they would be sent out from India—but so far as the junior appointments in the office are concerned they may be from the local personnel.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Cell will be a part and parcel of the Indian Embassy there or it will be a separate establishment?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a separate establishment but generally under the supervision of the Embassy there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how far the present Embassy is helping this department?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Naturally, Sir, to the extent possible.

Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Shrines

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*880. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) whether there has been any further progress about the implementation on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of May, 1955 for holding the meeting of the Joint Committee in order to arrive at a settlement about the protection of holy shrines and maintenance of their sanctity; and

(b) what further steps Government propose to take to reach an agreement on the subject?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of Pakistan have not yet accepted the Government of India's invitation to the second meeting of the Indo-Pak. Joint Committee on shrines which was scheduled to be held in Delhi. The High Commissioner for India is pressing the Government of Pakistan for their final reply.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether the Government of India is aware of the fact that repairs are not being done to these shrines even though the Pakistan Government is collecting all the income from the properties attached to these holy shrines?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not quite understood the question, Sir. He has given some information and asked us whether we are aware of it. We are partly aware of it, partly not.

Transport Policy and Co-ordination Committee

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 *882. { Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
 { Shri A. M. Tariq:
 { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Neogy Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination set up by Planning Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings or suggestions of the Committee;

(c) if not, whether any interim report will be submitted by the Committee; and

(d) whether the report of this Committee will be available before the Third Year Plan proposals in respect of transport are discussed and finalised by Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Committee proposes to make an interim Report by the end of this year.

(d) As the problems entrusted to the Committee require certain detailed investigations which would necessarily take a long time to complete, it is difficult to say at this stage when the Committee will be in a position to submit its final Report. The interim report of Committee, however, is expected to be available before the Third Five Year Plan comes up for discussion in Parliament next year.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the Committee is also considering the question of co-ordination between rail and road transport?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Certainly, Sir, all aspects of transport have to be taken into consideration, not only rail transport but also the traditional methods of transport like boats and bullock-carts.

952 (Ai) LS-2.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या इस कमेटी से कोई प्रार्थना की गई थी कि किस मियाद के अन्दर वह रिपोर्ट दे दे और किस वजह से उस में देरी हो रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : देर तो ज्यादा नहीं हो रही है । उसके द्वारा रिपोर्ट देने की अभी कोई तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गई थी ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Committee has given any indication as to the programme of work which they have chalked out for themselves; if so, what are the points which they propose to cover in the interim report and whether they will be helpful to the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Committee has to do a very complicated nature of work. They are having surveys and collecting data. They are having some sample surveys. They have selected some railway lines and some routes of road transport for the purpose. They are also in touch with the State Governments. So far as the submission of the report is concerned, as I submitted earlier, we expect the interim report by the end of this year—that is, December, 1960.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was about the interim report. I wanted to know whether Government have asked the Committee to draw up certain specific points which will be helpful to them or given some indication about it. What is the purpose of the interim report?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): In the interim report what is intended is that there should be factual data collected so far and the broad issues arising out of them. Nothing further is intended in that report. The Chairman of the Committee does not want to make any recommendations on the basis of inadequate factual data available so far.

Export of Tea

*833. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian tea industry faces severe competition in the tea markets abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian Tea Board have opened Tea Centres in London, and other important cities to popularise Indian Tea; and

(d) if so, the names of the places and results achieved by these centres?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The world market for tea is inevitably a competitive market, with world production just balancing consumption and sometimes tending to outpace it. But by and large our quality teas have maintained their position. The competition is more severe in respect of our common teas as world supply of common teas is in excess of demand.

(c) and (d). The Tea Board have set up promotional units with tea promotion officers in charge of them in U.S.A., Australia and the U.A.R. Promotional units are shortly going to be set up in the U.K. and Germany. A Tea Centre will be shortly opened in Cairo.

Shri Assar: May I know which is the main country that competes with Indian tea?

Shri Kanungo: All other tea-producing countries.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that Ceylon tea is popularised by opening tea-houses abroad; if so, may I know whether our Tea Board will consider the question of opening tea-houses abroad?

Shri Kanungo: We are opening tea-houses where we think it necessary. We are opening one in Cairo. But it all depends upon the particular market and the particular country. In some

places other forms of publicity will be more useful than tea-houses.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the competition that Indian tea is facing in foreign market is from foreign tea or foreign coffee?

Shri Kanungo: Both.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Since the only hope for Indian tea is to push quality tea in foreign markets, may I know what steps are being taken to bolster up export of quality tea?

Shri Kanungo: Quality tea is maintaining its position. We are more anxious to push the common tea which is facing severe competition. There is not much competition in quality tea.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the expanding tea industry of East Africa poses a threat to our export so far as tea is concerned, may I know what specific steps the Government have taken to encourage the export and increase our production internally?

Shri Kanungo: We are taking steps for increased production and maintaining it. We are handicapped because of the shortage of fertilisers and other factors. But we are constantly trying to do so.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I think they are charging excise duty which is from six annas to eight annas per pound. They are in a way deliberately handicapping Indian tea as against severe competition that we are having to face. Is that the position, and have the Government examined the position?

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know of the tea trade and we are constantly examining it and trying to adjust ourselves.

Shri R. Narayanaswamy: May I know why the Indian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Counsellors attached to our Indian Embassies in foreign countries are lagging behind to advertise properly and attract

people in foreign markets for our tea, the best in the world?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, our quality tea does not face much competition, and as far as the Trade Commissioners are concerned, tea promotion is not their business. The tea promotion is entrusted to the Tea Board. They report on economic conditions and trade conditions which include tea.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Aid from U.S.S.R. for Third Five Year Plan

S.N.Q. No. 5. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any offer from the Soviet Union of aid for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether it has been considered and finalised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As the House is aware, the Soviet Government offered a credit of 1500 million roubles (Rs. 180 crores) in July last year as assistance for the Third Five Year Plan and an agreement was signed on 12th September, 1959. An additional Agreement was signed with the Soviet Government on 12th February, 1960 in regard to the projects to be financed under this credit.

2. In my statement of 3rd August, 1960 to this House on my recent tour abroad, I made a reference to the discussions I had with the Leaders of the Soviet Government. During these talks in Moscow last July the question of further Soviet economic assistance for India's Third Five Year

Plan was touched upon.

3. The Soviet Government have considered this question and expressed their readiness to grant to India an additional credit of 500 million roubles (about Rs. 60 crores) to be utilised towards the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. The Government of India have gratefully accepted this welcome assistance.

4. The manner in which and the purposes for which this credit will be utilised will be further considered in consultation with the Planning Commission and discussed with the representatives of the Soviet Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have not received that statement. I went to the Notice Office but I did not get that.

Several Hon. Members: None of us got it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On so many occasions such irregularities have occurred and I want that such things should be corrected.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; why was it not placed in the Notice Office?

Shri Morarji Desai: It was received probably late.

Mr. Speaker: I will make enquiries. The hon. Minister will read out the statement.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just now said that the manner in which the credit will be utilised will be discussed by the Planning Commission and the representatives of the Soviet Government. May I know whether this is going to be in anyway different from the manner in which the credit was utilised during the second Five Year Plan or whether the same procedure will be followed?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not quite understand. It will be utilised for the third Five Year Plan for all the projects which are there.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know the rate of interest that is charged on the loan?

Shri Morarji Desai: The usual rate of interest for the Soviet Government loans, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the rouble has no fixed value as such in regard to the purchasing power in the outside markets in the world and generally eight annas are worth a rouble there, may I know how the Government calculates that the credit in roubles comes to so many rupees? The hon. Minister said that 500 million roubles are equal to Rs. 60 crores. But in actual practice, in the world markets, it is not equal to so many rupees.

Shri Morarji Desai: The official rate of the rouble is: one rouble is equal to Rs. 1.2. But for the tourist traffic in Russia, the official rate is: Re. 1 is equal to two roubles.

Shri C. D. Pande: For purposes of purchasing power in the world markets, it is not so. After all, we do not know whether it is possible to purchase things worth Rs. 60 crores with 500 million roubles.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what we see. That is what is done because generally similar prices in the world are taken into account when we make these purchases.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Only Rs. 180 crores that was to be given by Soviet Russia to us during the second Five Year Plan has come. May I know what amount out of it is utilised or whether that is also included in the help for the third Plan?

Shri Morarji Desai: The third Plan is still to begin, and therefore it will be used when it begins.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know about the previous Plan.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Out of the Rs. 180 crores that were offered to us, how much has been utilised?

Shri Morarji Desai: The previous credit which was offered was different. So far, including all those which I

have mentioned—Rs. 180 crores and Rs. 60 crores—in all, we have received Rs. 385.6 crores.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if there is any stipulation that this loan can be used only for purchases in Soviet Russia or for purchases elsewhere also?

Shri Morarji Desai: Certainly this has to be purchased from Russia.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether, as a result of his tour in the Soviet Union, the hon. Minister can say whether we can expect further loans from the Soviet Union for our third Plan apart from this Rs. 180 crores and Rs. 60 crores?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot say anything about the future. This is what has been said as a result of my tour last time.

Membership of Central Trade Unions

S.N.Q. No. 6. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of verification of membership of different Central Labour Organisations, ending 31st March, 1959, has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian National Trade Union Congress has more membership than all the remaining three Central Labour Organisations combined together?

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

(b)

Name of the Organisation	No. of Unions	Verified membership as on 31-3-1959
Indian National Trade Union Congress	885	10,20,653
All-India Trade Union Congress	814	5,07,654
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	185	2,41,636
United Trade Union Congress	172	90,629

(c) The last three central organisations have 8,39,919 members as against 10,20,653 in the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Therefore, the reply to part (c) of the question is in the affirmative.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether, as a result of this verification, the representation of the AITUC will be more at the 18th Labour Conference than before and, if so, what will it be?

Shri Abid Ali: It will be practically on the same basis because the membership has remained almost stationary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is specific.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the membership is almost static.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the verification has been done, what will be the representation?

Mr. Speaker: The same representation will be there because the figures have not changed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was not verified at that time. Now, the verified figures are available. So what will be the representation for the INTUC, AITUC and the HMS at the 18th Labour Conference?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not understood what the hon. Minister said. Even without verification, the same figures were fixed. On verification, he finds the same figures to be correct. Therefore, there is no need for a change. Is that the answer?

Shri Abid Ali: There is very little difference between the verified membership last year and this year. Therefore, I said the percentage of representation almost remains the same.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in some of

the States, the total membership of the AITUC is more than that of INTUC, what are those States and whether they include Delhi and West Bengal?

Shri Abid Ali: Those details are not here at present.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. The same type of short notice question was raised in the last session or in the session prior to that. Just to give a feeling that INTUC has got the largest membership, whenever a supplementary is put whether AITUC has got more membership than INTUC in some States, the hon. Deputy Minister always asks for notice. (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: We are very happy to know the growing strength of the INTUC. But I simply fail to understand how a question which would normally have been admitted as a written question has been promoted to the rank of a short notice question. It is in your discretion to admit any question as you like. It does not seem that the purpose is only to inform the House. The purpose seems to be to create an impression that a particular body is gaining in strength.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must know how short notice questions are admitted. As soon any question is sent, we automatically take three copies and one of the copies is sent to the Ministry. With respect to a short notice question, if the Minister agrees, I do not stand in the way. Therefore, the hon. Members would persuade the Ministers to accept it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should be prepared for supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: So far as supplementaries are concerned, with respect to the break-up, the hon. Member can put a question still. We are sitting till the 9th September and he can table a question today.

Shri K. N. Pandey: In view of the fact that INTUC has got more membership than all the three remaining central organisations combined together, will the Ministry revise the representation given to the different central organisations and INTUC should be given more than all the other three combined together?

Shri Abid Ali: That is a suggestion for action.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employees' State Insurance Fund

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

(a) the number of instances where the employers in Punjab have not paid their part of the contribution to the Employees' State Insurance Fund under Section 40 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 190.

(b) Legal action under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has been taken, wherever necessary.

State Trading Corporation

***881. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the feasibility of having a core of Directors working full time with specific responsibilities to manage the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A recommendation in the matter made in the 86th Report of the Estimates Commit-

tee (1959-60) on the State Trading Corporation is at present under examination.

Employment in Public Sector

***884.** { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Punnoose:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Dr. K. B. Menon:

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

(a) whether any new policy has been formulated regarding employment in public sector companies/undertakings;

(b) if so, what is the basis for the same; and

(c) what percentage has been fixed for the people of the States in which the companies/undertakings are being located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No new policy has been formulated. Broad and general instructions being followed in this matter are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III annexure No. 31.]

Bamboo Based Pulp Unit (Kerala)

***885.** { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made as to the procurement of machinery for setting up of a bamboo based pulp unit in Kerala State;

(b) the name of the firm to whom the license has been issued; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in setting up the plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Orders for purchase of major items of equip-

ment have been placed and the first consignment of plant and machinery is expected to arrive by April, 1961.

(b) M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd., Nagda.

(c) Rs. 305 lakhs.

Representation of China in U.N.O.

*886. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided once again to bring before the next General Assembly of the U.N.O. the question of China's representation in the world organisation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Government have not taken any initiative in this matter this year. They, however, continue to be of opinion that China should be properly represented in the United Nations.

Gurkhas for British Army

*887. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gurkhas recruited by the British army are given military training in Barrackpore; and

(b) whether it is a fact that four British military officers arrived in India for that purpose on the 26th March, 1960 by the Anchor Line Steamer?

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

(a) No sir; the camp at Barrackpore is a transit camp, where Gurkhas remain temporarily before going abroad or returning to Nepal.

(b) In view of (a), this does not arise.

Yugoslav Collaboration in Food Products Industry

*888. **Shri V. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up food products industries such as canning of fruits and fish with the technical collaboration of Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, whether it will be in the public sector or private sector; and

(c) the number of such units proposed to be started in the Third Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up two Production-cum-Training Prototype Centres in India, one for Vegetable and Food Processing and Canning industry and another for Leather Processing and Leather Goods industry in technical collaboration with the Government of Yugoslavia during the III Five Year Plan. The details of these two centres have not yet been worked out.

Return of Ladakhis from Tibet

*889. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ladakhis who returned from Tibet since the 1st May, 1960;

(b) how many Ladakhis are still in Tibet; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they are occasionally being threatened to accept Chinese nationality?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Seventyone.

(b) Exact number of Ladakhis in Tibet is not known to the Government but according to information available, about 125 Ladakhis Lamas are still left in Tibet. In addition, there are also about 600 Kashmiri Muslims still in Tibet, many of whom come from Ladakh.

(c) As far as we are aware it is chiefly the Kashmiri Muslims who are

being subjected to heavy pressure and harsh treatment so that they may give up their claim to Indian nationality.

Industrial Estates

*890. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Centre and/or State Governments regarding the working of the various Industrial Estates established in different parts of the country and if so, the result thereof with particular reference to Kerala; and

(b) in the case of existing Estates which have not succeeded to the extent visualised; what measures Government are going to take to improve them and make them fully productive?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The progress of Industrial Estates in all States including that of Kerala, is constantly under review. Whatever special measures are found necessary they are being taken in order to expedite completion of the scheme. The progress on the whole is quite satisfactory.

Sale of Refugee Quarters in West Patel Nagar, Delhi

*891. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Government built property of double storey quarters in West Patel Nagar, Delhi, is being disposed of by a large number of allottees in an unauthorised manner accepting a huge amount of pugree and thereby nullifying the very purpose of rehabilitation;

(b) how many such quarters have changed hands where the full payment has not yet been received by the Government;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints to this effect and if so how many; and

(d) what action Government perceived any complaints to this effect pose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a). No. If a specific case is brought to the notice of the Government, the matter will be looked into.

(b). In accordance with the Compensation Rules, where the full price has not been paid, the allottee is only treated as a "licensee" in terms of the transfer deed and he has no right to sell, mortgage, or in any other manner transfer or part with the possession of the whole or any part of the said property or his interest in the same.

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

Bharat Sewak Samaj, Himachal Pradesh

*892. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints about the non-payment of wages etc. on the part of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Bilaspur District (Himachal Pradesh);

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the amount involved; and

(c) whether in respect of the complaints he gave an assurance of appropriate action including inquiry and also made an announcement to that effect at a meeting of the Bharat Sewak Samaj workers at Raj Nivas Simla on the 24th May, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Allegations were made regarding non-payment of wages to some workers in Bilaspur district. As the required details were not made available the complaint was asked to furnish the same. He has failed to do so.

Planning Commission

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

(a) whether it is fact that the Planning Commission summons to Delhi every year all the Government Secretaries and Departmental Heads concerned with developmental work;

(b) what is the purpose of such meetings and the results achieved;

(c) what was the time and money spent on such visits during the year 1959-60; and

(d) whether ministers and officers are called upon to pay several visits during the year apart from these annual conferences?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Discussions regarding the formulation of the Annual Plans take place each year between the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries and the representatives of State Governments at the official level. State Governments send such officials as they consider necessary for this purpose.

(c) As a rule the officials from States are in Delhi for about two days. Expenditure on account of their travel is met by the State Governments concerned.

(d) No, Sir.

Handidhwa Colliery

***894. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the underground roofs, walls and pillars have been illegally and indiscriminately cut away in the Handidhwa colliery in Talcher in Orissa by the present management without proper sand-stowing and thus rendering it unsafe;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure safety in the colliery;

(c) the last date when the colliery was inspected by the Inspector of Mines; and

(d) if so, what was the report of the Inspector of Mines?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) During the inspection of mine on 21st and 22nd June, 1960 by an officer of the Inspectorate of Mines, it was observed that the galleries were being widened beyond permissible limits and stowing was not proper in the depillaring area.

(b) Employment of persons in underground workings was prohibited and depillaring operations stopped.

(c) 8th August, 1960.

(d) Water dams to prevent danger from inundation had been provided, no depillaring was being done, no coal seemed to have been raised recently and the haulage road had been packed with boiler ash and there was no deposition of coal dust. Certain violations relating to non-provision of permanent supports etc. were noticed and the matter was taken up with the management for rectification.

Association of South East Asian Countries.

895. { Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some South East Asia Countries are proposing to form an Association of South East Asian countries;

(b) if so, what would be its effect on India's trade with these countries; and

(c) whether India has been invited to join the organisation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). We are aware in the sense that we have seen some reports referring in general terms to the proposed Association of South East Asian Countries. The Government of India have no detailed information about the provisions of the proposed Association. As such the question of assessing its effects on

India's trade does not arise at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

Katcha Thivu Islands

*896. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 239 on the 9th August, 1960 and state whether the Katcha Thivu Islands are a part of India or a part of Ceylon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (**Shri Sadath Ali Khan**): There is some controversy between us and the Ceylon Government as regards jurisdiction over the island. The matter is under examination.

The Sambaleshwari Motor Transport Co. Ltd.

*897. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Company Law Administration that a public limited company called "The Sambaleshwari Motor Transport Co. Ltd." has not published the balance sheet for the last 10 years and no general meeting of the company has been held during this period; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the Company?

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

(b) As the motor transport business on the routes operated by the company was nationalised with effect from 1-1-1950 and the vehicles etc. of the company were taken over by the Government of Orissa, the company was advised to go into voluntary liquidation. Since no material steps have been taken to put the company into liquidation, the Registrar of Companies has been instructed to launch prosecutions for the defaults under the Companies Act.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*898. { **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

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

(a) whether any of the employers of Madras State have not paid their dues on account of contribution towards the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, particulars of the employers;

(c) the amount not paid by them upto June, 1960; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (**Shri L. N. Mishra**): (a). Yes.

(b) and c). About Rs. 5,26,853 were due from 345 establishments in private sector and about Rs. 88,538 from 29 establishments in public sector.

(d) Legal action under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has been taken, wherever necessary.

सरकारी विज्ञापन

*८९९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ९ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने की प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में इंडियन एण्ड ईस्टर्न न्यूजपेपर्स सोसाइटी और एडवर्टाईजिंग एजेंसीज असोसियेशन आफ इंडिया के साथ जो करार हुआ है उसका सारांश क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त करार को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : (क) और (ख). इस समझौते का एक भाग विज्ञापन-दरों के सम्बन्धित है

जोकि गुप्त रखी जाती है, इसलिये सरकार लोक-हित की दृष्टि से इसको प्रकट करना मुनासिब नहीं समझती। फिर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बातों पर विचार विनिमय हुआ उन में से एक विशेष बात विचाराधीन यह थी कि सरकार का विशेष स्थान देखते हुए सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिये विशेष दर मान लिया जाये।

Indian Convicted in U.K.

*900. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the staff of the Indian High Commission in London was convicted by a British Court on charge of cheating the London Transport Executive; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to inculcate a better sense of discipline among the members of staff of our missions in London and elsewhere?

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

(a) and (b). A clerk employed in our High Commission in London was, on August, 9, 1960, sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment for four months on the charge of having defrauded the London Transport Authority. The accused has been released on bail and has appealed against his conviction. The matter is thus *sub judice*.

Apart from elaborate rules on the subject, every effort is made by personal contacts to ensure discipline.

Janata Hotel in Delhi

*901. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

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

reply given to Starred Question No. 844 on the 14th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress since made with regard to the construction of a Janta Hotel in Delhi; and

(b) whether such hotels are also proposed for any other big cities?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chandra): (a). The preliminary estimate and the drawing for the proposed hotel are under examination.

(b). No, Sir.

Exports to America

*902. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1540 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposals to set up a panel of designers to produce right type of goods that could be exported to America; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The proposal has been examined. As the question of opening an office of the Handloom Export Organization in New York and of having Indian designers being trained in the U.S.A. and inviting capable foreign design experts to India, is separately under consideration, the proposal for setting up a panel of designers as such has not been pursued.

Vocational Training of Tibetan Refugees

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to make certain arrangements for the vocational training of Tibetan refugees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). About 100 Tibetan refugees have been selected and sent to vocational training institutions maintained by the Small Scale Industries Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Arrangements have also been made for teaching them Hindi, Elementary Arithmetic, Geography and History at the training centres.

Public Undertakings

***905. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Estimates Committee in their 20th and 60th Reports that for all public undertakings a performance and programme statement for the budget year together with the previous year's statement should be made available to Parliament at the time of the annual budget; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Tetracycline Group of Antibiotics

***906. Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a licence for production of Tetracycline group of antibiotics has been granted to Atul Products and Pfizer;

(b) whether it is a fact that a project for the manufacture of Tetracyclines with its own strains and processes to meet the entire requirements of the country was submitted by

Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri, to Government in 1959; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for rejecting the proposal of Hindustan Antibiotics for the production of these antibiotics and granting a licence to Atul Products and Pfizer for their production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Licences have been granted to M/s. Lederle Laboratories Ltd. and to M/s. Dumex Private Ltd. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics have also been licensed for the manufacture of tetracyclines. They have developed their own strains and processes.

Small Scale Industries

***907.** { Shri V. Eacharan:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Shri Balmiki:

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

(a) whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. P. Moon by the Small Scale Industries Board with a view to examine the question of industrialisation of rural and industrially backward areas in the country through small scale and medium scale industries has submitted their report;

(b) what are the standards fixed for determining the backwardness and, what will be the extent of area as a base; and

(c) what are the measures and policies to attract investors by giving incentives and inducements to these backward areas?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Committee has only commenced its work. The standards for determining backwardness of an area and the incentives to be offered for attraction of industries to such areas are points on which the Committee is expected to make recommendations.

Mechanisation of Coir Industry

*908. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce mechanisation in the Coir Industry;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the increased production expected by mechanisation; and

(c) in what sector of the Industry this mechanisation has been introduced?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The scope of technological improvements in Coir spinning and weaving is under consideration.

Manufacture of Automobile Components

*909. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to promote the development of ancillary industry for the manufacture of automobile components?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 32.]

Teacher-Administrators Trained at Howrah

*910. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether teacher-administrators course in Workers' Education Centre, Howrah, has concluded;

(b) if so, the number of candidates qualified; and

(c) whether they have been distributed to the various States?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Teacher-Administrators Course was held at the Indian

Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta and not at the Workers' Education Centre, Howrah. It concluded in April, 1960.

(b) 43 including 19 trade-union nominees.

(c) On completion of training 19 trade-union nominees reverted to their respective unions to organise and run Workers' Education programmes under their auspices; the remaining 24 direct-recruit trainees have been absorbed in the service of the Central Board for Workers' Education and posted to various regional centres.

Education through T.V.

*911. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 28 on the 9th February, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of the formulation of a suitable scheme for an assessment of the impact of television as a means of education and culture?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A scheme for the evaluation of the impact of television on urban and rural communities, particularly in the sphere of education and culture, is under examination. This is a specialised study and is expected to take some time to be completed. However it is pointed out that any such assessment made at this time will be of a tentative nature as fullfledged T.V. programmes for any purpose do not exist in the country.

Annual Reports of Public Undertakings

*912. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to fix a time-limit for presentation of annual reports of public

undertakings to Parliament as is prevalent in U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. I would like to invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the revised Section 639(i) in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which is before the Parliament. It will be observed that a provision has been included in this Section, stipulating a period of three months for the Central Government to cause an annual report on the working and affairs of the Government company to be laid before the Houses of Parliament from the date of the annual general meeting of the company.

Indian Immigrants in U.K.

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

(a) whether United Kingdom Government have held any consultation with the Government of India about the problem of Indian immigrants in U.K. doing unskilled work; and

(b) if so, the nature of the talks and Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) About two years ago, the United Kingdom High Commission in New Delhi presented an Aide Memoire on the question of increasing immigration of Indian nationals into the United Kingdom. It was pointed out that this immigration was causing a serious strain on the National Insurance and Health Insurance schemes in the U.K.

2. The Aide Memoire pointed out that the United Kingdom authorities would continue to welcome the traditional movement of Indians to the United Kingdom. They were, however, perturbed over the movement that has taken place of large numbers of illiterate unskilled labourers, who found it difficult to assimilate themselves.

3. In their reply, the Government of India pointed out to the United Kingdom High Commission that they had all along been strict in issuing passports to Indian nationals who wanted to go to the United Kingdom and that all necessary steps had been taken to stop the flow of illegal immigrants to the United Kingdom on irregular passports. Since then the situation has been well under control and there has been no occasion to have any further consultations with the United Kingdom Government on this matter.

Workers' Education Centres

***914. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Workers' Education Centres on the pattern of Bombay and Calcutta for training teacher-administrators;

(b) if so, their venue and probable dates of establishment; and

(c) how many students will be trained in these centres?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Third Training Course for about 40 Teacher-Administrators is proposed to be conducted in Bombay towards the end of this year.

Radio Rural Clubs

1708. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Radio Rural forums or clubs formed in the community development blocks in Maharashtra State after the launching of the scheme of Radio Broadcasts on Agriculture; and

(b) the number of enquiries received from each of these forums by the All India Radio stations in Maharashtra?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 130 upto 31st July, 1960.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33.]

Tibetan Refugees

1709. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 188 on 17th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress in the work of settlement of the Tibetan refugees in Bhaluckpung in North-East Frontier Agency;

(b) the amount spent so far for general development of that area; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) On a detailed survey of the land chosen for settlement of Tibetan refugees at Bhaluckpung, it has been found that suitable agricultural land is available for 500 refugees only. In the light of this survey, the scheme has been somewhat recast and work has been taken in hand for jungle clearance and construction of roads and accommodation. Meanwhile the refugees to be settled on land have been moved forward and accommodated in the new Transit Camp set up at Bhaluckpung.

(b) Information regarding the amount spent so far on this project is not readily available.

(c) Progress of work has been hampered by the heavy monsoon this year, but the work is likely to be completed as originally planned during 1962-63.

Paper from Bamboo

1710. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute has successfully carried out research on the production of kraft paper from bamboo; and

(b) if so, where paper mills are working with bamboo as raw material for the production of kraft paper?

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

(b) In Bihar, Kerala, Mysore and Orissa.

Manufacture of Motor Cars

1711. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor cars manufactured in our country during the period from 1st April, 1959 to 1st January, 1960;

(b) the number of cars out of these sold in the country; and

(c) the number of c.k.d. pack of cars which have been imported during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 9662 Nos.

(b) 9498 Nos.

(c) 4875 Nos.

Manufacture of Sugar from Neera

1712. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Andhra Pradesh, Government have established some centres in the State for the production of white sugar from neera;

(b) if so, the names of such centres, their annual output of sugar and the total expenditure involved in each centre; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to open such centres in other parts of the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government has,

however, decided to set up two palm gur plants on experimental basis at Nuzvid in Krishna District and Repalle in Guntur District. The output of the plants and the expenditure involved on each plant will be known after the plants have started functioning.

(c) No, Sir.

World Trade Fair in New York

1713. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Indian goods have been exhibited in the World Trade Fair held in New York in May, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Yes, Sir. India participated in the Fair and exhibited such goods as could find a market in the U.S.A. An attempt was also made to demonstrate through charts, maps and photographs India's cultural and industrial development.

Mica Industry

1714. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have got any plan for expansion of Mica Industry in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No specific plan has been drawn up.

Mica finds use in the manufacture of insulating material for electrical industry and manufacture of mica insulating bricks for furnaces. Besides wet-ground mica can also be used in the manufacture of paints, rubber etc. A firm in Bihar is producing micanite and another unit is producing mica insulating bricks. One more unit has been licensed for the production of mica insulating bricks. A scheme for production of wet-ground mica has also been approved.

Recording of Speeches of Leaders

1715. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 725 on the 4th March, 1960 and state the up-to-date position with regard to the recording of speeches of eminent leaders?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Further progress made in the processing of recordings of eminent leaders is as follows:—

Name of personalities whose speeches have been further processed	Further duration of records processed from 1-2-60 to 15-8-60
Mahatma Gandhi	2 hrs. 30 minutes
Smt. Sarojini Naidu	15 minutes

Import of Clocks

1716. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permits issued for import of clocks during 1959-60 and

(b) the foreign exchange involved therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). 11 licences valued at Rs. 32,000 were issued during April 1959—March 1960 period for the import of clocks falling under S. No. 308(a)/IV, of the I.T.C. Schedule.

Industries in Delhi

1717. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the various industries and the amount given to each of them by way of loan and subsidy by the Administration of Delhi in 1959 for promotion of industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Industry	Amount of loan given during 1959-60
1.	Misc. Textiles . . .	54,550
2.	Wood & Wooden products .	9,050
3.	Leather & Leather products	79,850
4.	Rubber & Petroleum & Coal Products . . .	20,100
5.	Non-Metallic Mineral products other than petroleum & coke . . .	27,500
6.	Chemical & Chemical products . . .	36,750
7.	Basic Metal & their products . . .	22,000
8.	Machinery except Transport and Electrical equipment	1,84,550
9.	Transport equipment . .	44,000
10.	Misc. manufacturing industries . . .	1,00,850

No amount of subsidy was granted by the Delhi Administration as grant-in-aid to industries during 1959-60.

Radio Talks on Second Five Year Plan of Delhi.

1718. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of talks on the Second Five Year Plan of Delhi broadcast from the Delhi Station of the All India Radio during 1960 so far; and

(b) the number of talks out of these broadcasts under the rural programmes?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Twenty three programmes including, five talks, have so far been broadcast from Delhi Station of All India Radio on the Second Five Year Plan of Delhi, during 1960. Eight of them, including four talks, were broadcast in the rural programmes.

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International Trade Fair at Vienna

1719. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have decided to participate in the International Autumn Trade Fair at Vienna to be held in September, 1960?

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

Manufacture of Diesel Engines

1720. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) where and when the manufacture of high speed Diesel Engines will take place; and

(b) what would be the approximate price of such Engine?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) High Speed Diesel Engines of various makes and sizes are already being manufactured in the country.

(b) The price varies according to the type and size of the engine.

Civil Works in Delhi

1721. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government during 1959-60 for the civil works in the general pool in Delhi; and

(b) total amount to be spent during 1960-61?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The amount sanctioned during the year 1959-60 for civil works in the General Pool, debitable to the head '78-Delhi Capital Outlay' and all other works debitable to the head '50 Civil Works Central', was Rs. 4,57,00,940. (The works included new works as well as works-in-progress).

(b) The total expenditure expected to be incurred during the year 1960-61 on such works, including those approved during the year, is Rs. 4,97,72,000.

Radio Rural Forums

1722. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of enquiries received from each of the radio rural forums by the All India Radio Stations in Punjab?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement giving the information is placed on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 34.]

Industrial Survey of Gurdaspur District

1723. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial survey party appointed to make industrial survey of Gurdaspur District has completed its survey work;

(b) if so, whether the survey report has been received; and

(c) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). An industrial survey of Gurdaspur District was conducted by the Government of Punjab during 1955. The report on the survey was drawn up in 1957 and printed in 1959. The Small Scale Industries Organisation of the Government of India had conducted a survey of the Batala Pilot Project Area of the Gurdaspur District. Copies of this report have been sent to the State Government (for necessary

action) and also placed in the Parliament Library.

Second Five Year Plan Expenditure in Delhi

1724. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total money allotted for the Second Five Year Plan of Delhi; and

(b) how much of this allotment has been utilized year-wise for the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 and what will be the anticipated expenditure for 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 16.97 crores.

(b) Information is awaited from the Administration and will be furnished as soon as it is received.

Industrial Development of Delhi

1725. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount allotted to Delhi for its industrial development during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Rs. 31.75 lakhs.

Housing Schemes

1726. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be allotted to Delhi for housing schemes during 1960-61; and

(b) how much out of this allotment is for Industrial Housing Schemes and Low Income Group Housing Schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The required information is given below.

Funds allocated to Delhi Union Territory for 1960-61, in respect of various Housing Schemes.

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount allocated (figures in lakh of Rs.)
1.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	15.00
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	40.00
3.	Village Housing Projects Scheme	2.00
4.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	45.00
5.	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	9.00
6.	Slum Clearance Scheme	150.00
	Total Allocation	261.00

Graduates Registered with Employment Exchanges

1727. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduate remaining on the live registers of various Employment Exchanges in India as on the 30th June, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 40,729.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Punjab

1728. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes of cottage and small scale industries being implemented in Punjab with the help of the Central Government during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress so far made in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Development of Orissa

1729. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 434 on the 25th February, 1960 and state:

(a) what industries were developed in Orissa with the grant of Rs. 1.98 crores made by the Government of India to the Orissa State during the period 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether any grant has been made for this purpose in 1960-61; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A sum of Rs. 1.98 crores was granted to the State during the period 1956-59. This was for the development of the following industries:—

1. Khadi (Traditional and Ambar).
2. Village Industries.
3. Small Scale Industries (including Industrial Estates).
4. Sericulture Industry.
5. Handicrafts Industry.
6. Handloom (including powerloom) Industry.
7. Coir Industry.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 125.31 lakhs (Rs. 39.65 lakhs as grants and Rs. 85.66 lakhs as loans) from the Central Government has been earmarked for this purpose for Orissa State during 1960-61

Steamer Service between Goa and Bombay

1730. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

Question No. 1454 on the 12th April, 1960 and state the latest position in regard to introduction of steamer service between Goa and Bombay?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There has been no change in the position.

Export of Shoes

1731. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1423 on the 12th April, 1960 and state the result of efforts made by the National Small Industries Corporation and the State Trading Corporation to find out other buyers for selling the surplus shoes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): 185 pairs of surplus shoes have been disposed of on consignment basis at Aden in the Floating Fair. Efforts are being made by the State Trading Corporation to dispose of the balance in the local markets.

Research Centres for Industries in Delhi

1732. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2160 on the 16th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to establish Research Centres for pottery, foundry and fruit preservation industries in Delhi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): On further consideration, the Delhi Administration have dropped the proposal.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

1733. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1459 on the 25th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up by the National Industrial Development Corporation to study the question of modernisation of Textile Industry in India has since completed its work;

(b) whether it has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the main findings of the Working Group?

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

(c) The Working Group's Report will be placed on the Table of the House at an early date.

Machinery for Mineral Oil Industry

1734. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1462 on the 25th March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made in establishing a factory to manufacture the machinery for mineral oil industry with Soviet assistance?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Since the reply given to unstarred question No. 1462 on the 25th March, 1960, it has been decided to expand capacity of the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur from 30,000 tons to 45,000 tons of machinery

items per annum; this expansion programme will include production of 25 tons of light drilling rigs annually and will be in addition to the 5,500 tons of heavy oil drilling rigs referred to in the answer given on the 25th March, 1960. Orders have been placed with Messrs Prommashexport, Moscow for the import of machinery and equipment for the Heavy Machine Building Plant (45,000 tons) and the Coal Mining Machinery Plant (30,000 tons).

Loan for Housing of Orissa Government Employees

1735. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan assistance has been given to the Orissa Government during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for construction of houses for the employees of the State Government;

(b) if so, what assistance has been given; and

(c) the number of houses built under this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 17.85 lakhs.

(c) The State Government had sanctioned the construction of 420 houses upto 30th June, 1960, of which 370 houses were reported to be under construction on that date.

दिल्ली में निर्माण-कार्य

१७३६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय की १९५९-६० की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ १६ (पैरा २.१४) के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निम्नलिखित निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ किये जा चुके हैं :—

(१) दिल्ली पोलीटेक्नीक की इमारतें ;

(२) नजफगढ़ झील नाली को चौड़ा करना ;

(३) अरब की सराय की औद्योगिक बस्ती में वर्कशाप और औद्योगिक खंड ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ये संभवतः कब तक आरम्भ किये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) (१) नहीं ।

(२) नहीं ।

(३) वर्कशाप का निर्माण हो रहा है, पर दूसरी इमारत अभी शुरू नहीं की गई ।

(ख) दिल्ली पोलीटेक्नीक के इंजीनियरिंग तथा वाणिज्य (कामर्स) ब्लाकों का निर्माण क्रमशः सितम्बर और दिसम्बर, १९६० में आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है । आशा है कि नजफगढ़ झील नाली को चौड़ा करने का काम सितम्बर १९६० में शुरू हो जायेगा । अरब की सराय में प्रशासन ब्लाक का (औद्योगिक ब्लाक का नहीं) निर्माण भी सितम्बर, १९६० में शुरू होने की आशा है ।

दिल्ली में मृदणालय

१७३७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फैक्टरीज एक्ट, १९४८ के अन्तर्गत इस समय दिल्ली में कितने मृदणालय पंजीकृत हैं ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने १९५९-६० में पंजीकृत हुए हैं ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अली) :

(क) १२१ ।

(ख) ७ ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बन्दूकें बनाना

१७३८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंडी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में बन्दूकें बनाने के कितने केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) बन्दूकें बनाने के लिये निर्धारित कोटे में से १९५९-६० में उन्हें कितना लोहा दिया गया ;

(ग) इस वर्ष इन कारखानों में कितनी बन्दूकें तैयार की गयीं और वे किस प्रकार और कहाँ बेची गयीं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष उन्हें कोई अनुदान दिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुमाई शाह) :
(क) तीन ।

(ख) ३१ टन ।

(ग) १९५९-६० में इन केन्द्रों में १,४२१ बन्दूकें बनाई गईं । इनमें से ११ हिमाचल प्रदेश में और बाकी देश के दूसरे राज्यों में बेची गईं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

पांगी में ऊनी कपड़े का उद्योग

१७३९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांगी (जिला चम्पा, हिमाचल प्रदेश) में ऊनी कपड़े के उद्योग के विकास के लिये किस प्रकार की योजनाओं पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) प्रस्ताव योजनाओं में से कौन-कौन सी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या बात का पता लगाया गया है कि वर्तमान उद्योग में कौन-कौन से कारखाने की जरूरत है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क)

किलार (पांगी क्षेत्र) हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक बुनाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोला जा चुका है । इसके अलावा "केन्द्रीय वस्त्र संगठन" योजना के अन्तर्गत विकेन्द्रीकरण के आधार पर कातने वालों और बुनकरों को ऊन और सूत देने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है जिसके लिये उन्हें मजदूरी दी जाती है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) में बताई गई दोनों योजनाएँ राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ।

(ग) जी हाँ । ज्ञात हुआ है कि यह उद्योग जो चीजें तैयार कर रहा है उनकी डिजाइनों और निर्माण प्रणालियों में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है । इसके लिये डिजाइन प्रदर्शन केन्द्र, मण्डी द्वारा जो अभी हाल ही में खोला गया है, हुयकरचे के सामान की उन्नत डिजाइन प्रदान किये जाने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

State Trading Corporation

1740. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any new trade policy has been enunciated regarding the functions to be entrusted to the State Trading Corporation in the light of the experience gained?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The question will come up as the recommendations made in the 86th Report of the Estimates Committee (1959-60) on the State Trading Corporation as examined in consultation with authorities concerned.

Export of Indian Cardamom

1741. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overall exports of Indian cardamom have declined during 1959-60 as compared to 1958-59;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the exports?

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

(a) and (b). Export of Indian cardamom during 1958-59 and 1959-60 have been as follows:—

	Qty. in Cwts.	Value in lakhs of Rs.
1958-59	34,896	359
1959-60	34,245	333

Exports of cardamom in 1958-59 were the highest for several years, the average earnings during the three preceding years being of the order of about Rs. 230 lakhs only. Minor fluctuations in foreign trade are always likely to take place.

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase the exports of cardamom:—

(a) Spices, including cardamom, are included in the schedule of items available for supply from India in the various trade agreements concluded from time to time.

(b) A voluntary quality control scheme has been introduced to inspire greater confidence among the importers abroad about the quality of cardamom imported from India.

(c) A Registered Exporters' Association, consisting of some of the leading cardamom exporters in India has been formed at Madras to give organizational strength to the cardamom industry and trade. Further, an Export Promotion Council for all spices, including cardamom, has also been formed.

सामुदायिक सेवा कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान

१७४२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में सामुदायिक सेवा कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन मुहल्लों में ;

(ग) प्रत्येक मुहल्ले में कितने कर्मचारियों को बसाया जायेगा ;

(घ) किस प्रकार के मकान बनाये जायेंगे ;

(ङ) कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और

(च) ये मकान किस तरीके से दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री

(श्री अनिल कुं० चन्दा) : (क) से (च) सामुदायिक सेवा कर्मचारियों के लिए इस समय कोई मकान नहीं बन रहे । एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें दिल्ली की विभिन्न वस्तियों में दिल्ली विकास अधिकारी (दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट ऑथोरिटी) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा 'गन्दी बस्ती सुधार योजना' के अन्तर्गत अब तक बनाये गये २६४ मकानों का व्योरा दिया गया है [दिल्लिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३५] । ये मकान उन दलियों, चमारों, नदियों आदि को, जिन्होंने सरकारी बस्तियों में या सरकारी बस्तियों के पास की भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप से अपनी झोंपड़ियां बना ली हैं, या उन पात्र व्यक्तियों को, जो समाप्त की जाने वाली गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं, देने के इरादे से बनाये गये हैं ।

Migration from East Pakistan

1743. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that migration from East Pakistan to Assam has been on the increase; and

(b) the number of people who migrated during 1960 so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir, as compared with the figures for 1959.

(b) 356 upto the end of June, 1960.

एमरी स्टोन बनाने वाली कम्पनी

श्री ५० ला० बारूपाल :
१७४४. श्री २० चं० व्यास :
श्री दीन बन्धु परमार :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने एमरी स्टोन बनाने वाली कंपनी को ऋण दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और क्या वह राशि वसूल कर ली गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

एमरी स्टोन

श्री ५० ला० बारूपाल :
१७४५. श्री २० चं० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि एमरी ग्राइंड स्टोन पर २० रुपये से अधिक लागत नहीं आती परन्तु खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग उसे ३० रुपये में बेचता है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने ये चक्कियां नहीं बेची हैं । वह तो इन

चक्कियों की विक्री पर आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है या जो नवम्बर, १९५८ से बन्द कर दी गई इन पत्थरों तथा उसके लिये अन्य आवश्यक सामान की ही कीमत २० रु० ५६ नये पैसे पड़ती थी । मजदूरी, पैकिंग, माल भेजने तथा दूसरे प्रासंगिक खर्चों को देखते हुए इनका विक्रय मूल्य ३० रु० प्रति चक्की निश्चित किया गया था ।

A.I.R. Auditorium in Delhi

1746. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Questions No. 1592 on the 20th April, 1960 and state the further progress made in the construction of the A.I.R. Auditorium in Delhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The work on the construction of the auditorium is progressing satisfactorily.

Exhibition of Indian Textiles in Bangkok

1747. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exhibition of Indian textiles was opened in Bangkok in the 1st week of June by the Minister of Economic Affairs of Thailand; and

(b) if so, whether the Indian textiles are appreciated by the Thai people?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Yes, Sir; on 4th June 1960.

(b) The durability of Indian textiles and the fastness of colours is appreciated by the Thai people. The designs, patterns and packing leave scope for improvement.

New Industrial Units in Punjab

1748 { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) the names of the new industrial units established in Punjab during the year 1959;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government therefor;

(c) the amount actually spent; and

(d) the names of new industrial units to be started in 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 36.]

Co-operative Tea Factory in Kangra

1749. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 239 on the 17th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received back the final scheme for the setting up of a Co-operative Tea Factory in the Kangra District;

(b) if so, what is its cost and when it will be set up; and

(c) what will be the contribution of the Tea Board towards it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab are still engaged in organising a Co-operative Society consisting of growers themselves for establishing and running a Tea Factory. It is only after such a Co-operative Society is formed and registered and a formal Scheme is received, the question of Tea Board's contribution to the venture will arise. But it has been decided in principle to assist such a venture.

Solar Eruptions and Radio Fadeout

1750. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar eruptions affected short wave transmission in the first week of June, 1960; and

(b) whether there was radio fade-out throughout the country as a result of this eruption?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir. Transmissions were affected on 1st June, 1960, presumably due to solar eruptions.

(b) On that day, a complete fade-out for about 20 minutes was reported by All India Radio Stations. As a result of which short-wave programmes could not be transmitted.

Tibetan Refugee Women

1751. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the influx of refugees, mostly women, in June 1960 through Sikkim due to the border clashes with Chinese forces;

(b) if so, the number of such refugee women; and

(c) what steps are taken to rehabilitate them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 432 Tibetan refugees entered Sikkim in June, 1960. It is true that more refugees have entered Sikkim in the month of June than in any of the preceding five months.

(b) 144 refugee women entered Sikkim in June, 1960.

(c) Arrangements are being made to settle the refugees with their large herds of cattle in North Sikkim.

Tariff Commission

1752. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what action Government have taken to enforce maximum prices of products of five industries recommended by Tariff Commission during the last financial year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 37].

Carpet Advisory Committee

1753. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been given by the Carpet Advisory Committee set up by the All India Handicrafts Board; and

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations and decisions taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Black-listing of Firms

1754. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many firms are blacklisted by the Government of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the High Court of Punjab have passed judgments against the blacklisting of some firms; and

(c) if so, whether the names of such firms have been removed from the black-list?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 497.

(b) Government are not aware of any such case where a blacklisted firm has gone to the High Court of Punjab, for revocation of blacklisting orders.

(c) Does not arise.

Malted Milk

**1755. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

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

(a) the total malted milk requirement in our country at present;

(b) whether the entire quantity is produced in our country or imported from outside;

(c) the number of factories working for the production of malted milk; and

(d) the quantity produced by each milk factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 2,500 tons (approximately).

(b) Most of the demand is met by indigenous production and very little quantity is allowed to be imported.

(c) Two in the large scale sector and 3-4 in the small scale sector.

(d) In public interest, quantity produced by individual units is not divulged.

Export of Sports Goods

**1756. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Export Council Team went to European countries to find market for Indian sports goods;

(b) if so, whether any market was found; and

(c) whether any order was procured for exporting the goods and whether they have been exported?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A three man delegation sponsored by the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council returned to India in the month of July after visiting West European Countries. The object of the delegation was to study market conditions and price trends, licensing formalities and suitable media for advertising and publicity in each of the countries visited. The report of the delegation has not yet been received.

Fertiliser Factory, Trombay

1757. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

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

(a) whether the tender for the supply of major plants for the Trombay fertiliser factory has been called;

(b) how many tenders have been received;

(c) what was the last date for receiving the tenders;

(d) whether any tender has been accepted; and

(e) if so, the name of the firm?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) 11 tenders have been received for Part A (gas reformation and ammonia plant), 3 for part B (Urea Plant), 6 for part C (nitric acid plant) and 5 for part D (nitrophosphate plant), 3 other firms have submitted tenders only for small sections of part A.

(c) The last date for the receipt of tenders for Parts A and B was 30th April, 1960 and for parts C and D the 30th June, 1960.

(d) Not so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Vacant Government Quarters

1758. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of quarters built in front of the village in Vinay Nagar near the bridge towards north and east are lying vacant for over two years;

(b) if so, for whom those quarters are intended;

(c) what are the reasons for not making allotments of those quarters; and

(d) whether certain amenities are yet to be provided there?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). 64 houses in Vinay Nagar (Sarojini Nagar and Lakshmi Bai Nagar) were completed in September, 1959 under the Slum Clearance Scheme for allotment to community service personnel such as tailors, cobblers, barbers etc. who have built unauthorised structures on land in or adjacent to Government colonies or are living in the slum areas. These houses were duly offered for allotment to the persons concerned by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It has been reported that no person has, however, accepted the allotment so far.

(d) No.

National Mines Safety Committee

1759. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Safety Education and Propaganda Committee met in Jharia on the 24th June, 1960 and requested Government to establish a National Mines Safety Committee; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). In its report submitted on the 9th August, 1960 the Committee has recommended the establishment of a National Mine Safety Council. The report is under examination.

Vacant Plots in Ulhasnagar

1760. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many plots are vacant in Ulhasnagar in Thana District of Maharashtra State;

(b) whether applications for purchase of such plots were invited from the displaced persons;

(c) if so, how many applied for purchasing them; and

(d) how many of them have been sold so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 343.

(b) Yes.

(c) 75.

(d) 21.

Rayon Mill

1761. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Rayon Mill in India with Japanese collaboration and Japanese capital to the extent of 20 per cent; and

(b) the nature of the scheme and whether it will be under the control of Government of India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government have granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to an Indian firm for the manufacture of viscose rayon yarn. It is understood that the Indian firm have entered into a contract with a Japanese firm for purchase of mach-

inery required for the project, and that the Japanese firm propose to take up equity shares to the extent of about 7 per cent. in the Indian firm is consideration of part payment of the cost of machinery. Government are not financially participating in the scheme.

Indian Productivity Team on Sugar

1762. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Indian Productivity Team on Sugar which is reported to be touring in the foreign country;

(b) whether any interim report or final report has been received so far; and

(c) the main recommendations of the team and Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Subjects of study of the Sugar Industry Productivity Team are given below:—

- (i) General organisation and production and consumption trends including nature of ownership and management; connections between growers and processors and labour and management; Government control over production, marketing, etc.
- (ii) Production efficiency in respect of raising the sugarcane crop including irrigation, manuring control over pests and diseases, mechanisation, labour saving devices and utilisation of agricultural wastes. Costing methods for farm labour and material.
- (iii) Modes of transport for supply of sugarcane from the fields to the mills and measures taken to control the frequency of arrivals and to cut down time lag between harvesting and crushing.

- (iv) Payment for sugarcane in vogue including assessment of quality of sugarcane for price determination.
- (v) Processing techniques and efficiencies obtained at the various stages of manufacture including problems of handling and storage of sugar.
- (vi) Modernisation in plants and processes including use of automatic devices and process control instruments, methods of steam and fuel economy and manufacture of sugar machinery.
- (vii) Organisation and operation for maintenance including measures for avoiding shut downs during season and incentives offered to maintenance people.
- (viii) Utilisation of by-products particularly of bagasse for manufacture of paper.
- (ix) Details of costing system including methods of arriving at the cost of each stage such as transport, handling, processing and packing.
- (x) Nature of work force employed, wage determination process, extent of workers organisations, labour-management relations, discipline amongst labour, utilisation of labour and equipment during the off-season.
- (xi) Organisation of sugar and sugarcane research and advisory services.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Prototype Machine Factory

1763. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start a prototype machine factory in Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the details of the estimated expenditure and location etc., have been worked out?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Loan from U.S. Export-Import Bank

1764. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the broad break-up of the U.S. Export-Import Bank loan to (i) Indian Synthetics for manufacture of Synthetic rubber at Bareilly in U.P., (ii) Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited to help build an aluminium reduction plant near Rihand Dam in U.P. and (iii) Mysore Cements Limited for construction of a cement plant to be located in Mysore;

(b) which of the foreign and Indian firms are collaborating in the aforesaid projects; and

(c) to what extent the dependence of India on foreign countries regarding the above materials will be reduced in the next 5 years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 38].

Mill for Production of Rayon

1765. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation Bombay, and Japanese firms have entered into a contract to build a mill to produce rayon; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have granted its sanction for this project?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Government have granted a licence under

the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation for the manufacture of viscose rayon yarn. It is understood that the Indian firm have entered into a contract with the Japanese firm for the purchase of machinery required for the project.

Externment of Kazini Dorji from Kalimpong

1766. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kazini Dorji Khangeharpa, wife of the President of the Sikkim National Congress, was recently externed from Kalimpong where she has been staying for some time; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Government of India have revised its decision of late and allowed her to continue her stay?

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

Jhumaria Bazar Explosion

1767. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case is pending against anybody regarding the last Jhumaria Bazar (Asansol) explosion in which more than 55 persons lost their lives;

(b) if so, against how many;

(c) under which Acts and Sections; and

(d) if the case has been finally disposed of what is the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): (a) and (b). Two cases have been instituted against two persons—(1) State Vs. Sarju Prasad Shaw and Sitaram Shaw and (2) State Vs. Sitaram Shaw.

(c) Shri Sarju Prasad Shaw has been prosecuted under Sections 304A,

337 and 338 of the Indian Penal Code and under Section 5(3)(b) of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884. Shri Sitaram Shaw has been prosecuted under Section 5(3)(b) of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(d) Shri Sitaram Shaw has been sentenced to one year's Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine or in default three months' Rigorous imprisonment. The case against Shri Sarju Prasad Shaw is still sub-judice.

Payment of Rent by Handidhua Colliery

1768. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Handidhua Coalmine in Talcher in Orissa has paid any amount of rent by now for the use of machinery and building of the colliery;

(b) if so, what amount; and

(c) whether any amount realised from this rent has been paid towards the arrear dues of the workers?

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

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

Violation of Labour Laws by Handidhua Colliery

1769. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the management of the Handidhua Coal Mine in Talcher in Orissa is violating the Payment of Wages Act, Bonus Schemes Act, Tribunal Award and the Das Gupta Award;

(b) whether the Central Regional Labour Commissioner has enquired into such violations of labour laws by the said management; and

(c) if so, to what effect?

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

aware that a contractor in the Colliery has been guilty of short payments and non-payment of bonus.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since the Management have been told that under the Das Gupta Award they are responsible for ensuring implementation of labour laws and awards by their contractors, they have promised to get the irregularities rectified.

Co-operative Society in Bhusandapur

1770. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refugees resettled in the Kuntalbai Colony in Bhusandapur in Orissa have formed a multipurpose co-operative society for undertaking various co-operative enterprises to earn their living; and

(b) the nature of encouragement given by Government to the Society so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Black Marketing in Dry Milk Powder

1772. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made on the 30th May, 1960 about black-marketing in dry milk powder by Saghan Kshetra, Tajpur, Bijnor;

(b) whether it is a fact that 200 boxes of dry milk powder were loaded in a truck No. U.S.L. 7711 at 9 A.M. and sold off at Rs. 35 per box; and

(c) the result of the enquiry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A detailed enquiry into the alleged mar-

keting of dry milk powder has been undertaken, and it is still being conducted. Some dry milk powder was sold out but its quantity and the price at which it was sold will be known only after the enquiry has been completed.

Public Sector Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1773. Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start public sector industries in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any survey has been made for location of such industries in the area?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Central Government have no proposal to start any industrial undertaking in the Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh. The proposals of the Madhya Pradesh Government including those for the establishment of industries in the State Sector during the Third Plan Period would be under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Workers' Education Centre at Madras

1774. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Workers' Education Centre has been started in the city of Madras only in July, 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether more centres will be started in Madras State; and

(d) if so, when and where?

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

(b) Not enough trained Teacher-Administrators with sufficient proficiency in Tamil were available.

(c) and (d). The question will be considered on the basis of experience gained at the Madras Centre.

Radio Station in Madurai

1775. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been received from the Madurai Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Madurai, that a Broadcasting station should be opened in Madurai; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal?

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

(b) The Government is considering the setting up of more medium wave transmitters at various places in the country in order to provide a better broadcast coverage, and the suitability of the Madurai area for the location of one of these will also be examined. It may be of interest however that a 50 KW medium wave transmitter has been installed at Tiruchirapalli and it is expected to go into service shortly.

Unattached Refugee Women in Tripura

1776. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Halder:

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

(a) the total number of unattached refugee women in Tripura now getting dole, either in or outside camps;

(b) whether there is any scheme to rehabilitate them;

(c) if so, what are those schemes; and

(d) when are those schemes expected to be implemented?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 1,150 families consisting of 3,049 persons.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) Production Centres to be run by co-operative societies of displaced women,

(ii) Payment of rehabilitation grants to those who have received training in vocational trades,

(iii) Grant of rehabilitation loans on the usual pattern to those who have adult sons.

(d) During 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Narsinghgarh Colony, Tripura

1777. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Halder:

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

(a) the number of houses constructed at Government cost at Narsinghgarh Township, Tripura, for the Settlement of the displaced persons;

(b) the number of displaced persons now occupying those houses; and

(c) the reasons for delay in constructing the remaining houses and in distributing them among the displaced persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 20.

(b) The houses have not yet been allotted to the Displaced Persons. They have been allotted temporarily to the staff of the Polytechnic at Narsinghgarh and to Officers of the National Cadet Corps.

(c) The scheme for the Township at Narsinghgarh envisaged the construction by Government of only 20 houses of 4 types to serve as models for similar houses to be constructed by the Displaced persons themselves who would be allotted land in the township and advanced loan for the construction of houses.

Survey of Economic Conditions of Middle Class People

1778. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Statistical Organisation of the Cabinet Secretariat recently conducted a survey in connection with the economic condition of the middle class population of India;

(b) whether any report has been submitted in connection therewith;

(c) if so, main features thereof; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes; a Middle Class Family Living Survey, sponsored by the Central Statistical Organisation, was conducted by the Directorate of National Sample Survey during the period July 1958 to June 1959.

(b) to (d). No report has yet been submitted as the data collected are still being tabulated. However, a note on incomes and expenditures of middle class families, based on the unweighted results of the first two sub-rounds of the survey, has been published in the June 1960 issue of the "Monthly Abstract of Statistics", copies of which are available in the library of the House.

Automobile Industry

1779. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1235 on the 3rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) the foreign exchange allocations made for import of components essential for Automobile Industry during the past 18 months;

(b) the break-up of allocation to various units;

(c) whether all the allocations have been utilised; and

(d) if not reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The foreign exchange allocations made to the automobile and automotive diesel engine manufacturers for the import of components during the 18-month period April 1959—to September 1960 are given below:—

	Rs. lakhs
1. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.	1014.90
2. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.	850.34
3. M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras.	171.62
4. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.	478.10
5. M/s. Tata Locomotive & Engg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	1021.00
6. M/s. Ashok-Leyland Ltd., Madras.	550.94
7. M/s. Simpson & Co. Ltd., Madras	270.36
8. M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	98.12
TOTAL:	4455.38

(c) The allocations made to the various units have been more or less utilised fully.

(d) Does not arise.

Newsprints

1780. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Newsprints were imported from abroad for January, to July, 1960;

(b) if so, the quantity imported;

(c) the quantity supplied by Nepa Newsprint Mills during this period; and

(d) the shortfall, if any, to the demands during this period?

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

(b) The import figures are available upto May, 1960, and 32310 metric tons were imported during January, to May, 1960.

(c) 11291.30 Metric Tons of news-print were produced by Nepa Mills during January to June, 1960.

(d) There is no shortfall of news-print so far as the requirements of newspapers and periodicals are concerned.

सरकारी क्वार्टर

१७८१. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १२ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३६५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों सम्बन्धी समिति में नियुक्त किये गये सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति के निर्देश-पद क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं चन्दा) : (क) शुरू में विभागीय समिति की रचना निम्न-लिखित थी

अध्यक्ष

श्री अनिल कुं चन्दा, उपमंत्री, निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय ।

सदस्य

१. श्री गोपाल मैनन, सह सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय ।

२. श्री ए० एस० नयक, सह सचिव, निर्माण आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय ।

३. श्री एस० वोहरा, सह सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय ।

४. श्री आर० एस० गड, सह सचिव, विधि मंत्रालय ।

५. श्री एम० जी० कौल, सह सचिव, रक्षा मंत्रालय ।

६. श्री एस० पी० सक्सेना, उप सचिव, निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय (सदस्य-सचिव) ।

७. श्री बालमुब्रमणियम, आस्ति-निदेशक ।

परन्तु बाद में श्री आर० एस० गड का स्थान श्री के० श्रीनिवासन, सह सचिव, विधि मंत्रालय ने ले लिया । श्री कौल के स्थान पर श्री जे० एस० लाल, सह सचिव, रक्षा मंत्रालय को नियुक्त किया गया । समिति की बैठकों में रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से श्री वी० जे० सेन गुप्ता, मुख्य प्रशासन-अफसर, रक्षा मंत्रालय भाग ले रहे हैं । श्री वोहरा द्वारा कार्य-भार सौंप देने के फलस्वरूप वित्त मंत्रालय का प्रतिनिधित्व श्री पी० सी० भट्टाचार्य सह सचिव कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) समिति से कहा गया है कि वह निम्नलिखित बातों की परीक्षा करे :

(अ) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में नियमित निवास स्थानों के नियतन (अलाटमेंट) के बारे में नियम :

(आ) विशेष स्थान नियम (स्पेशल एकीमोडेशन रूल्स) १९५० ।

(इ) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को निवास-स्थान के नियतन के बारे में नियम ।

(ई) होस्टल में निवास स्थान के नियतन के बारे में नियम ।

(उ) बिना बारी के आधार पर स्थान के नियतन तथा अधिरोहणी अग्रता

(ओवर राइडिंग प्रायोरिटी). देने के लिए सिद्धान्त ।

(ऊ) निवासस्थानों का वर्तमान वर्गीकरण, इस दृष्टि से कि उनकी श्रेणियों को कम करके कुछ थोड़ी सी मोटी मोटी श्रेणियों में ले आया जाये ।

(ए) जिन्हें स्थान का नियतन हुआ है, उन्हें सरकारी स्थान में दूसरों को हिस्सा देने की अनुमति देने के लिए क्रिया विधि (प्रोसीजर) और सरकारी स्थान को अनधिकृत रूप से अनुभाटक पर देने (सबलैटिंग) के मामलों की जांच करने तथा दंड देने के लिए क्रियाविधि ।

(ऐ) सरकारी स्थान को अपने कब्जे में बनाये रखने और एक समूह (पूल) के कर्मचारियों का किसी ऐसे कार्यालय में जिसका निवास का अपना अलग समूह हो, तबादला हो जाने पर उनके सेवाकाल को गिनने के लिए क्रियाविधि ।

(ओ) अन्य सम्बद्ध प्रश्न ।

और निम्नलिखित बातों का विशेष निर्देश करते हुए अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करें :—

(१) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में नियमित और विशेष निवास स्थानों तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के क्वार्टरों के नियतन (अलाट-मेंट) के लिए क्या अलग अलग नियमों की कोई आवश्यकता है ;

(२) वह ढंग और वह दिशा, जिसके अनुसार ये नियम सरल बनाये जा सकते हैं, इनका वैज्ञानिकन (रेशन-लाइजेशन) किया जा सकता है और क्रियाविधि को सुवाही (स्ट्रीम-लाइन्ड) बनाया जा सकता है ;

(३) बारी के बिना नियतनों के लिए और इस प्रकार के नियतनों में अधिरोहणी

अग्रता (ओवरराइडिंग प्रायोरिटी) देने के लिए कसोटियां (मानदंड) ;

(४) सरकारी स्थान में दूसरों को हिस्सा देने की अनुमति के लिए कसोटियां तथा व्यक्तियों की श्रेणियां, और सरकारी स्थान को अनधिकृत रूप से अनुभाटक पर देने के मामलों में जांच की पद्धति और दंड देने का प्राधार ।

12.13 hrs.

MOTION RE. BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua wanted to raise a question of privilege. I have allowed him to raise it now here.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): An open letter addressed to the hon. Prime Minister in regard to the Assam tragedy by one Mr. Dharendra Bhowmick of Calcutta is widely circulated amongst Members of Parliament. I have also received one copy of this brochure. I do not want nor am I entitled to say anything about the contents of the brochure. My purpose is to draw the attention of you, Mr. Speaker, and through you the attention of the House, to certain objectionable passages in this brochure. I have already submitted a copy of the brochure to you. The sentences read as follows. I quote:

"Is there any democratic country in the civilised world whose legislature would cold-storage a debate on a momentous issue like the one concerning the Assam atrocities, because it does not suit the interests of some of the leaders of the ruling party? The most august body, the Parliament, has been turned into a private club by the Congress Government headed

[Shri Hem Barua]

by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Speaker himself most shamelessly chose to be the second fiddle in the hands of the ruling party, so unlike late V. J. Patel of hallowed memory. Thus every sacred institution of the country is being debased by the accursed leadership which is purblind and is in the leading strings of others who are stone-blind. Parliament has lost its dignity in the hands of docile and "Jo-Hukum" members. Are we not already witnessing the dictatorship of Congress Party in operation? Look at the arguments put forward by Jawaharlal and Govind Ballabh Pant in favour of postponement of the Assam debate *sine die* encroaching on the sacred democratic rights of Members of the Parliament to debate the issue. A child would hate to sponsor such silly arguments. But all the same, they carried the day with help of an obliging Speaker. The whole thing was fraud on the conscience of the nation."

This, I think, constitutes a breach of the privilege of the House. Irrespective of the depth of feeling or passion of anyone on happenings anywhere in the country, no man or rather nobody could be permitted to cast aspersions and reflections on you, the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House, as also on this House without that man being brought to book.

At this stage, I do not want to take the time of the House unnecessarily, because the passages that I have read out speak for themselves. But I am confident of one fact that the Members of this House would rally round you in your efforts to maintain the dignity and authority of this House, which I am sorry to say have been challenged, so unwisely in a moment of passion.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): May I know whether he belongs to the PSP party?

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter; whoever he might be or to whatever party he might belong.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): I am one with Shri Hem Barua in his submission to you that the dignity of the Chair and the dignity of the House should be maintained at all costs and in all events. On that proposition, there can be no compromise and there should be no compromise. We are all one with him in his attempt. I thank him for having drawn your attention to it and request you to uphold the dignity of the House and the dignity of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I take it that the House gives leave to the hon. Member. Under the rules, if leave is granted under rule 225, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to the Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the Member who has raised the question of privilege or any other Member. Is the hon. Member making a motion?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir; I beg to move:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report."

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

RE. STARRED QUESTION NOS. 872
AND 903

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, before you proceed further, I have a submission to make. It is with regard to Questions Nos. 872 and 903. Look at these two questions. Although they are similar, they are not identical. You were pleased to give a ruling that because the hon. Member, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, indicated

that he would not put the question if it should be reached, you said that the answer should be scored off, your view being that it would unnecessarily get credit in the Press, because it is a written reply.

My submission is that much effort and much labour have been put in producing the written answer and it is unfortunate that this House should be precluded from knowing the information any Member might ask for. The position is this. At the time of my tabling a particular starred question, I may not have the information. But if by the time it reaches the day when I am due to put it, I am already in possession of the information I was seeking, surely you do not insist, if I am present in the House, on my putting the question. But in this particular case, the position is, the rest of the House should not be precluded from having that information.

Mr. Speaker: The position with respect to these questions is this. When an hon. Member tables a question, if it is admitted, the question is printed. Those hon. Members will be allowed to call the questions who are present in the House. If they are not present, all the same those questions are printed and the answers are laid on the Table of the House. They are available to the Press and they are published. As a matter of fact, those outside the House may not know that an hon. Member might not have been present at all. Sometimes it so happens that on account of answers being placed on the Table of the House and being reported, no distinction is being made between a Member who stood up and called a question and another Member who was not present, it will appear to the outside that all these questions were put in the House. We do not want to withdraw any answers that are made available merely because of shortness of time, for the question might not have been called. All these questions are not in possession of the House. It is open to an hon. Member to withdraw a question.

We will assume that an hon. Member writes to me that he should be allowed to withdraw the question. Of course, if a matter has been placed before the House, the permission of the House is required to withdraw the question. Otherwise, I can allow an hon. Member to withdraw his question, which I have admitted. Since, Shri Shukla did not put the question when he was called, I treated it as having been withdrawn, in which case it will not appear in the debates. Merely because it is printed in the list, the House has no right over it. If the hon. Member withdraws it, it would not appear in the proceedings. If a question is not reached, it will form part of the records but if an hon. Member has withdrawn a question it would not be printed, because it will not form part of the record. If an hon. Member refuses to put a question I will treat it as having been withdrawn.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): I actually did not refuse to put the question. An hon. Member opposite suggested that this question should be clubbed with the question I am going to ask. Then I submitted to you that if both the questions are asked together it will destroy the effect of the first question, because, though the subject is one, one question related to the good work and another related to the bad work. So, I wanted to be permitted to put my question when it comes. But you were pleased to say "If he does not put it, it does not matter. I will treat it as having been withdrawn."

Mr. Speaker: It is open to me to call both the questions together when the hon. Member has put both of those questions. I had separated those questions because. I do not want to allow one single hon. Member to monopolise all the questions. Therefore, I split it up. It is always open to me to ask both questions to be put together if they relate to the same subject, if the hon. Minister is willing to answer them and if the

[Mr. Speaker]

hon. Members are willing to put them. In this particular case, the hon. Member said "No, I am not willing to put the question" and, therefore, I treat that question as having been withdrawn. It is not open to any hon. Member to dictate to the House in what order the questions ought to be put. I have got the right to do so. In this case, I rightly treated this question as having been withdrawn. The House has no right to have it printed or circulated:

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I make a submission? When you call the name of the person who has tabled a question, it is left to the discretion of the Member to call the number of the question or not to call it. Even if he is in the House, if he does not want to stand up and does not want to call the question, you only pass over that question. It does not essentially mean that the question is withdrawn. I submit that such questions are always treated as unstarred and their replies are supplied although they are not actually put.

Mr. Speaker: The other day when I called a question the hon. Member was talking to Shri Sharma. I did not treat it as having been withdrawn. I passed over to the next question. Some hon. Members may be a little absent-minded, in which case I pass over the question. I do not want to treat those cases as Members having withdrawn those questions. Here there was a suggestion that this question may also be answered together. When I definitely asked him to put the question, he says "No, no, I am not willing to put that question now, because one question conflicts with the other". He has put two conflicting questions with totally conflicting answers. It was an accident that one question was separated from the other. I could have directed both the questions to be clubbed. When I called the question and definitely asked the hon. Member if he is willing to put it, he said "No". Ordinarily, when I call an hon. Member to put a

question, if he is not present, I will give him an opportunity later on to put the same question. I am not going to allow that concession here. So, I treat this as a deliberate act of withdrawal of the question and I am not going to allow it to be printed. Now let us proceed to the next item.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER INDUSTRIES
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT
AND REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(a) S.O. 1791 dated the 18th July, 1960.

(b) S.O. 1886 dated the 28th July, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2326/60].

(ii) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(a) Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the Revision of Raw Rubber Prices.

(b) Government Resolution No. 16(4) Plant (B)/60 dated the 23rd August, 1960.

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2327/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT AND NOTE re. ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON KHOSLA COMMITTEE REPORT

Shri Kanungo: On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications issued under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(a) S.O. 1598 dated the 22nd June, 1960.

(b) S.O. 1718 dated the 11th July, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2328/60].

(ii) A copy of the note indicating the action taken by the Government on the Report of the Khosla Committee on Surveying, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments Industry. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2329/60].

12.28 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi Primary Education Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1960."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sit-

ting held on the 11th August, 1960, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.28½ hrs.

DELHI PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL

LAI'D ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY THE RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Delhi Primary Education Bill, 1960, as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

12.28½ hrs.

REPORT OF DELEGATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO ASSAM

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): I beg to present the Report of the Delegation of Members of Parliament to Assam.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The point of order is about the status or locus from the point of view of law, Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the House, of the document that has just been laid on the Table of the House, and the privileges attaching to it. Under rule 369(2) of the Rules of Procedure of this House, this will become a public document, and it has been announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Report would be discussed by the House on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of September. What would be the scope of the debate? Would it be in order for us to criticise the report and reject its findings?

Mr. Speaker: Oh, yes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is the House or the Government bound by the recommendations of this Committee?

Mr. Speaker: What is the rule that he refers to?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Rule 369(2) which relates to a public document.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has stated what his point of order is. I will now give my ruling.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: My point of order is not only this. Apart from this, there is the larger constitutional question.

I have been thinking over this matter for some time and, it appears to me that the appointment of this Delegation by you, Sir, and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, amounts to an intervention by Parliament in the situation that has arisen in Assam, and the doubts that have arisen in my mind are due to the fact of certain rulings and observations that you gave on the 1st of August when some of us sought to move an adjournment motion on the Assam situation. With regard to the adjournment motion which was tabled by me, you said:

"All that the hon. Member wants evidently is to satisfy this House and myself about the jurisdiction. Whatever might be the banner in which things might have happened in a particular State, he wants to say that a state of emergency or breakdown of the Constitution has occurred there and, therefore, this House must come to the rescue. That is the first point regarding jurisdiction. Thereafter, if a discussion is necessary, a discussion may be allowed if I am satisfied.

The second point is whether an adjournment motion is the proper method of bring these matters

before the House, so that the House may exercise its jurisdiction, and then try to give directions, if it is such a serious matter and if there is break-down of the Constitution....."

You again went on to say:

".....Normally we have no jurisdiction over what happens in a State. But, extraordinary circumstances have been referred to here..... Now the only point before me is to find out whether such a serious situation exists and this intervention by the Centre is necessary and a discussion ought to be made and, if so, whether an adjournment motion is the proper remedy....."

You finally decided that you would allow a discussion in the House and said:

"I shall be watchful and shall see whether normalcy has been restored or near normalcy has been restored, as far as possible, and all proper steps are taken. Every side of this House, and every interest will be properly represented and will be given an opportunity to discuss seriously, so that Government may take steps to see that these things do not recur not only in this State but in other States also."

In other words, if I understood your ruling correctly, you were already convinced about the first point that a situation had arisen in Assam which must be taken into cognizance by the House and which might necessitate invoking the jurisdiction of the House and give directions to the Government and indicate the proper method or manner of Central intervention, if it becomes necessary. But you did not indicate on that occasion if you were also convinced of the necessity of Parliament's intervention in the Assam situation. Sir, it is far from my mind to question your authority

or the authority of the Presiding Officer of the other House to appoint a delegation of this type.

I seek your guidance in this matter because of the doubt that has arisen in my mind that the authority of the Presiding Officers of this House and of the other House can never exceed the authority given by the Constitution to this House. So I seek your guidance in this matter as to what the constitutional position of this delegation or committee is.

This House was never given an opportunity to discuss the Assam situation and to convince itself that intervention by the Parliament is necessary and that a Committee of Enquiry or a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed. Of course, in order to avoid all this misunderstanding I do not want to criticise the terms of reference, but the terms of reference that were given were framed in such a wide manner that it might be interpreted that the Parliament or the Presiding Officers of the two Houses of Parliament had appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the situation that had arisen in a certain constituent State of the Union, that the Commission was asked to go into and study the situation on the spot for ten days and then to report to you and through you to this House what steps should be taken in order to prevent the recurrence of those happenings. You may look into the terms of reference. If I understand aright the steps that they were to suggest are steps which can be taken by this Government only and not by the Assam Government because a committee of this House is competent only to advise the Government of India and not the Government of a constituent State. The terms of reference are as follows:—

make an assessment of the present situation;

to suggest measures for its improvement;

to propose steps for the prevention of recurrence of the recent happenings there.

Now, it says "suggest measures for its improvement". The measures are to be taken by whom? Then, "to propose steps" to be taken by whom? Moreover, so far as this House is concerned, neither this House nor the other House had any opportunity to discuss the situation that had arisen in that State and to convince itself whether the authority of the Parliament could be really invoked. We knew from newspaper reports and from other sources of information that a certain situation had arisen in the State of Assam. We also knew that Army units were moved into Assam but we were never told whether that was done by the Union Government acting on their own initiative under the provisions of the Constitution or the Army was sent at the request of.....

Mr. Speaker: Where from is he reading this?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: These are my notes.

Mr. Speaker: He is reading from his own notes. Then it is all right.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Whether the Army units were sent at the request of the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: He has raised a point of order. I will answer that point. He need not go into the other material.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Let it be completed. There is only one other point. Apart from my point of order regarding the scope of the discussion on this Report, would it be in order for the House to have this discussion on the basis of this Report? The second point is about the constitutional status and legal position of the Delegation that was appointed. Thirdly, if you give a ruling that everything is in order and it would be in order for us to have the discussion on the basis of this report, I would also like you to give your ruling on another fact. Here we have only this Report. Up till now the Union Government has not given its version on the facts to the

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

House. We know from newspaper reports that one Union Minister was sent to investigate conditions there. I mean the hon. Law Minister, Shri Asoke Sen. He has submitted a certain report to the Government. Of course, I know that that is a privileged document. But on an earlier occasion when we discussed the Kerala situation, a summary of the report of the Governor of Kerala was placed here in order to enable the House to come to an assessment of the situation. I would like to have your ruling on that point also as to whether we should not have along with this Report a complete statement of the Government's version of the situation there up-to-date and some gist or summary of the report that was given by Shri Sen on the Assam situation. I would like to have your ruling on all these points.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Before you give your ruling may I submit that though I have not followed the entire argument what has occurred to me is this? Shall we be debating the Assam situation in its entirety or will the House be asked to debate on the report of this Parliamentary Delegation?

Mr. Speaker: A point has been raised with respect to the adjournment motion. Then a reference has been made to it and to my order on it. Reference has also been made to the appointment by both myself and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha of a Parliamentary Delegation. The points raised are about the validity of the appointment, the report that has been submitted, whether it is constitutional, whether it ought to be taken into account, whether that is the only one that has to be looked into or whether the entire Assam situation can be discussed. Incidentally it has also been said that so far as the Government's version is concerned in view of the fact that the Government has not come forward with any version on the floor of the House, whether Shri Sen's report to the Government may be asked to be laid on the Table of the

House as some extracts were placed on the Table on a prior occasion with respect to the report of the Governor of Kerala on the Kerala situation. These in brief are the points that have been raised.

During the discussion on the admissibility of the adjournment motion I referred to two points. One was that we ought to be satisfied about the seriousness of the situation necessitating the intervention of this House. Law and order is a State subject. This House will intervene only in cases where the law and order situation has assumed such a proportion that the State Government could no longer be trusted to handle the situation and there is a virtual breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the State thus making the intervention of the Centre necessary. That is for the purpose of having a discussion. If the House is satisfied that such a situation has arisen, what steps ought to be taken, whether it should be by way of a direction etc., if so, what kind of direction and to what extent. The next step will be after the discussion has started. Before the discussion starts I must be satisfied that *prima facie* such a situation has arisen. It is for me to decide whether every breach of law and order may be brought up before the House or not. It is being brought up from time to time and I very often rule that this is an ordinary matter of law and order in a State. But in this case in view of what has appeared in the papers and in view of the number of questions, adjournment motions etc. that have been tabled I thought that this is a case which ought to be discussed here. It is for the House to find out whether it is really an ordinary matter of law and order or it is an abnormal situation that has arisen when something more has to be done by this House though it is a State subject and that there is a necessity for this House to intervene.

The other point that we discussed was that if really such a situation had arisen and this House should discuss the matter and come to a conclusion

whether it could be done on an adjournment motion. I ruled it out definitely. I am still of the opinion that the adjournment motion was not a proper method to look into this matter. I indicated even at that time that I will allow a discussion. I had to be satisfied *prima facie* that it was not an ordinary matter of law and order though on what had been placed before me I just tentatively said that I am prepared to allow a discussion but I am not prepared to allow an adjournment motion. What I have done is not on behalf of the Government. The Government is one side. Then on this side I find two sides—one Assam and another Bengal.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is our difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: There are three versions, not the Government and the Opposition versions alone; in the Opposition itself there is a Bengali version and there is an Assamese version.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In the ruling party also there are two versions.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I am prepared to take it that there are four parties. In view of that, ultimately it is this House that has to decide. I thought there was no harm in sending Members of Parliament who are not directly connected with this, to go and report to this House. Hon. Members know that whenever something arises during the Question Hour, for instance, I immediately say that I will refer the matter to the Estimates Committee or to some other committee to give us a report. This report is only by way of advice. You can accept it or reject it.

Till now I have not received any notice of motion that this House shall take such and such a matter into discussion. I expect that the Government will come forward with such a motion, in which case, this report will only be an ancillary on behalf of Members of Parliament.

So far as Shri Asoke Sen's report is concerned, it is for them to say that they have verified facts by sending a trusted member of their Cabinet. Shri Sen himself may take part in the debate, I am not asking him to do so, but each one is entitled to give his own experiences. The report of Shri Sen may be placed on the Table of the House, or he may give his own opinion.

So far as this report is concerned, it is on behalf of the Members of Parliament, and if the House comes to a different conclusion from that of the report, it is open to it to say that it does not agree with the report. No report presented to the House is binding on it. For instance, we appoint a Select Committee and it presents its report, but we are not bound by the report. No report except that of the Estimates Committee is binding on the House. The report of the Estimates Committee is treated as one made by the House itself, not that even the Estimates Committee cannot be overruled by this House, but it is not done for the reason that a large number of Members are there on the Committee and there is no purpose in overruling its decisions.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Another relevant point raised by my hon friend was whether Government would come forward with any precise proposals to be discussed in the House? Have the Government made up their minds? My difficulty is that they still seem to be confused.

Mr. Speaker: We can have a discussion only on a motion. Either the Government or the Opposition may give a motion. I am not going to treat it as a motion for a discussion of 2 hours. I will give sufficient time. Both sides may give motions, and will pick out such a motion as is comprehensive, and will allow opportunity to all shades of opinion to express themselves. There will not be any burking of discussion. Let there be a discussion, open and free.

Shri Tyagi: You might please ask the Government to make a statement in the House which we may discuss, so that we may know what their mind is. On such occasions it is no good for Government to sit silent and listen to the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: They will speak on that occasion. Should we ask any hon. Member to charge Government with having failed to come forward with a statement now? Therefore, it is not a case that I should ask the Government to come forward with a statement. On that day they will speak.

Shri Tyagi: But a statement must be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Any such probe into the internal administration of a State and submission of a report in that regard amounts to an encroachment on the State's autonomy.

Mr. Speaker: He has not followed me. The hon. Member brought an adjournment motion because he was not satisfied with what had happened in that State, and he wanted this House to take jurisdiction. In certain circumstances, this House can exercise jurisdiction. The discussion is only for the purpose of finding out whether this House should give directions to the State, or even take over, if necessary, the management of that State. This House is competent to do so. It is only with a view to come to a conclusion and enable hon. Members to have a proper discussion that a few Members of this House were entrusted with this work. Members may find fault with the report, they may or may not accept the report. It is not the report but the situation in Assam that will be taken into consideration.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): May I inform the House on behalf of the Government that the Government motion is being submitted to you. Here is the motion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Am I to understand from the observations

that you have made and the ruling that you have given that this delegation will be regarded as an *ad hoc* committee of Parliament of an informal nature, and its report is only to aid us in our discussion, and nothing more, that neither we nor Government are bound by its advice in any way?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that is all.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Since this will become a precedent for future parliamentary delegations, may I know whether clear terms of reference will be provided in future at least? In appointing this delegation, Parliament was not taken into confidence, we were not consulted. In other committees appointed by Parliament, the House elects the members. Of course, you proposed it to the House and the House never objected to it. So, at least for the future the procedure may be laid down so that there may be some clarity about it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Much confusion can be avoided if, instead of calling it a parliamentary delegation, it is called the Speaker's delegation on a fact-finding mission.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): With reference to the points raised by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, you have been kind enough to state that Parliament may intervene if there is such a breakdown of law and order that it requires special attention. May I request you to enlighten us on this point whether Parliament is entitled to intervene if a situation arises in a State in which the functions that the Government of India have to discharge in that State get completely paralysed?

Another small point I wish to refer to. You have been kind enough to state that there is an Assamese case and there is a Bengali case. With all humility, I request you to make a slight modification. It is not exactly a case between the Assamese and the Bengalis. It is a case between two

groups of Assamese, one group speaking Bengali and the other group speaking Assamese. It is a case between Assamese and Assamese, the two groups speaking two different languages. Therefore, the Bengali as a Bengali does not necessarily come into the picture.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Of course, I meant the Bengali-speaking Assamese and the Assamese-speaking Assamese, but these are not water-tight compartments.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know the terms of the Government motion?

Mr. Speaker: This is the notice from Shri G. B. Pant:

"I give notice of my intention to make the following motion in the current session of Parliament:

"That the report of the Parliament delegation on the situation in Assam laid on the Table of the House be taken into consideration."

As I said, it is not the report but the Assam situation that must be taken into consideration, and the report may be taken into consideration as having come from hon. Members who have gone all the way to study the situation there. It is a piece of information to the House. I believe this motion will have to be suitably modified.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If you want to amend the motion, we will do so.

Mr. Speaker: It should read something like this:

"That the situation that developed in Assam and the report of the Members of Parliament be taken into consideration."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: On the 1st August, the hon. Home Minister came prepared with a statement

which he did not lay on the Table of the House. Could you ascertain from the Government whether they would lay any portion of it on the Table of the House. Otherwise, has the Government vacated its function? Let the hon. Minister answer.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is not a question of vacating.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: You have been waiting and seeing.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Let us not refer to them as the ruling party, they are the serving party. And we are not the opposing parties, we are assisting parties helping the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, there is no ruling party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I seek a clarification from you? On what will the discussion take place? Will it be on the situation in Assam in general, or are you going to add to that the report of the Parliamentary Delegation? Or, will the report be only as an aid for discussion, which would not be brought into the body of the motion?

Mr. Speaker: The motion will be:

"That the situation in Assam and the report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon presented to the House on 30th August, 1960 be taken into consideration."

Shri Mahanty: May I rise to a point of order? What is the situation in Assam? You have conceded that the situation is a law and order situation.

Mr. Speaker: I did not say so.

Shri Mahanty: What is that situation?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member did not hear.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): It is the confusion arising out of the failure of the Central Government to intervene in Assam.

Shri Mahanty: Let us clarify this issue, because it would mean creating a very dangerous precedent for the future.

Commercial Corporation Act, 2005 Bikrami and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Datar: I introduce† the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

12.53 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to present the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.53½ hrs.

BILASPUR COMMERCIAL CORPORATION (REPEAL) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Shri G. B. Pant, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Bilaspur Commercial Corporation Act, 2005 Bikrami and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Bilaspur

12.55 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES (CONVERSION TO METRIC UNITS) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. B. Gopala Reddi on the 29th August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to duties of excise for the purpose of introducing metric units in such laws, be taken into consideration."

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 30th August, 1960.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Mohammed Imam was in possession of the House. He wanted about ten minutes more. The hon. Minister wanted about ten minutes or so. So, we could finish this Bill as quickly as possible.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): To resume my speech, I was pointing out that the metric system which has been introduced for the first time is likely to cause confusion among the general public; they have not reconciled themselves to this new system since they have been accustomed to another long-established practice all along. Everybody knows that the people are still quite ignorant of these new terms and terminologies. I think even here, many of us do not know the equivalents of the new terms and the old terms. We cannot say with precision how many kilogrammes make a quintal or how many quintals make a ton. So, it is necessary to have wide publicity and also to see that the equivalents in both the systems are published at every place.

Excise duties are often collected directly from the growers, consumers and the producers, and it is, therefore, necessary that they are protected, and the protection could only be that they should be well-conversant with this system of weights and measures.

We now propose to change the Schedules to various Acts and bring them in conformity with the new system of weights and measures. We have adopted the new system of currency and coinage, and we have adopted the new system of weights and measures also, and it is but natural that the rates of taxation and the mode of taxation must conform to the new metric system. On such occasions, there is always a tendency to enhance the rates, and I am glad that on this occasion, the hon. Minister has not sought to raise the duties in all cases, though in some cases there is an increase in the rate of the excise duty. For example, in the case of motor spirit, I find that there is some enhancement of duty. For example,

where we used to pay Rs. 1.70 per gallon, under the new system, I think we have to pay about 3 nP. more for every gallon.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I think that is not correct.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Anyhow, it is very difficult to assess what the items are on which the excise duty has been reduced, and what the items are on which the excise duty has been increased. The list given is a long one, and it is very difficult to compute from the pound-shilling into the rupee system or from the present system of weights and measures into the metric system. I wish the hon. Minister had given a comparative statement in both the systems. I hope advantage will not be taken of this opportunity to increase the duties, and I hope the Ministry will scrutinise on which items there has been an increase, and where there has been any increase, I hope steps will be taken to bring it down.

Another suggestion that I want to make is this. There are different Schedules to different Acts which are sought to be amended now. One long and elaborate Schedule is to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. Another one relates to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. A third Schedule is to the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, while a fourth one is to another Act. So, there are as many as four Schedules which are sought to be amended; two of them deal with basic levy of excise duty and the other two deal with additional duties. I think it will be simpler and more advantageous and also less cumbersome if all these Schedules are consolidated into one Schedule, and one single Schedule is given. This will facilitate the work; also, it will be very easy to calculate or compute the rate of duty.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I support this Bill for the one single reason that

[Shri Tyagi]

it will ultimately facilitate calculations, both for the officers of the departments as well as for the public. But the greatest difficulty which I have observed in the case of the naya paisa has been that although it is now a few years since the new system of coinage has been in vogue, people are not still quite clear about how many naya paise make an anna or two annas or three annas. Every time it is very difficult, even for educated people, to calculate. I have found educated people struggling with their fingers trying to calculate how many naye paise would make 3½ annas and so on.

13 hrs.

I think this is as a result of the general policy of compromise of our Government. Our Government are informed from top to bottom with compromise in every case. If the Government had been told to say that the measures of seers, gallons and all that would go out of the market from such and such date and will be replaced by the new measures under the metric system, it would have been very good. That would have made things easy. But if we go on dealing in seers, gallons and other old measures in the market, and as soon as we approach the customs or excise office we are required to calculate and translate the usual weights and measures into the unusual reformed measures, it would lead to confusion. It would have been much better if the Government were bold enough to say that from such and such date the old measures would go and the new would take their place. Then everybody will give up using the old measures. It will facilitate calculation.

While this is a measure, no doubt, it is a half-way arrangement. It creates difficulties in the intervening period. Till the new system comes into force completely both in the market and in the offices, it will be very difficult to make calculations. It will cause inconvenience to everybody. Despite the printed tables which may be provided liberally to people as well as

the departments, it will lead to confusion in calculation every time. So I would suggest that the Government may soon come forward with a comprehensive Bill whereby all the measures, whether concerning weights or volumes or distances, are changed to the new ones in one single day.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I am glad the House has given general approval to this consequential measure. Having passed the original Act in 1956, it is only following in its wake and is an attempt to implement what was passed in 1956. We are not doing anything new. It is only a non-controversial measure and we have taken great care to see that we do not try to derive any monetary benefit out of this conversion. We have tried to work out the details with great care. There was no attempt at all to get more money from this measures. I do not know what has happened in the conversion of postal and telegraph rates etc. I am not concerned with that. But we have taken great care to see that we do not mulct people in the guise of this metric system. After all, if we want more money, we will do it in the straightforward manner in the Finance Bill and try to get more money for our Plan and things like that. We do not want to take advantage of this measure for deriving any benefit.

As I said yesterday, out of a revenue of nearly Rs. 400 crores, the expected increase is only about Rs. 16 lakhs. We tried to avoid even that, but the calculations became so minute and we had to round them off at some point. In that way, it gives us one or two lakhs of rupees and the aggregate comes to only Rs. 16 lakhs. Therefore, nobody can accuse us that we are trying to get more money out of this.

As regards the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, it is a matter for the Commerce and Industry who are dealing with this, who will

certainly look into the matter. But I may say that in the transitional period, there is bound to be some little confusion because, as they say, our old prejudices die hard. We are accustomed to certain terminology and we still think in terms of the old rupees, annas and pies and not in terms of naya paisa. Then we have also switched on to the new calendar which has not become very popular. These things should be popularised. They will certainly become more popular as time goes on. There will be an intervening period when both the systems will be prevalent and it may cause a little difficulty, but I am sure as time passes on, the new terminology and phraseology will become familiar to all, both the intellectuals and the illiterate people in the villages. Then the confusion will be mitigated to that extent.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry, the State Governments and the various departments are taking particular care to popularise the new metric system. Processions are taken to popularise it. Even yesterday I saw somewhere in Moradabad that they wanted to take out a huge procession to popularise the metric system, but because of inclement weather they had to abandon it. Even cinemas sometimes advertise these tables. Publicity is also done through radio, the Press and pamphleteering. All this is done by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and also by the State Governments. I am sure with this the system will become more popular. As Shri Tyagi said, it will be easy for calculations because it is all multiples of ten. There is no question of 12 inches equal to a foot, three feet equal to a yard, 220 yards equal to a furlong etc. In the new system, every ten will become a unit, and therefore, it will facilitate measurements. That was why Parliament in its wisdom adopted this measure in 1956. I can assure the House that greater care will be taken in the coming few years to popularise this system. Unless the system is introduced in actual practice,

it will not be of great use. Unless it is actually used, propaganda will not be very effective. Therefore, propaganda and effective use will also be made. In the course of a few years, few months perhaps, both the systems will be prevalent. Ultimately, for official purposes the metric system will be gaining more and more popularity.

With regard to text-books also, the State Governments will certainly be asked to do the needful. They are also anxious to convert to the new system. Through text-books the metric system will be made popular. Calculations will be made in terms of naye paise and so on so that at least the younger generation will become familiar with it.

Shri Tyagi: They will thank Government for life because arithmetic has become so easy. Children like to be examined under decimal system rather than under the old one.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is certainly a great facility in calculation. So through text-books also, propaganda will certainly be carried on.

This is not a sales tax measure. Generally central excise is paid at the source, at the production centre, and the petty trader is not concerned with what has been paid at the source. He need not be bothered about it. If it is sales tax, I can understand it. But in this case where the excise is paid once at the source, the apprehension that there will be difficulty that will arise for the retail dealer, and he is likely to enhance the price, is not well founded, because it is paid once and then he is not paying anything more.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): That is true, but because of the conversion more taxes have been levied. Since the calculations are different, prices will be increased. Nobody knows what is the exact position now.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): It is an unnecessary apprehension.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Except the wholesaler who pays the excise, the others need not bother themselves.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We are not challenging what the hon. Minister has said. But because there will be slight changes of one anna and so on here and there, this will be taken advantage of by the retailers.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Even without all these conversion tables, people are taking advantage of certain situations in a fluctuating market. These fluctuations in the market are attributable to other reasons. Certainly, there is no case at all for varying the rates because of this conversion, either in the Central excise or in the customs duty which is coming up immediately after this. Therefore, I do not expect great trouble. In the interim period, perhaps, both systems will be concurrently used; and only for official purposes they will be ultimately calculated in the metric system. Only the wholesalers and the big factories will be concerned with this.

Regarding my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar's point about 15 degrees centigrade and all that, he tried to see some little confusion. Here again we are trying to rationalise it. We want to avoid all the variations due to temperatures. Some hon. Members have expressed doubt as to the benefit to be derived from the fixation of a standard temperature, for the issue of petroleum products. The issue at a standard temperature has been suggested only with a view to avoid elaborate calculations which are necessary at present.

As hon. Members are aware, petroleum products like motor spirit and kerosine are highly volatile. There is appreciable expansion in their volume with a rise in the temperature, and there is a corresponding contraction in volume when the temperature falls.

Thus, for every thousand gallons of petrol there will be a shrinkage in volume by $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons if the temperature falls by one degree centigrade; and for a fall of 5 degrees centigrade, the volume will shrink by 6.25 gallons. At the existing rate of duty Government will lose nearly Rs. 9.25. On the other hand, if the temperature rises by 5 degrees centigrade, the industry will have to pay Rs. 9.25 more for every 1000 gallons. The bulk of the petroleum products are taken from the refineries to the port towns where they are stored in bonded tanks. According to the present practice, the temperature at which different consignments are bonded are noted and the subsequent account for each consignment is maintained with reference to the particular temperature at which it was bonded. Every time clearance has to be taken, readings of temperature and volume are taken and noted. These readings of volume are then converted to what the volumes would have been at the particular temperature at which the consignment was initially bonded. Often the same tank has to be used for bonding different consignments on different dates and at different temperatures.

Hon. Members will appreciate the system involves elaborate calculations. This can be substantially reduced only if a standard temperature is adopted for the purpose of accounting. In every case the account for all the consignments will be maintained at the same temperature and no separate calculations would be necessary every time a despatch is made. The proposal will thus be beneficial both to the administration as well as to the petroleum industry. There is no question of any gain or loss to either party. The consumers will remain totally unaffected; and they do not come into the picture at all. They will not have to pay anything.

Shri Tyagi: The factual temperature need not be referred to. You can just calculate according to the table. Or

you have to raise the factual temperature and then measure it. It will be all mathematical calculations only.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes; We would deem it to be at 15 degrees centigrade, and then to be put in a bonded tank. Even when it is taken out we will deem it as being at 15 degrees centigrade. The factual temperature may differ. This is the international practice also; and this was put to the companies and the companies have not also raised any difficulties.

So, there are advantages. I am glad that we are passing this measure and this will become more popular. Perhaps, we will have to find some Hindi equivalents to the various words; and, I am sure in the next two or three years people will get familiarised with the new terminology and it will facilitate great many calculations.

I am very happy that all the hon. Members have given their support to this. I do not know whether Shri Mohammed Imam was a member of this House in 1956. Perhaps, he was not.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I was not.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Therefore, he was trying to enquire for whose benefit we are doing all this. Parliament has passed it is 1956 and there is no question of going back on that. We are only trying to implement what was done in 1956. Nothing new has been done. We are not trying to take any undue advantage by this conversion table. Therefore, I am happy that everybody has given his support to this Bill.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Is it necessary to have a Hindi terminology?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We will have a Malayalam terminology also.

Shri Warior: If there is an international terminology why not we accept it?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: If they can adopt the international terminology, it will be well and good. But to use all these litres and all that would be a bit difficult in the villages. They can be Malayalamised, or Hindiised or Bengaliised, as the case may be.

Shri Tyagi: The pronunciation will differ.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to duties of excise for the purpose of introducing metric units in such laws, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: So far as such Bills are concerned, the Government draftsmen draft them. They run into details. But it becomes an Act of this House. Unfortunately, if any case should develop on these because they find a mistake here or there it would not be good. Therefore, it is better to have an informal discussion with a few Members of this House along with the Minister and they can check the details. I shall also direct that hereafter we shall have a small nucleus for the purpose of examining all such Bills. Or such cases may be referred for a short period of two or three days to a Select Committee so that they may sit there and bring them back to the House after one or more informal meetings with the draftsman and the Minister. I will see that every clause is looked into by the Parliament Secretariat itself.

Now, I will take up the clauses of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 5. The question is:

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, there is an amendment to clause 5.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any? No; it is only for adding a new clause. I will put these clauses.

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is:

"That clauses 2-5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 30 insert—

"5A. After sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

'(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, between sessions in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.' (1)

I am moving this on behalf of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Mr. Speaker: Is it within the scope of the Bill?

Shri Mohammed Imam: It is an amendment to the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development Act.

Mr. Speaker: There are no such provisions; is it? For some time past we have adopted this principle that in every Act where provision is made for subordinate legislation the rules which are made ought to be placed on the Table of the House. Is there no such provision in this?

Shri Satish Chandra: Rules framed under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act are being laid before the House for a period of 30 days.

Mr. Speaker: If already there is such a provision in the Act, then, what is the need for this?

Shri Mohammed Imam: The Act does not contain such a provision. This seeks to amend the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development Act. Section 5 of the said Act empowers the Central Government to make rules. But there is no provision to lay these rules on the Table of the House. Therefore, if this amendment is made in this Act to lay the rules made by Government before the House.....

Shri Tyagi: This is a definite proposal to amend a section of a particular Act in the light of this Bill. The amendment will not be required. The rules are already there. As the hon. Minister said they will be laid on the Table of the House. The question of amending a particular section of any particular Act does not require any rules.

Mr. Speaker: Unless it is obligatory on the part of Government under the provisions of that Act, Government need not lay the rules on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi: By convention they are always placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of convention. They ought to be placed on the Table of the House and within 7 or 14 days the House has the privilege to amend them. Thereafter the amended rules take the place of these rules. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that this opportunity is also taken to rearrange and systematise the various items in the Schedule. So, may I ask the hon. Minister to find out whether there is such a section in the original Act? I have got the Act here. There is no such provision here.

Shri Tyagi: Can you not rule, Sir, that wherever such an Act is passed and rules are required to be made they shall necessarily come before the House, whether it is provided for in the Act or not. Your ruling alone will do that.

Shri Heda: My submission is that we should develop these as conventions, instead of making them part of every legislation that we pass.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): I am afraid that it will not be enough. Unless the legal sanction is there, in the first place no Member can table any amendments requiring any change in the rules and secondly, if such a provision is not there, the courts will not recognise it. The convention will not be enough.

Mr. Speaker: Convention can only mean this. I can ask the Minister to lay the rules on the Table of the House. They may, by convention, be laid on the Table of the House. But if a Resolution asking for the amendment of the rules is passed by this House, it does not automatically have the effect of amending the rules. Unless provision is made in the Act itself, the rules cannot be automatically modified by this House. It can only advise the Government to modify the rules. That is a different matter.

Wherever this provision is incorporated, the House has got automatically the right within 14 days to amend the rules and if the amendments are adopted, the amended rules will become operative. Anyway, I leave it to the House to decide it.

Shri Tyagi: How can any Government dare to sit silent if the Parliament had decided to amend the rules? They would have to amend it immediately. Our orders are orders and will be obeyed by the Government. Government is subordinate to the Parliament and if a decision is given once, no Government can resist it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will place these rules on the Table of the House from time to time.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We have no objection. **Shri Tyagi:** Let this also be definite. You may kindly also rule that as and when the rules are placed on the Table of the House, within such and such period, they shall be considered.

Mr. Speaker: I have no jurisdiction. It must be there in the Act.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Are the Government accepting this amendment?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We think it is redundant and unnecessary. There is no place for this in this amending legislation. We have no objection to place the rules or anything on the Table of the House.

Shri Mohammed Imam: So far as this amendment is concerned, it is in pursuance of the recommendations of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. It has often been our experience that these rules are placed before the House and many a time this convention is ignored. That is why this Committee is very particular that statutory provisions should be made wherever the rule-making power is given to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I think it may be accepted because uniformly we are having this provision in every Act so that the House may have jurisdiction and modify the rules.

Shri Tyagi: The Chair's ruling in Parliament has greater force than any statutory power.

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Minister say?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: This is a conversion table and we have provided for them in the Schedule. We do not expect any rules to be made in this. I think there is a decision from the Subordinate Legislation Committee that every rule made by the Government should be placed on the Table of the House and anybody can draw the attention of the House and things like that. In this Bill this clause is absolutely redundant and unnecessary.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 30, insert—

"5A. After sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:

"(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree

that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule." (1)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7, 8, 9, First Schedule, Second Schedule, Clause 1, Long Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.28 hrs.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

It is a small Bill of a non-controversial nature. The Act as originally passed in 1956 did not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as entry 50 of the Union List was not then applicable to that State. Recently, the Constitution (Amendment)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Order of 1960 has made this Entry applicable to the State. It is therefore, proposed to make the Act of 1956 applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

A provision is being made that all the rules made under the Act will be laid on the Table of the House. That was the question which was being discussed just now. Modification of those rules can be effected if the Parliament so desires. I have nothing to add except a few remarks on the point which were raised just now.

My esteemed friend Shri Tyagi said just now that the system of metric weights and measures should be applied all at once. Well, it would have been a good thing if people were familiar with the new system and it was physically possible. We find it administratively difficult to introduce it in one stage. For instance, about 50 million pieces of weights alone are required in the country and it is not possible to manufacture 50 million pieces all at once, to distribute them throughout the country and to make people familiar with those weights.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean varieties?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said "pieces". 50 million pieces will be required to replace the old weights.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Which are in use.

Mr. Speaker: By these metric weights?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes. The Parliament when passing the original Act took these factors into consideration and a time limit of ten years was fixed for the changeover. The Act was passed in 1956 and ten years were given to the Government to complete the process of replacing the old weights and measures by new weights and measures. A start was made in 1958 in certain areas—some large cities or selected districts—in every State. The experiment proved successful. The people in those areas have become familiar with weights

and measures under the metric system. Propaganda and publicity campaigns were launched. The Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure has just narrated the steps taken to popularise the new weights. In those areas, it is proposed that from 1st October, 1960 the metric weights should become compulsory. In the rest of the country the metric weights will be introduced on an optional basis, and there would be a period of transition of two years during which the people can familiarise themselves with the new weights and measures and also get their supplies of new weights. Every attempt is being made to expedite the process, to reduce the period of transition and also to take steps so that the difficulties of the common people are mitigated to the extent it is possible to do so.

Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, it is of a very non-controversial nature. It simply seeks to extend the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and I request the House to accept it.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How many years will it take for all these 50 million pieces of weights to be manufactured?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, the introduction of metric weights and measures will be complete by 1966, but, for the State of Jammu and Kashmir the period of ten years will be calculated from the date this amending Act comes into force.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar: I welcome this Bill, there is no question about it. The only point here to which I want to draw your attention is that every time when a Bill is passed we find that subsequently another Bill is brought before this House extending the previous Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I think this procedure takes a lot of

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

time of the House. From Lok Sabha that Bill is sent to Rajya Sabha and a lot of time is taken there also. Is it not possible to find out a way whereby before the Bills are introduced in this House steps are taken to consult the Government of Jammu and Kashmir so that when the Bills are placed before this House there will be a provision to say that they will have operation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir? Very often we find that Bills are introduced in this House extending the Acts to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and I think that can be avoided if my suggestion is accepted.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. So far as the metric system is concerned, it is welcome and it has been accepted by the country. There is the question of its popularisation in the proper form. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi was just now saying that even a literate person today goes on thinking what exactly will be *powne-char-anna* in *naye paise*. What I would like the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to do is that it should in consultation with the Ministry of Education see that within the shortest possible time the rupees, annas, pies, pound, shilling, pence and maunds, seers etc. go out of syllabus and introduce metric system in their place. When we find that the old coins and old weights are no more in existence and there are only the new coins and new weights, the difficulty of finding the *naye paise* equivalent for *powne-char-anna* will not arise at all. If the old coins and weights and measures are allowed to continue all these difficulties will arise. When the younger generation will have to follow the new metric system that is being introduced in our country, it is not necessary to give them elaborate education on the old system—rupees, annas, pies. Instead of rupees, annas, pies and maunds and seers they may be taught in the new system with kilometre, centimetre etc. In that way it can be made

more easily popular among the people and no difficulty will arise.

When we have accepted this system, we have to see that immediate steps are taken. The transition period provided in the Act, no doubt, is ten years. As the hon. Minister has stated, it is because of the fact that to introduce the change it will require some 50 million pieces of weights to replace the weights that are now being used. At the same time, we have to educate the people and prepare their mind so that when the new system comes it will not have any repulsion. In our country, Sir, you know, there are places where people even today do not accept our notes. They only think in terms of the rupee coins, the old silver rupee coins which have the silver value. Though such coins are not in existence now still they do not accept the notes. Therefore, in a country where tradition is given great value and people think in terms of old methods, immediate steps should be taken to see that the new generation is educated on the new system so that when the new system is introduced in a particular area, region or State, that is accepted by the people. That is why I would like the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry in consultation with the Minister for Education to see how best within the shortest possible time this change-over can be made in the text-books in schools and also in the education imparted to students.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, obviously, there should be no objection to such a sort of innocent measure which intends only to extend this standard system of weights and measures to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, now that the present Constitution permits us to do so, because we have adopted this system and we have it obtainable throughout the country. But it appears to me that we who sit here and pass such nice Bills hardly take into consideration what is actually in practice all over the country and how the

adoption of such Bills affect the economy at the various places. I will just give you one instance which will be found to be very amazing. In the entire original State of Jodhpur we had certain standards of weights and measures. One seer was equal to 100 tolas. That was the weight which was obtaining throughout that State. Overnight, the State of Rajasthan adopted the Bengal Weights and Measures Act, according to which 80 tolas make a seer. What happened the next day in the market throughout the State? I used to get a seer of ghee for Rs. 6. But instead of getting 100 tolas of ghee for the same price, I started getting only 80 tolas for the same amount. If I got 100 tolas for Rs. 6, I should get 80 tolas for Rs. 5 only. That is obvious and clear mathematics and the commerce sense of the people should assert itself in these things. I have given you an absolute and concrete instance and an example of what has happened throughout the State.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): For how long it remained so?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It remains still. Unfortunately, this state of affairs is of a permanent nature. We have suffered because of the change-over and we have lost by about 25 per cent. The consumer population has lost about 25 per cent. I am sure it will look almost absurd how such a thing could happen, but then it is a fact. The hon. Members sitting here exercise only their intelligence and theory, but I have given an illustration. I am giving a challenge to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to make an investigation whether it is a fact or not and whether the rates changed overnight to the disadvantage of the consumers by 25 per cent and whether the same state of affairs persists even to this day or not.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Does it continue even now?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the rate about which I am worried about. I do not care about the weight. That is why I am saying it and I am sure that everybody sitting here will scratch his head and say, "How can such a thing be possible?" Now, people feel that there is absolutely no control; the general feeling is that there is no control and nobody is worried about the rate; nobody cares about the rates. The rates continue. That is why I would ask the hon. Minister to make an enquiry into this affair and find out whether what I said has actually happened or not.

Shri Satish Chandra: When was this? How many years ago?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I cannot give the date and the time. When the Bengal Act was extended to that State, all this came about. I wish the hon. Minister makes an enquiry and if he does, he will find that it is actually so.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This time the consumers in his State will be gaining, because the kilogram is higher and heavier. Therefore, they will gain.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not able to reconcile myself with regard to the standard rate. I think it is very necessary, before such measures are adopted, that there is a regular programme and proper education. Apart from the difficulties caused to the people in the rural areas, I am sure that many hon. Members here and many others do not know how to convert the present measures to the standard measures that we are adopting. To expect that the people all over the country including those in the rural areas will be able to do that and understand it will be too much. They will never be able to appreciate it. The businessman always believes in making a little profit at every turn and he is definitely going to exploit the consumers who are not intelligent enough to take note of all these things and

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

understand the implications of this change-over. That is why I wish to submit that the hon. Minister should take note of all these things.

Of course, it is sought to extend the existing Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I understand that ten years are allowed to effect the change-over simply because the State might take all the necessary preliminary steps in this matter within that period. But I want to know whether they have a regular programme and whether they are going to give any assistance to the State to see that there is a smooth change-over and that the people are not exploited because of the switch-over from one system to another system. I hope that this particular fact will be taken note of and that they will see that what has happened in one place will not be permitted to happen in other places.

13.45 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

Shri Tyagi: While nobody would disagree with the proposal which has been put forward by my hon. friend, namely, extending the provisions of the present Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir where the old weights and measures are still prevalent, one thing which I want to impress on the Government, in welcoming this measure, is that the change of weights and measures and coinage and currency from one system to the other is not a matter which one individual can adopt and another individual does not. It is not a matter where some individuals might adopt it and get all the advantages of it and some others do not adopt it. In the case of weights and measures and coins and currency, it is not only one individual who is concerned but all others also. One cannot take to a particular currency unless the other one takes to it, because currency and weights and measures are always meant for exchange. They change hands from one person to another. For business or

consumption they go from place to place. They can be adopted only if one local market as a whole adopts it from a particular day. It is not desirable nor possible that two shopkeepers should take to certain types of weights and measures and the other people should take to other weights and measures. It is not possible.

I agree with my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in his suggestion. It is a very good suggestion, namely, that there must be a plan for educating the people about this new system. Let the people be educated. It is no use allowing still the arithmetic books which show the old weights and measures, in schools and colleges. Everything there is still calculated in terms of rupees, annas and pies and in maunds and seers. Therefore, the first thing that the Government ought to have done was to stop in all schools and colleges these old measures, when they were embarking on the introduction of the new system. Let them look into the arithmetic books in the schools and colleges. There, the new measures are not so much envisaged as the old ones which are still going on. The children are used to the old weights and measures. Therefore, I suggest that there must be an overall type of education in the whole country. I agree with my hon. friend when he says that time should be given.

It is not as if such a change can take place gradually. It has to take place, and be effected, when the whole market takes to it so that no difficulty in exchange and other things can be experienced. Every shopkeeper should take to the same kind of weight and the same kind of measure. It may take time to educate them on this matter, but when you apply it, apply it wholesale, to the whole country, so that there will be no difficulty in exchange, and everybody will know what it is.

As far as the propagation of this system is concerned, it might go on

until the final day is fixed when the old coins and old measures will go. With these words, I support the measure and I hope the unanimous support of the House is with the hon. Minister in this matter.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I want to make only one suggestion. The suggestion is with regard to educating the population. Just now I had been to the coffee shop. There they showed me how much is a kilogram when compared to the pound. If that is known, I am quite sure how much I want. So, these old measures and weights and the new ones must be placed in the shops simultaneously in the same place so that the people can get an idea of the quantity they wish to buy. With just these abstract figures they cannot understand how much it is. This suggestion may be taken up and all the shops may be asked to exhibit the quantity of their goods both in the old weights and measures and also in the new weights and measures in the same place, simultaneously, so that the people could have a visual education of the whole scheme.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, while welcoming the measure, I would like to say that whenever such changes take place either in coinage or in the matter of increment in salaries of Government servants or in measures and weights, the public to a large extent are being agitated at least for sometime. I think that when an increment in the salaries of Government servants was given, just to the extent of Rs. 5, nearly 50 per cent of this additional sum or wage flowed back into the mercantile community overnight. Why this should happen and why Government cannot take some measure is a matter which the Government and the public have to consider. I personally feel that the Government should be vigilant and should adopt measures whereby these things would not happen. At the same time, as my hon. friend opposite suggested, at various places where this change is effected, Government should

make arrangements whereby the public may get to know what exactly it means. They should take vigilant steps so that the mercantile community do not cheat the public. If this much is done, I am sure the public will not merely feel grateful, but will welcome this measure more than what this House itself would do.

श्री हेबा : सभापति महोदय, मेरे ब्याल में यह अत्यन्त निरुपद्रवी, हामलस सा बिल है। इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए मैं एक दो बातें आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की तरफ आपका बहुत पहले ही ध्यान जाना चाहिये था। अभी हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने बताया है कि दोनों प्रकार के मेजर्स को एक दूसरे के सामने रख देने से क्या लाभ होता है। एक तरफ तो पाउंड, सेर इत्यादि रखे जा सकते हैं और दूसरी तरफ किलोग्राम इत्यादि रखे जा सकते हैं। यह कहा जा सकता है कि इतने सेर या इतने पाउंड के इतने किलोग्राम होते हैं। इस चीज को साथ-साथ दिखाने से स्पष्ट ही लाभ होते हैं। जिस प्रकार हमने रुपये, आने, पैसे से नए पैसे में सिस्टम को चेंज किया था, उस समय जैसे कहा गया था उसी प्रकार अगर गवर्नमेंट जो महत्व की चीजें हैं, जो खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, काफी हैं, शूगर है, चाय है, या दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, इन सब के बारे में छपवाया करे कि इतने सेर इनका वजन होता है तो इतनी कीमत लगती है और अब इतने किलोग्राम होगा तो इतनी कीमत लगेगी तो अच्छा होगा। पुराने मजरमेंट में अगर यह भाव है, तो नए मेजरमेंट में यह भाव होगा, इस चीज को अगर दैनिक पत्रों में कुछ दिनों के लिए छपवाया जाए, तो शायद वह चीज दुबारा घटित नहीं होगी, जोकि जोधपुर में हुई है और जिसका जिफ्र मेरे माननीय मित्र ने किया है। मेरे मित्र ने बताया है कि सौ तोला के बजाय ८२ तोला दिया जा रहा था और उस तरह से १८ परसेंट

[श्री हेडा]

का मुनाफा लिया जा रहा था। यह बहुत भारी फर्क है। मेरे मित्र जैसे क्या वहां लोग नहीं थे, जोकि इस चीज के बारे में झगड़ा करते, इस चीज के बारे में लड़ते और क्या उनका यह देखना कर्त्तव्य नहीं था कि कैसे लोगों ने उसे लिया।

यह ठीक है कि जब भी कोई इस तरह की चेंज होती है, तो जो व्यापारी लोग हैं, वे लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं और लाभ उठाते भी हैं। व्यापारी वर्ग लाभ न उठा सके, इसी वास्ते तो इस पद्धति को अपनाया जा रहा है। अब इसको जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में लागू किया जा रहा है। वहां पर काफी संख्या में लोग अशिक्षित हैं और इस वास्ते यह और भी जरूरी है कि इसका खूब प्रचार किया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, जो दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की चीजें हैं, उनके पुराने भाव और नए भाव, दोनों ही छपवाये जाने चाहियें और उनका काफी प्रचार दैनिक पत्रों में किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken, as all of them are agreed on the objective of the Bill. Some doubts have been raised, but those are the doubts which were discussed at sufficient length four years ago in this Parliament and even earlier in the Press and on the platform. Public conferences were also held. It was after very deep deliberations that the House passed the Act of 1956 to adopt the metric weights and measures.

I am a bit surprised that some doubts are now raised about the very utility of these metric weights and measures and their usefulness. At present the country has got a variety of weights and measures. They differ from place to place and sometimes differ for each community in a particular place. When there is such a big confusion in our system of

weights and measures it is naturally desirable that there should be some uniformity. For decades, the intelligent educated people had been asking for some uniform system of weights and measures in the country.

When it was decided to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures, we had to make a choice from a variety of systems. Ultimately it was thought that the metric system is the most scientific system; it is used by the largest number of people in the world and so the best system to be adopted in our country also.

There appears to be some misunderstanding that the Act has allowed a transition period of 10 years. The position is that even before the enforcement of weights and measures in a particular area, a lot of preliminary work has got to be done. Firstly, the Central Government is only responsible under our Constitution for laying down the standards of weights and measures and that is what has been done in the Act of 1956. The enforcement is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Act which is being amended now only prescribes the standards of weights and measures. Each State Legislature has passed its own Act according to which it creates an enforcement machinery, takes suitable steps for the manufacture of these weights and measures, creates an inspectorate to check those weights and measures and to keep a watch over them. All this takes time.

After the passing of this amending Bill, the State of Jammu and Kashmir will also similarly have to pass an Act of their own for the enforcement of new weights and measures in that State.

The period of transition has normally been two years. I said a little while ago that metric weights were introduced in selected areas and for specific purposes in relation to specific industries. In those cases, the period

of transition comes to an end on 1st October, 1960. The period of transition of two years starts in the rest of the country in relation to weights. Firstly, the enforcement machinery has to be created. These weights and measures have to be manufactured. Then they have to be distributed. An inspectorate organisation has to be created. People must be made familiar with the new weights and measures. After all this has been done, the new system becomes compulsory. At present, we are going ahead with weights, but we propose to take linear measures later on. So, the entire process of changing over from weights, capacity measures, linear measures and so on, has to be completed in a period of 10 years.

Every possible attempt has been made to educate the public by various means such as posters, pamphlets, conversion tables, newspaper articles, special magazines brought out for the purpose, cinema slides, documentaries, etc. If still the people are not familiar with these weights and measures, I can only request the hon. Members of the House to extend their co-operation and to popularise the new system in their constituencies, among the people whom they represent. Everything possible is being done by the Government, but the co-operation of the hon. Members in that direction will be extremely helpful.

14 hrs.

As regards text-books to which attention has been drawn by my hon. friends, Shri Prabhat Kar and Shri Tyagi and others, they are perfectly right and suitable steps have been taken in that direction. For three or four years we have been in touch with the Education Department of the various State Governments and the new text-books that are being published are based on the metric system. The old text-books, of course, have not been discarded altogether, and every State Government has assured us that as soon as new editions are published and new text-books

are printed, there would be more emphasis on metric weights and measures. In fact, that would be the main system which would be taught to children. Even before the publication of these new text-books, the Education Departments of the various State Governments have taken suitable steps to make the children fully familiar with the metric system even though the same importance might not have been given in the text-books which were published a long time ago.

I was hardly able to understand the objection of my hon. friend, Shri Mathur who perhaps narrated some very old experience. After 1956, I cannot imagine that the Rajasthan Government would have thought of changing from a seer of hundred tolas to 80 tolas. He was obviously referring to some experience which must be older than 1956.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): During his ministership, perhaps.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During your own ministership.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is quite evident that whatever change has taken place after 1956 it is towards metric weights and measures. Further, the people of Bikaner are known all over the country for their commercial acumen.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is why they cheat people.

Shri Satish Chandra: These arithmetical calculations are in their blood, and I am really surprised that this should have happened in that State. In any case, it could not have happened during the last four years, after the passing of the original Act, which we are seeking to amend.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the next session I will ask a question so that he will make an enquiry from the Rajasthan Government and make some clear confession here.

Shri Satish Chandra: As regards vigilance and malpractices, the State Governments are fully aware of the problem. A strong enforcement organisation has been created, and I am quite sure that it will take care of the problem. Of course, there might be a little confusion in the beginning but the people will gradually become familiar with them, as they have become familiar with the coins. The real advantage, the real benefit of the changeover to the decimal coinage will be appreciated by the people at large when the entire process is complete and our weights and measures and the coins are all on metric and decimal system. During the transitional period, there may be some chances of malpractices, and the ignorant people may be deceived. But, by public co-operation, by the efforts of all of us, by suitable publicity that has been given, I think the chances for that will be reduced to the very minimum. They can be certainly reduced if all of us remain vigilant.

I have nothing more to say. The conversion tables have been widely distributed and more would be distributed, as was done when the metric weights were introduced in certain selected areas. The State Governments, the district authorities and the publicity organisations of the State Governments are taking suitable steps to that end.

As far as this Bill is concerned, its scope is very limited, i.e. the extension of the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take it up clause by clause. As there are no amendments, I will put all the clauses to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Satish Chandra: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.07 hrs.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up consideration of the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, be taken into consideration."

The Bill is short and non-controversial in nature. Of course, the important provisions will be much helpful for developing trade union movement in the country on a healthy, sound and self-supporting basis. The provisions which are contained in the Amending Bill were discussed in the Tripartite Conference more than once I think, and the amending Bill is brought forward on

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the basis of the discussion and decisions which were taken there.

One of the suggestions is to fix the minimum subscription to be paid by any person desiring to become a member of the union. At present, in some States there is no uniformity in the provisions of their enactments for payment of minimum fee. In the areas where these Acts are not in force, the minimum subscription in some places is even to the extent of four annas a year. We want uniformity. We also want to ensure that the trade union organisations have enough of funds collected in the shape of trade union membership from their own members so that they need not depend on outside help. The absence of this provision was a weak spot in the trade union law of this country and this is intended to remove that.

Another amendment empowers the Registrar or his nominee to inspect the trade union records.

At present a large number of disputes are created on account of not maintaining account books, minute books and other required documents, papers and records. Also, mushroom trade union organisations are formed for the exploitation of the workers. The intention is to check this and help the unions to work on proper lines and to safeguard the interest of its members. It is not intended to interfere in the working of the trade union movement. Only in case of doubt wherever it arises or when a complaint is made by members with regard to these the Registrar will call for inspection of the required papers.

The next amendment is regarding applicants for registration ceasing to remain qualified to apply for registration. This has been the difficulty for a long time in some places that after the required number of persons had submitted an application some undesirable influence was brought on them so that either they withdrew their application—there are one or two such cases—or they were sent

away from employment. The objection taken was that those persons were not in the employment of the particular employer and therefore the registration of the union was not possible. So we are removing this difficulty on the basis of the amendment which has been provided for in the Bill.

Delays take place because according to the present Act all the powers are vested in the Registrar only. The Deputy Registrars or the Additional Registrars have no status so far as the law is concerned. The intention is to give them the power also. Another difficulty was that the Registrar's headquarters are situated at the headquarters of the State and unions existing in the interior or at the District headquarters have to come to the headquarters of the Registrar with regard to the various provisions of the Indian Trade Union Act. The intention is that these powers should be decentralised and the State Governments should be authorised to empower Deputy Registrars or Additional Registrars for this purpose so that trade unions in the interior also will be able to get their work done locally.

These are the main provisions of the amending Bill. It is not necessary for me to take more time of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, be taken into consideration."

There is a Government amendment.

Shri Abid Ali: I will move it at the proper time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have given notice of some amendments but unfortunately I could not submit them in time.

Mr. Chairman: That is all right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, before discussing the various provisions of the Bill and the amendments of which I have given notice, I must express my surprise as to why a comprehensive Bill could not be brought forward. This is not my opinion alone. I would quote from a newspaper, *The Times of India* dated the 29th August, 1960, in which an editorial has appeared on this particular subject. I read certain passages from it for the information of the House. Writing under the heading "Trade Union Bill" it says:

"It is becoming a habit with the Government to introduce one or two stray amendments to an existing Act and, when pressed with a list of more urgent changes, to say that it will soon introduce a comprehensive Bill. It was so with the recent Taxation Laws Amendments Bill."

Then, discussing the amendments as such it says:

"One of these prescribes a minimum membership subscription of 24 naye paise per month, which is a salutary provision."

As you know, this particular matter was discussed with the representatives of all the Central Trade Union Congresses at the Labour Conference. They almost unanimously agreed that this should be 25 naye paise. I am fully convinced that no trade union in the country can possibly prosper unless it has proper funds. Our trade unions in the country depend more on their strength than on the financial strength. So this is a salutary feature. There is no doubt about it. But a comprehensive Bill should have been brought forward which should have embodied the question of recognition. In this editorial it has been mentioned like this:

"But surely there are other more urgent problems concerning the trade unions. Most of them have low membership, are irregular in holding annual meetings

and fail to file statutory returns in time. They are further weakened by inter-union rivalries. Strong and healthy trade unions are one of the mainstays of democracy and the weakness of the unions has been one of the principal causes of the prevailing industrial disharmony in this country."

I would have welcomed this Bill wholeheartedly had it brought this amendment also.

Shri Abid Ali: I am sorry I did not hear the hon. Member. Had it brought what?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Had it brought the question of recognition also. I want a comprehensive Bill.

Shri Abid Ali: We have no intention of bringing another comprehensive Bill at present. There is no item.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Though such small amendments may be of a salutary nature, why can Government not bring forward a comprehensive Bill?

Shri Abid Ali: We have not got any such proposal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They should bring forward a comprehensive Bill which should cover all the aspects of the present Act of 1926.

Speaking on the various provisions of the Bill, I shall refer to my amendments. My first amendment is about the Additional Registrars. Here it is said that—

"The appropriate Government may appoint as many Additional and Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions as it thinks fit for the purpose of exercising and discharging, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar," etc.

I could not distinguish between the Deputy Registrar and the Additional Registrar of Trade Unions. When you talk of the Additional Registrar it reminds me of the Additional Secretary recently created in the Government of India. The Additional Secretary is neither a Joint Secretary nor a

Secretary. He is something more than the Joint Secretary and something less than the Secretary. I do not know what this Additional Registrar is. There should be Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions who should have full power. They should be given all the powers of the Registrar of Trade Unions so that they may inspect properly and may function properly. I am opposed to having this Additional Registrar. I feel that this provision should be omitted.

Again, my second amendment is....

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): What do you lose by this change?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not lose anything. If it is a question of giving some employment to some people, it is a different thing. If by having this Additional Registrar you can solve the unemployment problem of the middle class, I am all for it. But I do not find any reason why there should be Additional Registrars as well as Deputy Registrars. When you cannot provide Deputy Registrars everywhere what is the use of having Additional Registrars? That is my submission. You have to consider this matter.

Another important amendment I have given notice of is about membership fee. Here it is said that—

“the payment of a subscription by members of the Trade Union which shall be not less than twenty-five naye paise per month per member.”

I suggest that after the words “twenty-five naye paise” the words “or rupees three per annum” be added. The intention is that suppose we want to collect Rs. 3 at a time as the year's subscription. Now it may be that some Inspector or the Registrar of Trade Unions or his Deputy or the Additional Registrar, as the case may be, may raise an objection. So it should be clearly

mentioned here that Rs. 3 per annum may be paid. We do collect annual subscription. In our own union we do not collect it from month to month. We give the member a chance to give Rs. 1-8-0, which is the subscription at present, in a lumpsum and we collect it from his salary.

Then by another amendment I want that it should be provided that this shall not apply in the case of members of unions of agricultural workers and those employed in seasonal factories. My submission is only this. 25 nP per month is a very good suggestion. It has been accepted by almost all the central trade union organisations, but how will it be possible to collect this subscription of 25 naye paise per month or Rs. 3 per year from trade unions of agricultural workers who have not been favoured with even a minimum wage of Re. 1? So, it should be made clear that this will not be applicable to them. The same thing should apply to seasonal factories. If employees in such factories get work only for four or five months and are then laid off, what will happen to their unions? We want the unions to grow strong, but at the same time we also want to safeguard the interests of the members. Such unions will not be able to collect the subscription. The result will be that there will always be unpaid membership which will be a flaw when accounts are submitted to the Registrar. So, my amendment in this respect should be accepted.

My last amendment seeks to omit the words “and other documents” in line 37, page 2 of the Bill, as these words have not been defined anywhere. It is said that this was agreed to by the Central trade union organisations, but they actually agreed only to the word “etcetera”. The Statement of Objects and Reasons states:

“That the Registrar of Trade Unions should have power to inspect the account books, membership registers, etc.....”

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

This 'etcetera', it was agreed, would mean only the minutes book. So, this should be made clear, and "minutes book" may be put in instead of the words "and other documents".

After all, there should be no secrecy in the functioning of the trade unions, but taking advantage of this, certain employers who do not want trade unions to function may call for even the names of the members of the trade union, their addresses etc., through the Registrar, in order to victimise them. I do not want to impute motives to any one, but employers might try to get through this source information that the unions do not want to give them. It will be difficult for any union to function if these undefined powers are given to the Registrar.

Fixation of this subscription is a good thing, but how to collect it? The difficulty is that no union, recognised or unrecognised, is allowed to collect it at the pay table. In some establishments in the public sector, some concession was given to certain trade unions, but later on that was withdrawn. So, I want a provision to be included that unions can collect the subscription, monthly or yearly, at the pay table. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the unions to collect this. Supposing there are 2,000 workers in a factory and there is no industrial estate; 1,000 of them live seven miles away from the place of work. What about collection? So, a provision may be made in the Bill itself, or this may be discussed further at the 18th Labour Conference with the representatives of central trade unions and some decision arrived at.

The hon. Deputy Minister has said that the Bill has been introduced to see that the unions function properly and effectively and grow stronger. If my amendments, which are non-controversial, are accepted, they will grow

stronger. After all, the cause is common, to help the workers.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) :

सभापति महोदय, जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ किन्तु समर्थन के साथ-साथ जो ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट के अन्दर खामियाँ हैं वह भी श्रीमान के ध्यान में लाना इस समय में जरूरी समझता हूँ।

चूँकि आज देश के अन्दर औद्योगिक विकास हो रहा है और औद्योगिक विकास के साथ-साथ अगर ट्रेड यूनियन का विकास नहीं होता है और ट्रेड यूनियंस स्ट्रॉंग नहीं बनती हैं तो यह देश के हित में भी नहीं है और उद्योगों के हित में भी नहीं है क्योंकि इस कमी को लेकर पूँजीवाद पनप सकता है और अधिक से अधिक दुःख देश की जनता और कंज्यूमर्स को उठाना पड़ता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि जहाँ ट्रेड यूनियनों का विकास हो वहाँ उसी के साथ-साथ वे मजबूत हों और मजबूत वे तभी हो सकती हैं जब कि वे स्वतंत्र चले और उनकी आर्थिक हालत सुधरती जाये।

इस बिल के अन्दर जो दो बातें रखी गई हैं उन दो बातों का मैं खास तौर से जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और वे बहुत जरूरी हैं। एक तो यह कि जो ट्रेड यूनियंस चलती हैं उन के मेम्बर्स चन्दा क्या देते हैं। यहाँ चन्दे की रकम बढ़ा कर ४ आने माह रखी गई है। मेरे ख्याल से तो यह भी कम है क्योंकि जो ट्रेड यूनियन में चलाता हूँ उस में कम से कम चन्दे की रकम ८ आने महीना में लेता हूँ और लगभग २ रुपये महीने तक है और जो मेम्बर बनते हैं वे खुशी से देते हैं लेकिन शर्त यह है कि वे ट्रेड यूनियन हों और वे एम्पलाईज के और श्रमिकों के हित में चलती हों। उनका हिसाब किताब इतना स्वच्छ हो कि श्रमिकों को यह लगे

कि यहां चन्दा देने में उनका हित है। चन्दा न देने की गड़बड़ी और कठिनाई वहां पर पैदा होती है जहां श्रमिकों को विश्वास नहीं होता है और उन्हें ऐसा लगता है कि जो चन्दे की रकम हम देते हैं उस का उपयोग हमारे हित में नहीं हो रहा है और जब श्रमिक यह देखते हैं कि हमारे हित में नहीं हो रहा है तो वे चन्दा देना बन्द कर देते हैं। लेकिन यह मैं अपने जाती अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि जहां पर ठीक से काम होता है और उनके दिये हुए पैसे का मजदूरों और श्रमिकों के हित में उपयोग होता है वहां चन्दा न देने की कोई गड़बड़ी और कठिनाई पेश नहीं आती और वे सहर्ष अपना चन्दा यूनियन में दे देते हैं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा चन्दा देने में भी नहीं हिचकते। जिस ट्रेड यूनियन में मैं काम करता हूं उस में २२ हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं और सन् १९५७ में उसकी सालाना इनकम ७० हजार रुपये थी। और अभी जो उसकी इनकम है, वह लगभग २॥ लाख के करीब है। मेम्बर उतने ही हैं। २२,००० मजदूर इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हैं, जिन में से १८,००० मजदूर हमारे मेम्बर हैं। लेकिन उन से १९५७ में जो ७०,००० रुपये की रकम चन्दे से आती थी, उतने ही मेम्बरों से वह रकम डेढ़ लाख साल की आती है। क्यों आती है? हम उन का चन्दा बढ़ाते हैं, तो भी वे देते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि जो रकम वे हम को दे रहे हैं, उस का उपयोग हमारे हित में होगा। सही ट्रेड यूनियन चलाने वालों को इस बात पर एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये कि चन्दे की रकम क्यों बढ़ाई जा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में यह भावना है कि खाना बना कर पहले ठाकुर जी को भोग लगाया जाता है। थाली सजा कर ठाकुर जी के सामने क्यों रखी जाती है? हमारी देवियां, माताएं और बहनें थाली सजाकर पहिले पति और बच्चों के सामने नहीं रखती, बल्कि पहले वे उस को भगवान के सामने रखती हैं। वे जानती हैं कि भगवान उस खाने को खाने वाला नहीं है, हम ही

खाने वाले हैं। अगर भगवान खाने लग जाये, तो कोई देवी भगवान के सामने थाली रखने वाली नहीं है। यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि लोग मानते हैं कि जो वे बढ़ाते हैं, वह इसलिये कि वह उन्हें वापस मिल जाता है। अगर देवता बढ़ाये हुए को खाने लग जाये, तो देवता को कोई बढ़ाने वाला नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे साथियों ने जो चार आने चन्दे का विरोध किया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। जो लोग हमारी ट्रेड यूनियन के मेम्बर बने, वे विश्वास के साथ बने। जब हम पहले ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करते थे, तो हमारे विरोधी साथी बिना चन्दा लिये हुए मेम्बर बनाते थे। हमने चारपैसे से शुरुआत की, जब कि वे बिना चन्दा लिये मेम्बर बनाते थे। जब हम ने दो आने किया, तो उन्होंने ने एक आना चन्दा रख दिया। और उस में भी वे उधार मेम्बर बनाते थे। श्रीमन्, उधार में तो बहुत मेम्बर बन जायेंगे।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं उज्जैन गया था और वहां की ट्रेड यूनियन वालों ने लाउड स्पीकर से ऐलान किया कि रामसिंह भाई यहां आ रहे हैं, फलां जगह आम सभा होगी और उन का भाषण होगा। जब लाउड स्पीकर से सारे शहर में ऐलान किया गया, तो दोपहर के टाइम कुछ आदमी मेरे पास आफिस में, जहां मैं ठहरा हुआ था, पहुंचे और मुझ से कहने लगे कि हमारे बोनस का क्या हुआ। मैं ने कहा कि तुम्हारे बोनस का कैसे? कहां काम करते हो? उन्होंने ने कहा कि हम मिल में काम नहीं करते हैं, हम तो ठेला ढोते हैं, जब कोई बाजार में माल खरीदता है, तो पहुंचा देते हैं। मैं ने कहा कि फिर बोनस का सवाल क्या है? उन्होंने ने कहा कि हम विनोद मिल में माल ले कर गये थे, तो गेट पर हम से दस्तखत करायें गये कि इस एप्लिकेशन पर दस्तखत कर दो। हम इस को राम सिंह भाई को देंगे, जो कि तुम को बोनस दिलायेंगे। तथ्य यह है कि लाल शंडा यूनियन ने यह ग्रान्दोलन चलाया कि मजदूरों

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

को बोनस मिलना चाहिये और वह रामसिंह भाई दिला सकते हैं। इस लिये मिल के गेट पर छपे हुए फार्म ले कर खड़े हो गये और जो वहां आया, उस के दस्तखत ले लिये गये। जो ठेला ले कर वहां आया, उस के भी उस के भी दस्तखत ले लिये गये और उन का नाम मेम्बरों के रजिस्टर में लिख लिया गया। यह हाल हमारी ट्रेड यूनियन्ज का चल रहा है। इस लिये यह निहायत जरूरी है कि मेम्बर चन्दा अच्छी तरह समझ कर दें। यह बिल बहुत लेट लाया गया है। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में लेबर पालिसी के विषय में कहा गया है कि हमारे देश की ट्रेड यूनियन्ज की हालत बहुत खराब है, उन की हालत सुधारनी चाहिये, उन की आर्थिक हालत सुधारनी चाहिये और आर्थिक हालत सुधारने का एक ही जरिया होता है और वह यह कि चन्दे की रकम को, दर को बढ़ाया जाये। मेरी तो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से यह शिकायत है कि उस ने बहुत देरी की, इस को द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के शुरू में रखना चाहिये था, क्योंकि यह तो ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को मजबूत करने की बात है।

रजिस्ट्रार को मेम्बरशिप, एकाउन्ट्स और मिनटबुक वगैरह-वगैरह देखने के जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं, क्योंकि अगर हम ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं और सही मेम्बरशिप रखते हैं और कोई गलत काम नहीं करते हैं, तो हम को कोई भी कागज वगैरह दिखाने पर कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे कार्यालय में आ कर अगर कोई व्यक्ति कोई चीज देखता है, तो हमें अभिमान होता है। मैं अपने कार्यालय में चौबीस घंटे के लिये आदमी रखता हूं और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर से ले कर देश-विदेश के, रशिया के कम्युनिस्ट वहां आये हैं। उन्होंने आ कर मेरे एकाउन्ट्स देखे, मेम्बरशिप देखी और मेरा कार्य देखा, तो उन को यह कहना पड़ा कि इतनी अच्छी व्यवस्था हम ने अपने देश में नहीं देखी। यह मैं कम्युनिस्टों

की बात कर रहा हूं और उन का यह लिखा हुआ मेरे पास है। मेरे कार्यालय के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि आप के यहां जो व्यवस्थित कार्यालय है, वह हमारे देश में भी नहीं है। मैं भी उन के यहां की अवस्था देख कर आया हूं। वे सरकारी मकानों में डेरे डाले हुए हैं।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर रजिस्ट्रार आ कर यह चौकंग करता है कि हमारी मेम्बरशिप कितनी है, हिसाब सही है या नहीं, तो वह इस में कोई आबजेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। क्यों होना चाहिए? लेकिन आबजेक्शन उन को होता है, जो रास्ते पर खड़े हुए, रास्ते पर चलते हुए आदमियों के नाम लिख लेते हैं कि अनाज सस्ता करायेंगे, इस कागज पर दस्तखत कर दो और जो दस्तखत कर दे, उस का नाम उन के मेम्बरशिप के रजिस्ट्रार पर चढ़ जाता है। वह खदान में काम करता है, मिल में काम करता है, कहां काम करता है, इस से उन लोगों को कोई मतलब नहीं है। ऐसे लोगों को आबजेक्शन हो सकता है कि रजिस्ट्रार को ये पावर्ज क्यों दी जा रही हैं। मैं तो मानता हूं कि देनी चाहिए।

मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया था कि रजिस्ट्रार महोदय एक यूनियन के आफिस में पहुंचे और कहा कि अपनी मेम्बरशिप का रजिस्टर बताओ, तो जवाब दिया गया कि हमारे सेक्रेटरी साहब शादी में गए हैं। जब उन्होंने कहा कि अपनी एकाउन्ट्स बुक्स दिखाओ तो कहा गया कि हमारे कैशियर और एकाउंटेंट इन्दीर में मौजूद नहीं हैं। जब पूछा गया कि कब आयेंगे, तो बताया गया कि सात दिन के बाद आयेंगे, यानी सात दिन में तो सब कुछ नया बनाया जा सकता है। जब यह चीज हमारे सामने आई, तो हम ने रजिस्ट्रार को महसूस कराया कि इन का एकाउंटेंट और कैशियर एक ही आदमी है और आप को जो यह कहा गया है कि वह सात दिन में आयेंगा और वह इंदौर में मौजूद

नहीं है, वह अमुक मिल में अमुक डिपार्टमेंट में फ़िटर का काम कर रहा है और उस रोज भी और जिन सात दिनों के बारे में कहा गया है, उन दिनों में भी वह वहां हाज़िर रहा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रजिस्ट्रार को जो पावसं दी गई हैं, उस के लिए हमें कोई ब्राबजेशन नहीं है, लेकिन ब्राबजेशन यह है कि अगर रजिस्ट्रार जाता है ट्रेड यूनियन के आफिस में और उसे एकाउंट्स बुक नहीं दिखाई जाती है, उसे मेम्बरशिप रजिस्टर नहीं दिखाया जाता है, तो गवर्नमेंट कार्यवाही क्या करने वाली है? कुछ नहीं। जब तक उस में यह नहीं होता है कि अगर एकाउंट्स बुक, मेम्बरशिप रजिस्टर या सिनट बुक, बा. कोई दसरी मांगी हुई चीज नहीं दिखाई गई, तो अमुक-अमुक कार्यवाही की जायेगी, तब तक इस व्यवस्था का कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा। बिना कार्यवाही के गवर्नमेंट की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगता है और फिर अधिकारियों को कोई गिनने वाला नहीं है। इसी लिए इस बात का विरोध किया जाता है कि यह न दिखाया जाये, वह न दिखाया जाये।

मेम्बरशिप के बारे में फ़िगर्स समय-समय पर हाउस के सामने आए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस सैंट्रल आरगनाइजेशन एक्ट ने १९५२-५३ में अपनी मेम्बरशिप ६,७५,००० क्लेम की थी, उस की मेम्बरशिप २,१०,००० निकली। कुछ ही अरसा पहले आई० एल० ओ० में एक ब्राबजेशन उठाया गया था और आई० टी० यू० सी० वालों ने वह ब्राबजेशन उठाया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रतिनिधि संस्था और ज्यादा मेम्बरशिप वाली संस्था एटक है और इनटक नहीं है और गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया ने इनटक के प्रतिनिधि आई० एल० ओ० में क्यों भेजे। डांगे साहब ने कलकत्ता में यह स्टेटमेंट दिया कि हमारी पंद्रह लाख मेम्बरशिप है, जब कि इनटक की मेम्बरशिप पंद्रह लाख से कम है।

गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया की तरफ से इन फ़िगर्स को बैरिफाई किया गया है। सन् १९५८-५९ के अन्दर डांगे साहब ने कलकत्ता के अन्दर स्टेटमेंट में क्लेम किया था कि उन के १५ लाख मेम्बर हैं, आई० एल० ओ० के अन्दर भी उन्होंने आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के विरुद्ध ब्राबजेशन किया था, लेकिन उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को जो स्टेटमेंट सबमिट किया कि उन की मेम्बरशिप क्या है, उस में उन्होंने बताया १० लाख ८६ हजार। वहां तो उन्होंने कहा १५ लाख और गवर्नमेंट को जो स्टेटमेंट दिया उसमें लिखा १० लाख ८६ हजार (Interruptions).

और बैरिफाई करने के बाद जिस मेम्बरशिप को वे १५ लाख बताते और जो स्टेटमेंट सबमिट किया उसमें १० लाख ८६ हजार बतलाये थे वह निकली ५ लाख ७ हजार, यानी ५० परसेन्ट। उन के हाथों से ही कितना रिडक्शन हुआ, मैं इस को दिखा रहा हूं। इतना ही नहीं सन् १९५८-५९ के अन्दर.....

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): This is irrelevant.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : यह तो गवर्नमेंट के कागज़ों में है, या आप के घर में है। मेरी अपनी कही हुई बात नहीं है, न मैं अपने घर से लिख कर लाया हूं। तो सन् १९५७-५८ में जो क्लेम था १४ लाख का वह सन् १९५८-५९ में १० लाख का रहा और सन् १९५७-५८ में बैरिफाई करने से जो मेम्बरशिप ५ लाख ३७ हजार की निकली थी, वह सन् १९५८-५९ के अन्दर ५ लाख ७ हजार रह गई। यानी यह फ़िगर्स नीचे जा रहे हैं, ऊपर नहीं जा रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it relevant?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken more than 15 minutes. I take it he has concluded.

Shri Oza (Zalawad): I welcome the Bill so far it goes.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Does he want it to go further?

Shri Oza: Yes, in a way.

This is a step forward in developing our trade union movement on healthy and sound lines. The amendments relate to many provisions of the original Act; some of them relate to administrative facilities while some others, as my hon. friend pointed out just now, to subscriptions.

We know that it is unfortunate that in this country our trade unions have not yet achieved maturity. Because the trade union movement has not yet achieved maturity, we have got so much industrial unrest which could have been avoided if our trade union movement had developed on proper lines. The provision for keeping 25 nP per month as minimum compulsory subscription will, to a certain extent, develop trade unions on healthy lines. I am against the proposed amendment of Shri S. M. Banerjee that the subscription should be collected annually. I am against it for more than one reason. Collection of subscription monthly will give an opportunity to the members to take lively day to day interest in trade union activities. Also, since the trade unions will have to collect subscriptions every month, they will be very active and alive to the requirements of the members. If they have to contact each other only once in twelve months, I think their interest will not be so much active as it ought to be.

We know today—it is very unfortunate—that members, the employees, take interest in the activities of the trade union only when they have some demands to be put before the employers or they have to resort to strike. Otherwise, their interest in trade union activities is lukewarm. Trade union activity does not mean that only some demands are to be put forward or vindicated. No. We know the objectives of healthy trade

unionism. We have to create a personality amongst the employees on healthy lines; we must make them very good citizens. There are so many other social problems also to be attended to. So unless the subscription is collected monthly, it will not be possible for the trade unions to take day to day interest in the activities of the members on the one side, and for the members to take interest in the trade unions, on the other.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of clarification. Suppose I am a member of a union and I want to pay my subscription annually instead of monthly. Does the hon. Member object to that?

Shri Oza: Yes, for this reason, as I have been saying, in that case there will be no contact with the trade union office regularly so far as the member is concerned. If it is paid monthly, the member will be able to take interest in the trade union activities; the trade unions also will be interested in seeing to the other side. So many questions and problems arise. If the subscription is to be paid once in a year, it is not a happy thing. So the payment of subscription monthly will induce the development of the trade union movement on healthy lines. I think on further consideration and second thought, the hon. Member will agree with me. I am sure he will.

As regards deducting subscription from the pay rolls, so long as the principle of recognition is not incorporated in this Bill—and we have no legal provisions for it—I think it will not be proper to do so. Again, my hon. friend will argue that the management is helping a particular union as against the others. I am sure he will come forward and say that subscription is forcibly collected at the table for a particular union. So, so long as that provision is not incorporated in the legislation, deduction of subscription from the pay

roll would not be a healthy thing. Let it be voluntary. The voluntariness will be taken away if at this stage subscription is collected on the table. Let the employee himself, of his own accord, choose the union to which he wants to go and pay the subscription.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was referring only to the public sector.

Shri Oza: Why distinguish between the public and private sector? The same charge will be levelled against the public sector also. The charge will be levelled that the management is boosting up a particular union by collecting fees arbitrarily through the clerks, through the cashiers. To avoid such a charge and also to maintain voluntariness, what I suggest is necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Government is a model employer. So we cannot level that charge against it.

Shri Oza: He has levelled the charge against the ideal employer. We have seen it in season and out of season. He always changes his mind whenever it suits him. He says that Government is an ideal employer. Yet he has been going on strike against the ideal employer. He gave the orders.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): He wants that Government should be an ideal employer.

Shri Oza: Let him say so. He has said that it is an ideal employer. On the whole, I welcome this measure. I oppose the amendments sponsored by my hon. friend. I congratulate the Ministry on this Bill, though it is a piecemeal legislation, for whatever it is worth. It goes a step forward in inducing the healthy development of trade union activity in this country.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The Bill remains inadequate in so far as the needs of the trade union movement to

become healthier and stronger are concerned. I am in agreement with my hon. friend and colleague there...

An Hon. Member: Which side?

Shri Rajendra Singh: On the other side. Also on this side. Sometimes we agree.

I am in agreement with my hon. friend that the provisions regarding the trade union movement are not adequate and in consonance with the speedy development of industrialisation in this country. We are trying to accelerate the speed of industrialisation in this country with the result that industries, right from heavy and basic industries to small industries, are coming up. Naturally, it demands of us that side by side with the growth of industries, there should be adequate growth of healthy trade union movement in this country also. Therefore, it was imperative that the Ministry of Labour should have come forward with a comprehensive Bill which would go, if not the whole way, at least an appreciable length, in meeting the needs of the situation. So far it has not done so; I deplore it. However, I hope that Government would see light, would see wisdom and in the not distant future come out with a more comprehensive Bill. Be that as it may, so far as this bill goes, I would just support what my other colleagues have said—I welcome it.

Some controversies have emerged even in this meagre and slender Bill. It is said that henceforth the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar shall be given power to probe also into the records other than the accounts and the membership registers. On this side the plea is that the trade union movement should have some autonomy, should have certain self-regulatory powers and certain powers of its own to keep the house in order, and Government should not interfere

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

in that. On the other side, the argument is that there are some mushroom growths of trade unions and certain undesirable manipulations and falsifications are indulged in. So, Government should be given enough powers to probe into the bona fides. If unions are honest and truthful and healthy they have nothing to fear about.

I feel it is not a simple controversy at least from the partisan viewpoint. There is weight on both sides and the weight lies in the fact that we are one—rather we are agreed—in words that the trade union movement in this country should be healthy and honest.

Shri Abid Ali: Government is not taking power.

Shri Rajendra Singh: But you are giving this power to the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar.

Shri Abid Ali: The trade union representatives also want it.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is there in the Bill; you have developed it in your speech. It is quite irrelevant. There is no point in just raising a controversy. I hope you agree.

If there is one factor which has precluded the healthy development of the trade union movement in this country, I dare say, it is the projection of the government trade unions in this country which goes by the name of INTUC. (*Interruptions.*) As in the western countries, there are those company unions, those condemned unions which have stood by the capitalist interest, so, here in this country, we have the INTUC. It is nothing else than the projection of the Treasury Benches.

Even when all the eminent economists of this country agreed that there has been an erosion of 20 per cent. in the real income of the working classes and we demanded from the Government rather we requested

the Government to come down and meet the crying needs of the working classes, Government came with the firmness of power and sword. What was the policy of the INTUC in that connection? It not only extended moral support to Government but, at the same time, it acted as an agent provocateur of the Government.

An Hon. Member: Blacklegs.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes, blacklegs or whatever you call them. This organisation could never be condemned enough.

So far as the HMS is concerned, I would like to submit that we have no objection to a probe into all matters going into the trade union organisation. The whole difficulty is that the INTUC which projects artificial rivalry into the trade union movement will take advantage of the administrative powers and will try to blackmail. That is the fear. (*Interruption.*) If Government can give an assurance that there would be no such blackmailing, I am sure—and I dare say confidently—that from the HMS side there cannot be any objection. Rather we would welcome it.

Again, there is the question of fees. I agree with my colleague there, that the fees prescribed are very very low. He has talked tall about his organisation and the funds of his organisation. But you may be aware also of the fact that the INTUC which is boasting of such a large fund because of the goodwill of the working classes takes money from international organisations like the ICFTU. I have information that the INTUC leaders, one and all of them, accept money from the ICTUF, and with this support they are enabled to keep, somehow or other, a facade of trade union activity.

Shri Oza: I may correct him. It is ICFTU.....

Shri Rajendra Singh: I said ICFTU. If you have not heard it, it is not my fault.

Shri Oza: It is false; it is totally wrong.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is there on record. Nobody can deny that.

Shri Oza: Nothing. (Interruptions).

Shri Rajendra Singh: All right; you come out. I will show you the records.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The shoe apparently pinches.

Shri Abid Ali: Why not inside; why outside? (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may proceed.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am not deliberately indulging in controversy; but on such a Bill passions are bound to be roused because we have to face them in the field and not only here. Naturally, as my hon. friend, Shri Ram-singh Bhai Varma, has tried to dig out something which is not relevant here, it has provoked me to say something which may not be very relevant, though it is relevant between ourselves. (Interruptions).

15 hrs.

The most important thing is the recognition. Registration is not so important as recognition, the continuance of recognition and the withdrawal of recognition. My experience is this. We had been functioning in two sugar mills in Bihar; and we had been in full control of those trade unions, ever since any beginning was made. One fine night, one man forms another union which does not have even a few members but the employer gives that union recognition and withdraws our recognition. Genuine *bona fide* trade union which enjoys the confidence of the majority should be given recognition without any inhibition or parti-

sanship. In practice, however, the INTUC union formed by such a person which represents nobody other than himself is given recognition overnight. How does the employer dare do it? He does it because he knows that no matter how much the Government brags about socialism it is ultimately of the capitalists and it would go to their aid, whenever looked for. That is our experience. If we want healthy growth of trade union movement which is not based on partisanship but on merits and fair play, there must be a Bill which regulates the recognition, continuance of recognition or its withdrawal on a uniform scale throughout this country.

My hon. friend, Shri Oza, says that there should not be table collection.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: He is not there.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He may not be there but what he has said has to be taken into account. You may ignore him; I cannot. Those workers who have the willingness to give subscription to particular trade union would do it even in the office. Wherever there may not be compulsory subscription for the trade union membership, nonetheless, certain provisions, certain atmosphere is there so that the labour movement gets enough fund not only to conduct its internal affairs but to fulfil the greatest vision of the trade union movement which is just not merely a movement for increasing the wages and decreasing the hours of works but in fact a social movement for creating a moral society, a moral man and a moral instinct pervading the whole society. Therefore, in all humility, through you I would like to submit that some mechanism has to be brought about whereby the working class has to be initiated healthily in the trade union movement.

Shri Abid Ali: Can I ask for a clarification? There is a code for the purpose of recognition of unions. I want to know whether the unions about which he has made complaints just

[Shri Abid Ali]

now did apply for recognition under the code. What was the result?

Shri Rajendra Singh: It was brought before the implementation committee and that is under the thumb of the Labour Minister. What can that committee do?... (*Interruptions.*) I am not talking of the Labour Minister here but of the Labour Minister in Bihar. After the formation of that union, he himself went there to inaugurate it and asked them to give recognition to that union. The implementation committee was helpless. It is on the record. You know it much better than I but you are not simply coming forward here before the public.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Mr. Chairman, I welcome the Bill which the Minister has brought forward with all the reservations that may be there. The welcome feature is that we find the Government is gradually following the practice of putting into effect and implementing decisions that were unanimously taken in the various tripartite conferences. These decisions are stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Bill is being brought forward to give effect to the recommendations of the 16th and 17th Conferences. Earlier in this session, we had a Bill amending the Plantation Labour Act which also reflected the earlier discussions and recommendations of the industrial committee on plantations. This is an encouraging feature and I hope rather than going back on this new trend, the Ministry will think in terms of future of taking more and more action on such decisions and recommendations that are taken in consultation with labour. While this is being done, I agree with the hon. Members who have spoken on this point that as far as the trade union movement is concerned, there is a fundamental issue about the recognition of trade unions. This issue has been discussed in many conferences and has been put forward by many trade unions and the other central organisations. The AITUC has particularly emphasised again and again

that unless and until the principle of recognition of trade unions based on a secret ballot is accepted, the trade union movement is not going to get out of the difficulties which it is faced with today. Much as the Government may try to convince us and much as the hon. Minister may do in the various tours he performs throughout the country for reasons best known to himself and the organisation to which he is the godfather, whatever may happen, unless and until this issue of recognition of trade union by means of a secret ballot is undertaken, there is always going to be difficulty that is there today and the various forces that are rampant in the trade union movement and also those who are anti-labour in their general practice and general philosophy will have a free run in certain areas. It is in this background that I view this measure also, with these reservations.

Coming to the Bill itself, I agree with the hon. Member Shri Banerjee and the amendments that he has put forward. Why is that an additional registrar and a deputy registrar should be there, unless the Government intends that the additional registrar is to have powers similar to those of the registrar over a limited region in order to facilitate the routine work that is to be taken with regard to the powers that have been given under this Bill and the new points that are being introduced? There is some meaning in this. Otherwise, in my opinion, the deputy registrar is more than enough and it is not necessary to have an additional registrar as well.

It is necessary, with regard to subscription, that the question of the agricultural workers' unions and those of the seasonal factories should be taken into consideration and examined. The Minister knows; time and again the point has been put before him. He knows how difficult it is for these unions to work on a par, with more organised unions having more finances as far as their subscriptions and the financial obligations of the members

are concerned. Therefore, it is necessary that a protection should be given to them and such unions should not be penalised for the simple reason that a particular fee has not been collected by them which may not be possible, and there, as far as those unions are concerned, it should be whatever is laid down in the constitution of the union as the prescribed fee by that union to be collected from the various members.

Then, with regard to clause 9 in this amending Bill where it is laid down as to what is to be inspected by the Registrar, as far as I remember in the decision taken at the tripartite conference this phrase "other documents" does not exist. On the other hand, it is the minutes books that are listed there after the accounts books, registers and so on.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

This phrase "other documents", to my mind, is a phrase that is very dangerous, because there you are giving into the hands of the Deputy Registrar the rights of inspecting any paper that he may think fit and, therefore, you are there leaving a loophole for harassment of unions, for possibility on the part of the department to interfere in the internal working of the union. It is one thing to say that the registers of the unions should be inspected to see that their accounts are properly kept so that monies are not mishandled. The minutes should be inspected so that a check is there that the union is functioning properly as a trade union in the routine manner with the meetings being held regularly with decisions being taken and those decisions being taken in a democratic manner as prescribed in the constitution. But if you have this phrase "other documents", we have our fear whether this does not mean that you are giving very wide powers to the Deputy Registrar to interfere into the internal working of the union. It is not that we say that the unions should not

have this checking up done as regards their functioning as trade unions within the limitations that were decided upon at the tripartite conference. Therefore, why in the Statement of Objects and Reasons "minutes books" should appear as "etc." and why in the Bill itself the same "minutes books" should be changed into "other documents" is something beyond my comprehension. That is why I would appeal to the hon. Minister that those words should be changed and specifically it should be stated what other documents should be produced when the Registrar calls for them. I would not object if it says here "and other documents pertaining to the earlier ones"—that is relevant documents pertaining to accounts books, registers and minutes that may be concerned with the records on decisions that may have been taken in the union. Therefore, this, to my mind, is a very necessary amendment that should be accepted by the hon. Deputy Minister.

Next, there is no clear procedure that is indicated in this particular clause, the procedure whereby the Deputy Registrar will be calling upon the unions to produce their books; that is to say, Madam, where the procedure will be that the union is called upon to produce those books on a particular date what is the time that will be given. We know that in many of the rural areas where people are faced with difficulties, where the full-time working personnel that are there in the trade union may be few, sometimes it may be that the Deputy Registrar calls upon those people to produce the books at a particular time and that may be at a time when it may not be suitable. So what will be the procedure whereby you can ensure that the Deputy Registrar will take all those difficulties into consideration and will also see to it that the union office-bearers are given an opportunity, if necessary, to choose their time when they should go. If that clarification would be given to us either when the hon. Deputy Minister replies to the debate or, better still, if it could be done through the rules of procedure that are laid down, that certainly will

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

be helpful and will prevent any harassment, on the one hand, or any slip up on either side, on the other hand, or misunderstanding arising.

Now, Madam, in conclusion, I would like to stress once again that while this principle that seems to be operating today, the principle of as far as possible coming forward with these legislations after having consulted the trade unions and after having had a full discussion with them, this principle is a welcome one, and we hope that it will be extended further and further when such legislations are being brought. But, first and foremost, I would appeal once again that this question of the recognition of trade unions should be taken up very urgently and there should not be any room for this question of recognition being delayed or room for those elements who are working against it to go on as they are doing.

One of the points that I would like to refer is that Shri Oza while he was speaking waxed eloquent how it was very necessary that unions should collect their subscriptions every month because, according to him, it is through collection of subscriptions every month that the union officials and office-bearers can keep in touch with the members and with the membership of the union. This, to my mind, is a very strange argument. If it is only for the sake of collecting subscriptions that the union office-bearers and officials are going to move round, then I do not think there is very much of trade unionism that they are doing and all that they are doing is to go round and collect money forgetting other work. Today, in our developing economy the responsibility of trade unions reach far beyond just collecting subscriptions. We find that our trade unions have developed and we find that the membership is stable. It is because the trade unions have gone beyond the step only of collecting subscriptions. The trade union leadership has undertaken also the education of the working classes in the sense of having

their classes with regard to trade union legislation. There is a varied field of activity for the trade unions to do amongst the working classes. Therefore, this argument that the membership should be regulated by collecting fees once a month in order to ensure the leadership keeps in touch with the working classes betrays a complete bankruptcy on the part of those who work on that type of trade unions which can only keep in touch with the working class through the process of collecting subscriptions.

Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister that he should accept the amendment moved by Shri Banerjee which seeks to include the annual membership. That has been adopted already by quite a few trade unions in the country. It has enabled them to remain financially stable and, at the same time, to take the trade union activity into more healthier spheres than just confining themselves to the financial aspect of it.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : मेडम चेरमैन, मैं मौजूदा बिल का, जो इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट को अमेंड करने के लिए पेश किया गया है, स्वागत करता हूँ। जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में कहा गया है, इस एक्ट को इस लिए अमेंड किया जा रहा है कि सोलहवीं और सत्रहवीं ट्राइपार्टाइट काफ़रेंसेज ने कुछ रीकमेंडेशन्स की थीं और उन की रौशनी में इस एक्ट को अमेंड किया जा रहा है।

15:19 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

जहां तक उन सिफारिशों का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस बारे में सिर्फ़ दो तीन बातें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहला सवाल यह है कि और ज्यादा, एडिशनल और डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार मुकर्रर किए जायेंगे। यह इस लिए किया जा रहा है कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स

के रजिस्ट्रेशन का काम आसानी से हो सके। आज हम देखते हैं—और जो दोस्त ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में काम करते हैं, उन को काफी एक्स-पेरियंस है—कि हर स्टेट में एक रजिस्ट्रार होने से इस काम में काफी दिक्कत आती है और एक मामली सी यूनियन को रजिस्टर्ड करवाने में काफी अरसा लग जाता है। इस लिए ऐसा करने से काफी फायदा होगा। जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है कि डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार हो या डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार और एडिशनल रजिस्ट्रार दोनों हों, इसके बारे में मैं समझता हूं यह कोई अधिक कंट्रोवर्सी का प्वाइंट नहीं है। लेकिन हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये कि आफिसर कम से कम हों। अगर कम से कम आफिसर रखे गए तो जो प्रोसीजर होगा वह सिम्पल होगा और मजदूर आसानी से उसे समझ सकेंगे। आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से आफिसर्स मुकर्रर कर दिये जाते हैं उस सूरत में भी जबकि उनकी इयूटीज यकसां होती हैं और इससे काफी कन्फ्यूजन पैदा होता है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जो इस तजवीज को जरूर मान लेंगे। प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर ऐसा करने से कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। अगर किसी जगह पर एक डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार और एडिशनल रजिस्ट्रार की जगहें हैं, तो हम एरिया को डिवाइड करके दो डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं और इससे कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस तजवीज को मान लेंगे।

जहां तक इस बिल के मकसद का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसको इसलिए पेश किया जा रहा है ताकि जो बोगस ट्रेड यूनियंस बन जाती हैं, उनको कुछ हद तक रोका जा सके। यह जो सिफारिश है, यह भी ट्रीपार्टटाइट कमेटी की है जिसमें हर ग्रुप के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हैं। काफी सोच विचार के बाद इन सिफारिशों पर अमल किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल के पास हो जाने से काफी हद तक बोगस ट्रेड यूनियंस पर रोक

लग सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि इस मामले पर और अधिक विचार करने की जरूरत है। आज हम देखते हैं कि जहां तक लेबर क्लास, वर्किंग क्लास की सालिडरिटी, यूनियटी का सम्बन्ध है, वह तभी कायम रह सकती है जबकि ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म में राइबेलिज्म न हो। यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है और इसको अवश्य ही रोका जाना चाहिये। आज देखने में आया है कि यह दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किस पार्टी या किस ग्रुप की यूनियन बने। मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूं कि राइबेलिज्म को रोका जाए। आप मुझ से इस बात में सहमत होंगे कि बहुत सी यूनियंस सिर्फ पोलिटिकल पावर हासिल करने के उद्देश्य से बनाई जाती हैं और साथ ही साथ इसलिए बनाई जाती हैं कि जो सरमाएदार हैं, जो एम्पलायर हैं, वे मजदूरों को एक्सप्लायट कर सकें, उनके अन्दर डिसरपशन पैदा कर सकें और इस तरह से नाजायज तौर से लाभ उठा सकें। इस तरह की बातों को रोका जाना चाहिये और इस तरह की बातें न हों, इसके बारे में हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर हम मजदूरों को एक्सप्लायटेशन से बचा सके तो हमारा देश और ज्यादा तेजी से तरक्की कर सकता है। इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैंने एक छोटी सी एमेंडमेंट दी है और मैं समझता हूं उस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाएगा और उसको एक्सेप्ट कर लिया जाएगा। मेरी एमेंडमेंट यह है :—

Page 2, for lines 22 to 24, substitute:

“(ee) the membership and the payment of a subscription by members of the Trade Union which shall be not less than one-third of the total number of workers employed in a factory and twenty-five naye paise per month per member respectively;”

इमें देखना होगा कि हमारा मौजूदा ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट किन हालात में बना था।

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

मोजूदा एक्ट जो है वह १९२६ में बनाया गया था और वह तमाम ब्रिटिश ला पर आधारित है। यहां भी सात या इससे ज्यादा मੈम्बर एनरोल करके यूनियन को रजिस्टर करवाया जा सकता है। अगर किसी कारखाने में सात सौ के करीब मजदूर काम करते हों, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां पर सौ के करीब यूनियंस बन सकती हैं। इतनी अधिक यूनियन बनने नहीं दी जानी चाहियें। आज हमारा स्लोगन यह होना चाहिये "एक ट्रेड के लिए एक यूनियन"। यदि ऐसा हुआ तभी हम मजदूरों को एक्सप्लायटेशन से बचा सकते हैं। मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि मेरी तजवीज पर गौर किया जाएगा।

यह ठीक है कि यूनियंस का गाइडेंस मिले, उनकी मदद की जाये, उनको आगे साने की कोशिश की जाये और जब तक मजदूर अपना इतिहास, अपनी यूनियन का सब काम अपने हाथ में नहीं ले लेते हैं, तब तक मैं समझता हूं उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन से बचाया नहीं जा सकता है। इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुये मैंने यह एमेंडमेंट दी है और इसको मान लिया जाना चाहिये। इसमें किसी ग्रुप या पार्टी का स्वाल नहीं यह तो देश का सरान है। हमें मजदूरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन से बचाना है। हमारे बहुत से दोस्त जो मजदूरों में काम करते हैं, वे जानते हैं कि बहुत सी यूनियन बंगल होती हैं और इनका कारण यह है कि सात मੈम्बर एनरोल करना कोई मुश्किल नहीं होता है और जब इस तरह की छोटी छोटी यूनियन बन जाती हैं तो ज्यादातर वे एम्प्लायर्स के हाथों में खलती हैं। इससे उनकी यूनियन और सल्लिडेरिटी पर असर पड़ता है। इन सब चीजों का ध्यान में रखते हुये मैंने एमेंडमेंट पेश की है जिसे स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

हमने तीसरी योजना बनाई है और उसका हम कामयाब करना चाहते हैं।

इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि मजदूरों के एक्सप्लायटेशन को रोका जाए और उनकी यूनियन और सल्लिडेरिटी का कायम रखा जाये। यह तभी हो सकता है जब ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के अन्दर राइबेलियम का रोका जाये।

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Mr. Chairman, I think there is unanimity in this House that while these few clauses of the Bill do proceed on right lines they do not go far enough and that it is not desirable to bring in piecemeal legislation. As the House is aware, the Indian Trade Unions Act was enacted as far back as 1926, that is, nearly 35 years back. Since then this country has advanced industrially, economically, technically and otherwise, and yet, if we carefully scrutinise the Act we will find that no major and comprehensive amendment of the Act has taken place. It is obvious, therefore, that the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, has become outmoded, and a comprehensive Bill is required to cover many aspects of the problem which are not at present covered.

A few of the problems have been already referred to by hon. Members who have spoken before me, and I may enumerate them briefly. A comprehensive Bill should include provisions for minimum membership as a qualification for a union to apply for registration, to which my hon. friend has just now referred. It should also include principles governing recognition of the unions by employers. That should not be left to any convention or code. It should be definitely included in the text of the Act itself. Also, the provisions on the rights of registered trade unions and their liabilities require to be revised. In my opinion, also it is not enough that the Registrar should be given powers to inspect the documents and accounts alone; he should be given powers to launch prosecutions as is being done in the case of the Companies Act. Also, power should be reserved to the Registrar if

need be to have a special audit of the trade unions account taken, as we have recently introduced a new amendment in the Companies Act. It could be done here on the same lines. It is very necessary that some of the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, which are salutary, should be satisfactorily incorporated in the new Indian Trade Unions Act. There should also be provisions for striking off defunct or irregularly working trade unions from the register. There are many other matters which require to be incorporated in the Act. The present Act, as I have said, is totally inadequate, outmoded and unsuited to meet the industrial and advancing requirements of our country. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should appoint a committee consisting of leaders of trade union movement and trade union congresses as well as certain people who are in the know of the working of the Act, and they should recommend how a comprehensive Bill should be framed and introduced and how the entire trade union movement so far as legislation is concerned should be placed on a sound footing.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I think there has been unnecessary apprehension with respect to the appointment of Additional Registrars. The Bill very clearly lays down that the local limits of these officers will have to be defined; and since it is the complaint that there is very considerable delay in the disposal of applications for registration of trade unions, it is very necessary that the number of registrars, whatever their designation, should be increased. Therefore, I do not find any fault with this clause.

With regard to the question of prescribing a minimum subscription every month, I think 25nP is the minimum that should be laid down. My hon. friend Shri Banerjee is labouring under some misapprehension when he tabled an amendment to the effect that it should be also Rs. 3 annually. So far as the text of this clause is concerned,

it does not preclude any trade union from collecting fees annually. All that the clause requires is that the payment of subscription by the members of the trade unions shall not be less than 25nP per month per member. How it is collected is immaterial, so long as the total collection comes to 25nP per month per member. To my mind, it seems there is some misunderstanding with regard to the language used in the Bill and I think that the point made by Shri Benerjee is also covered.

So far as the question of collection at the table is concerned, I am of the view that it should not be permitted. No doubt it might facilitate largely the work of trade unions. But those trade unions which are not in power will find that that particular power is being used by the employer to strengthen their own pet trade unions or for furthering those trade unions which are inclined to be in their favour. From that point also, I do not want to recommend collections at the table.

Coming to the final point which has created some sort of misunderstanding, clause 9 in the Bill provides for inspection by the Registrar of books, registers and other documents. The words 'other documents' have been qualified by the words "relating to the trade union at its registered office". I really fail to see why any trade union which is a genuine trade union whose accounts and documents are clear should be afraid of any inspection or audit. As I said, the powers of the Registrar should be enhanced not only to inspect the books but if necessary to order a special audit of the trade union accounts. I can tell you that the results will be very surprising and revealing. In numerous cases, subscriptions are regularly collected, but hardly any work is being done. The workers are being fooled and the subscription is used for purposes which are in contravention of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. I, therefore, submit that the Government should consider the desirability of amending the Act to invest the Registrar with power to order a special audit, as we

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

have done in the case of companies. If this can be done in the case of companies, why not in the case of trade unions? I really fail to see the reason.

So far as the fear expressed by my hon. friend who spoke a little before me is concerned, she said that the Registrar will interfere with the internal working of the trade unions. I really fail to see how the mere power of inspecting trade union accounts amounts to interference with the working of the trade union, because the Registrar is not given any power that he should give any directions as to how the work of the trade union should be conducted or how the accounts should be spent. What they are afraid of is that there may be some undesirable documents. Probably a trade union is receiving assistance from sources which it may not be in the interest of the trade union to disclose. Therefore, they are afraid that probably that revelation may come. That applies to all types of trade unions, whether they have this political affiliation or that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The words 'other documents' should be defined.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is not possible to define other documents for this reason that if other documents are defined by statutorily mentioning those documents, the trade unions will circumvent the particular clause by calling the documents something else. So, it is not possible to define. It is enough when they say "other documents relating to a trade union". It must relate to the official work of the trade union. This has nothing to do with any document which does not relate to trade union activities. So, the scope is sufficiently limited, since inspection relates to section 28 of the Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As it is, they can see even the circulars.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They can see even the circulars, because it is conceivable that circulars may contain

some sort of activity in contravention of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. If a circular is to be circulated to all bodies or to other employees, why should it be concealed from the Registrar?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They may be confidential.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: If they are confidential in that sense, the Registrar will keep them confidential, 'ut he must be entitled to know it.

So, my submission is, while the few and perfunctory amendments to the Act are in the right direction and should be accepted by the House, the broad fact remains that the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 has become out-dated, out-moded and requires very comprehensive amendment. I have indicated the lines along which it requires amendment and I hope Government will take that point into consideration.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): Sir, I welcome the Bill on one ground that so far, unions in India were suffering because of shortage of funds and there was so much rivalry that some unions used to charge more subscription while there were some unions which asked the workers to become members of those unions even without any payment. So, such types of unions used to be in existence creating unnecessary rivalry and creating great confusion in the minds of the workers. By having brought this Bill, one thing is clear, nobody can become a member unless he pays 4 annas per month.

In this connection, I agree with Shri Banerjee, because so far as permanent factories which run for 12 months are concerned, they can collect the subscriptions monthly. But there are seasonal factories which close after a certain period. So, they cannot make any collection when the factory is closed. So, either they should pay 25 nP per month or Rs. 3 per year. I do not think there should be any objection from the side of the

Ministry to this or to the payment of the subscription in any other instalments. Suppose a factory has got 30,000 workers. Naturally, we have to increase the staff in order to prepare the register, collect the subscription and keep a proper account. So, if once it is done, it is enough. If it is to be done every month, that will create a lot of difficulties for the unions. So, I support this idea that there should be option to pay either 25 nP per month or Rs. 3 per year.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said:

"Additional and Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions should be appointed wherever necessary so as to obviate delays in the disposal of applications for the registration of Trade Unions."

The idea is this. Suppose there is a factory and there is no union of workers there. Some people apply for the registration. There should not be any delay in that. But the difficulty arises in factories where there are unions and a new union comes for registration. How many unions are to be encouraged in this way? The Ministry should give proper consideration to this matter. If more than 2 or 3 unions come into existence, they go on putting forward fantastic demands in order to gain the favour of the workers, thereby creating industrial unrest in this country. It may appear that this does not require your proper consideration at this moment. But this question requires your proper consideration in due course, because unless you do something in order to discourage mushroom growth of trade unions, the problem will increase and it will not be solved.

So far as inspection of accounts and other books of the trade unions is concerned, I think this is a good clause and I really welcome it. The only objection that I have in this connection is that the Registrar has been authorised to see the accounts and other papers belonging to the trade

union. Some doubts arose in the minds of the hon. Members that the Registrar might see even the confidential papers. He will see only those papers belonging to the union and not those relating to the industrial dispute. If those confidential papers relate to the industrial dispute, the Registrar has no right to see them. If the intention is that the Registrar can see all the papers, then it is a dangerous provision. But I suppose the idea is that the Registrar should be authorised to see all the papers connected with the functioning of the trade union, that is to say, the membership, how the accounts are maintained, whether the funds are spent in a proper way for the benefit of the workers and so on. So, the Registrar should have full powers only for looking into those matters mentioned above. There is also the other side of the picture. Suppose some unions do not show the papers. What will the Registrar do? He cannot lodge a complaint against that union, nor he can de-register the union. These things are not provided for here, though they should have been provided. Of course, the INTUC is not afraid of these inspections, because we keep proper accounts. But one of my friends referred to the ICFTU. I may correct him by saying that ICFTU is an organisation to which both the HMS and the INTUC are affiliated, and this is a non-communist organisation in the whole of the world. It is not a capitalist organisation; it is not paying to the INTUC as it is not paying to the HMS. If it is paying to the INTUC, it is also paying to the HMS. It is not paying for one organisation only. (*Interruptions*) You were all silent when he was referring to it. Anyhow, I do not attach any importance to what he said, because that was irrelevant for the consideration of this Bill.

I have got one amendment to clause 5. Clause 5, which will be section 4(1) of the Act, reads as follows:

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that an application made under sub-section

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

(1) shall not be deemed to have become invalid merely by reason of the fact that any person who signed such application has any time before the registration of the Trade Union under this Act, ceased to be a member of such Union."

Here reference has been made only to one person who has applied previously and has left. If he goes, the registration cannot be stopped on that ground. But suppose four persons go away after they have signed the application. Naturally, if a majority of the applicants go away, then the union cannot be registered. The purpose of my amendment is to provide that if a majority of the workers in the union withdraw their application from the registrar, naturally that union should not be registered.

Then, the 1926 Act has become outmoded and it must be amended in a proper way. A question was raised by one hon. lady Member about the recognition of unions. She was not present at Naini Tal when the representatives of the AITUC were present and when an agreement was arrived at between all the central organisations that the membership of each union will be verifiable and those who control 50 per cent of the total strength should be recognized. I think that should be followed by the Ministry.

The membership should be found out by verification. What is this secret ballot? Secret ballot means that everyone, whether he is a member of that union or not, can vote for the recognition of a particular union. Naturally, workers are more interested in not becoming members of those unions.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Then they would not vote.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Then the majority, who are non-members, favour that union which does not realise any

subscription or which does not have an opinion or idea about trade unions, because there are some ideological differences between unions and unions. In any country, this system of secret ballot is not good. If you want to find out the real membership, the papers are there and the registrar is there to inspect the accounts. So, the actual membership can be found out that way. If you are in a majority, naturally you will be recognized, and I have no objection to that. But if you are not in a majority, why do you want to be recognized by having recourse to secret ballot simply to create hooliganism in the factories: I am not in favour of that. Only a constructive line should be taken by the trade unions. Because, unless there is a constructive approach, industrial peace cannot be maintained in the factory.

In that respect, this is the first time that I am going to agree with Shri Bharucha that the registrar should have more power so that some action can be taken against the defaulter unions. That is all what I have to say, and I support the Bill.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I welcome this Bill, because this Bill has been brought before this House based on the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference. My first point is about the complaint that we have been experiencing difficulties in registration because, in our State especially, we know how the trade unionists are being harassed for getting their unions registered. Of course, nowadays it has been reduced to some extent but still, even now, we find that much delay occurs in registration, because, there are so many formalities of going through the constitutions. And the constitutions ought to be framed on the basis of the sweet will of the labour official.

Shri Abid Ali: There is a model constitution.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: We do incorporate some of those ideas in our

constitution. For that reason, it is being held up because the unions do not want to change it. And so, the registration is also held up for several months. That problem is still there. I also welcome the idea of having more registrars, because one plea was that because of the dearth of registrars we could not get registration quickly.

I welcome some of the other amendments also. I know the instance of the Metropolitan Insurance Employees' Union. As soon as the employees made an application for registration, before the registration the news was sent to the employers, we do not know by whom, and the employees who applied for the registration were dismissed. In that way, for about six months no union could be registered and those who applied for registration were dismissed. From that time we came to know that the labour registration office has got some contact with the employers, at least the big employers. So, they know beforehand when an application for registration is made. This is a point that has to be looked into seriously. Because our experience has been that the labour department officials do not look after the interests of the labour but they look after the interests of the employer. Though they are called labour officials, by the very nature of their job, the labour officials or officers of the Government Labour Ministry make contact only with the labour department of the employers. That way the labour officers are not wanted in any of these factories or mills or in any of the institutions because they do not look after the welfare of labour but look after the welfare of the employers.

Regarding subscription it has already been said by the previous speakers that the subscription should be of that amount with which nowadays the expenses of the union can be met. Of course, I have got no objection about the increment in the amount of subscription. As regards

the difficulty that has been pointed out by Shri Pandey and by Shri Banerjee also about casual workers, I know that in some of the industrial establishments in Calcutta some seasonal work is there. Though the workers there are in the nature of permanent workers, still they do not any wages for four or five months in a year. During the tea season the steamer companies have got about 100 or 200 clerks. The work is only for six or seven months in a year. Of course, class IV staff is also there. Naturally for them it will be very difficult to pay this subscription in full. So in their case some leniency should be shown.

As regards inspections what has already been pointed out by Shri Pandey and by Shri Banerjee also I support it. There are many things regarding industrial disputes which should not be circulated in the interests of peaceful and smooth working of the industry and the union. It will create bitterness between the employers and the employees if this is given out during inspection. Naturally that point is also to be taken into account.

One thing I have to submit as regards membership. In spite of inspection we find that sufficient inflation of the membership is there because sometimes these labour officers are influenced by the trade union officials or leaders. Those leaders specially belong to INTUC for which the labour officers inflate the membership of the unions. If the attitude of the Inspectors is not impartial, it is very difficult to get the real number of membership. We have found that in several unions though they have got a larger membership, still their membership is being cancelled on different pleas, whereas in several industries where the INTUC have got unions, we know even without a membership list and without raising a single farthing—they only maintain that so much amount is being realised and so much amount is being spent

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

and these are shown without any funds their membership is being accepted by these Labour Inspectors. The real paying members of all other unions are not being given any recognition. Therefore the problem of recognition should also be looked into.

I also oppose the amendment suggested by Shri Pande because if it is accepted then when they know that some workers have made an application for forming a union these INTUC people with the help of the Labour Officers can intimate the workers, force them and take their signature attesting that they have not applied for registration of the union or that they are not members of that union. That always happens in the case of illiterate workers in mills and factories. So naturally I also oppose the amendment of Shri Pandey which means going against the spirit of the Bill in which it has been brought.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned I welcome them, but I want certain clarification from the hon. Minister regarding one or two points.

Clause 9 deals with the question of producing certificate of registration, account books, registers and other documents relating to a trade union at its registered office. I think the Registrar of the Trade Union is entitled to call for all the books for inspection which, if not properly kept, will entitle or give power to the Registrar to cancel the registration. Beyond that the Registrar of Trade Unions has got no right to interfere in a trade dispute. So the only book or the only item which he can ask for is the subscription register. It has been said in clause 6 that—

“the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

the payment of a subscription by members of the Trade Union

which shall be not less than twenty-five naye paise per month per member;”

So beyond seeing whether the subscription has been paid, whether the registers are kept with the names of members, whether there are proper accounts and whether accounts are properly audited the Registrar of the Trade Unions has no right to look into the working of the trade union. It is not in his domain. Therefore giving him the power to call for all documents, I will say, will be interference in the working of the trade unions.

It has been said as to what can be the items which could be kept secret. I would say that in pursuing a trade dispute between an employer and an employee the correspondence between the central organisations and its affiliated union is a very important document which under no circumstances should be handed over or should be looked into by any other party because therein lies the strategy of the struggle in a trade dispute. Under no circumstances either the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar authorised by the Registrar of Trade Unions will have the right to look into certain documents. Therefore to say ‘and other documents’, unless it is specified, will perhaps give the Registrar the opportunity of asking for the production of documents relating to the trade dispute which, in my submission, the Registrar of the Trade Unions has no right to do. This particular thing must be very clearly stated by the hon. Minister as to what he means by ‘other documents’ because it has been mentioned here “inspect the certificate of registration, account books, registers, and other documents, relating to a Trade Union”. Every piece of paper which is written by the union is a document relating to the trade union. Any letter written to the management is a document of the trade union. He cannot decide a matter relating to a trade union has

nothing to do with the pursuance of the trade dispute. Documents relating to a trade union include the letter written to the management, to the central organisation, circular issued to the old member for the purpose of either calling a strike or for calling off a strike or for organising any movement which, under no circumstances, can be handed over to the Registrar. The Registrar will have no right because they are not part of the documents which require his inspection and through that inspection if he finds that there is some discrepancy he will not have any right to take any action. If I write a strong letter to the management, the Registrar has got no right to cancel my registration if I conform to all the requirements of the law. So the production of the document relating to the trade union is such a wide power that unless it is specifically explained it should be deleted otherwise it will create complications and will be an act of interference into the functioning of the trade union about which the Registrar of Trade Unions has no jurisdiction up till now and which he cannot be given.

16 hrs.

I could not understand Shri Banerjee's point. I am not a lawyer, but I think that the wording that "the payment of a subscription by members of the trade union shall not be less than 25 naye paise per month" does not preclude either annual or half-yearly payment, or payment of more than 25 naye paise. The only thing is that the subscription should not be less than 25 naye paise. It will not affect the registration whether it is collected yearly or half-yearly. The language used here seems to be quite clear, and I do not think any further clarification is required on this point.

Shri K. N. Pandey stated that steps should be taken to see that new trade unions do not come up. Everyone is interested in seeing that genuine trade unionism grows up, that there is no

rivalry between trade unions because that weakens the trade union movement, but how can that be stopped? Not by putting a clause here, but by a proper understanding of the trade union workers. Today we know full well the weakness of the organisations, we know that the employer interferes with the trade unions. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that it was decided at the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Sessions of the Tripartite Indian Labour Conference that, if the signatories to an application for the registration of a Trade Union were entitled to apply for its registration at the time of application, its registration should not be refused on the ground that any of the signatories has ceased to be a member of such Union. That means we visualise a situation where a member applying for registration of a trade union may be victimised. So, to say that a 15 per cent membership is being given, and that is the final thing would be completely wrong. If the Government can function after election through secret ballot, why is it not possible to get recognition assured through secret ballot? Once a union is recognised, this 15 per cent leadership will have the opportunity and also the power to impose its decisions on the rest of the 85 per cent of the workers, whether they are members of the union or not. It will enter into an agreement with the employer, and it will be binding on the remaining 85 per cent.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It has been held by the Supreme Court that it can be done.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Supreme Court is not the final thing. It is not a question of the law as it stands.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is no other way.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Today we can decide otherwise. If 15 per cent can impose their will on 85 per cent, why talk of democracy?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What is the alternative?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Have a secret ballot, because the 15 per cent leadership will decide which union will enter into an agreement, and its decision will be binding.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I ask one question? You are also doing that thing. For, what is the total membership of the four central organisations, taking into account the labour force in the whole of the country? And yet your decision is being implemented in the country.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Anyway, I do not want to go into that matter. The question is about the verification. I do not agree with all that has been said by the INTUC leaders. Let us leave that aside. I am only pointing out the principle. I am not against the INTUC or the AITUC. If, today, it is possible to impose a decision of the 15 per cent on 85 per cent, although they may not be members of that union, and although they may not be members of any union for that matter, why can it not be said that a ballot may be given to those persons on whom the decision will be binding to decide which union or unions will decide their fate? What is wrong with it? They can say through the ballot that this is the union which will represent us, and whatever this union does will be binding on me. But, today you are imposing, although you do not represent them, and they are not your members; neither are they organised.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I enquire from my hon. friend one thing, for, that was the point which I had taken up before the Supreme Court? If the secret ballot method is adopted, it is conceivable that not more than 30 per cent of the workers might turn up to vote, which means that 16 per cent will again impose their will on 84 per cent.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Not necessarily. For instance, if it is said that in the secret ballot only 30 per cent have

voted, and, therefore, this particular Government does not enjoy the confidence of the people, that would be a wrong thing. All possible efforts can be made to increase the voting, possibly, the voting can be held in the shops, and there is the possibility that 80 to 85 per cent of them will be voting. That will depend upon the procedure that you adopt. I am only pointing out the principle.

This is the only way by which you can stop the question of having parallel organisations and thereby creating union rivalries and thus weakening the strength of the working classes and at the same time strengthening the hands of the capitalists who have been exploiting the working classes for the last so many years and who are exploiting them even now taking advantage of this union rivalry.

In conclusion, I would reiterate that the provision relating to documents should be clarified, because I feel that unless that is clarified, it would be difficult for us to accept it.

Shri Abid Ali: It is very unfortunate that much of foreign matter has been imported into this discussion, resulting in heat which was uncalled for...

Shri Rajendra Singh: And light also.

Shri Abid Ali: This has happened particularly because some of the hon. Members who have spoken have very limited knowledge of the working of trade union organisations and others because of the fact.....

Shri Rajendra Singh: I may not be a bigger crook, but I have also some experience.

Shri Abid Ali: Does my remark fit in there?—...that they are opposed to some things, which they themselves do and then feel that this should go in a particular way, and when they do not succeed, they come and blame us.

My hon. friend who has just spoken has been talking about 15 per cent *versus* 85 per cent. My hon. friend from Jalgaon has rightly mentioned that there have been elections where a lakh of voters are registered, but only 20,000 come to vote; a candidate having 10,001 votes gets elected. So, it is only 10 per cent, and not even 15 per cent. But who stops the 85 per cent of the workers in a factory from organising their union and having recognition? As my hon. friend Shri K. N. Pandey has been telling us, according to the decision reached at the Naini Tal Conference, any union having 15 per cent or more membership is entitled to ask for recognition, and if there is more than one union, then the one which has a larger membership, and not the one which has 15 per cent membership, is entitled to recognition.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What is the safeguard against manipulation of membership?

Shri Abid Ali: That is fraud, and fraud should be treated that way and dealt with accordingly.

So the matter concerning recognition has already been discussed in Naini Tal and settled. Some Members who objected to it today did so because they are not aware of the correct position or they do not contact their leaders who attend those conferences. This is not our imposition. Government have not fixed 15 per cent membership for this purpose. In the Naini Tal Conference, representatives of all the four Central trade union organisations only—the employers did not exist there—were consulted and a unanimous decision was taken on the basis of which recognition applications are dealt with. So if my hon. friend has any complaint, he should go and tell his leader that he was wrong in agreeing to this procedure.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is not the point at issue. I have not spoken on that. I know that particular issue

does not come within the purview of the Bill. It was Shri K. N. Pandey who pointed it out.

Shri Abid Ali: Then where was the need for that anger about 85 per cent, why 15 per cent only and so on?

Shri Prabhat Kar: That was about eligibility, enabling a union to go and ask for recognition. It is not a question of 15 per cent getting recognition.

Shri Abid Ali: This matter was discussed there in detail and a procedure laid down, that if there is one union and if it has 15 per cent or more membership, it is entitled to recognition; if there are two unions, the one having more membership is entitled to recognition. Then where is the question of ballot etc. I say that it is not my decision. It is not Government's decision. It is the decision of the meeting attended by the representatives of the four central trade union organisations, and we are following that decision. So if my hon. friend has any complaint, he should go and quarrel with the representative who represented him and not be harsh on us unnecessarily.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Here is the supreme power of the country sitting. Here we are making a proposition which will enable democracy to penetrate into the trade union movement. So those central trade unions do not come into the picture. Here is a proposal. It should be considered and decided on its own merit, not that something from outside should be imported. We are talking as Members of Parliament here.

Shri Abid Ali: I agree 100 per cent. There is no dispute on that score. But I was telling him, 'Do not blame me'. I was only requesting him, as well as the hon. Member from West Bengal, that they should take it up with their leaders. They wanted to create the impression that Government are doing something which is very bad. I was only explaining the

[Shri Abid Ali]

position, nothing more. (*Interruption*). I think I should not take note of the interruption.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He should always take note of it.

Shri Abid Ali: A complaint was made that no facility was given for the collection of membership fee, that workers had to go long distances and all that. But that is provided for in the code. Employers should give facilities to recognised unions for the purpose of collection of trade union dues within the working premises.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Does it take effect in the public sector?

Shri Abid Ali: In the public sector, there is no complaint or difficulty. They are sufficiently liberal. The only difficulty is that the hon. Member does not exist there and has no voice there. Therefore, he is saying all this.

Now, much has been said about a comprehensive Bill. It has been said that the Act is outmoded and all that. These are the items of amendment brought in according to the view of those who have experience of the working of the trade union movement. They felt that these amendments were necessary. So these have been placed before Parliament for their consideration. In case there are other necessary amendments to be brought forward, if they are brought to our notice, certainly the needful will be done. But if an Act is old, it does not *ipso facto* become outmoded and we should bring another comprehensive Bill to replace it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have indicated what is required.

Shri Abid Ali: Nobody tells us what exactly should be done. Only it is said that the Act is out-moded.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Minister was not present when I spoke.

Shri Abid Ali: No, that is wrong. He had just begun when I came. Then I asked my hon. colleague, what he spoke just before I came. He said, 'Nothing particular'.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I state for your information that I had indicated what was necessary to be done.

Shri Abid Ali: That I heard; that was irrelevant again.

Therefore, to say that a comprehensive Bill should be brought and all that is, of course, worthy of consideration; but there is no basis or substance in it.

My hon. friend from Bihar has complained about Government taking powers. We are not taking any powers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Acquiring power.

Shri Abid Ali: It is the Registrar who is given power to decide. Somebody has to decide. It may be that my hon. friend becomes the Registrar and then he may have to decide. I have no objection to that. He acts there as a judicial officer. He decides these issues.

Much has been said about other documents. Certainly, I promise—and I invite suggestions from hon. Members—that whenever any Registrar asks a union to produce a document which has nothing to do with the subject-matter under investigation, they should refuse to produce those documents and seek our help to see that no harm is done to the union.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: What is the harm if you specify the documents?

Shri Abid Ali: There are a large number of documents which one need not express. Supposing there is a request by members to convene a meeting and it is not convened. If

the members complain to the Registrar, he is entitled to satisfy himself whether a proper request had been submitted or not. There are such a large number of documents that it is not possible to mention them like that in the Bill. If you want a list, it would be very long.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: But you have a phrase, 'pertaining to the functioning of the union'.

Shri Abid Ali: Yes; my friend spoke that everything in existence in the union is pertaining to the functioning of the union.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Functioning of the trade union and not the movement.

Shri Abid Ali: Therefore, the list cannot be drawn up. Therefore, the amendment has been worded in this manner. As I said earlier, where is the time for the Registrar to go about inspecting all the unions. He will not inspect all the unions. Whenever there is an occasion—either he must be in doubt about the proper working of a union or a complaint must be made to him—he will inspect the papers connected to the extent of the subject-matter of investigation and nothing more.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it will be just as you are explaining now, and that no documents, other than those relating to the particular dispute, pertaining to the functioning of the trade union or the working of the trade union which can enable the Registrar to cancel the registration will have to be produced?

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I am saying. The Registrar will not ask for any other papers; he has no time (*Interruption*). What my hon. friend has mentioned will cover every paper in the trade union office. (*Interruptions*). Just now he is changing what he said in his main speech.

About Additional Registrars, there is no intention of appointing any new person. Additional Registrars do exist in some of the States; and the intention of the Bill is to empower them to perform the duties which are being imposed on them.

The hon. lady Member said that they should have regionwise jurisdiction. That is correct; it is our intention. Every Registrar, or Deputy Registrar or Additional Registrar, wherever they are, should have region-wise jurisdiction. There need not be any fear of opening new avenues for appointing these officers. The hon. Member has some doubt in her mind.

About seasonal factories and four anna membership. This matter was discussed in the conference that there should be four anna membership—per year.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Per year or per month?

Shri Abid Ali: Per month. My hon. friend has already clarified the legal position. It is not that I am agreeing or disagreeing with him. In case hon. Members have any difficulty....

Shri Prabhat Kar: You are not going to engage him as a lawyer. What is your opinion?

Shri Abid Ali: I should prefer that it should be collected monthly and not yearly. A situation is created at a particular moment and Rs. 3 are collected from the members and the person who collects it forgets all about that and sits at home. We do not want to encourage that procedure by any Act passed in this Parliament. I want that they should be very much alive to the needs of the workers and that they should go and meet the workers often and see that the union and its office bearers are working properly.

Much has been said about the INTUC. Perhaps my hon. friend who

[Shri Abid Ali]

has made these remarks does not know the history of the trade union movement in this country. The INTUC was born 42 years back and most of the good and strong unions that exist in the country whether at Jamshedpur or Ahmedabad or Indore or Bombay—unions responsible to their workers and dutiful to them—are affiliated to the INTUC. It is very unfortunate that friends, not knowing the facts should come here and make charges without giving a moment's thought to what they are speaking.

I gave the figures about verification. Some reference was made to that. Is it not a fact that verification of trade union membership in this country is done according to the procedure adopted on the basis of a decision taken by the representatives? The procedure followed is:—A list is submitted by these trade union organisations every year. The INTUC sends its lists to all the other three organisations—Hind Mazdoor Sabha, etc. Similarly, the other unions send their lists to the other organisations respectively. Then there are objections raised. After objections are raised verification is conducted and the result of that verification is again communicated to these central organisations which raised the objections. Then a meeting of all the representatives of these organisations is held and these are explained to them. I am in the happy position, at least in this regard, that the figures which I have mentioned about membership of these organisations were unanimously accepted by the representatives of the four organisations. Therefore, to come here and say that membership is inflated or that it is bogus or that it is employer-controlled and so on—it is all very unfortunate. After knowing all these facts, I am sure the friends who have said all these things will—they will not be openly standing here and confessing it—in their own minds feel that they have done some injustice and will take some opportunity to do some penance for that.

बी वज राब सिंह (फिरोजाबाद)
शीर्षसन करना चाहिये ।

बी आज़िज़ अलि : जो भी
कीजिये वह आप के ईमान पर है । हम
पर तो न टालिये इस को, भाई ।

To come here and censure a mass of workers who have chosen to go the right path is not proper.

Some mention was made about some organisation taking monetary help from international organisations. I do not know whether the person who charged us like that or those who have supported him are themselves immune from that. It has all become public property. It was known to us even before but now everybody knows it.

A reference was made to the seasonal factories and the workers who are employed for shorter periods. My amendment does not compel them to pay subscription for all the 12 months. It is left to their option. What is, after all, Rs. 3 for a year to be paid to an organisation to take care of their requirements? It should not be grudged by anybody.

I do not think, Sir, there is any other point. With regard to the amendments which have been suggested, they will be dealt with at the proper time.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Supposing a seasonal factory closes after five or six months, how will the money for the rest of the period be recovered because the subscription is Rs. 3 per annum?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not necessary for the trade union organisations working for seasonal factories to collect subscription for all the 12 months. The union should have a clause in its constitution that the membership fee shall be four annas per month.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Amendment of section 3).

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments to clause 4.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 21,—

Omit "Additional and". (3).

Page 2, lines 1 and 2,—

omit "Additional or" (4).

Sir, I have already spoken on them.

Shri Abid Ali: I have already opposed them and explained the reasons for it.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put them to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put clause 4 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Amendment of section 4)

Mr. Chairman: There is a Government amendment to clause 5.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I have also an amendment.

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 14 to 19, substitute—

"(2) Where an application has been made under sub-section (1) for the registration of a Trade Union, such application shall not be deemed to have become invalid merely by reason of the fact that, at any time after the date of the application, but before the registration of the Trade Union, some of the applicants, but not exceeding half of the total number of persons who made the application, have ceased to be members of the Trade Union or have given notice in writing to the Registrar dissociating themselves from the application." (8).

Sir, the amendment suggested by the hon. Member, Shri K. N. Pandey has been added in the main clause itself and it is sufficiently explanatory. I have nothing to say on it.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I am not moving my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2,—

for lines 14 to 19, substitute—

"(2) Where an application has been made under sub-section (1) for the registration of a Trade Union, such application shall not be deemed to have become invalid merely by reason of the fact that, at any time after the date of the application, but before the regis-

[Mr. Chairman]

tration of the Trade Union, some of the applicants, but not exceeding half of the total number of persons who made the application, have ceased to be members of the Trade Union or have given notice in writing to the Registrar dissociating themselves from the application". (8)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 6).

Mr. Chairman: Is Shri Banerjee moving his amendments to clause 6)?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 24,—

after "per month" insert—

"or rupees three per annum". (5)

Page 2,—

after line 24, add—

"Provided that this shall not apply in the case of members of unions of agricultural workers and those employed in seasonal factories." (6).

Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister has tried to explain this but I am not satisfied. For an agricultural worker who is not getting today even the minimum wage it will be a burden if you take Rs. 3 from such workers.

Then, again, there is the question of seasonal employment, as explained by my hon. friend Shri K. N. Pandey. There, it will be difficult for any trade union, whether it is the INTUC or the AITUC or any TUC to realise

subscriptions every month. The hon. Deputy Minister says that the subscription may be realised for the whole year. But where subscriptions could be realised only for four or five months, continuity of membership will not remain. That will be a very bad thing. These amendments are very harmless and they will not harm the Deputy Minister.

Shri Abid Ali: What I said was that payment of Rs. 3 per year by a worker will not be grudged provided the trade union officials themselves deserve getting that money. As things here stand, as was made out earlier, they work in such a way that the workers have no confidence in them and therefore they want to take protection.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I clarify one point? In some of the seasonal factories, a large number of workers may be employed for three months or five months. How can you expect those who are employed only for three months in the year to pay Rs. 3 a year? This is a fact which is unknown to the Deputy Minister. I do not think he moves in those circles. Some of them earn Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 only, a month.

Shri Abid Ali: Not the total wage. It is the basic wage.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: It is the total earning, because it is the composite wage. There is no dearness allowance in some of the industries even today. It is composite wage, and there is no dearness allowance, and the minimum wage is also not there in some of the industries. They get between Rs. 18 and 23 a month.

Shri Abid Ali: Please mention where Rs. 18 is given.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Between Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 in the coffee-curing establishments in Coimbatore. From that pay, it is impossible for them to subscribe; it is very difficult

for them to do so. When we say seasonal factories, it is true that there are some seasons where employment could be had for eight to nine months in the year. There, the collection of Rs. 3 a year may be a feasible proposition. But in some cases, there is a larger number when there is a flush, and a smaller number when the season is just beginning or when the season is tapering off. It is as a safeguard in such cases that we are asking that in such industries they should be exempted.

Shri Abid Ali: I do not know and therefore I asked whether it was a composite wage or basic wage, when it was said that they were getting only Rs. 18 a month. Still, if hon. Members have any information about that, I shall be glad to get it and consider the question.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I shall give it to you in writing.

Shri Abid Ali: Is Rs. 18 the total wage?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Total earnings.

Shri Abid Ali: I said that friends and representatives who were present at the meeting decided it. But it is not because that they have decided it that I am saying this; it is not that I am not agreeing to change. If a very strong case is made out, I shall be glad to accept the amendments. But no case has been made out. As I said earlier, Rs. 3 a year should not be a very great sum for a worker to pay—it should not be very difficult for him—to a trade union in case it deserves.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Among the coir workers in Alleppey, there are people who work one day in a week. How much can be collected from such workers?

Shri Abid Ali: Please mention the name of the company.

Shri Warior: The coir workers and cashew-nut workers in Alleppey, Shertallai, Quilon, etc. They work for one or two days in a week. How much can they pay?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: If he will not face facts, one cannot help it!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It follows logically. Let us not dispute each other's point. I may mention for your information and for the benefit of the House that after all, we command the confidence of the employees and that is why we have been elected to the Lok Sabha. Otherwise, we should seek a seat in the Rajya Sabha!

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendments Nos. 5 and 6 to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill
Clause 9.— (Amendment of section 28)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 37, omit 'and other documents'. (7)

I want that there should be some clarification of 'other documents'. Otherwise, it is of a very sweeping nature.

Shri Abid Ali: How is it to be defined?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: By writing in English, by adding some more sentences. In the Labour Conference, the word 'etc.' was defined and it was decided, that it should be 'minute books'. I want 'other documents' to be defined as, for instance, 'minute books'. Otherwise, it will be misused

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I can assure the Deputy Minister that the trade unions do not observe any secrecy. But there are certain documents which should not be open to the Registrar. He may misuse it.

Shri Abid Ali: Certainly things which should not be open to the Registrar should not be allowed to be inspected. About that I have no objection. He was mentioning about the lists. Even at present, the Registrar inspects the lists whenever there is an industrial dispute referred to him.

As for 'other documents', even in the meeting the decision was, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Registrar should have power to inspect "the account books, membership registers, etc." The word 'etc.' is also there. What we have done is, instead of 'etc.' we have substituted 'other documents'. As I said earlier, there will be instructions and if it can be provided in the rules, we will do it also. If that assurance is needed, I can say that if possible, we will provide in the rules that the Registrar should ask for only such documents which are relevant to the matter under investigation. He should ask for no other document.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Why 'if possible'? Why not mention it in the rules?

Shri Abid Ali: If there are no rules to be framed in this connection, what can be done? I am not sure about it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This is already provided in section 28 of the Act itself and this is subject to the provisions of section 28. Section 28 says, only for the purpose of examining the returns made by these people and nothing else.

Shri Abid Ali: We are widening the scope of it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Even if you widen it, the clause says:

"For the purpose of examining the documents referred to in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3)....".

Sub-section (3) relates to section 28.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: If it is not possible to include it in the Act itself, the Minister can give us an assurance that certain rules will be laid down for the procedure to be followed.

Shri Abid Ali: As I have said, either through rules or through instructions to be issued through the State Governments, the Registrar will be told that he should not ask for papers which are not connected with the subject-matter under investigation.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, line 37, omit 'and other documents'. (7).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Encating Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.39 hrs.

DRUGS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the next item—the Bill further to amend the Drugs Act, 1940, as passed by the Rajya Sabha. **Shri Karmarkar.**

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Drugs Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The Statement of Objects and Reasons makes clear the objectives of this Bill. The hon. House knows that the Drugs Act is intended to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs. The provisions of the Drugs Act, however, relate only to the qualitative aspect of control over drugs. The standards of quality of imported drugs are controlled by the Central Government at the time of import. There are certain drugs which can be imported only under a licence; there are other drugs which can be imported without a licence, both these classes of drugs have to conform to the prescribed standards.

The control over the manufacture, sale and distribution vests in the State Governments. Licences are required for the manufacture of drugs as also for their sale and distribution. Each State has got its own machinery for implementing the provisions of the Drugs Act.

The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1953 reviewed at length the working of the drugs standard control in all the States and came to the conclusion that its working was far from satisfactory. There was no uniformity of administration of the Act in the various States. Control over drugs was practically non-existent in most of the States. The Committee, therefore,

came to the conclusion and recommended that the entire control over manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs should also be taken over by the Central Government. The Government of India having accepted this recommendation, the Ministry of Health submitted a memorandum to the Cabinet to amend the Drugs Act accordingly.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, may I request the hon. Minister that he should not always look at the notes but he should look at you also?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Why should he be so fast? He can go slowly.

Shri Karmarkar: I think the learned Professor is a little wrong with me at the present moment. So, I shall abide by what the hon. lady Member has said and shall be a bit slow.

In addition to the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee, the Central Health Council at its meeting in January 1959 at Shillong also passed a resolution that the Central Government should take powers to control the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines and other drugs in inter-State commerce. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament (1958-59), supporting the recommendations of the Central Health Council, recommended that the centralisation of the drug control machinery in so far as it concerns the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals may be expedited. That Committee also recommended that minimum deterrent punishment should be laid down for the infringement of the Drugs Act and the rules. Now I shall refer to a few of the important clauses just to invite the attention of the House to the principal amendments which this Bill seeks to make.

Clause 4, for instance, amends sections 20 and 21 of the Drugs Act. According to the existing section only State Governments can appoint Gov-

[Shri Karmarkar]

ernment Analysts and Inspectors. The amended sections empower the Central Government also to appoint Government Analysts and Inspectors. The amendments are in pursuance of the decisions of the Cabinet in this regard.

Under the revised section 21(2) it will be possible to allocate specific functions to Central inspectors and to the State inspectors. In actual working though it might appear that inspection by State and Central inspectors of the same unit might lead to differences, the intention is to lay down minimum requirements of equipment, accommodation, staff, testing facilities, hygienic conditions of working etc. before manufacturing licences are granted, and it will be the responsibility of Central inspectors to ensure that there is no relaxation of the minimum requirements. Hence, this part of the amendments.

Clause 7, as hon. Members will see, relates to section 27 of the Drugs Act, which lays down penalties for offences. At present, all offences are punishable with imprisonment extending up to three years and/or with fine. In the amending Act, offences relating to the manufacture or sale of certain categories of misbranded drugs (which would include spurious drugs) have been made punishable with minimum of one year's imprisonment (which may extend up to three years) and fine. These deterrent measures, we hope, will result in those offences against the Drugs Acts getting minimised. For other offences the existing punishment has been retained.

For the same reason, clause 8, which relates to section 30 of the Drugs Act, which deals with repeat offences, has been provided. Here again the minimum punishment of two years (which may extend to five years) has been provided for the offences mentioned there.

Clause 9 relates to section 31, which deals with confiscation of drugs. I

hope, the House will agree with me that the provisions ought to be made wholesome from the point of view of control of misdemeanours against the Drugs Act.

These are the principal amendments sought to be made in the present Act, firstly, with regard to the appointment of inspectors on behalf of the Central Government and, second'y, with regard to the sentence. I need not detain the House longer on the other parts of the Bill which are quite clear.

With these words I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this amending Bill has been brought forward to Centralise the drug administration. I expected the hon. Minister, while commending this Bill, to have given some information to the House as to the actual working of the drug administration in the country specially after the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee's report was submitted to the Government. When the hon. Minister seeks to amend some of the provisions of the existing Drugs Act, he ought to have convinced us about the actual working of the Act and also about the difficulties faced by the administration in implementing the provisions of the Act.

In the Health Ministry's report for 1959-60 it is stated that information received from the drug authorities in the various States are being tabulated and are being circulated to the States for their information. But is there any harm in giving this information to the hon. Members of this House? I would request the hon. Minister to publish an annual report of the drug administration in our coun-

try so that it may not only be useful to hon. Members for discussing subjects like this but it will also enthuse confidence in the public as to the effectiveness of the administration in controlling the drugs.

There can be no doubt with regard to the urgent necessity of having an efficient administration to control drugs. Various kinds of spurious drugs are being manufactured and are being sold in the market. There are various methods of selling these spurious and harmful drugs. Sometimes we see empty vials being removed from hospitals and filled with starch and sold as penicillin in the market. Then with regard to the potency of certain brands on the label it may be shown as lasting till 1964 but actually the potency might have been over by the year 1960 itself. Such things do happen not only in the private sector but also it is prevalent in the public sector. I do not say that it is to the same extent as in the private sector, but unfortunately in a factory like the Hindustan Antibiotics which is in the public sector we found that defective penicillin was being manufactured and was being allowed to enter the market. The Director Board of that factory appointed an expert committee to go into the matter specially after the tragic death of one of our Members. The Committee has come to the conclusion that the standards prescribed in testing the potency and the quality of penicillin have not been adhered to. So when these things are happening it is highly necessary that we should have an efficient drug administration in the country.

In this Bill I find Homeo medicines are also included. In my opinion there is no meaning in this since nothing has been done so far to standardise Homoeo products.

Ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine have been excluded. I do think that it is not desirable (Ai) LS—8.

siderable to include them in the present Bill because the drug control administration at our disposal is intended only for the Allopathic system. For the other systems, we require inspectors with training in those particular branches. But I would request the hon. Minister to bring forward a separate Drugs Bill for them, because you cannot have effective control over the manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country if you stick to only one system, leaving the others to their whims and fancies.

The Committee appointed by the Government to assess and evaluate the present position of Ayurveda in the country has also recommended such legislation. It has said:

"Standardisation is the most important aspect of Ayurvedic medicine which needs the immediate attention of the Government. So far no standardisation has been laid down for these drugs and hence individual firms are manufacturing these medicines according to their own methods and standards. One of the indirect results of uncontrolled and large-scale manufacture is that many indigenous alcoholic preparations are sold in the market under the name of Ayurvedic medicines in the areas where prohibition had been imposed thereby defeating the very purpose of prohibition."

They have also recommended for preparing a standard pharmacopoeia for Ayurvedic drugs.

Different weights and measures are being used by different firms manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs. So, this committee has particularly recommended to Government the introduction of uniform weights and measures. Therefore, I would again urge upon the hon. Minister to take up the question of bringing forward a separate Drugs Bill for indigenous systems as early as possible.

[Shri Kodiyan]

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, though the hon. Minister has explained it, I have my own doubts about the appointment of Central inspectors and Central analysts, because ultimately this Act has to be implemented by the State Governments. Now there are inspectors appointed by the State Governments in various parts of the country, and there are analysts also. This Bill empowers the Central Government to appoint their own inspectors and analysts. Actually, there is no demarcation as to the actual jurisdiction of the Central inspectors and the State inspectors. When this Bill becomes law, there will be State inspectors as well as Central inspectors. In my opinion, this would create a sort of confusion and also duplication of authority. Unless the jurisdiction of each officer is clearly defined, we shall have overlapping and also duplication of work.

Unfortunately, in our country, the tendency today is to have more and more centralisation, and the States are more and more reduced to a position of mere dependence on the Central Government.

This subject being in the Concurrent List, when we enact laws in this respect, I think we must be very careful not to take away the powers of the State Governments. But since this Bill has been brought forward with a good intention, and on the basis of the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee, and since the question of effective drug administration is an urgent problem, I do not totally oppose this provision, but I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the position and take necessary steps to avoid unnecessary duplication and overlapping in the administration of this Bill when it becomes law.

What is the actual position of the Drug Control administration in our country? What are the real factors that stand in the way of effective implementation of this Act? The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee have

gone into this problem in details and have made various recommendations to Government.

The main problem is that there are not sufficient laboratories. Even the laboratories that are existing in some of the States are not sufficiently equipped, and suitable and qualified persons are not appointed as inspectors and analysts. They have recommended that in every State there should be a well-equipped laboratory. They have also suggested that there must be a full-time drug control authority in every State. But this recommendation has not yet been implemented. Till recently, even at the Centre, the drug control authority was the Director of the Health Services himself. But in the States we find that this work is being done by heads of medical departments. That is clearly stated in the Administrative Report of the Ministry itself, namely that except in the States of Kerala, Bombay and Punjab, the authority in respect of drug control is vested on the heads of the medical departments.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to persuade the State Governments to appoint separate drug control officers in the States where such officers are not working at present.

17 hrs.

Then there are some other recommendations also made by the Pharmaceutical Inquiry Committee. They have recommended that some of our officers should be sent for training in the administration of the Drugs Acts in foreign countries. I do not know whether Government have sent any of our officers abroad for higher training.

Then about the development of the pharmaceutical industry, they have made very valuable recommendations.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member likely to take some more time?

Shri Kodiyan: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Then he may continue the next day because we have a half-hour discussion at 5 p.m.

17.01 hrs.

PACKAGE PROGRAMME*

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): This half-hour discussion arises out of starred question No. 404 asked on 16th August on the floor of this House. It relates to the Government of India's very special programme for intensive food cultivation in seven selected districts in seven States in the country.

I have no manner of doubt about the good intentions and anxiety of Government to increase food production, and the scheme for this intensive food production in these districts is really well-conceived and is commendable. It was designed, as a matter of fact, to place the technical know-how at the door of the cultivator, to supply him in full the necessary improved implements, improved seed, all fertiliser he needs and so on. The condition was that his requirements would be met absolutely to the full. Beyond that, if I have understood correctly, it was designed to make credit available to the cultivator, and the significant fact was that the credit was to be available not on the credit-worthiness of the agriculturist but on the plan and programme for production. That is something for which we have been asking for a very long time.

Now, what has happened to this scheme? If all those things envisaged happen, I think the food production is bound to go up. This scheme was to go into full swing from the 1st April 1960 in all the 7 districts. Not

only that. As a matter of fact, a circular letter had gone from the Ministry to the effect that all necessary preparations should be made much before April so that the scheme could go ahead in full swing from the 1st April. Some of us who were keenly interested, went from village to village and panchayat to panchayat preparing the agriculturists and peasants for this scheme, because it is not only the resources which count in this, but the farmer and peasant must be prepared to utilise them and make the best use of them. I punctiliously attend, all the Zila Parishad meetings where the panchayat samiti chairmen and other people collect. But what I find is nothing doing before April, nothing doing in April, nothing doing in May, June and July. We are at the end of August. Those people naturally feel utterly disappointed and disillusioned. They say: 'You want us to go round and tell the peasants that this is to be done, here are the provisions going to be made, and we should be prepared to do this and that'. But nothing has happened'. That was why I asked this question. I find that out of the 7 districts, only something has been started in Madras.

My first question is whether the State Governments were not prepared for it? Whose fault is it—the Centre's or the States'? Who is to blame for this time-lag, for this loss of food production?

It is unfortunately our general experience here that all good schemes are mutilated and imprisoned in the stone-walls of the Secretariat here. It is very difficult to get these schemes out and put in the field.

My first question, therefore, is, on whom is the responsibility to be fixed—whether on the Central Government or on the State Government? In Madras the scheme has been started. May I know how much credit, how much seed, how much fertiliser

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

and how much improved implements have been provided there?

17.06 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I want definite information on this.

We understand that this scheme is now to come into the field from the rabi season. Naturally, my second question is whether even by now these concerned districts have drawn up their programme or plan of work and whether they have a full and clear picture of the scheme at all.

The House will be amazed to know that only last Friday—that is 3 days back—when I went to attend a meeting of the Zila Parishad, where all the panchayat samiti chairmen were present, I found that this scheme was the first item on the agenda because they were all anxious. The Collector was trying to explain to them what the scheme is. I was a little bit ashamed when I found that even the Collector was not fully informed; and on certain vital matters, he was giving wrong information to the people, just as the quantum of the funds that are likely to be available etc. I do not know what was his source of information. This was only three days ago; and the scheme is to be in full swing from the rabi. By this time they have not even got a full picture of it.

I had asked the hon. Minister whether I could get some idea of it; and his Private Secretary was good enough to send me a copy of a pamphlet which I took with me so that at least I could leave the pamphlet with those people and they may be a little wiser about it.

About the scheme as such I wish further to know—and I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister—what is the nature of the scheme in rupees, annas and pies. I do not

want all about fertilizer and all that. May I know whether they are at least prepared to send the fertilizers and all the other items envisaged in the scheme immediately to the districts and whether these districts would be in a position to take them over immediately for this rabi crop? What arrangements have been made?

So far as credit is concerned, I was a little surprised to understand that most of the credit is to flow from the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank representative has now possibly to go round and discuss the procedure and the ways and methods of how this credit should flow. If it is so, Mr. Chairman, God alone help us. (*Interruptions*).

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): God is not going to worry about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am really distressed about credit. I would like to know.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now finish. He has already taken 11 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have to take about 10 to 12 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Only 30 minutes are allowed for the whole thing. The hon. Minister will take some time to reply. The hon. Member is asking so many questions. Other hon. Members also want to put questions and sufficient time must be left for the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We can sit for 5 minutes more, Sir. After all this is a very important matter.

Mr. Chairman: There will then be no time for the hon. Minister to reply. The importance will go away.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will finish after putting two or three questions. Then about credit. Short-term credit is always possible. I

would like to know what they are going to do about the long-term credit. That is the most important. I do not find any provision for it.

I visualise another difficulty also. After all that they have done they want to funnel all their resources and this credit through co-operative credit societies. My first complaint is this. The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Co-operation do not see eye to eye with each other. It will again create so many difficulties in the implementation of this scheme. What steps have been taken to see there is smooth running?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no difference so far as this is concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The difference is about the working; it is working the scheme that matters; that is the whole trouble. It also indicates that there is clearly this difference. It is an indirect admission that there is difference and that difference is bound to reflect in the working. That is my complaint. Will they not by encouraging credit to co-operative societies, by this method, encourage spurious co-operative societies to take advantage of this? Why cannot they do something better?

This scheme does not after all take note of the decentralisation which we have done in Andhra and Rajasthan. It is to be implemented through the official agency. Do we want to give that scheme of decentralisation a setback? Do they provide any small irrigation projects also and for lift irrigation? Or is it only confined to some high-sounding schemes? Are they going to leave it to the district concerned as to how best they can do? It is my firm belief that if they give this sum of Rs. 35 crores to the districts—Rs. 5 crores for each district—and let it draw up its own programme, the results would be three times what they expect. I do not know on what basis they say that production would go up by 40—60 per cent. I stand on the floor of this House to assure the hon. Food Minister that if

the scheme is not worked only in the Secretariat in Delhi and in the State Secretariats, if it is permitted to work in the fields and if the project officer and the non-officials of the district are entrusted with it the whole hog and if they are given the fullest liberty and if the resources are placed at their disposal, the results would be at least 100 per cent better than what would be otherwise. Otherwise, this scheme will share the same fate as most of the other schemes of the Food Ministry because of which, even after 13 years of our freedom, we find ourselves in such a deplorable condition so far as the food problem is concerned.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहस्रराम) : सभापति जी, जब इस योजना को चालू करने की बात हो रही थी, उस वक्त बहुतों ने कहा था कि इस के बिना भी काम चल सकता है, लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट ने तय किया इस के बारे में तो सबों ने इस का स्वागत किया कि अच्छा है, इस योजना के जरिये ही हम लोग खेती के काम को आगे बढ़ावें। इस योजना के मूल सिद्धान्त के अनुसार इसे उन जगहों पर चालू करना था जहाँ सिंचाई की अच्छी व्यवस्था थी, और मैं मद्रास सरकार को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने तंजोर जिले में इस को चालू कर दिया, इस धान के सीजन से। लेकिन और छः राज्यों आंध्र, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में इस को अभी तक चालू नहीं किया गया और वे रबी के मौसम से चाल करने वाले हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह से राज्य सरकारों तथा भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों में विचार धाराओं का अन्तर क्यों होता है। यदि सिंचाई के जरिये किसी काम को करना था तो धान के मौसम में इस चीज को चालू करना चाहिये था।

दूसरी बात जो मैं रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मुझे पता चला है कि कम्यू-

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

निटी डेवेलपमेंट की ही तरह इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भी लाखों रुपये डेडक्वार्टर बनाने और आफिस बनाने पर खर्च किये जायेंगे। जो जानकारी मुझे प्राप्त है उसके अनुसार हमारे यहां ६ जगहों, उद्वस्तनगर, नवानगर, बक्सर, दिनारा, मोहनिया और डिहरी में इस योजना को चालू करने का फिलहाल निश्चय किया गया है। इन ६ जगहों में से ४ जगहों, उद्वस्तनगर, बक्सर, मोहनिया और डिहरी, में ब्लाक चर रहे हैं। एक मोहनिया है जहां पोस्ट इंटेन्सिव ब्लाक चल रहा है। इन चार जगहों में अभी तक क्यों नहीं सोचा गया कि इन किसानों की क्या क्या जरूरतें हैं और उन लोगों से पता लगा कर धान के मौसम में इसे क्यों नहीं चालू किया गया क्योंकि हमारे यहां धान पर ही विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। रबी के मौसम में अधिकांश रूप में वहां जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं उन को पहले फाडर के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इसलिये जो निश्चय किया गया है कि रबी में इसे चालू किया जाय, यह गलत है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह रखूंगा कि जिन सरकारों द्वारा इसे सन् १९५६ में चालू करने का निश्चय किया गया और उसके लिये सोचा गया था कि सारी चीज तैयार कर ली जायेगी, चूंकि वहां सी सन् १९६० तक यह योजना चालू नहीं हो सकी, इस लिये जो भी व्यक्ति इस के लिये जवाबदेह है, उन से पूछना चाहिये कि उन्होंने यह विलम्ब क्यों लगाया क्योंकि सरकार खेती का उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहती थी और इसी लिये अमेरिका के सहयोग से यह स्कीम यहां चालू की गई। यदि दूसरे देशों से मिल जुल कर कोई चीज यहां चालू करने की बात हो और उस में इतनी देर लग जाय तो दूसरों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इस पर भी हम को विचार करना

चाहिये। चूंकि किसानों को मदद देनी है, जैसा मायुर साहब ने कहा कि क्राप पैदा करने के लिये शक्ति के अनुसार ऋण देने की बात इस में है और पूरा ऋण देने की बात है, तो सरकार को रबी के मौसम में जो काम करना है, उस के लिये हर तरह से तैयारी होनी चाहिये। पिछले दिनों यहां पर मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि हम लोगों ने अपने स्टाफ को, जहां जहां वह बहाल हुआ है, वहां वहां भिजवाना शुरू किया है, लेकिन मुझे पता है कि अभी घर घर किसी का लेखा नहीं लगाया गया है कि क्या जरूरतें किसानों को होंगी मवेशियों के लिये, फर्टिलाइजर के लिये, इरिगेशन के लिये या गोदाम के लिये, तो इन तमाम बातों का लेखा तैयार करना चाहिये अक्तूबर के पहले, तभी रबी वाली बात कामयाब हो सकती है लेकिन मैं इसे पूरी तरह मानता हूं कि जिन ६ प्रदेशों में इस काम को अभी तक नहीं चालू किया गया वहां पर एक तरह से अधिकारियों ने इस योजना को चालू न करने जैसा काम किया है।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: I find that there are only two names here in the notice. The names are: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Shri Pahadia. I can now allow other hon. Members only to put one or two questions and not to make speeches.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I only want to know on what basis or principle the district is selected and whether the Centre has got any voice in this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I know whether Government propose to extend the package programme to other districts in the States where irrigation and other facilities exist during the Third Five Year Plan? Secondly, may I know whether in the package programme emphasis shall be laid on people's participation or the programme shall be handled by the bureaucracy? May I also know

whether a further grant from the Ford Foundation has been assured; if so, what is that amount and what percentage of the money spent in the package programme shall be spent on the construction of godowns and salaries of the staff to be appointed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this subject of intensive agricultural district programme otherwise known as the package programme is of very great importance indeed, and I am very glad that the hon. Members of the House are taking such keen interest in this programme.

I shall first explain very briefly as to why we call it package programme. The other name is a big name—intensive agricultural district programme. So, we call it a package programme and we call it so because all the factors that go towards making agriculture intensive are there—very many things beginning with irrigation, fertilisers, good seeds, plant protection, insecticides, marketing, grading and so on and so forth. All these factors have got to be attended to, and therefore, in the absence of a better name, it is called package programme. It is a good word; there is nothing wrong about it.

Hon. Members seem to be under the impression that this is something which, if we really do not do it or if there is any delay, will cause a great danger or a great harm. Really speaking, agriculture is going on because there are more than 300 districts in this country. The package programme is restricted just now to seven districts, but later on eight districts will come in, to make up a total of 15 districts. So, it does not mean that if there is no package programme in any particular district, our growth or the prosperity of agriculture is going to be arrested. What is sought to be done is this. (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In certain districts, staff has been appointed.

Shri S. K. Patil: In those districts that are to be chosen. How this thing arose is this. The Ford Foundation team went into the question as to how the agricultural production in India can be scientifically raised so that we could maximise agricultural production as they do in their country or in some of the countries progressive in the matter of agriculture. They came to certain conclusions that if all these operations are done and given the facilities—that is, irrigation and other facilities which cannot be created in a day—it is possible to maximise the agricultural production and bring it to the standard to which they have been able to bring in their own countries. That was their recommendation. They did not stop at that. They went further and said that if such districts are chosen for the maximisation of agricultural production, that process itself would require some foreign exchange, etc., because the fertilisers and other things would have to be imported as long as we do not produce them in our own country. Therefore, they suggested that “we shall give something like 10 million dollars, about Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores—which should be necessary for the foreign exchange component for the success of this programme”.

Why seven districts have been chosen? Seven districts have been chosen because there was a limitation to the help which the Ford Foundation could give because they have got a world-wide organisation and they have got to look to all the countries. So, what they could allot to our country was of that dimension—about 10 million dollars. They said that it was just enough for seven districts. Otherwise, they could have taken more districts.

I can take the House into confidence and tell hon. Members that I tried to get some such help so far as the foreign exchange component was concerned from other countries, especial-

[Shri S. K. Patil]

ly Germany, which is very anxious to help us in the matter of agriculture. I tried for a long time: not that Germany refuses; Germany has got another difficulty. Although they might give money which they are prepared to give, they have not got people who can speak the English language which is necessary in this case; some language is necessary in order to collaborate with our scientific people here. Therefore, they suggested that they would give the money for something else but not for this programme. That is why a part of the delay is attributable to this aspect.

I did not want a kind of competition in this country. When seven districts from seven States are chosen, the other States might ask, "Why is it that some States have been given some districts for this purpose and why we have not been chosen? Therefore, the Centre would be responsible for it." Just as States are responsible for choosing the districts in the States, we would have been responsible for choosing the States, and that would be really a bad thing. Therefore, I thought that if it had to be done, it had to be done in all the areas. So, now, seven districts have been chosen and possibly there would be some areas from the Centrally administered parts of the country which could be selected for this purpose.

Having said that, I repeat that this has been called package programme because every single factor that increases production has got to be taken into consideration. Now, a question will be asked as to why we chose the best districts and not the worst districts in order that something can be done? The objective of the package programme is to maximise production and to get the highest results so that they can be a demonstration to the rest of the districts that, given all these facilities which are available in other countries, this is the result that you

could expect from us. You could not go to districts where there is nothing. If there is no assured rainfall or irrigation, naturally all these things—fertilisers and other things—are useless. So, we wrote to the States that they should choose the best districts where all these factors exist, especially irrigation, because the other factors can be added, but not irrigation. Either there must be sufficient rainfall or there should be irrigation. So, the responsibility of choosing the districts is entirely that of the State. Hon. Members cannot blame the Centre, just as Shri Achar asked, how is it that the Centre interfered with the choice of the districts or encourage or inspire the choice? We have not done that. We have only circulated the conditions or the criteria on which the choice has got to be made. If the States have made a mistake in selecting a particular district, the fault or whatever it is entirely theirs and not ours.

After all, agriculture is a State subject. All these things—almost 99 per cent—have got to be done by the State. We merely come in for co-ordination or encouragement or giving a little help. So, we have got to rely upon the State not only for the choice of the districts, but to make all preparations and the other arrangements that must necessarily come in before the package programme starts.

Shri Mathur asked very naturally, because it created so much enthusiasm among those people, particularly in some districts like Tanjore in Madras and Pali from where my hon. friend comes. That perhaps happens to be his constituency. I am very glad he would have all the opportunity of giving the lead to his own people there in order to implement successfully this programme. Naturally, the people became anxious and they wanted to know why there was a little delay. I was trying, if it is possible, to take all these 15 districts simultaneously. That could not happen.

Besides, I was away for six weeks, when this thing came, particularly at the time when the programme was to have started. The programme has to be accepted not only by my Ministry, but also by the Planning Commission and the Cabinet. All things must go in before the programme becomes a reality.

These are the superficial things. But the real basic thing is the States. They must prepare the ground for it, so that they are prepared to receive the programme. This programme is a five-year programme. It is not a programme where immediately in a district everything is taken. According to the present plan 100 blocks in a district would be taken and not all the blocks, because of our limitation of finding the funds. So, we are cautiously proceeding, because in an anxiety to envelope everything, we must not proceed in a manner whereby the best results may not be possible. We are determined to show in this great experiment of ours what would be the top-most maximum agricultural production in a given area. So, we cannot take anything in which there is no preparation. That is why there is this limitation of 100 blocks.

Also, the arrangements that we make for the successful implementation of this programme must be such that the programme must be repeatable. It is not merely confined to those districts. After having proved its success in those districts, the programme has to go to the other 300 districts by and by. Everywhere you cannot get the Ford Foundation to give money or somebody else to do it. On the success of this programme will depend the possibility of enlarging this experiment and taking it to the other districts in this country. We have talked quite enough during the last 10 years that if we do this and that, agricultural production will increase. But we have never given any

practical experiment to those things in a scientific way.

Of course, there are some districts which have excellent agricultural production without this programme. But this is an attempt to show that if all these factors are brought into play, the cumulative result of it is maximum production. That is exactly what is sought to be done. A district like Tanjore, which is by far, I should say, a leading district in the country so far as agriculture is concerned, not only because agriculture is good there, they are assured of water supply because there is irrigation there by Cauvery and most of the district is covered by that, because the people are so agriculture-minded and the farmer there is so good, our basis is very strong there. Therefore, they thought they could make a start. And the Madras Government, if I may say so, as a Government is ahead in agriculture and I must give credit to it. Because, in every little aspect of agriculture I have seen that Government is really more keen than any other Government. Therefore, they said, ultimately, if you do not expect any money help from elsewhere, "we can start this programme even without any help". They said that they can do it themselves. Therefore, they made a beginning with the appointment of officials and so on. Now the programme has to be completed in five years, which means 20 per cent of the district every year. That means, if we have hundred blocks, we shall take up 20 blocks or 20 per cent of each of the blocks so that in five years we make a complete programme.

It would require some money, some time and some preparation. But more than all these things what is required is the enthusiasm of the people. Really, they must be prepared to take this. If they go on making complaints from the beginning "Where is the credit to come from, where is the fertilizer to

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come from, where is the help to come from", if that becomes the mood of the people, and farmers especially, then it becomes a little difficult. Because, the success or failure of any programme depends upon the farmers. Therefore, we have to enthuse the people so that they would take it up themselves and wherever there are things which are beyond the ambit of their power surely the Government can go and help the people.

Now most of this help is a matter of loan, a credit. It is not a *bakshis* that we are giving them in crores of rupees. It is not so. Out of the Rs. 37 crores, or Rs. 35 crores which my hon. friend mentioned, Rs. 29 crores is a kind of loan. It is a question of long term and short term loans. Out of these Rs. 29 crores, Rs. 22 crores is short-term and Rs. 7 long term loans. And this is our expectation, and possibly it might be a little more or a little less, because after all these efforts that we are making, the farmers may not need it; not the farmer necessarily goes in for a loan if he has got other resources. He may depend upon other sources and the loan may not be necessary, and the actual expenditure—and though I call it expenditure, part of it will be loan also—is somewhere about Rs. 8 crores. It will work out to a crore of rupee, about half of which will come from the Ford Foundation and the other half will come from the State Government and the rest in various forms.

This is the state of affairs, and we are very anxious indeed that this should be started and done. Although the area in those seven districts is somewhere about 5 million acres, if this is really done and the production is maximised then we expect in these seven districts alone that the agricultural production will increase by something like three million tons. Now if we take the other eight dis-

tricts, for which we have written to the State Governments, the production will go up still further. Now as many as five States have already written to me stating which districts they have chosen. I think the district of Mandya has been chosen from Mysore, though it is not liked by my hon. friend, Shri Achar, because Mangalore is not chosen. But, it does not matter for if it is Mandya this year, it will be Mangalore next year. This is the experiment which is going on and we hope the farmers will see to it that the production increases. This is exactly the scheme that is envisaged.

There are a few questions which I shall very briefly reply. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, referred to credit. The traditional way of determining the credit-worthiness of a particular person, which mostly depends upon his property and other estates, will not do for this scheme. Therefore, the credit rules will have to be revised. So, a long talk took place between our Ministry and the Bank so that they could come to some kind of understanding as to the reorientation of the credit-worthiness of the peasant so that it should not be a deterrent. That also took some time. But I can assure this House that if such experiments go on and the fruits of it are visibly seen, the Reserve Bank also would see that there is nothing wrong in it, because, after all, the money that has come is invested, and more of it would come back. Therefore, everything depends really on the successful implementation of the scheme. Therefore, we must not initially go on fighting saying that the water must be there before and then we will proceed. That cannot happen. Therefore, we must go on and try to improve things by our own experience, by dint of our own perseverance and hard work, and the consequences will follow.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, very rightly said as to who is res-

possible for the loss of production etc. because we talked of the package programme and possibly the consequence of it that we shall get it. On that assumption the hon. Member asked me as to who is responsible for the loss of it. Maybe, if anybody is responsible, it is the Centre and not the States. Why? Because unless we give all these facilities to the States, the States cannot begin. Something could begin just as Tanjore has begun or just as Pali possibly has made a beginning at least in imagination, in preparation and in spiritual and other preparations but not actually on the field. But that could be done. I have no doubt about it. Therefore if there is any delay it is due to the system and because it is the first programme we do not want to take any defeat in that programme. I can assure this House that we have staked everything in this programme because we have talked enough. Now let us show something that in five years this can be done by efforts in the direction in which they are properly guided.

A question was raised of the *rabi* crop and of the other crop by my hon. friend, I remember. I was not present in the House on that day because I was in the South when these questions were asked otherwise I would have told him that it does not either begin with *rabi* crop or with the *kharif* crop. Possibly it might begin when other preparations have begun. We have got many preparations to make until we actually come for the sowing and other things. For instance, all the arrangements have to be made as to how it has got to be done. That is more important than merely the procedure of sowing and of finding out the proper type of seed and fertilisers etc. Therefore when they begin will depend upon the States. There the Centre cannot go every now and then and tell them that you should do it in a particular fashion. If they require any guidance from us that guidance will always be available.

My hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, said about differences of

opinion between the States and the Centre in this. They do not exist. I could assure him that it is not for the matter of saying that I am saying this. Some hon. Members say that there are differences between some Minister and the other Minister. I can tell you, not that I talk in self-praise, that generally I have no differences with anybody whatsoever.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I said that if there was any lack of understanding on the part of the States and the Centre so far as the introduction of this programme is concerned and if due to that lack of understanding the matter was held up then it should be rectified.

Shri S. K. Patil: I can assure my hon. friend that there is no difference. On the contrary the States are vying with each other in order to get this programme naturally because they would get this opportunity of demonstrating it in their own State. There was some difference, not difference of opinion, between the Reserve Bank and Bihar, the State from which the hon. Member comes, and Shahabad District that was chosen because the structure of the co-operative societies in that particular district was not of the type which the Reserve Bank could accept. Therefore some kind of a change was necessary in that structure. I do not know the details of it, but I got the information that that also has now been done. The structure has been so made because the Reserve Bank should see to it that there is a reasonable possibility of getting money back. It must not be bogged into some kind of a co-operative society which may ultimately prove to be defective. But all these hurdles are being removed and have been removed.

So far as the seven districts are concerned I think the green light will be given in the next few days. So far as the other eight districts are concerned, five of them have been chosen, but all eight have got to be chosen

[Shri S. K. Patil]

so that we make the announcement and find the money and everything because even the foreign exchange for these districts will have to be found by the Government as the Ford Foundation cannot stretch their aid to these eight districts at least for this year.

A question was asked by Shri Braj Raj Singh as to whether there would be any extension of this programme to other districts. I have replied it by saying that these are really laboratories. They would be extended as soon as the success of these is known.

He asked another question as to whether the Ford Foundation could give additional money. We cannot go on asking the question to the Ford Foundation, namely "Could you give more money as you have done this etc.?" If they see that our programme is succeeding they also get encouraged that the experiment that they have started in this country has really proved to be fruitful. This being the case one need not be afraid that any disastrous results can come out

of it or that this scheme would be like any other scheme etc. that has gone wrong. Let us not start with that premise. I would appeal to the House that for the first time we are giving concrete shape to what we have been saying. The table politics or the table statistics are now being taken and transplanted in the fields. Therefore all of us put together, even the hon. Members of this House, should make a determined effort that this package programme becomes a success. If it becomes a success in these 15 districts, it would mean an addition of nothing less than five to six million tons of foodgrains. If it expands in the other districts, the time will soon come when not only will we not be a country suffering from shortfalls, but we will become a country which will have surplus and we can help other countries too with our surplus.

17.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday August 31, 1960/Bhadra 9, 1882 (Saka).

[Tuesday, August 30, 1960/ Bhadra 8, 1882(Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . .

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
870A	Regulation of Textile Prices . . .	5551—59
871	Recommendations of Wage Boards . . .	5559—65
872	Tractors at Dandakaranya Project . . .	5566—68
873	Synthetic Drug Plant at Sanatnagar . . .	5568—69
874	Agarwala Displaced Person's demands . . .	5569—73
876	Quarters for labourers at Okhla . . .	5573—75
877	Co-operation between Indian and Indonesian Armies . . .	5575—77
878	Jha Committee . . .	5577—80
879	Inspection cell in Japan . . .	5580—82
880	Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Shrines . . .	5582
882	Transport Policy and Coordination Committee . . .	5583—84
883	Export of tea . . .	5585—87

S.N.Q.
No.

5	Aid from U.S.S.R. for Third Five Year Plan . . .	5587—90
6	Membership of Central Trade Unions . . .	5590—93

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . .

. . . 5593—5652

S.Q.
No.

875	Employees' State Insurance Fund . . .	5593
881	State Trading Corporation . . .	5593—94
884	Employment in Public sector . . .	5594
885	Bamboo based pulp unit (Kerala) . . .	5594—95
886	Representation of China in U.N.O. . .	5595
887	Gurkhas for British Army . . .	5595
888	Yugoslav collaboration in food products industry . . .	5595—96
889	Return of Ladakhis from Tibet . . .	5596—97

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
890	Industrial estates . . .	5597
891	Sale of refugee quarters in West Patel Nagar, Delhi . . .	5597—98
892	Bharat Sewak Samaj, Himachal Pradesh . . .	5598
893	Planning Commission . . .	5598—99
894	Handidhua colliery . . .	5599—5600
895	Association of South East Asian countries . . .	5600—01
896	Katcha Thivu Islands . . .	5601
897	Sambaleshwari Motor Transport Co. Ltd. . . .	5601
898	Employees' State Insurance Scheme . . .	5602
899	Government advertisements . . .	5602—03
900	Indian convicted in U. K. . . .	5603
901	Janata Hotel in Delhi . . .	5603—04
902	Exports to America . . .	5604
904	Vocational training of Tibetan refugees . . .	5604—05
905	Public undertakings . . .	5605
906	Tetracycline Group of antibiotics . . .	5605—06
907	Small Scale Industries . . .	5606
908	Mechanisation of coir industry . . .	5607
909	Manufacture of Automobile Components . . .	5607
910	Teacher-Administrators trained at Howrah . . .	5607—08
911	Education through T.V. . . .	5608
912	Annual Reports of Public undertakings . . .	5608—09
913	Indian Immigrants in U. K. . . .	5609—10
914	Workers' Education centres . . .	5610

U.S.Q.
No.

1708	Radio rural clubs . . .	5610—11
1709	Tibetan refugees . . .	5611
1710	Paper from Bamboo . . .	5611—12
1711	Manufacture of Motor cars . . .	5612

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1712	Manufacture of sugar from Neera . . .	5612-13
1713	World Trade Fair in New York . . .	5613
1714	Mica Industry . . .	5613
1715	Recording of speeches of leaders . . .	5614
1716	Import of clocks . . .	5614
1717	Industries in Delhi . . .	5614-15
1718	Radio talks on Second Five Year Plan of Delhi . . .	5615
1719	International Trade Fair at Vienna . . .	5616
1720	Manufacture of diesel engines . . .	5616-17
1721	Civil works in Delhi . . .	5617
1722	Radio rural forums . . .	5617-18
1723	Industrial survey of Gurdaspur District . . .	5618
1724	Second Five Year Plan Expenditure in Delhi . . .	5618
1725	Industrial Development of Delhi . . .	5618-19
1726	Housing schemes . . .	5619
1727	Graduates registered with Employment Exchanges . . .	5619
1728	Cottages and Small Scale Industries in Punjab . . .	5620
1729	Industrial development of Orissa . . .	5620
1730	Steamer service between Goa and Bombay . . .	5620-21
1731	Export of Shoes . . .	5621
1732	Research centres for Industries in Delhi . . .	5621
1733	Modernisation of textile industry . . .	5622
1734	Machinery for mineral oil industry . . .	5622-23
1735	Loan for Housing of Orissa Government employees . . .	5623
1736	Construction works in Delhi . . .	5623-24
1737	Printing presses in Delhi . . .	5624
1738	Manufacture of guns in Himachal Pradesh . . .	5625

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1739	Woollen textile industry in Pangi . . .	5625-26
1740	State Trading Corporation . . .	5626
1741	Export of Indian Cardamom . . .	5626-27
1742	Houses for Community Service Personnel . . .	5627-28
1743	Migration from East Pakistan . . .	5628-29
1744	Emery Stone Manufacturing company . . .	5629
1745	Emery stone . . .	5629-30
1746	A.I.R. auditorium in Delhi . . .	5630
1747	Exhibition of India textiles in Bangkok . . .	5630
1748	New industrial unit in Punjab . . .	5631
1749	Co-operative Tea Factory in Kangra . . .	5631
1750	Solar Eruptions and Radio fadeout . . .	5632
1751	Tibetan refugee women . . .	5632
1752	Tariff Commission . . .	5633
1753	Carpet Advisory Committee . . .	5633
1754	Blacklisting of firms . . .	5633
1755	Malted milk . . .	5634
1756	Export of sports goods . . .	5634-35
1757	Fertiliser factory, Trombay . . .	5635-36
1758	Vacant Government quarters . . .	5636
1759	National Mines Safety Committee . . .	5636-37
1760	Vacant plots in Uhasnagar . . .	5637
1761	Rayon Mill . . .	5637-38
1762	Indian Productivity Team on sugar . . .	5638-39
1763	Prototype Machine factory . . .	5639-40
1764	Loan from U.S. Export Import Bank . . .	5640
1765	Mill for production of rayon . . .	5640-41
1766	Externment of Kazini Dorji from Kalimpong . . .	5641
1767	Jhumarla Bazar explosion . . .	5641-42

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1768	Payment of rent by Handidhwa Colliery .	5642
1769	Violation of Labour Laws by Handidhwa Colliery .	5642-43
1770	Cooperative Society in Bhusandapur .	5643
1772	Black marketing in Dry Milk Powder .	5643-44
1773	Public sector industries in Madhya Pradesh .	5644
1774	Workers' Education centre at Madras .	5644-45
1775	Radio station in Madurai .	5645
1776	Unattached refugee women in Tripura .	5645-46
1777	Narsingharh colony, Tripura .	5646
1778	Survey of economic conditions of middle class people .	5647
1779	Automobile industry .	5647-48
1780	Newsprints .	5648-49
1781	Government quarters .	5649-52

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QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE 5652-54

The Speaker gave his consent to the raising of a question of privilege by Shri Hem Barua regarding certain remarks made by one Shri Dhirendra Bhowmick casting aspersions on the Speaker and the House in a pamphlet referred to in the notice.

Leave of the House to raise the question having been granted, Shri Hem Barua moved the motion for reference of the matter to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report. The motion was adopted .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5658-59

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications issued under Section 15 of the Industries

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

- (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :
- (i) S. O. 1791 dated the 18th July, 1960
- (ii) S. O. 1886 dated the 28th July, 1960.
- (2) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :
- (i) Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the Revision of Raw Rubber Prices.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 16(4) Plant (B)/60 dated the 23rd August, 1960.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said-sub-section

- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications issued under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951—

(i) S. O. 1598 dated the 22nd June, 1960.

(ii) S. O. 1718 dated the 11th July, 1960.

- (4) A copy of the note indicating the action taken by the Government on the Report of the Khosla Committee on Surveying, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments Industry

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

5659-60

Secretary reported the following two messages from Rajya Sabha :

- (i) That at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1960 Rajya Sabha

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.

BILLS PASSED—contd.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

had passed the Delhi Primary Education Bill, 1960

- (ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 11th August, 1960.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE

5660

Secretary laid on the Table the Delhi Primary Education Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

REPORT OF DELEGATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO ASSAM—PRESENTED

5660—73

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain presented the Report of the Delegation of Members of Parliament to Assam.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS — PRESENTED

5673

Sixty-ninth Report was presented

BILLS INTRODUCED

5673-74

- (1) The Bilaspur Commercial Corporation (Repeal) Bill, 1960
(2) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1960

BILLS PASSED

5674—5770

- (i) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill was concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

- (ii) The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) moved that the Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

- (iii) The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) moved that the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

5771—79

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) moved that the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

5779—98

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 16th August, 1960 to Starred Question No. 404 regarding 'Package Programme'.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1960 BHADRA 9, 1882 (Saka)—

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1960 and Consideration of the Motion *re*. International situation.